BUNT PAPERS FILE 11.

Minutes, Special Committee on Japanese work.

January 3, 1946 Telegram to W.L.M.King:

"Committee on Japanese in B.C. Conference United Church of Canada unanimously urges delay sending Japanese to Japan in view of statement General MacArthur regarding food shortage immediately imperilling millions of lives in that country stop Humanitarian principles forbid aggrevating conditions in Orient by sending more people to certain death"

H.M. Rae, Chairman.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

File II

Burnt Papers

Minutes
Ap Comm on Jpz Work
3/1/46. → Telegram sent to M-K.

"Comm on Jpz in B.C. Conference United Church of Cda unanimously urges delay sending Jpz to Jpn in view of statement Gen MacArthur regarding food shortage immediately imperilling millions of lives in that country. stop. Humanitarian principles forbid aggravating conditions in Orient by sending more people to certain death"
H.M. Rae chrman.

Minutes 14/6/45.
Burnt reports "much confusion among the Jpz in respect of the application of the Govt's policy of segregating those who have elected to return to Jpn; those who desire to remain in Cda. That policy would indicate that Kaslo is to be a meeting pool for those who wish to remain in Cda; are capable of being located east of the Rockies; that New Denver is for those who are staying in Cda but who, in the main, are not capable of moving east; that Lemon Creek, Slocan; Yashme are for the repatriates

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-2-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

There is no doubt that giving effect to this policy is causing a great deal of inconvenience, discomfort to many of the Jpz."

2018.16.1.44.2

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-2-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Japanese Canadians

Edith Fowke

▶ THE GOVERNMENT'S present position on the Japanese Canadian question was set forth by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, on November 21, 1945. He announced that "There is a total of 10,347 involved in the voluntary requests made for repatriation. Of this number, 6,844 actually signed requests — the remainder are dependent children under sixteen years of age of those who signed. Those signing included 2,923 Japanese nationals, 1,461 naturalized Canadians, and 2,460 Canadian-born." Thus one-third of those facing deportation are children born in Canada, and three-quarters of them are Canadian citizens.

The Canadian Government has asked General MacArthur when he would be prepared to receive these "repatriates," and has been advised "that he is prepared to accept them whenever shipping arrangements can be completed for the transportation of these people to Japan." It has since been announced that the first 900 are to be sent in January, despite the fact that conditions in Japan are so bad that Kagawa has estimated that twelve million persons will die of starvation this winter.

Mr. Mitchell then set forth the attitude of the Government to those who have applied to revoke their "repatriation requests":

(1) "The government is of the opinion that, in general, all Japanese nationals who have requested repatriation should be repatriated because it is quite clear that their loyalty is to Japan rather than to Canada.

(2) "On the other hand, the government is of the opinion that where any Canadian citizen of the Japanese race who applied for repatriation has subsequently submitted in writing prior to the Japanese surrender on September 2, 1945, an application to cancel his repatriation request, such cancellation should be permitted.

(3) "It is also proposed to review those cases of Canadian-born persons of the Japanese race who may have applied, subsequently to the Japanese surrender, to revoke their request to be sent to Japan."

Most serious is the provision that all the Japanese nationals who have asked to be allowed to cancel their requests and remain in Canada are to be shipped to Japan against their will. As far as the Canadian-born Japanese are concerned, the agreement to review their cases is fairly satisfactory, provided a fair and impartial body does the reviewing. Naturalized Canadian citizens apparently are to be allowed to remain only if their applications were received before September 2. The shift from "*any citizen* of the Japanese race" in section (2) to "*Canadian-born* persons of the Japanese race" in section (3) is no accident.

One might wonder why the date of September 2 was chosen to divide the sheep from the goats. When the applications were signed last spring, it was quite apparent then that Japan's defeat was only a matter of months, and all but the formalities were over on August 6. No warning was given that those who did not get their applications in before the formal capitulation of Japan would be denied. There appears to be little logical reason for the ruling that those who applied on September 1 are loyal Canadians while those who applied on September 3 are disloyal. Perhaps the key lies in Mr. Mitchell's revelation that up to that date "*only a very insignificant number* had applied to revoke their requests," while since that date applications "have reached us in *considerable numbers*."

Mr. Mitchell went to considerable pains to emphasize that "No coercion or force or any pressure of any nature was used. On the contrary, every precaution was taken to see that there could be no basis for a charge of coercion." And again: "Let me say, with all the emphasis at my command, that no coercion was exercised in the taking of requests for repatriation from persons of the Japanese race. I would not stand for it for one minute. Neither would the government nor the people; this is a free country. To support that contention I should like to refer to the fact that recently a thorough investigation was made by the International Red Cross with respect to this very matter. A charge was made by Japanese spokesmen that there had been intimidation, and the report of the commissioner is to this effect, that there could be no question whatsoever of intimidation and that the word had been used wrongly."

If by coercion and intimidation you mean putting a pistol to a man's head or compelling action by threat of physical violence, then no coercion or intimidation was used. But if by coercion and intimidation you mean threatening individuals with the loss of their livelihood, with imminent separation from their families, and with the danger of being considered disloyal, then coercion and intimidation were used. Mr. Mitchell may prefer to find another name for it, but by whatever name it is called the type of persuasion used was unworthy of a society that claims to be democratic.

Lest you should think this charge exaggerated, I submit the following quotations from sworn statements, copies of which are in the possession of the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians:

From Hope, B.C., one man writes:

"I am in the employment of the Princeton-Trail Saw Mills. At the time of signing, restrictions were made clear that if I did not sign I could not keep employment in British Columbia. My wife is in the New Denver Sanitarium and I could not go East and leave her in B.C. alone. I therefore had no alternative but to sign for 'repatriation'."

A young man writes:

"I was orphaned at birth and my grandfather, who is now eighty years of age, took care of me. My brother is physically unfit and my sister had to take care of the house, so I am the sole supporter. In order to remain with my grandfather and family who could not go East and to retain employment in Tashme, I had to sign for 'repatriation'."

A youth of 19 writes:

"My father was injured on December 2, 1944, and although he has been a resident of Canada for forty years and till then had never considered returning to Japan, since he was unable to move around he had no alternative but to sign. My mother was also unwell before the birth of my baby sister three months later. I being the oldest and sole supporter of the family had to remain to look after them. The Constable told us that if we wished to cancel our application we could write in to the commanding officer of the R.C.M.P. in Vancouver. Because of this I believed that as soon as my parents were well again I could cancel my application and go East."

Another man writes:

"I was willing to go East but my wife is confined in the New Denver Sanitorium and at that time I was told to go East and work on a farm. I have three small children with

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-3-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

no one to look after them. I refused to sign at first, but the Placement Officer threatened to cut me off the Department of Labor, Japanese Division, payroll and also refused to give me maintenance. With no other alternative I had to sign for repatriation."

So much for the "voluntary" nature of the "repatriation requests." Surely such letters are proof enough that the signing of the application forms no basis whatsoever for judging the loyalty or disloyalty of persons of Japanese origin. The repatriation survey did not indicate how many persons wished to go to Japan. It merely indicated how many persons found it impossible or extremely difficult to move East of the Rockies under the uncertain and restrictive conditions that faced them.

Furthermore, as indicated in the third letter, many did not regard the signing as a final and binding decision because they had been led to believe that at a later date they would be permitted to cancel their applications if they so desired. A petition signed on behalf of all the Lemon Creek Japanese who have requested repatriation states:

"The factor which really tipped the scales making us sign was this. On the day before we must make our decision, the Mounted Policeman in charge of the whole matter here called the Japanese Committee to his office where in the course of the interview he assured the members of the Committee that it would be quite easy for them to change their minds after the war if they did sign now. The Committee announced this assurance at the general meeting of the residents of this community. This was responsible for many not taking the matter seriously and so signing their names rather light-heartedly while in their hearts having no intention of going to Japan to live."

A similar petition from the Tashme Japanese Canadian Citizens Association states that they had not signed with any desire or intention of renouncing Canadian citizenship and assuming the status of citizens of Japan, and that "Had the choice been put to us in this way and the hope of cancellation been clearly absent, we would never have signed such declarations."

Perhaps the most deplorable part of the Government's program is its determination to deport all the Japanese nationals who signed the applications even though they may since have asked to cancel their requests. These Japanese nationals entered Canada legally, and many of them have lived here for forty years or longer. Some who came to Canada as children have been unable to become citizens because of the red tape surrounding the process of naturalization.

In a petition sent to the Prime Minister, the children of these nationals who signed repatriation forms "not because of any desire to go back to Japan but because of their failure to understand the manner in which they have been treated and the insecurity and fear which they have suffered," plead the cause of their parents eloquently. They say in part:

"Whereas our parents as a group have shown characteristics common to immigrant groups of other races: clannishness, lack of facility in the use of the English language, failure to appreciate the customs and habits of the Canadian people, and an anxiety to succeed in an economic sense, yet they have also sought consistently and continuously to have their children well educated after Canadian standards; they have appreciated highly the democratic way of life, and have urged upon their children the full assumption of the obligations of citizenship . . .

"And whereas we their children, being as we are their main hope of support for the future, and feeling strongly the natural ties of blood and affection, are faced with separation from them or exile from our native land, do hereby earnestly plead with you, the Prime Minister of Canada and the people of Canada, that these parents be permitted to remain with us if they so desire, that we all may become useful citizens and residents of this our country."

It is doubtful whether the Canadian government has the legal right to deport against their will legal residents of this country who have committed no crime and who have been guilty of no acts of disloyalty. Because of the pressure of public opinion and the opposition of the provincial premiers, the Government has dropped clause (g) of section 3, Emergency Powers Act, which would have given the governor-in-council power over "entry into Canada, exclusion and deportation and revocation of nationality." On Dec. 17, however, Mr. King announced that an order-in-council had been passed authorizing Mr. Mitchell to order the deportation of the Japanese in accordance with Government policy. Plans are being made to bring a test case before the courts to see whether the Government is within its legal rights in proceeding to deport these people. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that according to the Canadian Bar Association Review, a United Nations document setting forth the bases for judging war criminals lists as a war crime the deportation or persecution of any civilian population on racial grounds.

The whole fault does not lie with the Dominion Government. On January 1, 1946, the war officially ends, and the measures which were to be in effect for the duration will lapse. If the regulations affecting the Japanese Canadians are lifted, the Government will be faced with the problem of keeping the promises it made in P.C. 3213, April 21, 1942, that all persons of Japanese race moved to other provinces from British Columbia would be moved again at the close of the war. If the provinces insist on the fulfillment of that unwise promise, the Dominion Government's position will be extremely difficult. British Columbia strongly objects to readmitting those who have gone East and also to allowing those now in the relocation centres to return to the coastal area. Thus Prime Minister King's policy of settling the Japanese more or less evenly throughout Canada in such a way that they will "be able to pursue the settled lives to which they are entitled" is impossible without the co-operation of the provinces. So far Saskatchewan is the only province that has declared its willingness to accept its fair share of both citizens and nationals.

The task facing those who want justice for the Japanese Canadians is thus two-fold. They must bring pressure to bear on the Dominion Government to see that all persons who have requested cancellation of their repatriation applications, regardless of date, shall have their cases considered by an established civil court. Secondly, they must bring pressure to bear on the provincial governments to accept their responsibility for co-operating with the Dominion in a genuine resettlement program.

Change of Address

Please give old address as well when sending your change of address to the Circulation Dept. If your subscription has expired please renew now. Rates: One year $2, Two years $3.

THE CANADIAN FORUM
16 Huntley Street Toronto 5, Canada

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-3-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADIAN COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY

Nisei AFFAIRS

Vol. [illegible] No. 6 Ja[illegible] To[illegible]

J.C.C.D. objectors to deportation policy on pg 5

DEPORTATION SHOULD BE ABANDONED

The speech of the Prime Minister on December 17 in the House of Commons (reproduced elsewhere in this issue), outlining three orders in council authorizing deportation, shows that the Government in implementing its program will refuse to recognize important human and social factors which are central to the issue.

That part of the policy which will deport people who unwillingly signed the so-called requests because of their inability to meet the distasteful alternatives arbitrarily placed before them over their protests, is to be condemned. When legal advice was supplied to these bewildered people, to inform them that the requests required only their notification for revocation, they advised the Government of their true desire. As yet, official policy refuses to honour these cancellations for some categories of persons, and consequently, unless political and legal means are exercised to alter the intentions of the Government, a great majority who signed, because of the circumstances, face inevitable deportation.

The decision to give progressive degrees of preferential treatment - or more accurately stated - less severely imposed disabilities, on the basis of nationality status, while possibly convenient for purposes of indexing and statistical tabulating, because of the many complicated human and family problems it fosters, becomes entirely unsatisfactory for this purpose. The disruptive nature of the whole proposal in its disastrous and abortive effect on the most basic aspects of personal and social relations, places it in disrepute.

This policy, based on nationality categories which, because many of the persons affected were denied the means to become citizens, are therefore largely accidental and without relation to the present issue, and by ignoring their legitimate desires to remain in Canada, has reached the point of being positively wicked. It is agreed that a person's nationality, if he has entered the country legally and has committed no crime, is no more justification for deportation than for indiscriminate hanging.

It must again be emphasized that the requests for repatriation were not a measure of disloyalty. If they were, the Government by so framing its policy to place hardships in the way of persons desiring to remain was an accomplice in inciting this disaffection. Oddly enough, official notices point the other way: persons who did not sign and were reluctant to leave British Columbia were threatened with possible charges of disloyalty.

As an index of the number who desire to go to Japan, this survey has been made an utter failure and a waste of public funds and time, by the placing of difficult alternatives before the people in British Columbia. At most, it can be taken as a protests against the inadequate provisions of the blindness of public officials to see the inability of the people to leave the Interior Centres under the conditions put before them at that time. It is significant that, at no time in the past four years, has even one good reason outside of momentary political opportunism, been suggested to these people for their leaving the province.

In actual practice, the latest revisions of policy mean little change from the first plan of mass deportation. True, natural-born Canadians, and naturalized ci-

(Contined on page 5)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-4-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

KING OUTLINES DEPORTATION ORDERS

MR. MACKENZIE KING: I have in my hand three orders in council, P.C. 7355, P.C. 7356 and P.C. 7357, of December 15, all of which have been passed under the War Measures Act, to carry out the policy announced by the government on August 4, 1944, and November 21, 1945, with respect to Japanese people in Canada.

The general outline of the government's policy with regard to the Japanese was given in my statement of August 4, 1944, to which I have referred and which my honourable friend has also mentioned. As a first measure in its implementation, the government sought to determine which of the Japanese now in Canada did not wish to remain here after the war. On November 21 the Minister of Labour referred to the number of applications that had been received for movement to Japan. The Minister announced that the government intended to order the removal from Canada of Japanese nationals who had applied for repatriation; of naturalized persons of Japanese origin who had similarly applied and who had not revoked their applications prior to midnight on September 1, 1945; and of Canadian-born Japanese who wished to go to Japan and who did not renounce such intention before an order for their deportation was made. The first order in council P.C. 7355, simply provides that the Minister of Labour may carry out this Policy. He is not ordered to have the persons deported, but he is given power to arrange for their movement.

In all cases in which removal from Canada is to be affected, it is provided that the persons involved shall be able to take out their personal property and all cash and other movable assets, and that they shall be able to sell or otherwise dispose of their real property or of anything else they do not wish to take with them. In addition, they are to be assured minimum liquid assets to assist in their resettlement to the extent of $200.00 for each adult ordered deported, and $50.00 for each dependent. In cases where the person going to Japan has a certain amount of cash, but less than $200.00 plus $50.00 for each dependent he will be advanced the difference in order to bring the cash assets up to the minimum I have mentioned. In those cases where the persons to whom cash is advanced have assets with the custodian, the Minister will recover his advances out of such assets.

The second order in council, P.C. 7356, provides for the removal of British and Canadian status from any naturalized persons who now leave Canada for residence in Japan, or, are deported from Canada pursuant to applications made and orders issued under P.C. 7355. It has, of course, no application to persons born in Canada. Its application is only to persons naturalized in Canada who have expressed a wish to go to Japan and who have not, as I have said, revoked this application, and also to naturalized persons who come under the third order which I shall now describe.

The third order in council is P.C. 7357. Honourable members will recall that, in my statement to the House on August 4, 1944, I said that the government intended to establish a quasi-judicial commission to investigate the loyalty of certain of the Japanese in Canada "to ascertain those who were not fit persons to be allowed to remain here". The time has now come when this commission should be appointed. We now know with certainty that some persons do not wish to remain here. There is no object in examing them. There are, however, among the Japanese nationals and naturalized Japanese who wish to remain, a number whose behavior casts doubt upon their loyalty and before deciding what should be done about them, it is proposed to have a full and fair examination of their cases. Some of these persons who were interned during the war and whose conduct in wartime has been such as to raise question as to whether in the national interest they should not be deported.

In general, the order in council provides that the governor in council shall appoint a commission of three persons to inquire into the loyalty of "Japanese nationals and naturalized persons of the Japanese race in Canada in cases where their names are referred to the commission by the Minister of Labour". It will be noted from this that the commission will examine only Japanese nationals and naturalized persons. It will not examine any persons born in Canada. It will, moreover, have the power,

(Continued on Page 5)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-4-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(Continued from Page 3)

where recommended by the Minister of Labour, to examine the case of naturalized Japanese who applied to be sent to Japan and who did not renounce such application prior to midnight on September 1, 1945.

The commission, where it deems fit after examination, have the power to recommend deportation. In such cases any Japanese national or naturalized Japanese who is ordered deported will be deemed to come within the terms of the two orders in council previously mentioned. The conditions with regard to property and minimum assets will apply and, in the case of naturalized persons, they will be divested of their British and Canadian status as of the time they leave this country.

The problem of dealing with the question of the Japanese is difficult in the extreme. In its solution, the government is endeavouring to avoid unnecessary hardship. The orders which have been passed involve no change in principle from the general provisions which already exist under our statute law. The Immigration Act contains provisions for the deportation of "enemy aliens or persons who have been enemy aliens" in certain cases. In general, the deportation of certain "prohibited classes" is a recognized principle. The Naturalization Act similarly recognizes the principle of revocation of the status of a naturalized person who has shown himself by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal. The circumstances of the war and the peculiar character of the present problem require more expeditious and broader action than the present statutes allow. But the orders which have been passed to permit effective action raise no new principles, nor do they depart from any established principles.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

(Contined from Page 4)

The conclusions are that citizenship legislation is needed, grievances concerning property sales should be given redress. Canadian citizens should have the right to choose their place of residence, and educational efforts to eliminate prejudice are needed. Both pamphlets are an aid in the last conclusion.

(Continued from Page 1)

tizens who revoked their signatures before September 1, may now remain. However, this latter provision is offset by the failure on the part of the Government to state that revocation was possible and the lack of experience of the people with legal devices and political strategy, to the extent that few people will benefit from it. Japanese nationals and their young Canadian children are still doomed for deportation, regardless of their circumstances.

While the whole policy is unjustified and thoroughly shameful, the most unsatisfactory part arises from the ignoring of all human considerations. These factors are too overwhelming and make the plan unworkable. Should the scheme be carried out despite the hardships imposed on men, women and children, there is the grave danger that it will precipitate social problems which will take many years to overcome.

Canadian children under sixteen years, with no means of care or livelihood, will be forced to leave. Young people still in their teens, although they have the right to remain and have revoked their requests, will find family and social compulsions so strong that they will follow their families to Japan. Those who do not will need means of support and guardianship. Young men and women with dependent parents, although they have the right to remain, may be required to take their parents to Japan and attempt to support them by some means under handicap and amidst strange surroundings.

Without discussing the legal merits of the deportation scheme, which are questionable enough, we raise our first objection on grounds that forcible deportation is unnecessary and morally reprehensible. Secondly, we protest against the assumption that signing requests under the circumstances, was in any way an indication of disroyalty; and thirdly, we condemn the proposed plan as unworkable because of the many human problems which it creates. The Government may assume arbitrary powers by executive decree to orphan young children by deporting their parents, but the laws of humanity cry out in loud condemnation.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-4-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

January 3, 1946.

Messrs. Campbell,Brazier,Fisher & McMaster,
Barristers and Solicitors,
675 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Attention Mr. McMaster

Re: Japanese Orders-in-Council

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for your letters of December 29th and 31st which I have read with care and interest.

We are going to see the Acting Minister of Justice on Friday. In the meantime we are proceeding with the actions. I am consulting J. R. Cartwright, K.C. who as you know, is a counsel of outstanding eminence in this part of the world, and hope to get a favourable opinion from him.

I confess that I cannot follow Mr. Norris's argument that the terms of P.C. 7357 in regard to the Loyalty Commission are applicable to Orders under 7355. I should have thought personally, that it was quite clear that the orders applied to different classes of persons, and that in any event, that 7357 was purely permissive.

In case the government refuses either to refer the matter to the Supreme Court of Canada or to regard our action as a test action, we suppose it will be necessary to advise all concerned to be ready to make application for Writs of Habeas Corpus. Have you considered the possibility of applying directly to the Supreme Court of Canada for Habeas Corpus as was done in re Gray 57 S.C.R. 150. I do not see how we can do this as none of our clients are as yet in detention. I might discuss the matter with the Deputy Minister of Justice when I am in Ottawa.

I considered the question of adding as a Plaintiff, a Japanese National, and had at first thought it inadvisable.

As you will observe, I was claiming on behalf of the plaintiffs that all of the Orders-in-Council were totally invalid, and it seemed to me that the case was not strengthened by adding a further plaintiff.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-5-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

I will, however, reconsider the matter. I rather wanted to emphasize the fact that the action was on behalf of Canadian citizens, even though Japanese Nationals might incidentally benefit by a favourable result.

I was also anxious not to suggest to the Government before January 1st, when the War Measures Act ceases to be in effect, that they should pass a separate Order-in-Council dealing with Japanese Nationals alone, as I believe it would be most difficult to contest successfully, the validity of such an order.

I will give consideration to the last question raised in your letter, but it seems to me that the provision of Section 9 of 7355 cannot have any operation if the Order-in-Council itself is invalid, and therefore, apart altogether from the argument you raise, the Writ Habeas Corpus would be available if the case was based on the ground of the invalidity of the whole order.

Best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

MASON,CAMERON & BREWIN

per:

FAB:HC

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-5-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SMITH, RAE, GREER & CARTWRIGHT
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

G. LARRATT SMITH, K.C.
R. H. GREER, K.C.
JOHN R. CARTWRIGHT, K.C.
T. B. RICHARDSON
GORDON D. WATSON
BETHUNE L. SMITH, K.C.
JOHN GALBRAITH EDISON
ARTHUR E. MALONEY

320 BAY STREET
TORONTO 1, CANADA

REGISTERED CABLE ADDRESS: NATIVE TORONTO

TELEPHONE
ADELAIDE 6288

RECEIVED
JAN 3 1946
MASON, CAMERON & BREWIN

January 3rd, 1946

F. A. Brewin, Esq.,
Messrs. Mason, Cameron & Brewin,
Barristers, &c.,
372 Bay Street,
TORONTO.

Dear Mr. Brewin: Re: Orders-in-Council 7355, 7356 and 7357:

You have asked my opinion as to whether or not the above-mentioned Orders-in-Council are valid or whether they are ultra vires of the powers given to the Governor-in-Council under the provisions of the War Measures Act.

I regret that the fact that you are leaving for Ottawa this evening and require my opinion before you leave prevents me devoting as much time as I would have wished to the study of this problem. I have, however, had an opportunity of examining some of the cases and I have formed the opinion that there is a very real doubt as to whether or not these Orders-in-Council are valid, and I am respectfully of the opinion that their validity should be enquired into by the Courts.

I observe that Order 7355 permits the deportation of persons who are British born or naturalized British subjects, provided they are of Japanese race and certain other conditions exist. Order 7356 provides that as and from the date upon which such deported persons leave Canada they shall cease to be British subjects or Canadian nationals.

It seems to me that two main questions are involved; first, power of Parliament itself to so provide, and secondly, whether or not the power to so provide has been delegated to the Governor-in-Council.

At the moment, and without having made as full research as I would wish, I do not see how the Parliament of Canada could deprive an individual

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-6-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

of his status as a British subject, at all events if he had acquired such status by birth in some part of His Majesty's Dominions other than Canada.

There seems to be a good deal of authority to indicate that a person cannot during a war relinquish his status as a citizen or subject of one country and acquire citizenship in an enemy country.

I do not feel able to express any final opinion on the first question without further research, which cannot be made in the time available.

As to the second question, I think it clear under the cases that Parliament can delegate any of its powers to the Governor-in-Council, and the wording of section 3 of the War Measures Act is very wide. The section provides that the enumeration of certain classes of subjects to which the powers of the Governor-in-Council shall extend is not to restrict the generality of the wide terms in which the section opens, but it does seem to me that when in clause (b) of section 3 it is provided that the powers of the Governor-in-Council shall extend to all matters coming within the class of "arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation" there is room for the application of the maxim "expressio unius est exclusio alterius". It was said by Riddell, J.A. in Howe v. Howe, (1937) O.R. 57, at p.61, that this maxim was never more applicable than when applied to the interpretation of a Statute.

You were good enough to refer me to the case of Fong Tue Ying v. U.S., 149 U.S. 698, at 709, where it is stated by the Supreme Court of the United States that deportation means "the removal of an alien out of the country simply because his presence is deemed inconsistent with the public welfare".

I would have thought that the word "deportation" as generally understood would be held to apply only to aliens. In modern times there would be very real practical difficulties in ordering the deportation of a citizen of a country because of the difficulty of getting him into any other country.

While it is not directly in point, I think some assistance may be obtained from the judgment of the Judicial Committee in Attorney General for Canada v. Cain, (1906) A.C. 542, at p.545, where the word "return" is discussed and held, in the section there under consideration, to be the same in effect as "deport". The following sentence

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-6-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

is found at p. 546:

> "One of the rights possessed by the supreme power in every State is the right to refuse to permit an alien to enter that state, to annex what conditions it pleases to the permission to enter it, and to expel or deport from the state, at pleasure, even a friendly alien, especially if it considers his presence in the state opposed to its peace, order and good government, or to is social or material interests: Vattel, Law of Nations, book 1, s.231; book 2, s.125."

The underlining is mine.

It does appear to me that very clear words would be necessary to indicate the intention to give the Governor-in-Council power to banish from the country a Canadian national who is a British subject. I do not think that the word "deportation" is apt to describe such a power. My present view is that such an action would be contrary to the generally accepted principles of international law and the comity of nations and, if two constructions are open, the construction ought not to be chosen which would bring about such a result.

It is my opinion that the question is one which ought to be passed upon by the Courts and at present I incline to the view that the Orders are not valid. *

I do not think that the Order would be invalid if it were limited in its operation to persons who were not British subjects or Canadian nationals, but I think it very doubtful that it could be said that the Order is severable, so that the provisions referring to persons other than British subjects and Canadian nationals could stand if the Order in so far as it deals with British subjects and Canadian Nationals is held to be invalid.

At the risk of repeating, I want again to emphasize the fact that I have written you this letter without having had time to make as full research as the importance of the subject requires. I am giving you the opinion I have formed as a result of the research which I have been able to make in the limited time available.

Yours faithfully,

JRC:WJ.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-6-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SMITH, RAE, GREER & CARTWRIGHT
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

320 BAY STREET
TORONTO 1, CANADA

G. LARRATT SMITH, K.C.
R. H. GREER, K.C.
JOHN R. CARTWRIGHT, K.C.
T. B. RICHARDSON
GORDON D. WATSON
BETHUNE L. SMITH, K.C.
JOHN GALBRAITH EDISON
ARTHUR E. MALONEY

REGISTERED CABLE ADDRESS: NATIVE TORONTO

TELEPHONE
ADELAIDE 6288

January 14th, 1946.

F. A. Brewin, Esq.,
Messrs. Mason, Cameron & Brewin,
Barristers etc.,
372 Bay Street,
Toronto 1.

Dear Mr. Brewin:- re: Orders-in-Council 7355, 7356 and 7357.

I was able to do some reading on this matter over the week-end and if occurs to me that one of your points of argument is supported by the passages in Halsbury, Second Edition, Volume 31, page 505:-

" General words must be construed so as to give effect to the intention of Parliament and to import all those implied exceptions which arise from a close consideration of the mischiefs sought to be remedied and of the state of the law when the statute was passed. They are not to be so construed as to alter the common law, or the previous policy of the law, if a sense or meaning can be applied to them consistent with the intention of preserving the existing policy untouched."

and the further passage at page 509:-

" There is a presumption that Parliament does not assert or assume jurisdiction which goes beyond the limits established by the common consent of nations. On the principles already stated, however, this presumption must give way before an intention clearly expressed.

Statues are to be interpreted, provided that their language admits, so as not to be inconsistent with the comity of nations. International law, however, being mainly conventional, can, it seems, only be administered by the Courts when it forms part of the law of this country. If, therefore, statutory enactments are clearly inconsistent with international law, they must be so construed, whatever the effect upon the rights of aliens not within the jurisdiction may be."

Taking the Rules above stated it would appear that if Parliament had enacted a statute in ambiguous terms which was open to two possible constructions one of which being that nationals of the enacting country could be banished to another country of which they were not citizens and the other being that such provision applied only to citizens of the country to which they were proposed to be sent the court would adopt the latter construction.

It seems to me a fair argument following from this that wide general words of delegation should not be read as giving to the Governor power to do something which the court would not

assume that parliament itself had done unless the words of the act of parliament purporting to do it admitted of no other construction.

Yours faithfully,

JRC/D.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-6-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MG26J4 Vol 283
King file F2965

OTTAWA, January 4, 1946.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: Orders in Council for
Deportation of Japanese

Mr. Sandwell, Professor Tatham, Mrs. MacMillan and Mr. Brewin made representations to the Acting Minister of Justice in support of their contention that the above Orders in Council are invalid. The following arguments were advanced in support of this.

(a) The effect of section 3 (b) of the War Measures Act - which is that the powers of the Governor in Council extend to "(b) arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation" - is to restrict the power of deportation to the deportation of aliens. They construe the word "deportation" as meaning "the forcible expulsion of aliens". The only authority cited for this restricted meaning of deportation was the case of Fong Yue Ting v. United States 149 U.S. 698 at 709. Mr. Justice Gray's opinion contained the following sentence: "'Deportation' is the removal of an alien out of the country, simply because his presence is deemed inconsistent with the public welfare, and without any punishment being imposed or contemplated, either under the laws of the country out of which he is sent, or of those of the country to which he is taken." The question under consideration was not, however, whether or not the word "deportation" could be applied to citizens, but simply whether deportation involved punishment, as for a crime.

(1)

The word "deportation" is used in association with arrest, detention and exclusion, which words Mr. Brewin admits are not subject to the limitation that he seeks to apply to deportation.

Mr. Brewin referred to dictionary definitions, but I do not find any that support his contention.

However, even if there were such a restricted meaning, the word is used as part of an enumeration in section 3 which, it is expressly provided, shall not restrict the generality of the power to do all such acts and things and make from time to time such orders and regulations as are "necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada". In Gray's case (1918, 57 S.C.R. 150), the effect of the enumeration, far from being restrictive, was thus dealt with by Duff, J. at p. 168, "thus the context (enumeration), instead of qualifying the preceding language, emphasizes the comprehensive character of it and pointedly suggests the intention that the words are to be comprehensively interpreted and applied".

Mr. Brewin does not suggest that the powers of the Governor in Council are limited to the enumeration, but he says that, where a particular power is enumerated, then the Governor in Council is restricted on that topic by the language used. However, even if the word "deportation" has any such limited meaning as Mr. Brewin contends for, namely "forcible expulsion of aliens", it would not follow that

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-7-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

under the general power to legislate for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada the Governor in Council could not deal in a particular way with British subjects.

(b) Another argument mentioned, only faintly however, was that legislation respecting a particular race must fail for uncertainty because of the great difficulty of distinguishing persons of one race from another.

(c) A further point made was that deportation involves international relations and that Parliament must have intended the Governor in Council to exercise his powers in accordance with the accepted principles of international law, one of which, Mr. Brewin states, is that a nation will deport only aliens. UN. warcrimes

(d) Still another argument was mentioned by Mr. Brewin, but not elaborated, namely that the Orders made in the dying days of the War Measures Act could not be deemed "necessary or advisable, by reason of the existence of war, for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada". He mentions the fact that "deportation" was struck out of Bill 15.

(e) Finally, Mr. Brewin contended that, even as regards the Japanese nationals, the Order is bad because these provisions are inseverable from those relating to the Canadian citizens. Mr. Brewin filed a fairly lengthy opinion which he had obtained from Mr. J. R. Cartwright, which is to the following effect: "It is my opinion that the question is one which ought to be passed upon by the courts and at present I am inclined to the view that the Orders are not valid".

There are undoubtedly numerous influential people behind this move for a reference who sincerely believe that the Orders in Council are invalid. This fact should be considered in determining the question and with it the fact that already one action has been started for a declaration that the Orders in Council are invalid and that others will follow. I would recommend that a reference be made, but in this connection I should think the Governor must decide in advance that, if the decision of the Supreme Court is favourable, the Orders will be enforced regardless of any application by private individuals for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The Chief Justice has indicated that he would, if requested, convene a special sitting of the court for January 21st to hear the reference.

F. P. V.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-7-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NAR/ET
5 Jan.,1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

C19-1932

4 Jan. I am enclosing copy of a note from the Deputy Minister of Justice, summarizing the arguments against the validity of the Japanese Orders-in-Council which were submitted yesterday to the Acting Minister of Justice by a Committee headed by Mr.B.K.Sandwell and Mr.F.A.Brewin of Toronto. They ask for a reference to the Supreme Court of the question of the validity of the Order-in-Council authorising the deportation of naturalized Canadians of Japanese origin. As you will see from Mr.Varcoe's commentary, the legal arguments adduced do not seem very formidable. (Incidentally they do not make any reference to the fact that under the procedure contemplated in the Order-in-Council revocation of naturalization is to be simultaneous with or even consequent on the fact of deportation. It seems to me that a legal basis for the Order would have been stronger if revocation had clearly preceded deportation).

The question of whether there should be a reference to the Supreme Court for an advisory opinion is for Cabinet consideration. Mr.Varcoe is inclined to think that such a reference should be made, and has prepared a draft recommendation to Council to this end. If such action is to be taken, it is recommended that the necessary Order-in-Council be considered at the next meeting of Council so that the hearing of the reference may commence by January 21st.

attached &c

I have read F.R.Scott's letter in yesterday's CITIZEN to which you drew my attention. The same letter is published in this morning's GAZETTE. With much of the argument of the letter I have always been in general sympathy. The fact of racial discrimination does underlie our treatment of Japanese Canadians. We have tried to temper it and exclude its ugliest aspects, I think fairly successfully. Native born Canadians of Japanese origin are not to be subject to deportation, and naturalized persons who withdrew their application for repatriation to Japan before the end of hostilities are being permitted to remain in Canada. These points, which were made very plainly in your statement in the House, are overlooked, probably deliberately, in Scott's letter. They are, however, on the record and have been

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-8-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C194933

recognized by many people as a real modification of the previous programme. Even with these modifications in mind, however, the fact remains that it has not been feasible to treat the Canadian population of Japanese origin in the same way as say the Canadian population of German or Italian origin have been treated. This fact will always enable the absolutists to charge the Government with countenancing racial discrimination. We do discriminate against the Japanese, against the Chinese, and against the British Indians, in our immigration laws and indirectly in our electoral laws, but until my native province of British Columbia achieves some change of heart, I do not see what we can do about it except strive to limit and lessen the discriminations every time an opportunity offers.

Yours

(NORMAN A.
ROBERTSON
UNDER-SECRETARY
OF STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-8-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

January 14, 1946.

Messrs. Campbell, Brazier, Fisher & McMaster,
Royal Bank Building,
675 West Hastings Avenue,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sirs:

I received your wire of January 11th. Mr. Cartwright and myself would very much appreciate assistance from Mr. McMaster or other junior counsel from Vancouver, and the sooner whoever it may be, could be in Toronto, the better. We could discuss the presentation of the argument later.

In several cases in which I have been engaged with Mr. Cartwright, we have divided the argument. I am not sure whether the Supreme Court would permit three counsel to address the court, but I think it unlikely, and therefore there might be some advantage if different counsel are to deal with different points, for you to apply under Sub-section 4 of Section 55 of the Supreme Court Act through agents in Ottawa, for separate representation.

We have told the Court that the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians is roughly speaking, in touch with those in different provinces. The Order for Directions made by the Chief Justice, directs that we be served on behalf of the Committee, and be at liberty to file a factum and appear on the argument.

It might very well be that you could represent some association or group of Japanese Nationals, or those interested in their case particularly.

If you do not think this is a good idea, we shall, of course, be glad to make sure of the fullest co-operation with Mr. McMaster or other counsel from British Columbia.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-9-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Messrs. Campbell,Brazier,Fisher & McMaster Jan. 14/46.

We are also much concered about the position of the Nationals. At the present time it seems to us that if the Orders-in-Council are bad as to the other classes, the Orders as a whole shall fall as they are all part of one scheme.

I am rather doubtful if any of the Provinces other than British Columbia would seek to be represented, but I will get in touch with our Committee and find out whether they can influence any of the Provinces to attack the Orders. Saskatchewan and Manitoba would appear to be the best bets.

Yours very truly,

MASON, CAMERON & BRETIN

per:

FAB:HC

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-9-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

TELEPHONE PACIFIC 9164

Campbell, Brazier, Fisher & McMaster

Barristers and Solicitors

A. T. R. CAMPBELL A. W. FISHER
C. W. BRAZIER R. J. McMASTER
C. G. ROBSON

ROYAL BANK BUILDING
675 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.

OUR FILE NO. 1414-1

January 16th,
1 9 4 6

JAN 19 1946
MASON,
CAMERON & BREWIN

Attention Mr. Brewin

Messrs Mason, Cameron and Brewin
Barristers and Solicitors,
Sterling Tower Bldg.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

RE: Japanese Orders-in-Council

We have for acknowledgment your recent letters and wires with respect to this matter. You may already have heard from Mr. Arthur McLennan of the firm of Norris and McLennan that he will be proceeding to Toronto in this matter to consult with you. Mr. McLennan appeared for the Japanese before the Exchequer Court some two years ago, with respect to the matter of the sale of their property, and is well versed in many features of the law which will be involved in this case. He has booked plane accommodation leaving Vancouver on Saturday morning, the 19th instant. So far he has only had it confirmed through to Winnipeg and it may be necessary for him to take the train from there. However, unless he is grounded some place he should be in Toronto by Monday, the 21st. We have discussed the advisability of making an application to the Supreme Court for his Appearance and have decided that it would be wiser to await his arrival in Toronto and an opportunity for him to consult with yourself and Mr. Cartwright in the matter.

The writer has been working on the law with Mr. McLennan and has raised a point with him on which we are now both endeavouring to arrive at an opinion and establish authority. We thought perhaps if we passed the idea along to you if you found any merit in it you might give it some thought as well. A number of decisions in the higher Courts seem to clearly establish that Parliament has the right to delegate its legislative power to a Governor-in-Council, and the Governor-in-Council in turn has the right to delegate both legislative and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-10-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

administrative power to any person or body of persons. In order to exercise the power delegated to him under the War Measures Act the Governor-in-Council must exercise a discretion as to whether or not the measure is necessary by reason of war. A question which we raise is, whether the Governor-in-Council can delegate the exercise of that discretion to a Minister, the discretion being a condition of the exercise of the powers by the Governor-in-Council. Under the comments of Rinfret J. in the Chemical Reference Case (1943) S.C.R. page 20

> "It need not be assumed that, for example the Governor-in-Council would substitute a Board to exercise in his place the entirety of the powers which have been conferred upon him by the War Measures Act, nor, to use an illustration at the other extreme end of possibilities, that the Governor-in-Council might deem it advisable to confer upon a Controller of his choice the power to amend or abrogate a Statute of Parliament."

If the Governor-in-Council cannot clothe a Minister with the discretion which is a condition precedent to the Governor-in-Council exercising authority under the War Measures Act, do the Orders-in-Council in question herein actually or in effect do that very thing? The Orders-in-Council say that by reason of the war it is necessary that a certain class or classes of persons may be deported. Does an Order which says that a certain class or classes of persons may amount to an exercise of the discretion of the Governor-in-Council with respect to deportation as being necessary arising out of the war. If it does not the Governor-in-Council has then given to the Minister of Labour the exercise of discretion as to whether the deportation of any person is necessary by reason of the war. In as much as the Order does not direct the Minister to deport certain persons, or even a class of persons, but says that he may order the deportation of any person coming within the class. It is submitted therefore that the discretion is not exercised by the Governor-in-Council but is to be exercised by the Minister of Labour, and therefore in effect in the words quoted from the Chemical Reference Case, the Governor-in-Council is substituting the Minister to exercise in his place the entirety of the powers which had been conferred on him by the War Measures Act.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-10-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

We fear that the distinction in this is rather fine and we hope that we have been able to get it across by this letter.

Another matter which has been on the writer's mind in the last few days, particularly while working on the law with respect to these Orders-in-Council, has been the problem that if we should lose in the Supreme Court of Canada, particularly with reference to the Nationals, as to whether Habeas Corpus proceedings will be practical. We forsee that if the constitutional questions are covered entirely by the Supreme Court then we shall be forced on Habeas Corpus proceedings probably to deal with the facts as well as the law in each individual case in relation to the "repatriation declarations" taken. This as you will realize would become both expensive and complicated. Our clients are in the process of raising considerable funds with the view to taking Habeas Corpus proceedings and it has been on the writer's mind as to whether those funds might better be spent on an appeal to the Privy Council rather than on Habeas Corpus proceedings if the need arises. We appreciate that this is a problem that will have to be solved primarily here, but would very much respect your opinion concerning the same and would also like to be advised as to whether the group who are financing the action in Eastern Canada would be prepared to assist with the expense of such an appeal.

Yours truly

CAMPBELL, BRAZIER, FISHER & McMASTER

Per. R. J. McMaster

RJM/G.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-10-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

S. Uchibori Papers
UBC

G.646

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR - JAPANESE DIVISION

JAN 24 1946

GENERAL NOTICE TO PERSONS OF THE JAPANESE RACE WHO HAVE APPLIED FOR REPATRIATION TO JAPAN.

1. The Government of Canada, by Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945, has authorized the Minister of Labour to make necessary arrangements for the repatriation to Japan of persons of the Japanese race in Canada of the following description:

(1) Persons of sixteen years of age or over, other than Canadian nationals, who are nationals of Japan and who (a) have, since December 8th, 1941, made a request for repatriation, or
(b) have been in an internment camp under an order made pursuant to the Defence of Canada Regulations or of Order-in-Council P.C. 946 of the 5th day of February, 1943, as amended by P.C. 5637 of August 16, 1945, and were so detained at midnight of September 1, 1945;

(2) Naturalized British subjects of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over who have made a request for repatriation and who have not revoked in writing to an appropriate Department of the Government of Canada, such request prior to midnight, the first of September, 1945;

(3) Natural born British subjects of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who have made a request for repatriation except where such person revokes in writing to an appropriate Department of the Government of Canada, such request prior to the signing of the Order for his deportation by the Minister of Labour.

Any natural born British subjects of the Japanese race who requested repatriation and who intend to revoke such requests, and who have not already done so, should make their applications as soon as possible, in writing, to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C.

2. The Government of Canada has further authorized the Minister of Labour to include in the provision for repatriation of persons described above the wives, and children under sixteen years of age, of any such persons who are repatriated.

3. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

A. Immediate transfer of funds.

Subject to any subsequent changes which may be found necessary therein, and of which you will be advised, the following provision will apply to the transfer of funds standing to the credit of persons who are repatriated to Japan under arrangements made by the Minister of Labour. Such persons may take with them funds standing to their credit in Canada, or in their possession, by exchanging such funds for Yen receipts at the United States military rate of fifteen yen to the United States dollar. Facilities will be provided whereby these yen receipts can be cashed in Japan.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-11-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In order to take full advantage of this provision the following conditions will apply and the procedure thus set out must be followed:

(1). No currency or securities for money, including stock or bond certificates, can be taken into Japan other than Japanese currency or yen receipts, as above.

(2). Yen receipts can be obtained only under arrangements made by the Japanese Division, Department of Labour.

(3). All money in your possession which you want to take to Japan at the time of repatriation will require to be turned in to our officials at a time and place which will be designated later.

For those residing in the Interior Housing Settlements operated by the Department, the transfer will be made at those settlements, a short time before leaving. Those residing outside of these settlements will probably be brought into the Tashme settlement for a few days before sailing, and the transfer of funds will be made there.

This money must be in the form of:

(a) Cash, or

(b) Certified cheques drawn in favour of the Receiver General of Canada.

(4). Any securities or other negotiable assets, the value of which is taken to Japan, must be converted into the form of cash or Certified Cheques before being turned in to our officers. These cannot be accepted otherwise.

(5). Funds now standing to your credit with the Custodian of Enemy Property can be taken with you, as desired, by completing an order form at the time your other cash is exchanged for a yen receipt. A representative of the Custodian's office will be present to so arrange.

B. Transfer of funds at a later date.

Funds left with the Custodian of Enemy Property by persons being repatriated will be held for later transfer whenever reasonably possible, either by the issue and forwarding of yen receipts, or by such other arrangement as is considered by the Government to be most suitable at the time of transfer.

All real property or personal property, securities or other assets which are not being taken at the time of repatriation or have not been packed and turned over to this Department for later shipment (as set out below), or otherwise disposed of, must be registered with the Custodian at that time. Such property automatically becomes vested with the Custodian at the time of deportation. After disposing of the same, the net proceeds less reasonable handling charges will be held for disposition in the same manner as other funds left with the Custodian.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-11-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

LIQUIDATION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS, WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, ETC.

We are supplying hereunder information with regard to the cashing of Government Bonds, etc., in the event you wish to dispose of any of these items before repatriation.

Dominion of Canada War Bonds:

"Bearer" Bonds are negotiable and can be sold to any Bank or Securities Dealer, or can be transferred to any other person.

"Registered" Bonds can be sold to a Bank or Securities Dealer, or transferred to another person by completing a transfer form, obtainable at any bank. This purchaser should forward the bond(s) and transfer form to the Bank of Canada for re-registration.

War Savings Stamps:

Cannot be redeemed for cash. Some Banks will redeem these, otherwise you should dispose of same to other persons who are not being repatriated.

War Savings Certificates:

Can only be redeemed by the Registrar, Ottawa. Endorse your name on the back of the Certificate and forward immediately by Air Mail, with a covering letter, to:

Registrar, War Savings Certificates,
350 King Edward Avenue,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

State in your letter that you are a prospective repatriate and ask that they redeem the certificate (s) in accordance with arrangements made by the Department of Labour. Your account will then be given special consideration and a cheque forwarded within twenty-four hours of receipt. However, it will take two weeks (or more if your local mail service is irregular), before you receive same, so be sure to mail the Certificate (s) to Ottawa as soon as possible.

Refundable Savings portion of Income Tax:

This is not payable until two years after the end of the war and refund cannot be obtained now. The certificates issued by the Income Tax Department covering these payments should be turned in by you to the representative of the Custodian of Enemy Property at the time you are registering any assets being left in Canada. He will make collection for your account at such time as provision is made therefor, and transfer same at a later date as set forth in paragraph "B", page 2.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-11-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C. Financial Assistance.

The Minister of Labour will provide each person who is repatriated to Japan under the arrangements made by the Minister, an amount in suitable American exchange equivalent to the following amounts which will be provided upon or immediately prior to leaving Canada;

(a) Where such person is sixteen years of age or over and has not at least $200, the difference between this amount and $200;

(b) Where such person has dependents under sixteen years of age and has not at least $200, together with a further amount equal to $50 for each such dependent, the difference between the amount he possesses and the total of $200 plus $50 for each such dependent.

Any amount so paid under this provision is recoverable from the account which such person may have with the Custodian.

N.B. It is emphasised that any funds or securities for money carried in a form other than Japanese currency or yen receipts, cannot be taken into Japan. Therefore it is in the interest of those being repatriated to co-operate fully in following this procedure.

The following will serve as illustrations of this financial assistance.

(1) There is a family of husband and wife and two children under sixteen and one child sixteen years old. No one in this family is in possession of any funds. Therefore, the husband would be entitled to $200.00 for himself as an adult, and $50.00 for each of the two children under sixteen. The wife would be considered as an independent adult and would be entitled to $200.00. The single child sixteen years or over would be considered as an independent adult and would be entitled to $200.00.

(2) A husband and wife and two children under sixteen and one child sixteen years or over, where the husband has in his possession $250.00 but the wife has nothing and the child sixteen years of age or over has been employed and has $100.00. As the husband has $250.00 he would be entitled to $50.00 more for the second dependent child. The wife would be considered as an independent adult and would be entitled to $200.00 if she could prove she possessed nothing. The child of sixteen years or over would be considered as an independent adult and would be entitled to $100.00 which represents the difference between the $100.00 that he has and the $200.00 which he would be allowed if he had nothing. Therefore, the total that this family would receive would be the $50.00 to the father, plus $200.00 for the wife and $100.00 to the son or daughter over sixteen.

4. PERSONAL EFFECTS & HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

A. Baggage to be taken at time of repatriation.

A total amount not exceeding 175 lbs. will be allowed for each person, regardless of age. This will include hand luggage as well as baggage to go in the hold of the ship. Hand luggage should be kept to the absolute minimum. Hold baggage must be limited to such articles

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-11-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

as clothing, bedding, small personal effects, books, small tools. It shall not include any furniture, stoves, beds, sewing machines or other bulky articles. Neither shall the luggage or baggage contain any fire-arms, explosives, highly inflammable articles or liquor.

The Department will provide, if required, large strong palliasses (mattress cases) one to each adult, for use as containers for hold baggage. No boxes or lumber for boxes will be provided. Trunks and boxes will however, be accepted within the weight limitations. Containers for hand luggage will not be provided.

All baggage to go in hold of ship will be inspected immediately before packing in the containers by an R.C.M. Police officer. After packing, the baggage will be sealed by the R.C.M.P. and collected. Any baggage found with seals broken will be discarded. For those not residing in the Interior Housing Settlements arrangements will be made to have the baggage checked at their nearest railway point.

B. Effects to be shipped later.

Provision is made for shipping certain household effects and other personal property as soon as possible following repatriation. This provision is subject to the following limitations:

(1) Weight is limited to 250 lbs. per adult and 50 lbs. for each child in the family who is under sixteen years of age.

(2) Pianos, stoves, large furniture, including beds and spring mattresses, will not be sent.

(3) Those having effects shipped later must provide their own lumber for crating, must do their own crating and labelling, and those not residing in the interior housing settlements operated by the Department must transfer such effects after packing and crating, to the nearest railway shipping point.

(4) Arrangements will be made by the Department for shipping such effects from the settlements or from the nearest railway shipping point, to a central storage warehouse. The supervision of such shipment will be the responsibility of an official of the Department or an R.C.M.P. officer.

(5) The Department will arrange for the storage of such effects until shipment to Japan is possible. It must be understood however, the Department can accept no legal liability for loss from any cause, during any period from the time the effects are packed until such effects reach the owners in Japan. No claims for losses will be considered. However, reasonable care will nevertheless be exercised in connection with the property that is left for later shipment.

(6) While the Department will make provision for later shipment of effects to Japan, under the conditions defined, those being repatriated would be well advised to dispose of as much as possible of the property not being taken at the time of repatriation, and take with them the money received from the sale of such property.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-11-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

5. TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.

Costs of transportation to Japan, including the cost of transferring baggage, within the weight and other limitations prescribed, will be borne by the Canadian Government.

Those residing in the Interior Settlements in B.C. operated by the Department will be issued their necessary transportation by the Supervisor of the project in which they reside. Those living in B.C. but not in the Interior Settlements will receive their necessary transportation from the nearest R.C.M.P. detachment at the time of their departure. Those residing in other provinces than B.C. will receive their railway transportation and, where required, a sustenance allowance for use in transit, from the Japanese Division, Department of Labour, supervisor for the area in which they live, namely, Mr. D.C. Archibald, Lethbridge, Alberta, Mr. F.L. Ernst, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or Mr. D. Mactavish, Toronto, Ontario.

6. NOTICE OF SAILING DATES.

Every effort will be made to give notice of sailing dates as far in advance as possible. Such notice is not likely to be longer than ten days to two weeks. The large majority of those being repatriated are likely to sail during the last week of January and February. Therefore they would be well advised to begin immediately disposing of property and making preparations for leaving.

7. MEDICAL & HEALTH REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Every person being repatriated must carry a certificate, signed by a medical doctor, stating that within one year such person has been immunized for typhoid and vaccinated for small-pox. Arrangements are now under way for having this done.

(b) Within forty-eight hours of departure all people who are being repatriated will be examined by a doctor and the list of the names of those being repatriated will have attached to it a certificate signed by the doctor stating that all those named on the list are free from any communicable disease.

8. SHIPPING FACILITIES.

(a) According to present plans, those being repatriated will travel in United States ships.

(b) Such ships will call at Vancouver for loading.

(c) So far as possible, the policy will be to see that all those in a family travel on the same ship. An effort will also be made to arrange to meet the desire of families wishing to travel on the same ship. Those being repatriated should discuss this and submit lists of family groups to the Department supervisor if they reside in a project, to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, Vancouver, if they reside in British Columbia but not in

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-11-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Department settlements, and to the supervisors in charge for the area, for those residing outside of British Columbia. This should be done at the earliest possible date, in order that satisfactory arrangements may be made in an effort to meet such requests.

(d) Those being repatriated must take along bedding and blankets for use on the ship. Mattresses and pillows will be supplied.

(e) They should also take along sufficient toilet articles, tobacco, confectionery for children, for a voyage of fifteen to twenty-one days.

(f) Separate sleeping accommodation is being provided for women, girls and boys under twelve years of age. Men and boys twelve years or over will sleep in a different part of the ship. Meals will of course, be provided.

(g) There will be accommodation on each ship for a small number of bedridden or sick cases. Medical personnel will be on each ship. Where there are cases of a certain member or members of a family requiring special accommodation because of illness, it will be possible for them to travel on the same ship with their family and they will receive the care needed. All such cases will have to be certified by one of the Department's Occidental medical officers, as requiring special accommodation, and approved by the Chief Medical Officer.

23rd January 1946.

A. MACNAMARA,
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-11-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Lemon Creek,
Slocan, B.C.,
March 12, 1946.

Mr. Kunio Hidaka,
Citizenship Defense Committee,
[illegible] Grant Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

I have enclosed a copy of McMaster's letter which was addressed to Ken Saito. We have discussed thoroughly this letter amongst ourselves and we think that some of McMaster's ideas are good, but we completely object to any deputations from Vancouver going to Ottawa. What do you think of this ?

We have full confidence in the legal actions you are taking on our behalf, but at present we are afraid that you are not completely in knowledge of the conditions in the Interior Towns and also of our undertakings since the signing of the "Repatriation Forms". Therefore, we should like to send you the copies of all informations we had sent to McMaster and wish that you will make full use of them and study it carefully. The conditions and reasons at the time of the "signing" for those in Eastern Canada and those in the Ghost Towns were diverse.

I have a feeling that in all legal actions (except Habeas Corpus) that if the East took full responsibilities in them, everything will have greater results and everything will go more smooth. (Keep this to yourself) The East has better lawyers and a stronger supporting party. than the West.

Re: Habeas Corpus.

In a recent letter from McMaster, he stated a requisition which is quite different from the conditions and understandings we had with him earlier. (Copy of answer to this is enclosed) On January 15, 1946 McMaster sent a letter that $12.50 per person was satisfactory. (This letter enclosed)

Moreover, by an agreement between the Toshme Japanese Committee and McMaster (form enclosed) on Jan. 24, 1946, it was stated that the solicitor will proceed with court action if each person wishing to take Habeas Corpus proceedings pay $12.50. At this date when nobody has received any deportation orders and when the court action has not been taken, McMaster is asking us to make preparations to send $12.50 more. What is this? We have no confidence in McMaster now. We cannot trust his words.

Furthermore, on Feb. 4, when Rev. McWilliams was here on a visit, he stated with assurance that if half the people (those who wish to take H.C. proceedings) pay $25.00 to cover for those who could not pay (in some places this actually happened) McMaster agreed that this was satisfactory, i.e. if each person payed $12.50.

Now McMaster has asked us for $12.50 more. We cannot make out clearly what he is intending to do. We have thought that he is asking for more because of this line from his letter to Ken Saito, Slocan City on March 1, 1946, "It may be possible that we will have to fight a large number of cases on the individual basis of the circumstances", but remember of our agreement with him of an earlier date. I wish to inform you that, at present McMaster has on hand $3,000 covering for the Habeas Corpus of those Japanese in B.C.

But not, we seldom hear of Habeas Corpus. I am now beginning to wonder to what extent this "Habeas Corpus" is a necessity. I ask you your opinion regarding the [illegible] of H.C.

From now on money is essential, but we would rather use it on more practical [illegible] ones.

Yours truly,

S. Uchitori.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-11-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nakahori Papers.
U.B.C.

To All Nisei and Naturalized Canadians

Re: Cancellation

I am writing on behalf of the Toshme Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, a newly-formed organization consisting of Nisei and Naturalized-Canadians, working for the cancellation of the "Voluntary Repatriation Forms" signed earlier this year.

Since this is our first letter of introduction to your group, we feel that in order to let you know as much as possible about the work we have been doing, we are writing more in detail than the letter in Japanese.

This petition which I am enclosing is to be signed by every person who has already appealed individually to cancel their former request for "Voluntary Repatriation" to Japan. It was drawn up by a Vancouver Barrister, Mr. Bob McKinstry, who is a leading member of the Civil Liberties League in Vancouver. He suggested that we should get the New Canadian to sponsor the petition in order to get the best results. We have, therefore, contacted the office of the New Canadian to ask if they would be willing to undertake the task and we are awaiting their reply.

I believe they are more than willing to accept our request because the nature of the issue is over all and common to all Japanese in Canada. Moreover, this problem, based on principle, is just that the New Canadian have been fighting for and would be a worthwhile victory when obtained. If they grant our request we will be forwarding to you original copies of the petition which should be signed immediately and forwarded to the New Canadian to be grouped and sent on to the offices of Prime Minister and Minister of Labour, Minister of Justice and Secretary of State.

We now find ourselves in the midst of a great peril. ----- ever since the evacuation days we have been constantly faced with problems in threat, fear and worry. However, we are fortunate in having supporters from groups outside of Toshme, who believe in justice to mankind. Amongst them we have Rev. McWilliams of the United Church of Canada and Rev. Gale of the Anglican Church who are acting as advisors to our group. We also have members of the Consultative Council of Vancouver, which includes such well known men as Dr. Dobson, Dr. Black, Rev. Norman, Rev. Hugh Rae and Rev. Alex Grant, all contributing to our cause by arousing public opinion in communicating with intellectual groups.

East of the Rockies we have Mr. B. K. Sandwell, of the Toronto Saturday Post, who has already taken a strong stand for the Japanese and the Civil Liberties Group of Toronto of which Mrs. Hugh McMillan is secretary. In Winnipeg we have Miss Betty Morrison who has said that she would help us in all ways possible.

Through their encouragement we have been spurred on to form this organization of Nisei and Naturalized-Canadian to take the lead in this present situation. We solemnly feel that our citizenship rights broadens our stand better than the Issei's and so we have taken the initiative and put up the justifiable front.

We believe that similar action should be taken by your groups and these petitions should be carefully studied and prepared to meet the situation.

We sincerely hope to hear from the Nisei and Naturalized groups in your locality and request your fullest co-operation.

Sincerely yours,

TASHME JAPANESE CANADIAN
CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

George Tatsuki
President

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-11-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Slocan City, B. C.,
March 13, 1946.

Mr. R. J. McMaster,
675 East Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Dear Sir:

We acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 4, in which you presented the problems of sending a representatives from B. C. to join the deportation, the Toronto Committee's proposal and your proposal.

Concerning the proposal of three fundamental steps, we have no objection on general.

Firstly, "that the Orders to be abandoned", is according to our desire itself because this principle was taken up in the Supreme Court and we have assisted it with no objection.

Secondly, about the proposal of "that at least they be amended so as to give every person who is not willing to be deported an opportunity to have his case reviewed by an adequate Judicial Process" we agree with your opinion that "every effort ought to be made to persuade the government to realize that these official repatriation forms were obtain through misrepresentation and misunderstanding, and we are in the position to do it and are going to ask you to do it. It is true that the representation of the form was made rather justly in the East where the threat by the suggestion of immediate relocation was not made to the non-signers and the inducement by the promise of safety and protection for the signer was not made, and therefore it is not too far from the truth to say it is not practical to their mind to take up this problem. However, the fact remains that the such procedure was conducted in B. C. and therefore it must be stressed as well as any other cases. As you suggest it is necessary to stress to the government to make them realize. In addition to this phrase of problem there still remains the question of the people whose case requires the humanitorian consideration and still outside of the Supreme Court ruling.

Thirdly, about asking an undertaking that no proceedings for deportation will be taken while the appeal is pending to the Privy Council, we quite agree. We do not know exactly on what points the case will be taken to the Privy Council and how far it will influence if the outcome is in favour to us. But this proposition as the final resort for the deputations if all other prepositions fail, is understood and in the mind of people in this district.

As for your proposition you stated that we are to stress the satisfactory solution both practical to the government and fair to the Japanese maintaining that the government to deport the people who desire to repatriate that they refer to a properly constituted Loyalty Tribunal Commission these persons who have done some other act showing sympathy for Japan besides signing the "repatriation form," and that to demand that the persons whose only evidence of dissatisfaction is official form be not subject to deportation. In another words you propose that the persons except who desire to be deported to and whose dissatisfaction is the official forms, be given the opportunity to have his case reviewed.

In the first place we cannot quite agree with you on the point that we request the deportation of those who wish to be deported. It may be true that some small number wish to repatriate under any given condition. But as far as this Slocan District is concerned we believe that it is our best in doing so. Accordingly this Japanese Central Committee of Slocan District has worked for the benefit of the people both repatriates and cancellators alike upon their own will. We have assisted the Supreme Court case in the East with their full hearted support; we have requested the government improve the provisions for the repatriation with the support of the people. It is our combined opinion that we are to see the outcome of this deportation affair before the government take the action on the deportation policy. Therefore, up to this day we have not made any suggest on or any request

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-11-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

whatsoever to any party concerning this suggestion as far as this Slocan District is concerned. Accordingly, we shall state clearly that we disapprove your suggestion which was made to Mr. Brewin in your letter of February 15th and March 4th instants that we are to suggest the government to deport the person who desire so first, or to deport them as the things stands. We definitely oppose to any suggestion of this nature.

Secondly, concerning your proposal B "that the persons who have done some other act showing sympathy for Japan besides signing the repatriation form, we regard this proposal as more convincing one, but we have remember that so classified persons and its extent according to the Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 are rather ambiguous to our knowledge, and therefore it is quite natural that one may feel that his name may be included. As you will know the real meaning of the words loyal and disloyal, co-operative and uncooperative will have a difficulty to find its extent where the policy of B. C. Security Commission is concerned, their record as it might take a person who has opposed to their suggestion according to his belief that the welfare of the people should be so and so, or the right of one should be such as unco-operative or disloyal. This is in many instances, suggested and used as a threat to the people. Therein lies the cause of not accepting this proposal every enthusiastically apart from the fact that we Japanese do not go for sacrifying the other for our own sake even its cold fact demands it to be so.

Thirdly, if we take the Toronto Committee proposition "that the orders to be amended so as to give every person who is not willing to be deported an opportunity to have his case reviewed by an adequate judicial process", we will have to face the official repatriation forms as the evidence against us as you mentioned. A quite numb r of people hold dissatisfaction to the official repatriation forms. Therefore, they will be driven into an awkard position had he not made this point clear to the government and the parties concerned. All these points we agree completely, and we believe the only solution is to stress this point to the government through the deputation which is to see Mr. King. However, according to your information the Toronto Committee has no enthusiasm toward this problem and even if one went to Ottawa from B. C. the presentation of this problem will be effectless-unless the members of the deputation and the Toronto Committee give a whole hearted assistance. We recollect that Mr. MacLennan was sent to East with the expenses of $1500 to take up various matters, and we believe that Mr. MacLennan undoutedly discussed about this phrase of the problem also. But the fact remains that the Toronto Committee has not taken this up seriously proving that even if we send a representation from B. C. to urge the Toronto Committee know our situation and intention and its number and its importance through you and us. This will have to be through sending description of the process of the presentation of the official forms etc. in B. C. and the copies of proofs and the documents concerned. This we decided to do and ask you to do it too. Of course on some matters and materials it may require the secrecy and we are quite aware of it, and are open to your advice.

However, in our mind remains the question of how effective these claim is, and how strong our proving materials are. How is the possibilities of the cases of which the Supreme Court judgment did not include but just as important human problem as the subject which was taken up? We appreciate your frank opinion on this matters.

Today we have read the news items in which states that the government is to suspend the deportation pending the appeal to the Privy Council, and found them to be full of loop-holes. We are waiting for the further information from you and the East.

In reply to your letter of March 1st, concerning the Habeas Corpus General Funds $3000, we fully realize our responsibility to collect our part and it shall be handed to you very soon as it has been collected except few. We assure you that the agreement will be kept. As we shall state below we were made clear that these were used for the Test Cases if they commence.

As for your words about the fee of $25.00 we are aware of the necessity of the full payment once the expense runs up expense runs up extremely high. However, in your letter of January 16 addressed to Fred Saign of Tashme you have set forth the arrangements so the things might be clarified. According to its contents, the Tashme is to raise the fund of $3000 to carry one or two,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-11-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

and if necessary, cases through to the Supreme Court of Canada, and the each individual Habeas Corpus applicants to put up $25.00 for their behalf.

Furthermore, it was agreed that of Tashme collected $25.00 for each of one half of the total appliant's number, the expenses with respect to the persons who applied and who were unable to put up the money is to be covered up. Accordingly we have paid you the amount exactly corresponding to one half the whole applicants' numbers. Your letter further states that as it is likely the total amount of these individual fees are not expended, the charges for service and expenses in relation to the preparation for taking action etc. Concerning this fact Mr. McWilliam on his visit to here on March 2nd and 3rd with the intention of clarifying any doubt on the Habeas Corpus matter further consolidated that if we pay $12.50 each it would be quite alright that it is most unlikely that it will not surpass the amount of $12.50 to each. All these information is made known to the people. However, we have studied the memorandum refees and other matters concerned Habeas Corpus of February 25th and we have accepted the same. The contents are well explained to the people immediately.

In connection to the above matters, it shall be made clear that our part of $2000 to be forwarded soon. We also suggest that it is the ideal time for the financial report to the people concerned for fascilliation any further procedures.

Here we stated our frank opinion of our people according to your request. We, the Japanese Central Committee of Slocan District shall do our best to support the Toronto proposals A. B. provided every human aspect is taken in consideration, and provided that your proposal included and provided that not only the factors taken up in the Supreme Court but other factors considered. We shall oppose to any proposition that we are to request to deport the repatriate first. We shall do our best to let the others know our particular situations. We shall do our best to accomplish the people's desire and do our best to utilize their fund.

The todays' news may alter the situation but we shall be ready for any outcome.

With this, we hope to answer your question.

Yours truly,

JAPANESE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
SLOCAN DISTRICT.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
スローカン區
SLOCAN DISTRICT

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-11-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

TELEPHONE PACIFIC 9164

Campbell, Brazier, Fisher & McMaster

Barristers and Solicitors

A. T. R. CAMPBELL A. W. FISHER
C. W. BRAZIER R. J. McMASTER
C. G. ROBSON

ROYAL BANK BUILDING
675 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.

OUR FILE NO. 1414-1

FEB 4 1946
MASON, CAMERON & BREWIN

January 30th
1 9 4 6

Attention Mr. Andrew Brewin

Messrs Mason, Cameron and Brewin
Barristers and Solicitors
Sterling Tower Building
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

We have for acknowledgment receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, for which we wish to thank you. We have read the contents with a great deal of interest.

Your suggestion of a possible political saw-off with the Government in this matter appears to the writer to contain the possibilities of a satisfactory solution in the event that we lose the Supreme Court of Canada case. Whether or not such a saw-off should be negotiated however, in the writer's opinion, will have to depend upon the attitude of the Japanese people themselves. We would suggest in any event that a condition thereof should be that the persons appearing before the Loyalty Commission be entitled to be represented by Counsel and to call evidence. We have passed the suggestion on to some of our clients at Tashme to obtain their reaction. If their reaction is favourable then we would take it up with as many of the Japanese people in this Province as we are able to communicate with.

In order to bargain with the Government it would appear to the writer that we would have to be prepared to, and actually apply for leave, to the Privy Council to appeal and would have to be prepared to take and quite likely have to commence, a number of Habeas Corpus proceedings. We would then be in a position to say to the Government that we would withdraw the application for leave to Appeal and the Habeas Corpus proceedings if the Government would agree to an enquiry in every case.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-11-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

I might say that I had an opportunity to discuss this matter with Mr. B. K. Sandwell today and he agrees that whether such an arrangement is sought to be made or not we ought to definitely plan to appeal to the Privy Council.

If any such arrangement is sought to be made with the Government it would seem most advisable to us to obtain the assistance of a Liberal Member rather than relying solely upon the assistance of Mr. Coldwell. Paul Martin would be the ideal person. However, as you are aware, he is in London at the present time and therefore could not help us very much. Mr. Sandwell suggested Abbott as a possibility and it would seem to us if we could join some French Canadian Members in any representation that was made it would be helpful. As you are aware, none of the Members from British Columbia on the Liberal side at least, would be of any assistance and you people in the East would know of the most likely possibilities in this respect.

We appreciate the very splendid work that you have done in this matter and your full co-operation.

Yours truly

CAMPBELL, BRAZIER, FISHER & McMASTER

per R.J. McMaster

RJM/G.

P. S. The writer had lunch with a number of the Consultative Council and the Civil Liberties Union with Mr. Sandwell in attendance. We briefly discussed the proposal of a saw-off in this matter and there was considerable opposition to it. It was definitely felt that an appeal ought to be launched and at the same time public pressure be brought on the Government but without any bartering, to try to persuade the Government to provide for an enquiry

R.J.M.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-11-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

in every case. This was not an official meeting but we thought you might be interested in the general reaction of the group that were present.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-11-15
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DMacM.

B219
JCCA

THE NATIONAL INTERCHURCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

on

RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE CANADIANS

100 Adelaide St. West, Room 801
Toronto 1, Ontario

Rev. Geo. Dorey, D.D.
Chairman
Rev. E. H. Johnson,
Secretary

Rev. W. W. Judd, D.C.L.
Rev. Fr. A. E. McQuillen
Rev. C. H. Schutt, D.D.

January 31, 1946.

On Behalf of Justice and Fair Play to all Japanese Canadians

Dear Fellow Worker:

Recent pronouncements made by high Government officials at Ottawa indicate that unless the tolerant, liberal thinking people of the country lodge vigorous protests, several hundred Japanese Canadians, many of them Canadian citizens, will be deported to Japan against their will. This would establish a vicious precedent, bringing dishonour to Canada and causing unnecessary suffering to a number of innocent people, in that, families would be broken up and the returnees landed in Japan where adequate food is lacking and housing practically non-existent. In the hope of arousing more individual and group protests against this wholly uncalled for and un-Christian action we send you this letter.

The present Government policy concerning those of Japanese origin now in Canada is as follows:

(*a*) All Canadian Born of proved loyalty, including those who have asked to go to Japan but have requested cancellation of their signatures before orders for their deportation are given, may stay in Canada.

(*b*) Nationals and Naturalized Canadians who have requested repatriation but who asked for cancellation of such requests after September 2nd, 1945, are to be deported—along with all minors in their families.

(*c*) Nationals and Naturalized citizens of proved loyalty who did not sign for repatriation or those who did but requested cancellation before September 2nd, 1945, will be allowed to stay in Canada.

A crescendo of disapproval is being expressed all over Canada regarding Section B above. Many questions are being asked. Why should the Japanese be treated differently from the Italians or Germans? If what Prime Minister King stated in the House on August 4, 1944, is true, namely, that none of them have been guilty of sabotage or other offence against the Government, on what basis other than that of pure racial discrimination are they to be so treated? If they are to be deported on that basis in what respect is such action different from what the Nazis in Europe did to the Jews? It has now come to the place where, not the Japanese, but Canada and Canada's honour are being put on trial.

It is the opinion of the members of our Committee that the only Christian way to handle the question is to give every person of Japanese origin in Canada against whom no evidence of disloyalty has been found, a chance to have his case considered by a properly constituted tribunal. To do less, in our view, would be to violate the United Nations Charter which expressly states its purpose as "The realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms *for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.*"

If on reading the above you feel at all as we do, you can have a part in working for Christian justice in Canada, by sending a letter or telegram of protest to the Prime Minister either as an individual or as a member of your own church group or of any other group with which you have contacts. *Public opinion must be mobilized if a grave injustice is to be avoided.* Whatever is done should be done speedily before the Government policy hardens into action. Any communication should be addressed to The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Ottawa.

If more information is required, please do not hesitate to write. Our services are at your disposal.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. George Dorey, D.D., 299 Queen St., W.
Rev. E. H. Johnson, 100 Adelaide St., W.
Rev. W. W. Judd, D.D., 604 Jarvis St.
Rev. Fr. A. E. McQuillen, 200 Church St.
Rev. C. H. Schutt, D.D., 223 Church St.

Japanese Division,
Dominion Government Department of Labor

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-12-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

D279

CHURCH SPONSORED PLACEMENT PLAN

for

JAPANESE CANADIAN FAMILIES

Under the Auspices of

THE NATIONAL INTERCHURCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE CANADIANS

1. The Dominion Government, Department of Labour, is now endeavouring to resettle Japanese Canadian families of approved loyalty who wish to make their homes in Canada.

2. In view of the present farm labour shortage, it is the Government's hope that a number of these families now living in settlements in the interior of British Columbia may be placed in Eastern Canada on farms or in other positions in accordance with their special skills.

3. In furthering this plan, the National Interchurch Advisory Committee, with the concurrence of the Dominion Department of Labour, is seeking the co-operation of local church groups in the re-locating of as many families as possible during the coming months. The group undertaking the responsibility for placement might be the church membership as a whole, or, it might be the women's association, the women's missionary society, a men's club, or an adult Bible class. It is thought that a project of this sort should present a real appeal to many.

4. Although the general idea is that one group might sponsor one family, there is no reason why one group should not sponsor more than one family if such seems possible; or several groups in one church might sponsor several families.

It should be known beforehand that the Government pays the travelling expenses of the newcomers from British Columbia to the station nearest their place of work; the employer pays his wages. The Group's undertaking, therefore, becomes a "service project". While of necessity, varying somewhat in each case, in general, sponsorship would involve:

(*a*) The discovery of an employer—the conditions of employment are set out in a special folder entitled "Information for Employers". A copy of this folder, as well as an application form for the employer to sign, is attached.

(*b*) On finding an employer whom the Group is prepared to recommend, and who is willing to engage a family on the terms specified, the proposed living quarters should be visited and passed on by the sponsoring group. If reasonably satisfactory, the group should then secure the signature of the employer to the application blank and send the document to the Placement Officer whose address is given below. Negotiations for the family would then be commenced immediately.

(*c*) On arrival, the group or its representatives would greet the newcomers, see that they get to their new home, offer free counsel and advice, and endeavour to put them in touch with the life of the community.

(*d*) The Group would continue to sponsor the family until it becomes firmly established and its members able to take their places as normal Canadians in the community.

5. While particular attention is being given to the placing of families on farms, the finding of jobs of any kind for families or for individuals would be considered equally important; for example, there may be tradesmen, blacksmiths, hotels, garages, radio service shops, etc., in your community where competent help is required and which might be supplied. In each case it should be remembered that living accommodation is essential.

6. The Placement Office of the Dominion Government, Department of Labour, Japanese Division, stands ready at all times to render every assistance in connection with the project. For example, if a personal presentation to the sponsoring group is desired, such might be arranged. Please do not hesitate to write for more information or for printed matter dealing with the question.

Rev. George Dorey, D.D.
Rev. E. H. Johnson
Rev. W. W. Judd, D.C.L.
Rev. Fr. A. E. McQuillen
Rev. C. H. Schutt, D.D.

7. Address all communications to—

THE PLACEMENT OFFICER,
Japanese Division,
Dominion Government Department of Labour,
24 Adelaide St., East,
Toronto 1.

Telephone: ELgin 3436

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-13-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADIAN COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY

Nisei AFFAIRS

Volume 1, No. 7 February, 1946 Toronto, Ont.

Document Reference Index p2.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY

CHANGE IN GOV'T. POLICY REQUIRED

The Attorney General of Ontario has stated that no provincial or municipal government has legislative jurisdiction to restrict in any way the free movement of Canadian citizens whatever may be their racial origin. To us this came as a distinctive surprise, when for the past several years we have experienced pressure from the Federal Department of Labour to have us move out of British Columbia, and a blocking on the part of the same Federal Department of Labour to keep us out of Toronto on grounds that the city did not sanction our entry. We are wondering if the Federal Department has been playing the role of a Greek goddess. Mythology has two-faced Janus, the guardian of the hearth, who looked outwards with a scowl and inwards with a smile.

Whatever the past has been, the restrictions on entry into Toronto or any other city or municipality anywhere in Canada should be removed. A delegation from the Toronto Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians has waited on Mr. Trueman of the Department, and a change in policy is now anticipated.

Threats of arrest of persons who have no desire or intention of moving out to other points will have to cease. The ordering of persons to remote parts of the province have been entirely on the initiative of the Federal Department and, in the eyes of the public, they will have to assume all responsibility and criticism for their actions.

If any credence is to be given to the claims that denial of civil rights and discriminatory treatment were for the war emergency, the Government should have removed all vestige of these measures long ago. Their continuance will serve as evidence that these restrictions were not for the emergency, and may at some future date boomerang to the disfavour of the Government, should there be an investigation of its activities during the war years.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

THE POT CALLS THE KETTLE BLACK

Press reports on a Federal Department of Labour publication concerning persons of Japanese ancestry state that criticism is levelled at the British Columbia Government for not assuming the cost of the education of evacuated children resident in that province.

Should it be possible to conceive the nature of the criticism from these reports, we have a few comments to make. While there is no justification for the Provincial Government charges of seven dollars for correspondence courses for evacuee high school students, where the regular charge is two dollars, we would not expect the local municipalities to be burdened with the extra cost of education resulting from the influx of Japanese children, as some have done to the limit of their capacity at nominal rates.

It should be remembered that evacuation was carried out by the Federal Government as a supposed war measure, and stemming from that, we do not see how the Federal Government is able to avoid assuming all resulting responsibilities, and to attempt to shift any criticism for the sins of omission, for the inadequacies of the educational system and the absence of assistance to high school students, is a case of the pot calling the kettle black.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-14-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nisei AFFAIRS

A Journal of Opinion
published by the

JAPANESE CANADIAN COMMITTEE
FOR DEMOCRACY

84 Gerrard St., E. Toronto 2, Ont.
February 9, 1946

Kinzie Tanaka.....Chairman
Irene Uchida.....Managing Editor

DEPORTATION - REFERENCE TO SUPREME COURT OF CANADA....By K. Hidaka

The reference concerning the validity of orders in council authorizing the deportation of certain persons of Japanese ancestry was heard on January 24 and 25 by the seven justices of the Supreme Court of Canada in their first case in the new Supreme Court Building. It was fitting that a case of such importance concerning the personal and civil rights of the people of Canada should initiate the work of the Court in their new surroundings, and it is hoped that they give an opinion of such unquestioned clarity that no subsequent case on this matter need be heard.

While the validity of the deportation orders in council was the central issue, the judgment will very likely have a bearing on many of the powers assumed by the Government during war years, and will, in all probability, provide a basis for the questioning of the legality of removal from homes, detention without trial, the sale of property without consent, and the continued restrictions on movement and the arbitrary ordering of persons to other areas.

This was a case which will be of primary importance in determining the personal and civil rights of the people of Canada, and will set the boundaries of Government powers during wartime.

Counsel for both the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians who were questioning the powers of the Government and the Attorney General of Canada who were supporting the orders, were of exceptional calibre, and traversed all possible legal ground in support of their arguments.

Counsel for the Co-operative Committee gave emphasis to the claim that the whole deportation scheme was inseverable and if one part were bad the entire scheme was ultra vires. The orders took away the common law right to habeas corpus, the War Measures Act did not permit the deportation or removal of citizens, and furthermore no provision of this kind was allowed in the new Transitional Powers Act, he argued. Revocation of nationality as provided in the orders in council was contrary to British statute applying to Canada, and could not be carried out, except under its provisions, he said. The Minister of Labour was never authorized by any statute to do any such thing. The Secretary of State was the only person with any powers over such matters and even he, could exercise these powers only under specified conditions. Deportation of civilian populations was against international law and the laws of humanity, it was contended.

Counsel for the Attorney General of Canada based his argument on the claim that after an emergency was proclaimed by the Government the War Measures Act allowed it to assume all powers of Parliament and any future provisions as well. The existence of the emergency was determined by the Government and was not a subject of investigation by the courts. Habeas corpus was not denied by the orders, he claimed, and all deportation orders of the Minister of Labour would have to conform to the provisions of the order in council. There was no danger of a Siamese being deported to Japan, as was argued by opposing counsel. Deportation, he said, could apply to both citizen and alien, so long as there was a place to send the people, and there was no problem here. International law did not apply in wartime, when the conqueror was supreme. This brought the retort from Co-operative Committee counsel that he hoped the statement would not be taken too seriously at Nurembourg.

Citizenship was not a civil right and the only loss was the right to stay which would

(Continued on Page 8)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-14-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(Continued from Page 2)

be part of the deportation action, was the reply to the claim that this was a violation of civil rights and a matter outside of Federal jurisdiction.

At this moment the opinion of the judges is not known. Whatever it may be, it will have to be studied and the course of future action will have to be determined. Should the decision be unfavourable, the Government should acceed to the unequivocally expressed wishes of the people of Canada and abandon altogether the forcible removal plan. Should deportation be judged beyond the powers of the Government, then there should be an early removal of all restrictions and a concerted effort to have all persons of Japanese ancestry integrated into the general life of the community. This will require measures from a bolder imagination than the half-measures of the past. There will have to be some indication that the basic needs of persons who are essentially human beings, are understood. It will require nothing less than a drastic change, not only in policy, but also in personnel, particularly in the higher strata.

February 3, 1946

Nisei Servicemen who returned home from India via New York on the Queen Elizabeth

Pte.	HIGA, G.Y.	Lethbridge, Alta.
"	HOITA, M. B.	Toronto, Ont.
"	IMADA, T.	Taylor Lake, B.C.
"	KAGAWA, W.J.	London, Ont.
"	KAYAHARA, T.S.	Fletcher, Ont.
"	KAIKAWA, T.	Toronto, Ont.
"	MATSUO, J.M.	Newton Siding, Man.
"	MIYASAKA, J.Y.	Hamilton, Ont.
"	NISHIO, T.	Montreal, Que.
"	OIKAWA, K.	Hamilton, Ont.
"	SAITO, P.E.	Brandon, Man.
"	SASAKI, H.W.	Winnipeg, Man.
"	SHIMIZU, K.J.	Toronto, Ont.
"	SUZUKI, G.	Winnipeg, Man.
"	SUZUKI, J.	London, Ont.
"	TAKEYASU, F.M.	Hamilton, Ont.
"	TAKEUCHI, R.A.	Winnipeg, Man.
"	UCHIDA, M.D.	Guelph, Ont.

The following are the recent graduates of S-20, Japanese Language School in Vancouver who will be shortly taking up occupational duties in the Pacific:

Sgt.	ADACHI, D.	Toronto, Ont.
"	HASEGAWA, G.	" "
"	IMAI, S.	" "
"	INOSE, J.	Montreal, Que.
"	ITO, K.	
"	KITAGAWA, K.	Toronto, Ont.
"	MATSUBUCHI, F.	Montreal, Que.
"	NOBUTO, M.	" "
"	OBATA, R.	Toronto, Ont.
"	OHASHI, G.	" "
"	OKI, J.	Hamilton, Ont.
"	OMURA, S.	Toronto, Ont.
"	SAKAMOTO, A.	" "
"	SATO, J.	Montreal, Que.
"	SHINTANI, G.	Toronto, Ont.
"	YAMASHITA, T.	" "
"	YATABE, M.	" "

A C K N O W L E D G M E N T

J.C.C.D. gratefully acknowledge the following donations:

Miss Hattie Kunitomo	Toronto, Ont.
Miss Agnes Suzuki	" "
Miss Mary Suzuki	" "
Pte. Louis Suzuki	Vancouver, B.C.
Miss Betty Kobayashi	Montreal, Que.
Sgt. Kiyoshi Kitagawa	Vancouver, B.C.
Miss Kimi Takimoto	Alma College, Ont.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-14-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

COPY

LOCKE, LANE, GUILD & SHEPPARD

Barristers and Solicitors

Mackenzie Papers
Vol 24 file 67-25(6)

703 Rogers Building
Vancouver, B.C.

February 4th, 1946.

T.B. Pickersgill, Esq.,
Commissioner for Japanese Placement,
560 Homer Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Sir:-

Re: Habeas Corpus Proceedings

You have asked whether Habeas Corpus proceedings would be availabe to individual Japanese who are being deported pursuant to P.C. 7355, notwithstanding the Judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada (expected shortly) shall hold that this Order-in-Council is valid. We understand that you will arrange for shipping space and assign thereto individual Japanese, some time in advance of the day of sailing, and shortly before the day of sailing those Japanese who will have been assigned thereto will be taken in charge and conducted to the vessel. It is quite evident that Habeas Corpus proceedings, if available, by postponing hearings and by appeal could prevent a Japanese from sailing at the time originally assigned, and such processes if issued in considerable number could completely disrupt your plans and prevent your using the shipping space for which you had contracted.

If the expected Judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada do hold that Order-in-Council valid that Judgment would not in itself exclude Habeas Corpus proceedings by the individual Japanese under deportation; there still remains a triable issue as to "legality of detention" of each individual Japanese complaining of deportation. In the King vs. Secretary of State for Home Affairs, ex.p. Budd (1942) 111 L.J. K.B. page 475 the Court had to consider the validity of a detention under an order made by the Home Secretary pursuant to a Regulation relating to Members of the British Union of Fascists; Lord Greene, M.R. at page 478 said that the Court might in a Habeas Corpus proceedings enquire into the "facts which are relevant to the issue before the Court, namely the legality of the detention. It is clear that there may be many matters into which the Court can and will enquire under the Section if occasion arises - for example, the bona fides of the Secretary of State, the genuineness of the detention order itself, and the identity of the applicant with the person referred to in the order." Under that principle we might expect that similar issues would be raised in Habeas Corpus proceedings under this order P.C. 7355, namely

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-15-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

T.B. Pickersgill, Esq.,

whether each particular Japanese being deported is of the Japanese race at all, and further whether he, being of that race, comes within the regulations permitting deportation. Whether such enquiry could be excluded and Habeas Corpus proceedings rendered not available must depend upon the effect of Section 9 of P.C. 7355 which states as follows:-

> "9. Any person for whom an order for deportation is made and who is detained pending deportation or who is placed under restraint in the course of deportation by virtue of any order or measure made or taken under Section 4 of this Order shall, while so detained or restrained, be deemed to be in legal custody."

and in particular the effect to be assigned to the concluding words, namely "deemed to be in legal custody."

We are of the opinion that such Section 9 does not preclude an enquiry into the various issues suggested by the Budd case. You will observe that the Section does not state that any person who is detained is to be deemed in legal custody, but the Section is much more restrictive in that the Section refers to "any person for whom an order for deportation is made ..... by virtue of any order or measure made or taken under Section 4 of this Order.." The qualifications of "any person" would suggest that it still remains open for the Court to enquire:-

1. Whether an order for deportation for that particular Japanese has been made at all and if so that would include an enquiry as to whether the Order has in fact been made by the Minister of Labour, and

2. Whether the Order is pursuant to Section 4 of the Order-in-Council; that again requires a finding of whether the person so detained is of the Japanese race, and if so whether he comes within the provisions of that Order-in-Council permitting the deportation, that is whether he made a valid request for repatriation, or whether he has been detained within Clause 2 (b). Until these matters have been found against the applicant you cannot tell whether he is the person who is to be deemed "to be in legal custody."

No doubt the Court would require before issuing a writ of Habeas Corpus some facts which would indicate that the detention was unlawful, but assuming the particular Japanese is prepared to swear to facts which would indicate that he had signed a request for repatriation under circumstances which made that request invalid then it would in our opinion be open to the Court to issue the Writ and to enquire into the validity of that request for repatriation. We therefore conclude that the concluding words, namely "deemed to be in legal custody" do not preclude habeas corpus proceedings.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-15-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

We have endeavoured to find a decision upon the effect of those concluding words (Sec. 9) and although those words are to be found in the Regulation under consideration in Liversidge vs. Anderson (1941) 110 L.J. K.B. 724 their effect in Habeas Corpus proceedings was not decided and we have been unable to find any judgment which holds such words do preclude Habeas Corpus proceedings. In the absence of such authority we are of the opinion that such concluding words would be read restrictively as we have suggested and would still permit an enquiry as to the sufficiency of the return insofar as to determine whether the person under detention is one of the persons so defined under Sec. 9 of this Order-in-Council. In other words, that this presumption would not preclude the Court enquiring on the return of the Writ as to whether the person so detained was of the Japanese race and liable to deportation.

Yours truly,

LOCKE, LANE, GUILD & SHEPPARD,

Per: F.A.S.

FAS/EB

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-15-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Documents: External Relations, Vol 12, 1946, Canada, Dept of External Affairs, Ottawa, 1977. Reproduced by Supplies & Services

cil of Foreign Ministers, who drew up the Commission's terms of reference in December, 1945. You will recall that the question of external assets was referred to the Foreign Ministers in Paris last June, but no decision was returned.

2. We appreciate that the United States have, in prolonged negotiations, patiently endeavoured to reach a basis for agreement with the U.S.S.R.. We feel, however, that a fresh effort along the lines suggested would be worth while, particularly since Mr. Byrnes appears to appreciate the possible long range consequences of the present United States proposals. It would be preferable for the Commission to refer this matter to the Foreign Ministers now rather than for the U.S.S.R., as an injured party, to raise it in the Council at a later date.

3. We would appreciate your comment on this suggestion, either before or after you discuss it with other Commonwealth representatives and take it up informally and confidentially with State Department officials, so that if the suggestion is favourably regarded, a proposal to refer this matter to the Foreign Ministers could be put before the Commission at an early date. You will bear in mind that if such action is to be taken, it will be desirable that it should be done before the Foreign Ministers become preoccupied with the consideration of a peace treaty for Germany.

4. We agree with the United Kingdom that the most urgent aspect of the reparations problem is the stabilization of the Japanese economy at peacetime levels. We also feel that this can be largely achieved without a complete settlement of the reparations question. We suggest that the question of speeding work on this subject be raised at steering committee or commission level, so that methods may be worked out to reach policy decisions on this matter at the earliest possible date. Mr. Borton's[1] suggestion that the Commission might go into virtually continuous special session to deal with the subject is worth consideration.

5. If, when the work on the level of Japanese industry is complete, no satisfactory ruling on the question of external assets has yet been received from the Council of Foreign Ministers, we would consider the time to be riper for consideration of the United States proposal to draw up interim directives ordering the removal of reparations to needy countries. In this connection, we feel that the urgency of the case of each country which claims that the rehabilitation of its economy depends on the acquisition of reparations allotments from Japan should be studied on its merits, with special attention being given to the ability of the country concerned to remove, absorb and make use of Japanese plants and equipment without delay. For your information, we are inclined to agree with Mr. Vincent,[2] for instance,

[1] Chief, division des affaires de l'Asie du nord-est, département d'État des États-Unis.
[2] Directeur, Bureau des affaires de l'Extrême-Orient, département d'État des États-Unis.

[1] Chief, Division of Northeastern Asian Affairs, Department of State of United States.
[2] Director, Office of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State of United States.

95048—21

that China's internal transportation, power facilities and technical organization have not been sufficiently rehabilitated to make use of Japanese plants at this time, even if deliveries were made.

6. In the meantime, we would not be averse to the settlement of the whole problem by some practical face-saving device such as that suggested by the Australian representative on the Far Eastern Commission as outlined in your WA-4245† of December 2nd, or the New Zealand proposal for amending the terms of reference of the Conference as indicated in your WA-3869 of October 29th.†

PARTIE 4/PART 4

RAPATRIEMENT DES JAPONAIS
REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE

192. DEA/3363-D-40

Le sous-secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures au sous-ministre du Travail

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs to Deputy Minister of Labour

Ottawa, February 5, 1946

Dear Mr. MacNamara,

With reference to previous correspondence† concerning financial arrangements for the movement of persons of Japanese origin from Canada to Japan, I am now enclosing herewith a copy of Teletype WA-611 of yesterday's date. You will note from this that, contrary to our understanding, no message has yet gone from Washington to the Supreme Commander with regard to the financial provisions.

The teletype which I am enclosing raises a number of points on which the United States' authorities would apparently like to have additional information. It would appear that one of the factors that is probably causing them some concern is that, under the arrangements we propose, repatriates from Canada will have a distinctly better arrangement than the persons who are being sent from the United States. However, this would be the case whether they were required to take all their assets with them at the time of departure or whether they were allowed to leave part of the value on deposit in Canada.

So far as the question raised in Paragraph 3 of the teletype is concerned, it would seem that Paragraphs 6(1) (b) and 6(2) of P.C. 7355 of December 15th provide a fairly adequate answer. I do not quite know why they have got so involved over the question of appreciation or depreciation of property left with the Custodian, since the Order clearly indicates that what the Custodian is to do is simply sell the property and transmit the proceeds. No question of advance valuation or of the issuance of a yen receipt based on such an advance valuation arises.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-16-1_2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

So far as Paragraph 4 is concerned, I assume there is some danger that yen receipts might be lost by accident or through gambling, as is suggested. In the case of loss through accident, presumably there could be some means of having the receipts numbered and duplicates issued under proper precautionary conditions. Loss by gambling would hardly seem to be a concern of ours. If it would help any, presumably we could, as suggested, cable ahead a statement of the amounts to the credit of each individual person, but I think it would still be desirable for the Japanese themselves to hold some statement in evidence of the assets they left behind.

I am a little surprised at the suggestion that one of the concerns of the United States' authorities is to prevent the Japanese having assets in Canada which would be available to them should they be permitted at any time to re-enter Canada or should their Canadian-born children be allowed to return. It would seem to be a question entirely for decision by the Canadian authorities at a later date whether or not any of the Japanese were to be allowed to return and it is a little difficult to see in what respect the United States authorities are affected. I can only assume that they feel that any concessions that are made by us with regard to the retention of title to assets in Canada will affect the provisions that they will have to make in the United States.

I am sending copies of the teletype to Mr. Turk of the Foreign Exchange Control Board and to Mr. Hodgkin of the Department of Finance. I shall appreciate it if you could give me your views as to the reply that should be sent to Washington.

Yours sincerely,

[N. A. ROBERTSON]

[PIÈCE JOINTE/ENCLOSURE]

L'ambassadeur aux États-Unis au secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures

Ambassador in United States to Secretary of State for External Affairs

TELEGRAM WA-611 Washington, February 4, 1946

My WA-490, January 28th,† repatriation of Japanese from Canada to Japan, financial arrangements.

1. On receipt of telephone information this morning from State Department that the message to the Supreme Commander has not, repeat not, been despatched I arranged for a representative of the Embassy to see the State Department officials concerned to enquire the reason for the delay. A long meeting was held this afternoon with State Department officials in the Financial Section and it was learned that it was the State Department and not Treasury which has held up the despatch of the message.

2. State Department objection was that this procedure might contravene the policy which they are endeavouring to carry out that there will be no Japanese in Japan with any rights, property or financial, in foreign countries.

They therefore wondered whether our proposed procedure would be in essence an exception, and they would like information on the status of the property which the Japanese would leave in Canada. This divides itself into two problems:

(a) Cash or liquid assets, and

(b) Assets as yet undisposed of.

3. I would appreciate any information you can supply as to the actual procedure which will be followed in respect to both types of assets. For example, in respect to (b) will the title vest in the Custodian and, if so, how is the property to be valued. Taking as a practical case a farm, if it is valued and a yen non-negotiable receipt is issued, then the farm may either increase or decrease in value, with the result that the Canadian authorities may have a profit or may have to stand a loss.

4. The question of receipts generally was also discussed and the State Department officials seemed to be coming around to the view that, as receipts might be lost or gambled, would it not be better to merely cable the authorities in Japan a list of the individuals and the amount of credit in yen on which they could draw. This amount would, of course, be the same amount in each individual case, as would be shown if the negotiable receipts were issued. From this point the discussion developed that if the Japanese would gain no benefit in respect to their property left in Canada by reason of appreciation in value or change in the exchange rate should the whole amount to their credit not be cabled. They could then draw any amount they desired leaving the balance as a credit in Japan. This thought again arises from the desire of the American authorities to prevent Japanese in Japan having assets in Canada or the United States which would be available to them should they be permitted at any time to re-enter either of these countries, or should their American or Canadian-born children return.

5. From the discussion you will appreciate that this matter is far from being settled and it is difficult for me to press the matter as a final decision is necessary only in respect to the repatriates of Canada, because the repatriates from the United States can still only take a fixed amount of credit irrespective of how much property they own.

193. DEA/3363-D-40

Le secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures à l'ambassadeur aux États-Unis

Secretary of State for External Affairs to Ambassador in United States

TELEGRAM EX-425 Ottawa, February 8, 1946

IMMEDIATE. Reference your WA-611 of February 4th concerning financial arrangements for the movement of persons of Japanese origin from Canada to Japan.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-16-3_4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Immediately upon receipt of your teletype intimating that no communication had yet been sent to the Supreme Commander in Japan with regard to the proposed financial arrangements, the matter was discussed with the Deputy Minister of Labour and the following is the text of a letter from him of to-day's date:

"We have your letter of February 5th.

We are very much concerned that the completion of financial arrangements has not proceeded further than appears to be the case and to learn that the proposals which were formulated by the U.S. authorities and confirmed by us and which we understood had been submitted to the Supreme Allied Commander, have not gone forward. The questions raised by the U.S. authorities indicate a misconception of the situation. As you say, the questions raised in paragraph three of the teletype are answered by reference to paragraphs 6(1)(*b*) and 6(2) of P.C. 7355.

The only receipt which a Japanese obtains from the Custodian is simply a receipt for monies left with the Custodian by the Japanese prior to leaving Canada. The funds so left on deposit with the Custodian together with the proceeds of any other real or personal property, which has not been disposed of by such Japanese prior to departure from Canada, are simply held by the Custodian for the credit of the Japanese and for subsequent transfer through the purchase of suitable foreign exchange at a later date. The function of the Custodian is that simply of an official trustee under the authority conferred by P.C. 7355.

It follows that title to assets undisposed of would vest in the Custodian and he would then proceed to realize on the property as soon as possible at the best price possible and credit the net proceeds to the account of the repatriate. This amount would then be transferred to the repatriate in Japan by purchase of suitable foreign exchange presumably Japanese whenever the Custodian found it possible to complete arrangements to do so. Please note that the only yen receipts which it is proposed will issue at this time will be in respect of funds which the repatriate takes with him on repatriation. No 'yen' receipts will be issued and turned over to repatriates at time of repatriation in respect to funds to the credit of the repatriate with the Custodian which are left on deposit for later transfer.

With respect to paragraph four of the despatch, we fully agree with your comment that while it would certainly be of assistance to cable ahead a statement of the amount of the yen receipt to be issued, we are still of the opinion that this in itself would hardly be adequate and that the issue of a yen receipt in exchange for monies turned in is necessary and advisable and it will facilitate repatriation arrangements.

We do not believe that the possibility of loss of receipt is sufficient grounds for abandoning the procedure which has been proposed. It should not be too difficult to provide for the later issue of a duplicate receipt in such circumstances.

We see no reason why, however, funds standing to the credit of the repatriate with the Custodian realized by him from sale of assets and which are not taken by the repatriate with him could not be subsequently transferred by establishing by cable the credit in Japan which individuals could draw. The question of re-entry of Japanese into Canada would be a matter of later Government decision and is not a matter for present consideration.

It seems clear that until this matter of transfer of funds is settled, this Department is not in a position to fix sailing dates or requisition specific ships. It seems evident that in order to obtain a decision, it will be necessary, we suggest, for the Ambassador, Mr. Pearson, to take the matter up directly with the higher officers of the State Department and Treasury Department in order to obtain immediate confirmation of the arrangements which were put forward by the United States authorities and which have been confirmed by us and to obtain also, without delay, the approved form of yen receipt which we can arrange to issue. Would you, therefore, take the matter up directly with Mr. Pearson to this end to ensure that this will be done? Unless we can get immediate satisfactory action on this matter, our whole repatriation programme may fall through. I know you appreciate the importance of this matter."

The comments in the above, as you will observe from certain references, are in general in accord with the views we expressed to the Department of Labour upon receipt of your teletype under reference. I have no doubt that the primary concern of the United States authorities in this matter is that the application here of provisions more generous to the Japanese than their own may prove an embarrassment to them. While this may be the case, it is also true that the policies applied in other respects in the two countries have not been completely similar, and the government here would be subject to even more severe criticism than is at present being received if the financial arrangements applicable to the persons going to Japan were made less generous than those that have been contemplated and announced. I explained in general the situation with regard to this matter in my EX-161 of January 17th.†

Whatever may be the reasons behind the position taken by the United States authorities on this question, it seems to me that certain of the points raised by them as set forth in your teletype WA-611 are not of serious moment. There is no question of appreciation or depreciation of property left with the Custodian since the receipts will not be expressed in dollar or yen terms. They will simply be for the article, object or piece of property concerned and the amount to the credit of the person will be simply the price realized on disposition. The question of loss of receipts or of dissipation through gambling does not seem to be a serious consideration. There could be cabled confirmation of receipts given, but it seems clear that there would be trouble if the Japanese were expected to sail without any evidence in their possession of cash or property left behind. The question of future re-entry into Canada for repatriates or their children and of allowing them to

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-16-5_6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

repatriates and the delay is causing concern. With the object of obtaining an early decision which will give effect, so far as circumstances permit, to the terms of P.C. 7355, the following alternative proposal is submitted for immediate consideration of the United States authorities concerned:

A. that, at or immediately prior to departure, a yen receipt be issued to or for each person who is being deported to Japan in the terms of Section No. 7 of P.C. 7355 and for the amounts set out in Sub-Sections (a) and (b) of that Section only. The Canadian Government will deposit a sum equivalent to the total value of yen receipts issued at the rate of 15 yen to $1.00 (U.S.) in a special account in the name of the Supreme Commander and will notify the American authorities of the amount so deposited and provide them with details of those Japanese to whom yen receipts have been issued. While we consider it preferable that all yen receipts be cashed by any bank in Japan and forwarded by the paying bank to the Bank of Japan for ultimate redemption or disposition by the financial agent of the Supreme Commander, if that is not possible we agree that the United States notify the Supreme Commander by telegram of the amount granted to each repatriate in order to enable the Japanese to obtain funds on arrival in Japan. It is essential that evidence of actual receipt of such funds by the deported or repatriated Japanese to whom they are paid, be provided to the Canadian authorities. To this end it is suggested that the financial agent for the Supreme Commander obtain a receipt for all such monies so paid and either transmit a copy thereof to the Japanese Division, Department of Labour, Ottawa, or provide them with a statement or statements from time to time, confirming that the payments and the amounts thereof have actually been made to the individual Japanese concerned.

B. that all real or personal property of any kind whatsoever, including any money in the possession of or standing to the credit in Canada of any person who is being deported, be transferred for his account to the Custodian of Enemy Property. The Custodian of Enemy Property will sell such property as has been vested in him as soon as, in his opinion, it is reasonably practicable to do so, placing the net proceeds realized from such sale to the credit of such person. Immediately after such liquidation and realization and subject to:

1. deduction for reasonable handling charges;

2. deduction, where possible, for amounts advanced under A. above,

the Custodian of Enemy Property will deposit an amount equivalent to the sum then standing to the credit of each person who has been deported to Japan in a special account in the name of the Supreme Commander and will notify the American authorities of the amount standing to the credit of each individual expressed in yen at the rate of 15 yen to $1.00 (U.S.). It is understood that the United States will then notify the Supreme Commander by telegram of the amount of credit to which each repatriate is entitled. It is essential that evidence of actual receipt of such funds by the deported or repatriated Japanese to whom they are paid, be provided to the Canadian

leave assets in the hope of future re-entry seems to be entirely a question for the Canadian government.

As Mr. MacNamara points out, the entire programme for movement, even of those Japanese who are anxious to go of their own volition, has to be completely held up until this question can be settled. In the circumstances I think it is important that this matter should be taken up at a high level, if possible by yourself, in order to explain the position of the Canadian government and the urgency of the question.

194. DEA/3363-D-40

L'ambassadeur aux États-Unis au secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures

Ambassador in United States to Secretary of State for External Affairs

TELEGRAM WA-829 Washington, February 19, 1946

REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE FROM CANADA TO JAPAN

1. We have had a further discussion with officers of the Finance Division of the State Department and have been informed that they have submitted to the Treasury Department for approval and transmission to the Supreme Commander the following proposal:

(a) That Japanese be permitted to transfer to Japan all their assets without limit. Such transfer is to be arranged by surrender of their assets to the Canadian authorities, who will in turn deposit same in a special account in the name of the Supreme Commander, and will notify the American authorities of the amount standing to the credit of each individual expressed in yen at the rate of 15 yen to $1.00 (U.S.). The United States will then notify the Supreme Commander by telegram of the amount of credit to which each repatriate is entitled. If the Canadian authorities wish to give the Japanese a receipt expressed in yen they may do so, but it will be the telegraphic communication, not the receipt, which will entitle the Japanese to obtain funds on arrival in Japan.

(b) With respect to property retained in Canada, the State Department is adamant that no instrument should be given to the Japanese indicating that they have an interest in property in Canada. It is, therefore, suggested that any receipt which might be given to the Japanese for property left with the Custodian would state that property as described therein had been surrendered to the Custodian for liquidation. Any wording indicating that such property is held in trust for the individual Japanese would not, repeat not, be satisfactory. The State Department officials stressed their desire to have balances sent to Japan as soon as liquidation was effected. Transmission of such proceeds would follow the same procedure as described in (a) above, namely, deposit by the Canadian authorities and telegraphic confirmation to Japan. We discussed the possibility of a change in exchange rates between

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-16-7_8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

authorities. To this end it is suggested that the financial agent for the Supreme Commander obtain a receipt for all such monies so paid and either transmit a copy thereof to the Japanese Division, Department of Labour, Ottawa, or provide them with a statement or statements from time to time, confirming that the payments and the amounts thereof have actually been made to the individual Japanese concerned."

I am aware from your teletype WA-737 of February 12th† that this matter has been discussed with the Under-Secretary of State and I assume that this should lead to some expedition in the settlement of the problem. However, the entire question has now been under discussion for something over two months without yet getting as far as General MacArthur and, in the circumstances, the anxiety of the authorities here who are responsible for the solution of this problem is understandable. It would be appreciated if anything possible could be done by yourself personally or in any other effective manner to try to ensure that serious and early attention is given to this matter. No movement even of persons going voluntarily is possible until the financial arrangements are settled.

For your confidential information I may say that it is probable that an appeal will be carried to the Privy Council by the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians from the decision as handed down by the Supreme Court. In the circumstances, this may mean that only those Japanese who are genuine volunteers may be moved in the near future—possibly along with certain Japanese nationals. The government is very anxious, however, to have any Japanese who wish to leave Canada do so at as early a date as can be arranged.

197. DEA/50076-40

Mémorandum du sous-secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures

Memorandum by Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

SECRET [Ottawa,] March 6, 1946

DEPORTATION OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACE

At its meeting on March 6th, the Cabinet, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, agreed:

(a) that, in the light of the uncertainty created in the legal situation by the differing judgments of the Supreme Court, the government facilitate the hearing of an appeal on the question by the Judicial Committee of the United Kingdom Privy Council;

(b) that, pending the outcome of the appeal, arrangements be made at as early a date as possible for any Japanese who wished to do so, to leave Canada for Japan on a purely voluntary basis;

(c) that the appointment of the Commission to review the cases of Japanese persons be deferred until the hearing of the appeal had been completed, and that before its establishment its terms of reference be reconsidered; and

(d) that an early announcement be made to the above effect.

It was further agreed that consideration be given to the steps to be taken by the government immediately to facilitate general re-settlement of loyal Japanese persons throughout the country and that, to assist in achieving re-settlement on a permanent basis the prohibition on the purchase of land by such persons be lifted.

N. A. R[OBERTSON]

198. DEA/3363-D-40

L'ambassadeur aux États-Unis au secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures

Ambassador in United States to Secretary of State for External Affairs

TELEGRAM WA-1082 Washington, March 7, 1946

Financial arrangements for repatriation of Japanese from Canada to Japan.

The following is the text of a memorandum received from the Department of State today. In a subsequent teletype I will transmit some comments on this memorandum arising out of the discussion held with State Department officers this morning at the time the note was delivered.

Memorandum

Reference is made to the request of the Canadian Embassy for information as to what arrangements in connection with the repatriation of Japanese assets from Canada would be in accordance with regulations in effect in Japan with respect to the importation of property by Japanese being repatriated to Japan.

Information available to the State and Treasury Departments indicates that under existing regulations in Japan, Japanese repatriates from Canada will be permitted to take into Japan their personal effects, such as clothing, household furniture and jewelry, Yen currency not in excess of 1000 Yen, Japanese bank deposit or postal savings books, Japanese securities, and evidences of property in Japan or of obligations of persons in Japan. Consequently, any such property permitted to leave Canada will be allowed entry into Japan.

Under present regulations in Japan, non-Yen currency, non-Japanese securities, checks, drafts and payment instructions expressed in non-Yen currencies, and other non-Japanese obligations and evidences of property outside Japan will be permitted entry and will be taken up by Japanese customs officials. Eventual disposition of such items has not yet been determined.

It is understood that the Canadian Government desires to permit Japanese repatriates to liquidate their property in Canada and to repatriate the proceeds. Subject to the approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, which has been requested by cable, it is proposed that the United States Government accept for the account of the Supreme Commander with the United States Treasury the dollar equivalent of the proceeds of the liqui-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-16-9_10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

remittances made by the Canadian Government on behalf of Japanese repatriates from Canada, either at the time of their repatriation or at a later date.

The Canadian Embassy's memorandum suggests that a sum equivalent to the total value of Yen receipts issued at the rate of 15 Yen to $1.00 (United States) be placed in a special account in the name of the Supreme Commander. The United States Government suggestion is that the Canadian Government remit United States dollars to the United States Treasury Department for deposit in the account of the Supreme Commander there, and that the Yen equivalent payable to the Japanese repatriate be computed on the basis of the military rate of conversion in effect at the time the dollars are deposited. If this arrangement is not satisfactory to the Canadian Government, it can, of course, be re-examined.

Note is taken of the desire of the Canadian Government to receive evidence that payments have been made to the designated Japanese in Japan. The Supreme Commander will be asked to obtain receipts or other evidence of payment from the Bank of Japan for forwarding to the Canadian Government. Department of State, Washington, March 7th, 1946.

199. DEA/3363-D-40

L'ambassadeur aux États-Unis au secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures
Ambassador in United States to Secretary of State for External Affairs

TELEGRAM WA-1095 Washington, March 8, 1946

Further to my WA-1082 of March 7th transmitting a memorandum received from the State Department on the subject of financial arrangements in the repatriation of Japanese from Canada to Japan, I wish to make the following comments on the memorandum.

1. The only new item in the proposal for handling this matter is the question of the exchange rate. You will note that the State and Treasury Departments suggest that the yen equivalent of monies or property surrendered by the Japanese be computed on the basis of the military rate of conversion in effect at the time that the dollars are deposited with the United States Treasury. It is appreciated by the American authorities that there may be a variation in the rates received by the early and late repatriates, but they are agreeable to this rather than to have a fixed rate for repatriates from Canada and another rate for all other financial transactions. From my knowledge of the discussions in Ottawa, this change in the proposal would not appear to raise any difficulty in principle. It does, however, raise the second question, namely, that of receipts.

2. Form of receipts. My representative undertook to ensure that the form of receipt to be used would be submitted to the United States Treasury officials before its issuance. As the Americans are not using a receipt, no precedent is available, but in discussing this matter they suggested that the wording should

dation, and arrange for payment of the Yen equivalent upon arrival of Japanese repatriates in Japan. Proceeds of liquidation will be accepted from the Canadian Government in United States dollars in unlimited amounts. It is suggested that the Canadian Government transmit to the Department of State checks drawn to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, together with schedules specifying the names of Japanese repatriates on whose behalf the dollars are remitted and the amounts allocated to the respective repatriates. The Department of State will undertake to see that appropriate schedules are forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, who will instruct the Bank of Japan to make out-payments in Yen at the military rate of conversion in effect at the time the dollars are deposited in the Supreme Commander's account with the United States Treasury. Bank of Japan representatives will be available at port of debarkation in Japan to make Yen payments. In the event that the amount to which a repatriate is entitled exceeds the amount which he can withdraw in cash under Japanese currency regulations, there will be no objection to retention of the excess in blocked accounts in accordance with those regulations.

It is understood that the Canadian Government does not wish to force an immediate liquidation of property by Japanese, and wishes to provide that any property not liquidated before departure will be retained by the Canadian Enemy Property Custodian to be liquidated by him at his discretion, with the Japanese repatriate being given a receipt recording the fact that the Canadian Enemy Property Custodian has retained the described property. It would be the intention of the Canadian Government to remit the proceeds of liquidation as soon as the liquidation is completed. Subject to confirmation by the Supreme Commander, the United States Government has no objection to this procedure. The Japanese repatriates will be permitted to retain upon entry into Japan the receipts given them by the Canadian Government, and remittance of the proceeds will be acceptable at any time under conditions identical with those specified in the preceding paragraph.

It is understood that the Canadian authorities will examine repatriates before they leave Canada to make certain that they are not carrying out any items which are forbidden entry into Japan. The only items permitted to be carried out will be personal effects, Yen-currency, Yen-securities, Yen-obligations, evidences of property in Japan, and such receipts as the Canadian Government may wish to provide to Japanese to record arrangements described in the two preceding paragraphs.

The Department of State will notify the Canadian Embassy as soon as the procedures outlined above have been approved by the Supreme Commander.

This memorandum was prepared prior to the receipt of the Canadian Embassy's memorandum of March 5th, 1946.[1] With respect to the first sentence of paragraph A of that memorandum, it will be noted that the United States Government does not propose to place any restriction on the amount of

[1] Voir le texte de la proposition dans le télégramme du 2 mars, document 196.

[1] See text of proposal in telegram of March 2, Document 196.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-16-11_12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

be as general as possible and cannot, of course, now be expressed in yen. Wording to the following effect is suggested and, if acceptable, would cover both liquid assets and property left with the Custodian, thereby avoiding the necessity for two types of receipts:

> The Canadian Government acknowledges that .....(name)..... has surrendered property situated in Canada as described on the reverse hereof and agrees to remit the proceeds of such property immediately or upon liquidation, if such action is required, to Japan under arrangements made with, and approved by, the United States Government and the military authorities in Japan.
>
> The credit so established in Japan will be expressed in yen and withdrawals from such credit by the person entitled thereto will be subject to Japanese currency regulations.

3. The question of pocket money for the trip was also discussed. You will note from the memorandum that, should the repatriates be in possession of any yen currency, such may be taken with them up to 1,000 yen, but this currency will not, repeat not, be accepted for expenses during the voyage. There is no objection to the repatriates taking Canadian or American dollars to an amount not exceeding $20.00 for trip expenses, but it must be understood that all such non-yen currency not expended will be seized on arrival in Japan. Until it is actually known what type of ships will be used to transport the repatriates, it is not known what facilities will be provided, nor, therefore, whether pocket money will be necessary. This point could probably best be covered by the appropriate officials on the West Coast when definite arrangements for shipping are being made.

4. The American authorities will inform me immediately an answer is received from the Supreme Commander and, in the interval, I would appreciate receiving any comments which you may wish to have transmitted to the American authorities.

200. DEA/3363-D-40

Le secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures
à l'ambassadeur aux États-Unis

Secretary of State for External Affairs to Ambassador in United States

TELEGRAM EX-799 Ottawa, March 18, 1946

Reference your teletype WA-1095 of March 8th, 1946 concerning financial arrangements for the movement of Japanese from Canada to Japan and particularly Item 2, representatives from the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury and of the Department of Labour have discussed the proposed form of receipt and it is their view that two forms will be required, as follows:

1.

> The Government of Canada acknowledges that .....(name)..... has established a credit of ..... Japanese yen, which credit has been transferred to the United States Treasury by the action of the Canadian Government in placing to the credit of the account maintained with the United

> States Treasury in the name of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Japan of an equivalent amount of United States dollars converted from Japanese yen at the exchange rate of ..... yen to the United States dollar.
>
> The credit represented by this instrument will be payable in Japan to the person entitled thereto, subject to the approval of the Supreme Commander and to Japanese currency regulations.

2.

> The Government of Canada acknowledges that ..... (name) ..... has surrendered property situated in Canada as described on the reverse hereof and agrees to remit the net proceeds of such property immediately or upon liquidation, if such action is required, to Japan under arrangements made with, and approved by, the United States Government and the military authorities in Japan; Provided that from the proceeds of such property there shall be retained such amounts as are required to repay advances made by the Government of Canada by way of repatriation grant.

Form 1 will be used first under one series of numbers to evidence the amount granted each repatriate under Section 7 of P.C. 7355. It will be used again under a different series of numbers after all assets of repatriates have been converted into cash by the Custodian of Enemy Property to facilitate transfer of the amount standing to the credit of each person deported to Japan, deposited in a special account in the name of the Supreme Commander. In this latter case it will be particularly useful for accounting purposes.

Form 2 will schedule all surrendered property situated in Canada, the net proceeds of which are to be remitted upon liquidation in accordance with our previous proposal. This form will be non-negotiable and will be so marked.

Both forms will be verified and signed for the Comptroller of the Treasury for Canada and place and date will be recorded as required.

The Deputy Minister of Labour has asked that the concurrence of the United States authorities to the use of these forms be obtained at as early a date as possible.

201. DEA/3363-D-40

Note de l'ambassade aux États-Unis
au département d'État des États-Unis

Note from Embassy in United States
to Department of State of United States

No. 119 Washington, March 30, 1946

The Canadian Ambassador presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and has the honour to refer to a Memorandum of the Department of State dated March 7th in connection with the repatriation of Japanese from Canada to Japan and the transfer of their assets to Japan.

95048—22

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-16-13_14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Department of State's memorandum has been studied by the Canadian authorities and was the subject of a conference in Washington on March 28th between representatives of the United States Departments of State, Treasury and War and the Canadian Treasury and Labour Departments.

The following memorandum of the conference was prepared by the Canadian representatives, and Mr. Pearson would appreciate confirmation that it sets forth correctly the agreement reached at the conference.

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE

Under existing regulations in Japan, Japanese deportees or repatriates from Canada will be permitted to take into Japan their personal effects, such as clothing, household furniture and jewelry, yen currency not in excess of 1000 yen, Japanese bank deposits or postal savings books, Japanese securities, and evidences of property in Japan or of obligations of persons in Japan. Consequently, any such property permitted to leave Canada will be allowed entry into Japan.

The Canadian Government desires to permit Japanese deportees or repatriates to liquidate their property in Canada and to repatriate the proceeds. Subject to the approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers which has been requested by cable, it is proposed that the United States Government accept for the account of the Supreme Commander with the United States Treasury the U.S. dollar equivalent of the proceeds of the liquidation and arrange for payment of the yen equivalent upon arrival of Japanese deportees or repatriates in Japan.

Proceeds of liquidation will be accepted from the Canadian Government in United States dollars in unlimited amounts. The Canadian Government will be informed as to the mechanics of the actual transfer of Canadian funds to the United States Government as soon as details have been worked out between Mr. D. H. Connor and the United States authorities.

It is understood that the Canadian Government will provide schedules specifying the names of Japanese deportees or repatriates on whose behalf the dollars are remitted and the amounts allocated to the respective deportees and repatriates. The United States Department of State would undertake to see that appropriate schedules are forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, who will instruct the Bank of Japan to make out-payments. Payment in Japan to the deportees and repatriates will be effected in accordance with the following procedure; where schedules and monies have been deposited by the Canadian Government with the appropriate United States authorities prior to the arrival of the repatriates in Japan, remittances will be effected at the rate of exchange in effect on the date of the arrival of the deportees or repatriates in Japan. If no rate of exchange has been established, the military rate of conversion then in effect will govern. The Bank of Japan representatives will be available at the port of debarkation in

Japan to make yen payments; in the case of schedules and monies which are the proceeds of liquidation of assets left with the Canadian Enemy Property Custodian, and which are deposited with the appropriate United States authorities after the arrival of the deportees or repatriates in Japan, the United States authorities will undertake to see that the appropriate schedules are forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, who will instruct the Bank of Japan to make out-payments in yen at the rate of exchange in effect at the time the dollars are deposited in the Supreme Commander's account with the United States Government. If no rate of exchange has been established, the military rate of conversion at the date of such deposit will govern. In both cases, should the amount to which a deportee or repatriate is entitled exceed the amount which he can withdraw in cash under Japanese currency regulations, there will be no objection to retention of the excess in blocked accounts in accordance with those regulations.

It is understood that the Canadian Government does not wish to force an immediate liquidation of property by Japanese, and wishes to provide that any property not liquidated before departure will be retained by the Canadian Enemy Property Custodian to be liquidated by him at his discretion, with the Japanese deportee or repatriate given a receipt recording the fact that the Canadian Enemy Property Custodian has retained the described property.

It would be the intention of the Canadian Government to remit the proceeds of liquidation as soon as the liquidation is completed. Subject to confirmation by the Supreme Commander, the United States Government has no objection to this procedure. The Japanese deportees and repatriates will be permitted to retain upon entry to Japan, the receipts given them by the Canadian Government, and remittances of the proceeds will be acceptable at any time under conditions identical with those specified in the preceding paragraphs.

It is understood that the Canadian authorities will examine deportees and repatriates before they leave Canada to make certain that they are not carrying out any items which are forbidden entry into Japan. The only items permitted to be carried out will be personal effects, yen currency, yen securities, yen obligations, evidences of property in Japan, and such receipts as the Canadian Government may provide to Japanese to record arrangements described in the preceding paragraphs.

The Department of State will notify the Canadian Embassy as soon as the procedure outlined above has been approved by the Supreme Commander.

It is understood that the United States Government does not propose to place any restrictions on the amount of remittances made by the Canadian Government on behalf of the Japanese deportees and repatriates from Canada, either at the time of their repatriation or at a later date.

95048—22½

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-16-15_16
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Canadian Government is of the opinion that two forms of receipts are required and the wording of these receipts, which has been agreed to, follows:

1.

The Government of Canada acknowledges that .....(name)..... has established a credit of ..... in Canadian dollars. This credit is being transferred to the United States Government for remittance of the yen equivalent to the person named herein.

The credit represented by this instrument will be payable in yen in Japan to the person named herein, whose signature appears below, subject to the approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and to Japanese currency regulations.

Signature of Japanese

2.

The Government of Canada acknowledges that .....(name)..... has surrendered property situated in Canada as described on the reverse hereof and agrees to remit the yen equivalent of the net proceeds of such property immediately or upon liquidation, if such action is required, to Japan under arrangements made with, and approved by, the United States Government and the Military authorities in Japan; provided that from the proceeds of such property there shall be retained such amounts as are required to repay advances made by the Government of Canada by way of repatriation grant.

Form No. 1 will be used first under one series of numbers to evidence the amount granted each deportee or repatriate under Section 7 of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355, dated December 15, 1945, as well as to complete the transfer of all funds of individual deportees or repatriates whose assets are liquid at the time of departure. The original of this receipt will be delivered to the Japanese deportee or repatriate and will serve for identification purposes as well as for acknowledgment. The amounts therein shown will form the basis of the transfer of related funds to the account of the Supreme Commander. Form No. 1 will also be used under a different series of numbers after all assets of deportees and repatriates have been converted into cash by the Custodian of Enemy Property. Issuance of forms No. 1 Second Series will facilitate transfer of the amount then standing to the credit of each person deported or repatriated to Japan and the funds will be deposited in a special account in the name of the Supreme Commander in the same manner as funds resulting from the grant and liquid assets at the time of departure. As the deportees or repatriates will have departed from Canada when form No. 1 Second Series is issued, it is not the intention of the Canadian authorities to deliver the original to the deportees and repatriates respectively entitled thereto.

Form No. 2 will schedule all surrendered property situated in Canada, the net proceeds of which are to be remitted upon liquidation in accordance with our previous proposal.

Both forms will be non-negotiable and clearly so marked. They will be verified and signed for the Comptroller of the Treasury for Canada and place

and date will be recorded as required. The signature of the Japanese being deported or repatriated will be obtained when the receipt is issued for the amount of the grant or for liquid assets at the time of departure. It is not intended to obtain the signature of a Japanese who has been deported or repatriated on the form for the amount placed to his credit after his departure.

It is further understood:

1. That payment will be made in Japan to Japanese deportees and repatriates on the basis of telegraphed advice to the Supreme Commander and that for purposes of the United States authorities neither Form No. 1 or Form No. 2 will have any force or effect beyond their usefulness for purposes of acknowledgment and identification.

2. That for any reason, should payment be not made within a reasonable time to the designated Japanese deportee or repatriate by the United States authorities in accordance with telegraphed advice to the Supreme Commander, the funds so unpaid will be returned to the Canadian Government.

3. That it is the desire of the Canadian Government to receive evidence that payments have been made to the designated Japanese in Japan. The Supreme Commander wil be asked to obtain receipts or other evidences of payment from the Bank of Japan for forwarding to the Canadian Government.

202. DEA/3363-D-40

L'ambassadeur aux États-Unis au secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures

Ambassador in United States to Secretary of State for External Affairs

TELEGRAM WA-1539 Washington, April 8, 1946

My despatch No. 666 April 2nd,† repatriation of Japanese from Canada to Japan. The following is the text of the reply, dated April 5th, received today from the State Department to my note No. 119 of March 30th on the above subject, Begins:

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the Ambassador of Canada and has the honour to confirm that the Canadian Embassy's note No. 119 dated March 30th, 1946, correctly sets forth the agreements reached at the Conference of March 28th between representatives of the United States Departments of State, Treasury and War and the Canadian Treasury and Labour Departments, concerning procedures for the transfer to Japan of the assets of Japanese deportees or repatriates from Canada.

An outline of procedures, almost identical with those agreed upon at the Conference on March 28th, had been sent to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers prior to that Conference, and his approval of that outline has now been received. It is believed that the Supreme Commander will have no objection to the minor changes made at the Conference. A copy of the Canadian Embassy's note will be sent to the Supreme Commander, and in the

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-16-17_18
www.nikkeimuseum.org

absence of any further comments from the Supreme Commander, the Canadian Embassy's note will be considered to constitute the agreed statement of procedures for carrying out the transfer of the assets in question.

It is understood that representatives of the United States Treasury and War Department will work out the mechanics for the mutual transfer of Canadian funds to the United States Government in consultation with Mr. D. H. Connor, representative of the Canadian Treasury in Washington. Ends.

203. DEA/3363-D-40

Le secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures à l'ambassadeur aux États-Unis

Secretary of State for External Affairs to Ambassador in United States

TELEGRAM EX-1083 Ottawa, April 17, 1946

IMMEDIATE. Begins: Reference your WA-1559 of April 9th,† concerning transportation arrangements for persons of Japanese origin proceeding to Japan.

The following is the text of a letter that has now been received from the Deputy Minister of Labour with regard to this matter:

"Would you be good enough to forward, as soon as possible, to the Canadian Embassy at Washington a requisition for shipping accommodation for the following Japanese for shipment from Vancouver to Japan, namely:

Males over 12 years of age	736
Females over 12 years of age	348
Boys 12 years of age and under	147
Girls 12 years of age and under	155
	1,386

"The above persons comprise 222 family groups and 466 single unattached adults. There may be some minor additions or deductions, prior to sailing, in the above figures of which advice will be given to the U.S. shipping representatives at Seattle as these occur between now and the sailing date. All of the above persons are voluntary repatriates.

"It is requested that this requisition be placed immediately with the proper U.S. shipping authorities and that instructions go forward from the U.S. shipping authorities in Washington to their representative in Seattle with a view to completing arrangements at that end with Mr. T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, 360 Homer Street, Vancouver, as soon as practicable."

I should appreciate it if you could have the above information placed in the hands of the proper authorities in order that the necessary measures may be taken as soon as possible. Ends.

204. DEA/3363-D-40

Le secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures à l'ambassadeur aux États-Unis

Secretary of State for External Affairs to Ambassador in United States

TELEGRAM EX-1130 Ottawa, April 25, 1946

IMMEDIATE. Reference your WA-1665 of April 18† and further correspondence† concerning the repatriation of Japanese from Canada to Japan.

The following is the text of a letter which has now been received from the Deputy Minister of Labour concerning this matter:

"Mr. Pickersgill reports that on getting in touch with Mr. Wagner, Seattle, he was referred in turn to one A. S. Stanford of the Passenger Section, War Shipping Administration, San Francisco, as the party who had control of passenger shipping on the West Coast. Mr. Stanford indicated to Mr. Pickersgill over the telephone that the only shipping immediately in sight was a vessel which would hold a maximum of between 600 and 700 passengers and would require conversion from troop transport accommodation to civilian accommodation and would probably take three weeks or more to reconvert for this purpose and that any additional shipping accommodation would be some weeks later.

We, of course, consider it very important that the shipping of voluntary repatriates be completed by the end of May, if possible, as delay beyond that date is quite likely to change the picture.

Mr. Stanford also suggested to Mr. Pickersgill that the repatriates would also have to have an additional inoculation for typhus. This was not required under our original shipping plans and would mean going through this whole procedure of inoculation again after the same has been completed.

We would, therefore, like you to have the Canadian Embassy representatives make immediate direct contact with the War Shipping Administration and endeavour to get a specific allocation of shipping now to complete repatriation of voluntary repatriates during the month of May.

Unless some direct pressure is put on in Washington for this purpose, we are likely to run into the same delays that we encountered in respect to the completion of financial arrangements."

The government feels that it is particularly important that Japanese who are willing to return to Japan should leave at as early a date as possible. The delay in getting any movement whatever is proving a source of embarrassment, and further delays may lead to misunderstanding and difficulty. I should appreciate it, therefore, if you would have this matter taken up as soon as possible in order to secure immediate arrangements for the movement that is contemplated.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-16-19_20
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PARTIE 5 / PART 5

SECOURS POUR LES CANADIENS AU JAPON
RELIEF FOR CANADIANS IN JAPON

209. DEA/7648-40

Mémorandum du ministère des Affaires extérieures

Memorandum by Department of External Affairs

[Ottawa,] February 20, 1946

MEMORANDUM ON RELIEF OF CANADIAN NATIONALS IN JAPAN

All Canadian nationals on the approved list who are still remaining in Japan are members of Catholic Missions. They are all residing in towns in which they intend to continue their religious duties. In those cases where the buildings were intact but occupied by the Japanese during the war, they are now again in possession. To my knowledge all have adequate housing facilities; in the case of Sendai (one orphanage) and Nagasaki (hospital) they are anxious to rebuild their former mission buildings.

The greatest problem facing these Canadians in Japan is securing adequate food, clothing and fuel. It has been the policy of the United States Army to insist that the Japanese Government give an additional ration to Allied nationals residing in Japan which, if it could be fully secured, would give each adult 2400 calories a day. In actual practice, however, the local Japanese supplies cannot provide the necessary foodstuffs. In some cases such provisions can only be purchased on the black market. Consequently it is desirable that those who may have to supplement their ordinary rations by purchases on the black market should possess a considerable amount of money. As most of the missionaries had their funds frozen during the war they are now able to draw on these funds for current expenses, but it is obvious that unless they can secure considerable amounts from their home mission, their present financial resources may prove inadequate. Since it might take some time before the flow of foreign exchange to Japan can be arranged, I requested the United States Army to make available to me, or any accredited Canadian representative, Japanese funds for distribution to Canadians in need of cash relief. This request was granted but only shortly before my departure. Accordingly, in the absence of any Canadian representative, those funds will not be available to Canadians.

However, I requested the Swiss Legation to furnish such relief as they were permitted (up to Y300 a month) in case of application by a Canadian. After March 1, however, the Swiss will drop all their foreign representing duties, and in the interim period, until the arrival of a Canadian representative, it may be necessary to request the British Foreign Office representatives in Tokyo to disburse cash relief to needy Canadians. Before my departure only one Canadian Brother, Omer Ruel of Sendai, requested relief. Since

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-16-21_22
www.nikkeimuseum.org

205. DEA/3363-D-40

Le chargé d'affaires aux États-Unis au secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures

Chargé d'Affaires in United States to Secretary of State for External Affairs

TELEGRAM WA-1834 Washington, April 30, 1946

CONFIDENTIAL. Following for Gordon Robertson from Morrow, Begins: My WA-1815 and WA-1827, April 30th,† repatriation of Japanese from Canada to Japan.

1. I was greatly disturbed when I received a report today of the meeting at the State Department Monday afternoon attended by Mr. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour. As you know, we have been spending a considerable amount of time on the question of repatriating these Japanese and have now made what we believed to be satisfactory arrangements in respect to both the financial and transportation aspects. When Mr. MacNamara telephoned on Saturday to say that he would like to come to Washington to discuss the matter of transportation we had received your EX-1130 of April 25th and, in accordance with the second to last paragraph, had pressed for definite information on shipping dates and ships available by Monday. We explained this to Mr. MacNamara and arranged a meeting for him for Monday afternoon.

2. Before going to the meeting he was discussing the rates to be charged for the move, which we reported in our WA-1664 of April 18th,† and seemed to be of the opinion that they were rather high, but it was explained that even if they were, which we doubted, the desire to move all the repatriates at one time and as soon as possible, coupled with the absolute scarcity of shipping, should justify the charges quoted.

3. At the meeting, Mr. MacNamara again raised the question of the amount to be charged, and finally stated that he would like a few days to think over the possibility of cancelling the whole arrangement. This, as you may imagine, was a very distinct surprise to all present and was, I may say, well taken by the American authorities, who merely explained that if they did not know definitely by Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock our time, they could use the ships for other purposes and that no further shipping would be available until late July at the earliest—and then with no guarantee of any different rate per passenger.

4. Later today I received a further message from the State Department in which they kindly offered to increase the dormitory or reduced fare accommodation as much as possible provided that we could let them know Tuesday night if such was acceptable. This would be an increase of about 200 from that previously quoted. As Mr. MacNamara could not be reached in New York, we communicated with Mr. Brown of the Department of Labour who saw the Minister and obtained a firm ruling that we could take the ships —the only proviso being that any spare space would be cabin space rather

his request came before permission to draw upon yen provided by the United States Army was made available, I directed him with a note of recommendation to the Swiss Legation. The Swiss agreed to pay him the amount of Y300 until his departure in the early months of this year.

When the Swiss close up their foreign interest section they will turn over all files and lists of approved Canadians to the British representative in the absence of a Canadian official. Thus in the case of any Canadian applying for relief it can quickly be ascertained if he is a Canadian national.

It is recommended, however, that since no specific arrangements regarding relief were made with the British before my departure, a telegram be despatched requesting the competent authorities in Tokyo to disburse such relief as may be necessary until the arrival of a Canadian representative.

E. H. N[ORMAN]

210. DEA/7648-40

Le secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures à l'ambassadeur aux États-Unis

Secretary of State for External Affairs to Ambassador in United States

DESPATCH 261 Ottawa, March 6, 1946

Sir,

I should be grateful if you would ask the British Embassy to transmit a message from us to the Foreign Office Representative in Tokyo relating to relief to Canadian civilians in Japan. (I might say that we recently asked Canada House to ask the Foreign Office for advice on the best method of sending communications from the Department of External Affairs to the Foreign Office Representative in Tokyo, and the Foreign Office suggested that our best course would be to work through the British Embassy in Washington). The Foreign Office said that its chief representative in Tokyo is Mr. D. F. MacDermot, the head of the political side of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan.

Mr. Norman of this Department, who recently returned from Japan, reports that the Canadian missionaries who have remained in Japan will probably need cash relief when their existing supply of money is used up. This money was blocked during the war by the Japanese Government but was made available to the Canadians after the Japanese surrender. During the period of hostilities the Canadians received cash relief from the Protecting Power.

Enclosed are three copies of a list of 59 Canadian missionaries remaining in Japan.† Apart from the missionaries, there are only two Canadian civilians in Japan and we have no reason to think that they will require assistance.

We would appreciate it if this list of Canadian missionaries could be sent to the Foreign Office Representative in Tokyo and if he could be asked to give them cash relief if and when they ask for it. The relief should be

limited to money required for subsistence i.e., we do not authorize the payment of relief for the purpose of rebuilding damaged monasteries or for any purpose not directly connected with subsistence.

We assume that the accounts and vouchers for such relief will reach us eventually through the Foreign Office. In view of the fact that there is bound to be a long delay before the accounts and vouchers reach us, it would be appreciated if the Foreign Office Representative would, every two months, address to the Department of External Affairs a brief informal report on the relief situation.

We do not know when it may become possible for the Missionary Orders in Canada to send funds to their members in Japan through banking channels. As soon as that time comes the authorization for the granting of relief will lapse. We will at that time inform the Foreign Office Representative that the authorization is at an end.

I have etc.

N. A. ROBERTSON
for the Secretary of State
for External Affairs

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-16-23_24
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Consul General in charge of Jpz interests
c/o Pedro A. Schwartz - Consul General of
Spain
Montreal.
Sun Life Bldg.

JPZ Legations at Madrid
JPZ → Spanish Govt → Consulates → Cdn govt
(Robertson)

EAA
3363-D-40 (2) 1946
→ McCardle JT → Washington Legation
→ suggest complaining to U.S.
Sec of State re rate of
exchange on funds of repats
official 13½ yen / $ U.S.
unofficial 100 to 130 yen / $ U.S.
object as discourages others
who might otherwise repat
also policy by ē JPZ Govt's freezes
funds via a "frozen" bank acct
ē releases only specified
monthly balances.

Govt
2 63-38 Pt. (IV) Vol 1868. → EA.

104(s)-2. NAR to Cdn Ambassador
W.

Fall of
1942
subject
of broadcast
to Japan raised

at Appd
signed
A.M.S.
S. Morley
Scott

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-16-25
www.nikkeimuseum.org

King Speech Vol 283 pp 21-25

C19-1943

Memorandum for the Prime Minister.

Supreme Court Decision on the Japanese

I have gone over the judgments handed down yesterday by the Supreme Court in the reference on the Japanese and, as you may wish to have the results for early examination, I am attaching hereto a brief summary of the effect of the opinions as they relate to the operative portions of the various Orders in Council.

In substance, the seven judgments fall into three groups: three Judges (Rinfret, Kerwin and Taschereau) hold the Orders valid in toto; two Judges (Hudson and Estey) hold the Orders valid except as authorizing the deportation of wives and children who did not sign declarations; two Judges (Rand and Kellock) hold the Orders valid except as regards wives and children, compulsory removal of Canadian-born persons even though they did not withdraw their applications before an order for deportation, and removal of the status of British subject from naturalized persons other than under the provisions of the Naturalization Act.

The points raised by Justices Rand and Kellock, with regard to Canadian-born persons and with regard to naturalization status, are not of any practical importance. It is less convenient but not difficult to give a full right to Canadian-born persons to change their minds at any time and the removal of the status of British subject from naturalized persons who are deported is not of any great consequence. Canadian-born persons who leave will be allowed to retain their British status under the orders.

So far as wives and children are concerned, most of the wives will be found to have signed applications in the same way as their husbands did (all persons over the age of sixteen were asked if they wished to go to Japan, and in most cases husband and wife acted in common). Children of sixteen or over are no problem as they are entitled to follow their own inclination and sign or not in any event. Children under sixteen would be subject to the wishes of their parents, and if their parents are leaving Canada, they would almost certainly take their children with them.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-17-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

On the whole, it seems apparent that the Supreme Court decision has left the Orders in Council virtually intact for all practical purposes.

If it is decided that an appeal to the Privy Council should be allowed (it would probably be difficult to refuse) the earliest hearing would probably be about mid-summer. It would involve a serious delay if all action were to be held up until that time and, in view of this, it might be felt that a start could be made on liquidation of the problem by proceeding with -

(a) Japanese genuinely willing to go to Japan, of whatever category they might be; and

(b) Japanese nationals who signed declarations.

There has been very little real objection taken in the letters we receive to the deportation of Japanese nationals and all the Judges were unanimous in holding that the federal government has full power to proceed with their deportation. Cases involving Canadian-born wives, etc. might have to be withheld, but many would probably present no difficulty.

R.L.R.

21st February, 1946.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-17-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C19-1945

Summary of the Effect of the Supreme Court Judgment re Japanese Orders

P. C. 7355 -

Groups of persons involved:

(1) Japanese nationals -

(a) internees

(b) those who signed declarations

- unanimous that these can be deported.

(2) Naturalized persons -

- unanimous that these can be deported.

(3) Canadian-born Japanese -

- 5 - can be deported as provided (Rinfret, C.J., Kerwin, Taschereau, Hudson, Estey, J.J.)

- 2 - No compulsory removal

- must be able to withdraw at any time (Rand & Kellock, J.J.)

(4) Wives and Children -

- 3 - can be deported (Rinfret, C.J., Kerwin and Taschereau, J.J.)

- 4 - cannot be deported (Hudson, Rand, Kellock, Estey, J.J.) i.e. unless they come within classes 1-3 (Hudson and Estey, J.J.), or 1-2 (Rand and Kellock, J.J.)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-17-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C194946

P.C. 7356 -

(1) Removal of status of British subject -

- 5 - O.K.
(Rinfret, C.J., Kerwin, Taschereau, Hudson, Estey, J.J.)

- 2 - ultra vires
(Rand and Kellock, J.J.)

(2) Removal of status of Canadian national

- unanimously O.K.

P.C. 7357 - (re appointment of the loyalty commission)

- 5 - O.K.
(Rinfret, C.J., Taschereau, Kerwin, Hudson, Estey, J.J.)

- 2 - O.K.

- except no revocation of naturalization to be involved except within provisions of Naturalization Act.
(Rand and Kellock, J.J.)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-17-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C19-1947

Memorandum for the Prime Minister.

Mr. Brewin of Toronto, who acted as junior counsel on behalf of the Japanese in the recent reference before the Supreme Court, and who has been the principal legal adviser of the Committee on Japanese, telephoned this morning to ask whether it would be possible for a delegation of six or seven persons representing the Committee to discuss the Japanese question with the government.

They would, of course, like to discuss the matter with you if at all possible, but I explained to Mr. Brewin the great pressure of the moment and told him that you might find it impossible to meet the delegation and perhaps would suggest that they discuss the matter with other Ministers.

Mr. Brewin outlined three points which the delegation would particularly wish to raise:

(a) Their primary suggestion would be that, in view of the difference in opinion in the Supreme Court judgments, the Japanese orders should be withdrawn and the matter dropped. (I do not think they seriously regard this as a possibility, but wish to put it forward for the record).

(b) Failing an abandonment of the orders, they would regard it as a satisfactory solution if the government would agree that all those who are subject to deportation, and who are willing to go, should have the right to have their cases heard by the Loyalty Commission which is to be established. If this were agreed, they would be prepared to abandon their appeal to the Privy Council, provided that there could be assurance given as to the personnel of the Commission and some understanding as to the scope of its terms of reference. (A procedure, such as this, would involve a very large number of cases for hearing. In order to ascertain exactly what they had in mind, I asked

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-17-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C194948

whether they felt that this right of hearing should be extended only to those with British status or whether it should also be given to Japanese nationals. Mr. Brewin replied that they felt that Japanese nationals should also be included.)

(c) If there is to be no change in government policy, the Committee would like to have assurance that the matter would not be proceeded with pending the outcome of an appeal to the Privy Council.

The delegation would, if possible, prefer to come to Ottawa toward the end of next week, possibly Thursday, February 28th, or Friday, March 1st.

The delegation would probably consist of Mr. Brewin, Colonel Croll, Canon Judd, B. K. Sandwell, Mr. Millard (or some other labour representative) and two Conservative Members of Parliament.

R.G.R.

R.G Robertson

February 22, 1946.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-17-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mackenzie Papers (MG 26 J 4) Vol 24

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

SECRET

194

A meeting of the Special Committee of the Cabinet appointed to consider the repatriation and re-location of persons of Japanese race in Canada was held in the Privy Council office on Wednesday, February 27th, 1946, at 10.30 a.m.

Present:

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

The Minister of National Defence,
(Mr. Abbott).

Also present:

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
(Mr. N... Robertson)

The Deputy Minister of Labour,
(Mr. A. MacNamara)

Mr. A.H. Brown
Department of Labour,

Mr. R.G. Robertson
Prime Minister's Office,

Mr. B.F. Wood,
Secretary,
Privy Council Office.

---

1. The Minister of Labour reviewed a memorandum, copies of which had been circulated, in which it was suggested that in the light of the decisions of the Supreme Court the following principles should govern the issue of deportation orders:

(a) Husbands and wives will not be separated by forced deportation measures except in instances where the domestic relations of a man and wife have already been broken up in which case each will be dealt with as a single individual.

(b) Canadian born persons will not be deported against their wishes. (Department of Labour memorandum undated).

2. The Chairman reviewed a letter which he had sent to some of his colleagues in which he suggested three possible courses of action which might be followed:

(1) That the appeal to the Privy Council be proceeded with if the parties so desire and that the hearing be expedited. In the meantime that we content ourselves with making preliminary arrangements and if possible by despatching Japanese nationals who have no minor children and voluntary repatriates.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-18-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(2) That those who are interesting themselves in the case be told of the plan which the government proposes to follow. It is possible that their acceptance of the policy might be obtained and the reference to the Privy Council would then become unnecessary.

(3) To proceed with deportation within the limits of the Supreme Court decision and notwithstanding that an appeal is taken.

3. Mr. R.G. Robertson stated that a delegation of six or seven persons from Toronto was desirous of discussing the Japanese question with the government. They were particularly anxious to have the government consider the following three points:

(1) In view of the difference in opinion in the Supreme Court judgements the Japanese orders be withdrawn and the matter dropped.

(2) Failing an abandonment of the orders they would regard it as a satisfactory solution if the government would agree that all those who are subject to deportation and who are not willing to go should have the right to have their cases heard by the Loyalty Commission which is to be established.

(3) If there is to be no change in government policy the Committee would like to have assurance that the matter would not be proceeded with pending the outcome of an appeal to the Privy Council.

4. The Deputy Minister of Labour stated that if we were to strictly follow the decision of the Supreme Court approximately 7,000 Japanese would be liable to deportation. If, however, it was decided not to separate parents from their children this number might be reduced to approximately 1,500.

5. The Committee after lengthy discussion agreed to make the following recommendations to Cabinet:

(1) That the government facilitate an appeal to the Privy Council.

(2) Pending the outcome of the appeal the government would repatriate only those who still expressed a desire to be returned to Japan.

(3) The government would proceed with efforts at dispersal of Japanese to all parts of Canada other than the Pacific Coast.

(4) The setting up of a Commission of Appeal would be deferred until the decision of the Privy Council had been announced and the government would reconsider the terms of reference of this Commission in the light of Privy Council decision.

The meeting adjourned at 12.45 p.m.

B.F. Wood,
Secretary.

Privy Council Office,
Ottawa, February 27th, 1946.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-18-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Expulsion Order for Many Japanese Is Upheld

Immigration - Canada - Japanese

The Supreme Court of Canada, by majority judgment, has upheld the validity of the orders-in-council passed by the Canadian government with reference to deportation of Japanese residents in this country to their homeland. This decision affects more than 10,000 of the 24,000 of the Japanese people living in Canada.

Five of the seven members of the Court concurred in the view that the orders are quite within the jurisdiction of the federal power, but two of them made the reservation that expulsion decrees do not apply to the wives and children who are neither Japanese nationals nor Japanese naturalized in Canada. Two opposing opinions concurred that Japanese nationals can be repatriated by force but that Japanese British subjects and naturalized Japanese cannot be deported.

The orders-in-council which have been under challenge by the Co-operative Committee of Japanese Canadians do not affect all Japanese residing in Canada. They concern the following classes of that nationality or ancestry: Japanese nationals still in internment on September 1 last; Japanese nationals who had requested repatriation to Japan; naturalized British subjects of the Japanese race who declared in favor of return to their homeland; Canadian-born Japanese who asked to be sent to Japan and did not withdraw that request before an order for deportation was issued, and the wives and children of those deported. Feb. 21, 1946

The judgment, unless it is changed by a decision of the Imperial Privy Council to which it may be referred, means that deportation will be carried out. Plans were well under way at the time when court proceedings were launched to delay them.

To those who have been asserting that naturalized citizens of Canada are not subject to deportation under any circumstances and who have been worrying over possible similar treatment of other nationals, the decision of the Supreme Court should give comfort. It protects the rights of naturalized citizens who desire to remain in Canada.

And it may be pointed out that the Canadian Japanese were in a most undesirable position. Many of their fellow countrymen came to this country as paid agents of their home government and most of the other Japanese were compelled to contribute by actions or money to the aims of that government, which were inimical to Canada. In short, their interest in a former aggressive homeland was greater than in that of their adopted country. This created a deep-rooted hostility among the white citizens of British Columbia which the entrance of Japs into the war against democratic nations fanned to a white heat which is still in evidence.

Spread the Japanese Right Across Canada

Immigration - Canada - Japanese

The leader of the C.C.F. government in Saskatchewan has come to the aid of his party's policy in favor of allowing Canadian-born Japanese to remain in Canada by advising Ottawa that his province is prepared to take a fair share of the Japanese moved out of British Columbia for war reasons.

This puts the matter up to all other provincial governments east of the Rockies. If the Japanese are to remain in this country, they should be distributed across the Dominion and never allowed to establish "colonies" on the British Columbia coast across from their homeland. Before the war they were established strongly in Vancouver and Victoria and at many points up the coast. They did not mix with the white people and most of them sent their surplus earnings home to support Japan's war aggression.

The rest of Canada has been inclined to adopt a superior moral tone and to condemn the attitude of British Columbia on the Japanese question. It may be that when Winnipeg, Toronto or Ottawa have to deal with Japanese colonies in their midst they will not be so loftily disinterested even though no coast security is involved. They will then be in a position to determine whether or not the Japanese Canadian-born are so easily assimilated as claimed and if so, whether Eurasian offsprings are desirable. Dec. 7, 1945

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-19
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mack Papers Vol 24 file 67-25(6)

Ottawa, February 23, 1946.

Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, M.P., K.C.,
Minister of Justice,
O T T A W A.

My dear Colleague:

The attached secret memorandum (copy of which is going to Mr. Varcoe) outlines the policy in regard to Japanese deportation which I propose to recommend to the Cabinet Committee and the Secretary of the Committee will be calling a meeting early next week. I hope you will be able to attend.

In the attached draft an attempt has been made to decide the various classes of cases on a most reasonable basis and to fit the determining of the action in with the decisions of the majority of Judges of the Supreme Court.

Three possibilities under existing circumstances occur to me:-

(1) That the appeal to the Privy Council be proceeded with if the parties so desire and that the hearing be expedited. In the meantime, that we content ourselves with making preliminary arrangements and if possible, by dispatching Japanese Nationals who have no minor children, and voluntary repatriates.

or in the alternative -

(2) That those who are interesting themselves in the case and who will probably be interviewing you in the near future be told that the attached outlines the plan which the Government intends to follow. It is just possible that their acceptance of the policy might be obtained and that the agitation would then stop and the reference to the Privy Council would then become unnecessary.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-20-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(3) To proceed with deportation within the limits of the Supreme Court decision and notwithstanding that an appeal is taken.

Yours sincerely,

M Mitchell

NB. Hand written note by Ian Mackenzie attached to this copy indicates that when he received this same memo that he strongly urged the implementation of alternative #3.

AM:AJ

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-20-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

TELEPHONE PACIFIC 9164

Campbell, Brazier, Fisher & McMaster

Barristers and Solicitors

A. T. R. CAMPBELL
C. W. BRAZIER
A. W. FISHER
R. J. McMASTER
C. G. ROBSON

ROYAL BANK BUILDING
675 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

OUR FILE No.

RECEIVED
FEB 27 1946
MASON,
CAMERON & BREWIN

February 25, 1946.

Messrs. Mason, Cameron & Brewin,
Barristers and Solicitors,
Sterling Tower Building,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Attention Mr. Brewin

Dear Sirs:

We have for acknowledgment your three recent airmail letters which we have read with considerable interest and for which we wish to thank you.

We have given some thought to taking Habeas Corpus proceedings direct to the Supreme Court of Canada. However both the Act and the cases included in re. Grey seem to indicate that the proceedings are only open in criminal actions. It appears to us that an order for deportation and detention pursuant thereto in this case could in no way be alleged to be criminal. The only way that we can see that this could be arranged would be if one of the Japanese got himself arrested for an offence under the Orders-in-Council. We think that the Department of Labour would be very cautious about laying any charge in as much as they can take and hold a person in custody for deportation without the necessity of laying a charge. If you have different views or authority with respect to this matter we would be pleased to hear the same as a direct application of Habeas Corpus to the Supreme Court of Canada might save a lot of trouble.

We have lately been applying our minds to the practical problem of taking Habeas Corpus proceedings. The fact that the Supreme Court did not specifically declare Section 9 to be ultra vires may help the situation somewhat as presumably if it remains in the Order-in-Council the moment a deportation order is made against a person he will be deemed to be in legal custody. If this Section does not help us in this way we fear that the Department of Labour

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-21-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

will not take these people into custody at all until they actually put them on a train, in which event the difficulty of who the actual jailer is would make Habeas Corpus proceedings difficult.

We have been giving considerable thought and study to the possibility of taking certiorari proceedings instead and have in fact drawn a draft Notice of Motion and Affidavit with a view to taking these proceedings and which will be subject, of course, to our seeing the reasons for judgment and also a copy of the deportation order. As you may find it necessary in Ontario to take up proceedings on behalf of individuals there, for your information we enclose herewith copies of the draft which we have drawn. We might say that they have not yet been revised by senior counsel.

If you are not already familiar with a line of English cases dealing with the deportation of aliens under the "Restriction of Aliens Act" of 1914 and Amendments we would refer you to them. The Order-in-Council under that Act provided that the Secretary of State might make an order for deportation in somewhat similar circumstances to those provided for in the Orders-in-Council in question herein. The cases are Rex vs Governor of Brixton Prison 1916 2 K.B., Rex vs The Home Secretary, Duke of Chateau Thierry 1917 1 K. B. 922, and The King vs Superintendent of Chiswick Police Station, ex parte, Sackstedder, 1918 1 K.B. 578. The last two of these cases are in the Court of Appeal in England. The second one was on proceedings by way of certiorari and the right to bring such proceedings was apparently not questioned either in the King's Bench or in the Appeal Court. There are subsequent decisions under this Act which are less favourable. However, apparently in 1919 the provisions of the order were somewhat changed making the discretion to be exercised by the Secretary of State partly discretional and less judicial.

The possibility of success either in Habeas Corpus or certiorari appears to us to turn upon the question as to whether the powers of the Minister of Labour under the Orders-in-Council are purely administrative, legislative or judicial. Our greatest hope is if we can get his discretion described as judicial because there is then authority to say

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-21-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

that he is obliged to give notice of the proceedings to the party effected and to hear his representations on the facts. There is an interesting article with respect to judicial ~~consirende~~ by D. M. Gordon of Victoria, B. C. in 49 Law Quarterly Review at Page 94. The context of the article appears to be that if the discretion to be exercised must be related to ~~particulars~~ set down by law, then the decision is judicial. If we are able to get behind the provisions of the order to the preamble it would not appear to us that there is any doubt that in deciding whether or not he will make an order for deportation the Minister must decide this upon the principle that the person against whom the order is to be made did some act whether by signing the repatriation form or otherwise which showed his sympathy to Japan in the course of the war.

We would appreciate receiving your comments in this matter and also being kept fully advised as to the preparation which is being made in Ontario to fight individual cases if the occasion arises.

A while back we referred to statement made by Mr. Sandwell when he was here that he knew of several Japanese who had applied for permission to go and see their parents before they were deported and who had been advised that if they signed repatriation forms themselves permission would be granted but not otherwise. If you or some member of your Committee in Toronto were able to follow this up and get written statements for us from these people it might prove helpful. As you will observe from the draft proceedings which we have drawn, we hope to endeavour to show that the signing of repatriation forms was part of a scheme on behalf of the Department of Labour to get as many people as possible to sign by whatever means possible and therefore cast doubt upon the voluntariness of the whole business in support of the claim of any particular Japanese that he did not sign voluntarily.

We will take up with Norris & McLennan, who are acting with us in this matter, and the committees of our clients the question of counsel before the Privy Council and also the advisability and possibility of sending someone from here to accompany your delegation to Ottawa and advise you in due course.

Yours truly,

CAMPBELL, BRAZIER, FISHER & McMASTER

Per R. J. McMaster

Encl.
RJM:PG

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-21-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Andrew Brewin Esq., February 26th, 1946.

With respect to the representations which you make to Ottawa we enclose herewith a letter which you may use if you see fit, in making those representations. As you will notice from this letter, we feel that the thing which ought to be urged upon the Government particularly, having in mind the portions of the Reasons for Judgment which you refer to in your last air mail letter is, that the "official" repatriation forms were not obtained voluntarily or were obtained upon representations which were misleading. Surely the Government must realize that by trying to accomplish two purposes at the same time in obtaining the repatriation forms confusion and misunderstanding naturally arose. The two purposes were, a voluntary indication of willingness to return to Japan, or desire to go to Japan, and, an attempt to give effect to the policy of the Government to move as many of the Japanese as possible east of the Rockies. Whether intentionally, or otherwise, the following of this course by the Government naturally resulted in the Japanese understanding that if they did not desire to be moved from the places where they were then living they were forced or compelled to sign a repatriation form. Further, prior to the signing of the repatriation forms in some centers, as we believe the Government k nows, representations were made to either individuals or committees of the Japanese that these repatriation forms could be readily cancelled. Thus any person signing the form as a matter of expediency to avoid being moved would feel justified in doing so by reason of the representation that he could cancel at any time. Now the Government has introduced legislation preventing nationals from cancelling altogether and setting an arbitrary date for cancellation by naturalized.

We recite these allegations, which are undoubtedly known to you, because we believe that if they are made to the Government it may be possible to persuade the Government to follow a course of action which we believe would avoid a considerable amount of embarrassment to the Department of Labour in giving effect to the Orders-in-Council and at the same time would be fair and equitable. The suggestion that we make is one that we have made to you before and that is that those persons who still desire to be repatriated be moved out of the country and that those persons only who have committed some other act or acts besides signing a repatriation form be referred to the Loyalty Commission before deportation. We would ask you to make these representations on our behalf to the Government.

Yours truly

CAMPBELL, BRAZIER, FISHER & McMASTER

per R. [illegible]

RJM/G.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-22-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Cda Dept of Ext Affairs, Documents: External Relations; Vol 12, 1946, (Ottawa, 1977)

the present time and the time of subsequent transmittal of funds. No objection was raised to this provided that the funds are to be sent to the Japanese as soon as liquidation takes places and are not held until a request is received from the person entitled. This does not make it possible for the Canadian authorities to carry out their expressed intention of permitting the Japanese to leave assets in Canada without limit as to time, as provided for in Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 of December 15th, 1945.

2. I am pressing this matter and will report as soon as I hear about Treasury Department's reaction to the current proposal.

3. With respect to the transportation arrangements, I would appreciate a reply to my WA-621 of February 5th† so that this aspect may be completed.

195. DEA/50076-40

Mémorandum du sous-secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures au Premier ministre

Memorandum from Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs to Prime Minister

[Ottawa,] February 27, 1946

THE CABINET COMMITTEE ON THE JAPANESE

The meeting of the Cabinet Committee on the Japanese problem was held this morning, as planned, to give consideration to the steps that should now be taken in the light of the Supreme Court decision.[1]

So far as the decision itself is concerned, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. MacNamara were of the opinion that the majority decision with regard to non-deportation of wives and children might become a very real obstacle in the way of any effective deportation proceedings. The position of the wives would present no difficulty, due to the fact that in all cases they were given the same opportunity as their husbands to indicate their wishes as to movement to Japan. In the case of the children, however, it was felt that many Japanese would use the decision as an opportunity to prevent their own deportation by refusing to take their children with them. Such a move would involve the consequence of breaking up families and of leaving it to the government to

[1] Le Comité coopératif sur les Japonais canadiens, un groupe qui défendait les droits des Japonais canadiens, avait contesté la validité de trois Décrets en Conseil, P.C. 7355, 7356 et 7357 du 15 décembre 1945, qui gouvernaient le rapatriement des Japonais canadiens et la suppression de leur citoyenneté canadienne. La question fut étudiée par la Cour suprême qui, en général, confirma la validité des Décrets en Conseil. Voir F. E. La Violette, *The Canadian Japanese and World War II*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1948, p. 258 à 274.

[1] The Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians, a group which defended the rights of Japanese Canadians, had challenged the validity of three Orders in Council, P.C. 7355, 7356 and 7357 of December 15, 1945, which governed the repatriation of Japanese Canadians and the removal of their Canadian citizenship. The issue was studied by the Supreme Court which generally upheld the validity of the Orders in Council. See F. E. La Violette, *The Canadian Japanese and World War II*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1948, pp. 258-274.

provide maintenance for the children in this country if deportation were carried through, or of allowing deportation to lapse. In the circumstances, it was agreed by the meeting that it would probably be useless to attempt to carry forward the movement of any other than voluntary repatriates as long as the decision remained as at present. This fact in itself was thought to constitute an important argument in favour of allowing an appeal to go forward to the Privy Council in the hope that this aspect of the decision might be reversed.

In the light of the above situation, it was felt that, while it would otherwise be desirable to avoid having an appeal carried to the Privy Council, nevertheless this probably could not be avoided unless the government were prepared to face the possibility that the entire deportation programme would be blocked. As an additional factor, it was felt that, while it might be possible to secure agreement from Mr. Brewin and the Toronto Committee,[1] that they would not proceed with their appeal if the government policy were modified in certain respects as they desired, nevertheless any such commitment would be no guarantee against having appeals carried by other committees throughout Canada or by Japanese individuals involved. In short, there appeared to be no reasonable possibility of carrying through a successful policy under the terms of the present judgment and, at the same time, no way of having that judgment altered other than by an appeal to the Privy Council.

After careful consideration, the Committee decided that it would recommend to Cabinet that an announcement should be made on behalf of the government to the following effect:

(a) That, in the light of the uncertainty created in the legal situation by the differing judgments of the Supreme Court, the government would facilitate the hearing of an appeal on the question by the Privy Council.

(b) That arrangements would be made at as early a date as possible for any Japanese who wished to do so, to leave Canada for Japan on a purely voluntary basis under the conditions already laid down by Order in Council. The other aspects of the deportation policy would be held in abeyance pending the decision on the appeal.

(c) That the appointment of the Commission to review the cases of Japanese persons would be deferred until the hearing of the appeal had been completed, and that before its establishment its terms of reference would be re-examined.

In addition, the Committee decided to recommend (not for announcement) that the Department of Labour should take immediate measures to encourage dispersal and settlement of the Japanese in Canada as rapidly as possible. For this purpose it was felt to be essential that the ban on the purchase of land by Japanese persons should be lifted. The Committee was of the view that it was highly desirable to have re-settlement on as permanent a basis as possible

[1] Le Comité coopératif sur les Japonais canadiens. F. A. Brewin était un des avocats du Comité.

[1] The Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians. F. A. Brewin was one of the lawyers of the Committee.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-23-1_2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

at an early date since the Orders in Council which enable the restriction and control of the Japanese persons in this country will lapse at December 31st next, with the termination of the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act.

While the sending of an appeal to London will mean that no hearing can probably be completed before June at the earliest, Mr. MacNamara was of the view that this would not, in reality, involve any delay in the settlement of the problem since he felt that it was likely to take some months yet before arrangements could be agreed on with the United States authorities and cleared with General MacArthur for the details of the movement. There have been unexpected difficulties with regard to the capacity of the Japanese to take funds from Canada to Japan. The United States authorities are being quite strict in this matter, although they have finally agreed that the Japanese should be able to take all their funds with them. (At first they were opposed to their being allowed to take more than a stipulated amount of very modest size.) If this arrangement seems satisfactory it still has to be cleared with General MacArthur, and there is every probability that there will be lengthy delays. In view of this it was felt that the time involved in an appeal might be an advantage rather than an embarrassment.

N. A. R[OBERTSON]

196. DEA/3363-D-40

Le secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures à l'ambassadeur aux États-Unis

Secretary of State for External Affairs to Ambassador in United States

TELEGRAM EX-649 Ottawa, March 2, 1946

Reference your teletype WA-829 of February 19th, concerning financial arrangements for the movement of Japanese from Canada to Japan.

The latest United States proposal, as outlined in your teletype under reference, has now been discussed with the Department of Labour and representatives from the office of the Custodian and of the Comptroller of the Treasury. After discussion, it has been agreed, in view of the United States position, to drop the original intention of allowing the Japanese to leave sums on deposit in Canada without commitment as to early transmission. This will meet one of the major United States objections. It is felt, however, that certain modifications are necessary in the United States proposal, as outlined in your teletype, in order to enable the transfers to be handled in a practical manner. The following modified proposal has been prepared and the Deputy Minister of Labour has asked that it be brought forward for discussion at as early a date as possible with the United States authorities.

The text of the proposal is as follows:

"Other deportation and repatriation arrangements are suspended pending the finding of a satisfactory formula for handling the funds of Japanese

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-23-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

King Memos
Vol 283 file F2965 510

27.2.48

C19-19-19

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Cabinet Committee on the Japanese.

The meeting of the Cabinet Committee on the Japanese problem was held this morning, as planned, to give consideration to the steps that should now be taken in the light of the Supreme Court decision.

So far as the decision itself is concerned, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. MacNamara were of the opinion that the majority decision with regard to non-deportation of wives and children might become a very real obstacle in the way of any effective deportation proceedings. The position of the wives would present no difficulty, due to the fact that in all cases they were given the same opportunity as their husbands to indicate their wishes as to movement to Japan. In the case of the children, however, it was felt that many Japanese would use the decision as an opportunity to prevent their own deportation by refusing to take their children with them. Such a move would involve the consequence, either, of breaking up families and of leaving it to the government to provide maintenance for the children in this country if deportation were carried through, or of allowing deportation to lapse. In the circumstances, it was agreed by the meeting that it would probably be useless to attempt to carry forward the movement of any other than voluntary repatriates as long as the decision remained as at present. This fact in itself was thought to constitute an important argument in favour of allowing an appeal to go forward to the Privy Council in the hope that this aspect of the decision might be reversed. #

In the light of the above situation, it was felt that, while it would otherwise be desirable to avoid having an appeal carried to the Privy Council, nevertheless this probably could not be avoided unless the government were prepared to face the possibility that the entire deportation programme would be blocked. As an additional factor, it was felt that, while it might be possible to

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-24-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C19-1950

secure agreement from Mr. Brewin and the Toronto Committee, that they would not proceed with their appeal if the government policy were modified in certain respects as they desired, nevertheless any such commitment would be no guarantee against having appeals carried by other committees throughout Canada or by Japanese individuals involved. In short, there appeared to be no reasonable possibility of carrying through a successful policy under the terms of the present judgment and, at the same time, no way of having that judgment altered other than by an appeal to the Privy Council.

After careful consideration, the Committee decided that it would recommend to Cabinet that an announcement should be made on behalf of the government to the following effect:

(a) That, in the light of the uncertainty created in the legal situation by the differing judgments of the Supreme Court, the government would facilitate the hearing of an appeal on the question by the Privy Council.

(b) That arrangements would be made at as early a date as possible for any Japanese who wished to do so, to leave Canada for Japan on a purely voluntary basis under the conditions already laid down by Order in Council. The other aspects of the deportation policy would be held in abeyance pending the decision on the appeal.

(c) That the appointment of the Commission to review the cases of Japanese persons would be deferred until the hearing of the appeal had been completed, and that before its establishment its terms of reference would be re-examined.

In addition, the Committee decided to recommend (not for announcement) that the Department of Labour should take immediate measures to encourage dispersal and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-24-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C19-1951

settlement of the Japanese in Canada as rapidly as possible. For this purpose it was felt to be essential that the ban on the purchase of land by Japanese persons should be lifted. The Committee was of the view that it was highly desirable to have re-settlement on as permanent a basis as possible at an early date since the Orders in Council which enable the restriction and control of the Japanese persons in this country will lapse at December 31st next, with the termination of the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act.

While the sending of an appeal to London will mean that no hearing can probably be completed before June at the earliest, Mr. MacNamara was of the view that this would not, in reality, involve any delay in the settlement of the problem since he felt that it was likely to take some months yet before arrangements could be agreed on with the United States authorities and cleared with General MacArthur for the details of the movement. There have been unexpected difficulties with regard to the capacity of the Japanese to take funds from Canada to Japan. The United States authorities are being quite strict in this matter, although they have finally agreed that the Japanese should be able to take all their funds with them. (At first they were opposed to their being allowed to take more than a stipulated amount of very modest size.) If this arrangement seems satisfactory it still has to be cleared with General MacArthur, and there is every probability that there will be lengthy delays. In view of this it was felt that the time involved in an appeal might be an advantage rather than an embarrassment.

N. A. R.

February 27, 1946.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-24-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

March 4, 1946.

Messrs. Campbell,Brazier,Fisher & McMaster,
Barristers and Solicitors,
675 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Attention Mr. McMaster.

Dear Sirs:

I have received and read your letter of February 25th and your two letters of the 26th. I agree that I was mistaken in thinking that the application direct to the Supreme Court of Ontario for Habeas Corpus was available in this case. I quite agree that that remedy is confined to criminal cases.

I am sorry to say that I do not think that Habeas Corpus lies until someone is at actual custody, and Section 9 of P. C. 7355 states that a person is deemed to be in legal custody when an order for deportation is made and he is detained pending deportation, or is placed under restraint in the course of deportation.

This would seem to mean that once the order is made, any detention would be assumed to be by virtue of the Order for deportation, but clearly would not apply where a person was at large.

I have considered your suggestion in regard to certeorari. The subsequent decisions which you refer to in your letter which are unfavourable no doubt included Rex vs Leamen ex parte Vericoff 1920 3 K.B. 372. This case seems to be express authority for the proposition that the Secretary of State exercising power to make deportation orders is exercising an executive not a judicial function, and therefore the proceedings cannot be quashed on certeorari. The case might possibly be distinguished however, on the ground that what was in question in that case was the procedure adopted by the Minister, and it might be argued that certeorari would lie if there was an absence of jurisdiction. In this connection, I would refer you to the passage in the Cheateau Thierry case which you cite on page 930 in which it is said "in the event of it being disputed that the subject

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-25-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

of a deportation order is an alien, the matter must be determined by the Court, and unless it is proved that the person is an alien, the order must be quashed as made without jurisdiction. I am not aware of any other ground upon which such an order may be quashed."

It is clear from this language, that the Court was of the opinion that certeorari was a proper remedy where the existence of some collateral fact was in issue, as for example in our case as to whether the person affected was a Japanese National or of the Japanese race and whether he had made a request for repatriation and whether or not such request was legally binding, or had been obtained by misrepresentation or duress.

I am afraid however, that even in this case, the authority of the Vericoff case might be held to be conclusive against you.

In view of the language in Mr. Justice Hudson's Judgment, it seems to me to be obviously preferable, that proceedings should be taken by way of Habeas Corpus.

The matter of the contribution of the fees to the Privy Council is one which I will take up with our Committee. I have not personally been giving any consideration to the fees.

We have not yet received from the Government, a date for the attendance of the delegation, but we expect to hear at any time.

In the last paragraph on page 2 of your letter of February 25th, you state that the possibility of success in Habeas Corpus or certeorari appears to turn upon the question as to whether the powers of a minister are purely administrative.

We believe that you are quite correct in this statement so far as certeorari is concerned, but we do not think this question arises on an application for Habeas Corpus so long as the detention is illegal. We believe Habeas Corpus is available even though the detention be under a purely ministerial order; on the other hand, if the powers of the Minister are purely ministerial it would probably not be open on the return of the Writ for Habeas Corpus to object to the procedure by which the Minister arrived at the decision to make the order. You would probably be confined to collateral facts affecting his power to make an order such as those mentioned in Mr. Justice Hudson's Judgment.

In regard to your practical problem as to serving the person in whose custody the person to be deported is, we suggest that it might be enough to serve the Minister as soon as any detention took place, as the orders indicate that any detention

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-25-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

would be by some agent or officer of his.

As soon as the Minister was served, the strongest representations could be made to require the Minister to halt any action until the application for Habeas Corpus was dealt with. We hope to be able to send you the Reasons for Judgment under separate cover within the next day or so. They are being copied, but are extremely long.

Yours very truly,

FAB:HC

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-25-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

J/BC

C194952

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

-- You may wish to see the attached statement which was issued by the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians following the decision of the Supreme Court in the Japanese reference.

-- Also attached are three letters which are typical of the communications that we continue to receive each day. The majority of them are from church organizations, or from persons who have contact with church work. In my memorandum of February 11, concerning the memorandum sent out by the National Inter-church Advisory Committee on the Resettlement of Japanese Canadians, I mentioned that we were receiving "an average of possibly 10 to 15 letters a day protesting against the deportation policy". Since that time the number has somewhat increased. In the last week in February, we were receiving possibly 30 letters a day, though now the number has fallen to about 20 per day. Over the last three-month period we have probably received in the vicinity of 700 to 1000 letters on this subject.

The number received has made it necessary to send a reply only if the letter has special merit or particularly calls for an answer.

R.G.R.

March 4, 1946.

Mr Robertson who has been following this subject closely tells me we are almost never receive letters advocating or supporting the deportation policy. Please see on the other side. Jack P.

see also CWC Document 164

(RGR = R. G. ROBERTSON - ASSISTANT TO THE PRIME MINISTER
JWP = JACK W PICKERSGILL - ASSISTANT TO THE PRIME MINISTER)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-26-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mackenzie Papers file 67-25(c) Vol 24

Ottawa, Ontario,
March 8th, 1946.

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

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

At its meeting on March 6th the Cabinet, after discussion, agreed on the following policy relative to deportation of persons of Japanese race:

(a) that, in the light of the uncertainty created in the legal situation by the differing judgments of the Supreme Court, the government facilitate the hearing of an appeal on the question by the Judicial Committee of the U.K. Privy Council;

(b) that, pending the outcome of the appeal, arrangements be made at as early a date as possible for any Japanese who wished to do so, to leave Canada for Japan on a purely voluntary basis;

(c) that the appointment of the Commission to review the cases of Japanese persons be deferred until the hearing of the appeal had been completed, and that before its establishment its terms of reference be reconsidered; and,

(d) that an early announcement be made to the above effect.

It was further agreed that consideration be given to the steps to be taken by the government immediately to facilitate general re-settlement of loyal Japanese persons throughout the country and that, to assist in achieving re-settlement on a permanent basis the prohibition on on the purchase of land by such persons be lifted.

.....2

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-27-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Prime Minister is preparing an announcement covering these conclusions for release at an early date.

I am forwarding copies of this letter to the Honourable Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. MacNamara.

Yours very truly,

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-27-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

R. G. ROBERTSON

MARCH 26 1946

Minute of a Meeting Concerning the Problem of Japanese in Canada.

C19-1959

P-30-9 V 4 (13)

W.W.II - Japanese Canadians

1. A meeting was held on Tuesday, March 26, at 11.30 a.m. in the Prime Minister's office in the East Block, to enable the delegation representing the Cooperative Commitee on Japanese Canadians to place their views before a committee of the Cabinet. Those present were:

The Prime Minister
Mr. Ian Mackenzie
Mr. St. Laurent
Mr. Mitchell
Mr. Claxton
Mr. Abbott
Mr. Martin
Mr. Heeney
Mr. N.A.Robertson
Mr. R.G.Robertson

and for the Cooperative Committee:

Mr. MacMillan
Mr. Brewin
Mr. Coldwell
Mr. Tarr
Mr. Croll
Mr. Millard.

2. Mr. MacMillan opened for the Cooperative Committee by explaining its background and organization, and the support which it had in various parts of the country. He stated that it also had representatives on it of the Japanese Canadians themselves. He said that the Committee had noted that approximately one-third of the Japanese in Canada had now been settled east of the Rockies and had been fairly well received. They felt that if the present restrictions were removed it would be easier still for the Japanese to settle down and they felt that few of these would wish to return to British Columbia. In the circumstances, the possibility of settlement seemed brighter than it had previously, but the Commitee felt that procedure under the present Orders in Council would not lead to a satisfactory solution. He called on Mr. Brewin to present the details of the Committee's position with regard to the present government policy.

3. Mr. Brewin stated that, while it might seem questionable to raise questions on policy concerning Orders that were at the time under judicial review, nevertheless the Committee was not anxious to proceed with an appeal to a higher body and wanted to set forth considerations which they thought would justify cancellation of the Orders in their entirety. They felt that this would be a feasible policy since any disloyal Japanese could be dealt with under existing legislation.

The particular criticisms which the Committee had to make of the present policy were as follows:

(a) The Orders provided for the exile of Canadian citizens, a policy which had once been followed but which had been in disuse for centuries.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-28-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(b) The Orders violated fundamental rules of international law in that they infringed upon the sovereign rights of another state and, in effect, constituted an invasion of this territory.

(c) The Orders put the value on Canadian citizenship at a discount which was particularly untimely since the Canadian Citizenship Bill was just being discussed in Parliament.

(d) They appeared to be based on racial discrimination.

(e) They were based on emergency needs created by the war which no longer existed in sufficient measure to require the action embodied in the Orders.

(f) The Orders were based on "alleged" requests for repatriation to Japan, which were taken as evidence of disloyalty. The assumption that they indicated disloyalty was strongly questioned by the Committee. They felt that many of the Japanese had not appreciated what was involved and had thought that the government wished them to sign the forms that were presented bearing the government crest. Moreover, in the circumstances in which the people had been placed through their movement from their homes and so forth, they were not in a position to exercise free will properly.

(g) The Orders constituted a threat to minorities in Canada.

(h) The Orders could not be enforced without injustice and inhumanity to certain persons. In some cases, young Japanese would feel forced to go to Japan with their parents in order to care for them.

(i) The policy would create in the Orient a sense of hostility to Canada.

(j) The policy was in contradiction with the commitments in the United Nations Charter.

If the Orders were not rescinded, the Committee felt that, as an alternative, but definitely a second best, all Japanese, subject to deportation, should be given the right of appeal to a judicial committee which could investigate their cases and ascertain whether there was any real disloyalty. Mr. Brewin pointed out that Canadian nationals had a complete right to withdraw their signatures; that the majority decision of the Supreme Court made deportation of Canadian wives and children impossible, and that there would be a certain number of the persons who would be willing to go voluntarily. In the circumstances, a judicial inquiry would not concern too large a group of people.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-28-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

So far as resettlement was concerned, the Committee urged removal of present restrictions with regard to land purchase and settlement, and thought the government should take more positive action to encourage a readiness to accept Japanese in various communities. They felt that another 8000 Japanese could be settled at an early date without difficulty.

If the Committee's representations were not deemed acceptable by the government, they, at least, asked that the Japanese should be given full and adequate notice before Orders for their movement were issued. This was necessary in order that all legal steps might be taken for the protection of the position of the individuals. Mr. Brewin stated that the Committee, in co-operation with the Council in British Columbia, were determined that everything possible should be done to exercise the full resources of the law in protecting the position of Japanese persons who did not wish to leave the country.

Finally, if the appeal to the Privy Council were not successful, the Committee asked that the matter be referred to Parliament for decision.

4. Mr. Millard said that there had been some objections from some branches of labour at first to the movement of Japanese into new areas, but those had largely died down. In reply to an inquiry by the Prime Minister, he said that he believed that labour would support any policy of resettlement. In addition, Mr. Millard added that they were conscious of the fact that if our discriminatory policy were followed in Canada, there would, undoubtedly, be future repercussions in World Federation of Trade Unions.

5. Mr. Croll said that he felt that important principles were involved in the settlement of the Japanese problem, and he was also of the opinion that it was instrinsically not as great a problem as it had become. It had been magnified in certain respects and he hoped that it would be possible to reduce it to its proper terms in order that the fundamental principles involved would not be overridden.

6. Mr. Mitchell stated that the activities of the Cooperative Committee on Japanese Canadians would have substantial benefit if they could educate public opinion into an active acceptance of Japanese into various communities. The resettlement required the co-operation of individuals, municipalities and provinces.

So far as requests for repatriation were concerned, Mr. Mitchell stated categorically, that no coercion or pressure of any type had been used. This was substantiated by the International Red Cross in its report.

7. Mr. St. Laurent pointed out that what was contemplated under the Orders in Council was a change in method rather than in principle. The Naturalization Act provided for the cancellation of naturalization certificates in cases where the recipients were found, upon inquiry, to be "disaffected". The ordinary procedure for inquiry, which was provided, was suitable for normal times, but this was an aggravated problem which required extraordinary provisions. The government had taken the view that any person who took the very serious step of signing a declaration of desire to go to Japan during time of war was, in reality, "disaffected".

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-28-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mr. St. Laurent also pointed out that the problem of resettlement was an important one. Under the urgency of moving people during the war, the government had entered into commitments with certain provinces to remove the Japanese who were moved into them immediately upon the termination of hostilities. These undertakings had to be carried out unless the provinces released the Dominion from its obligations.

8. The Prime Minister said that a further point the government had to consider was the obligation they had to the families of men who had been killed in the Far East, particularly in the prison camps in Hong Kong. At the time that these men were being killed, many of the Japanese had indicated a desire to go to Japan. He did not, himself, see how a person could sign such a declaration of desire if he did not believe that Japan was going to win the war. Mr. King pointed out that if it had not been for the atomic bomb we would, undoubtedly, still be fighting Japan and more Canadians would be killed constantly. The families of all these men had to be considered in any action that was taken.

9. Mr. Coldwell said that he thought it would be most regrettable if any policy were carried through which looked as if it were based on discrimination with regard to colour or race. In the present state of the world, and with the great amount of distrust and suspicion so prevalent at the present, its effect would be very bad.

10. Mr. Mackenzie stated that so far as the feeling of British Columbia was concerned, he felt that the people there were strongly of the opinion that the Japanese should not be allowed to settle again on the Coast. Their feeling was not racial, although, in part, it was economic in origin. In addition, however, there was a feeling that not only had the Japanese forced white fishermen out of the fishing industry, but they had used their fishing licenses and their work as an opportunity to map the coast of British Columbia to the advantage of the Japanese government.

11. The Prime Minister closed the meeting by assuring the delegation that the views which they had presented would be given careful consideration.

R. G. Robertson

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-28-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C19-1964

Memorandum for the Prime Minister.

I have spoken to Mr. A. H. Brown of the Department of Labour about the conversation which Mr. Coldwell and Mr. MacInnis had with you concerning a report that Japanese persons at the camp in Tashme, British Columbia, were being laid off in the sawmills at Hope, British Columbia, if they had not signed applications to be sent to Japan. Mr. Brown informs me that they are endeavouring to encourage persons who are eligible for relocation in Eastern Canada to leave the settlements in the interior of British Columbia and proceed eastward as soon as possible. To assist in this movement, the Department of Labour is opening a number of hostels to provide temporary accommodation. One of these is expected to be at Farnham, Quebec, where a portion of the old internment camp is being taken over for the purpose. A second hostel is being established at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and one or more will be opened at points in Northern Ontario where Japanese persons could be placed in employment in the lumber industry.

The men who are being laid off in the British Columbia lumber mills are persons who are eligible to go east for settlement and for whom work is available. In all these cases, the Department of Labour is prepared to find a job for the men on resettlement in the eastern parts of Canada. It is not possible, in all cases, for the men to take their families with them immediately and in some cases this causes a reluctance to move.

On the whole, it would appear that the position taken by the Department of Labour in this matter is not unreasonable. The Japanese problem will continue to be acute and troublesome as long as a reservoir of unsettled Japanese remains in the interior settlements, and it is in accordance with recent Cabinet decisions that encouragement should be given for relocation in Eastern Canada by persons whose record is good.

Would you wish to have a letter written to Mr. Coldwell for your signature, explaining the situation and the policy that is being followed?

R.G.R.

April 20, 1946.

R. G. ROBERTSON

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-29-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Uchibori Papers

NEWS LETTER

Issued March 28, 1946, by:
Kunio Hidaka, Executive Secretary
Citizenship Defense Committee
506 Jarvis Street, Toronto

CABINET INTERVIEWED BY CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE

Hugh MacMillan, executive secretary, and Andrew Brewin, counsel, Toronto Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians, E. J. Tarr, Winnipeg lawyer, representing the Winnipeg Co-operative Committee, and C. H. Millard, national director, United Steelworkers of America and executive member of the Canadian Congress of Labour, had an hour and one-half long interview with Cabinet members on Tuesday, March 26.

The Government group, headed by Mr. King, included the Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, minister of justice; Hon. Brooke Claxton, minister of health and welfare; Hon. Paul Martin, secretary of state; Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, minister of labour; Hon. D. C. Abbott, minister of national defence and Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of veterans' affairs and British Columbia member of the Cabinet.

David Croll, Liberal M.P. and M.J. Coldwell, national leader of the CCF accompanied the Committee representatives and introduced them to the Government.

Mr. MacMillan asked that the orders in council on deportation be revoked immediately and entirely. It is reported that, while the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice stated that they did not want to see any deportation carried out, they were not prepared to withdraw the orders in council at this time, because that might bring on political criticism and stir up opposition. They hoped the whole matter would quieten down and die out.

Mr. King and Mr. St. Laurent said they hoped the Privy Council would declare the orders in council invalid. A hearing by the Privy Council in October would mean the decision would not be given until the end of the year, when the special emergency powers would lapse and the Government would not be able to carry out deportation, in any case.

While not prepared to take the brave step of withdrawing the orders, the Government said no deportation would be carried out without full approval of Parliament, and, furthermore, should any person feel that he was being sent away without his approval, a full investigation will be allowed of all circumstances. The Prime Minister stated that he hoped that "none too many are sent out."

Mr. Coldwell, who has consulted Mr. King on many occasions, states that he has never seen the Prime Minister "so visibly disturbed". It is reported that both Mr. King and Mr. St. Laurent agreed with the stand of the Co-operative Committee.

It was also stated that "serious consideration" would be given to the removing of all restrictions, particularly in Eastern Canada.

Ian Mackenzie called the work of the Co-operative Committee "frothy idealism" by persons unable to face "hard realities".

The delegates had dinner with 15 CCF M.P.'s and after discussion decided that deportation should not be made an immediate parliamentary issue, but advised that all available information be sent to M.P.'s, and as many as possible be interviewed. One Progressive Conservative M.P. donated $25.00 to the Committee.

When asked to confirm the report that no family men would be deported, the Government, while not denying the statement, would not commit themselves at that time.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS NEW HEAD FOR JAPANESE RESETTLEMENT

It is reported that John MacKinnon, chief of the Alternate Service Section, National Selective Service, has been appointed to take charge of Japanese resettlement. Mr. J. M. Finlay, chairman of the Co-operative Committee, who has had numerous occasions to consult Mr. MacKinnon on matters regarding conscientious objectors, and who has supplied him with policy making reports in his former work, views the appointment with full confidence. The first question, asked Mr. Finlay by the new chief was, "What do you think of dispersal?" Mr. Finlay replied that restrictions and force were working against and defeating rehabilitation measures.

A marked change is expected in the Japanese Division, Department of Labour.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-30-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mr. J.G. Diefenbaker, 20:2, p. 139 (March 21, 1946) Hansard.

"You say I overdraw the story? What did parliament do a few short months ago in connection with a bill respecting emergency powers? Under the emergency powers bill, on October 5, 1945 the government endevoured by order in council to get power to deport and to exclude Canadian citizens, or to revoke nationality. Parliament continued to sit until December 18. It would not accept the reactionary principle that a British subject could be deported at the will of the government of the day. Parliament, as represented by the hon. members in all parts of the house, took the stand that such intolerance would destroy a nation. Parliament spoke on that occasion in words which could be understood by the government. Parliament pointed out that to deport Canadian citizens was the very antithesis of the principles of democracy, one of the first of which, is that minorities are entitled to protection.

What did the government do? It could not get that iniquitous piece of legislation through parliament; so, while parliament sat, on December 15, 1945, the governor in council passed an order in council to do that which parliament would not allow it to do between October 5 and December 15, 1945".

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-31-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

to secure that Canadians, as well as others in the empire and the people of the United States, should have established by their legislature a bill of rights under which freedom of religion, of speech, of association and of speech, freedom from capricious arrest and freedom under the rule of the law, should be made part and parcel of the law of the country.

During the period of the war of necessity parliament became a casualty of the war. We admitted that democratic symbolism and the leisurely processes of democracy had no place having regard to the tempo of modern warfare We voluntarily abrogated the rights of parliament and the rights of the individual, but I ask the Minister of Justice to let us know his answer to this. If during the days of war he did not have the power he has under these orders in council, why was it necessary to apply to individuals in time of peace rules and regulations which were never applied in time of war? Section 21 of the defence of Canada regulations, which has been repealed by order in council, gave power to pick up aliens and enemies of the state during the period of the war. It gave the power of detention, but not the power of examination. Is this democratic symbolism? I defy the government to produce a case where during war, insurrection or rebellion when any British government acted not only to detain but to examine. As I look at what is taking place and what has taken place in recent years, this is what I am afraid of. Parliament abdicated many of its rights during the war, and to-day the government is endeavouring to perpetuate this temporary abdication. We placed our rights in pawn during the war as security for victory. To-day we are asking that those rights be restored to us and that parliament be assured of the prestige to which it is entitled by reason of our democratic development and the heritage that is ours.

This, as I see it, is the trend. From 1939 on, the government has arrogated to itself powers which ordinarily reside with parliament and the people. Indeed, during the period of the war there were the defence of Canada regulations; the present order in council goes much farther than the defence of Canada regulations did.

There has been an attitude on the part of the government denying us information. There was the philosophy of the Minister of Finance (Mr. Ilsley) that the executive had no responsibility to parliament, the very antithesis of what the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) had so often reiterated in the house.

Mr. CLAXTON: The Minister of Finance did not say that.

[Mr. Diefenbaker.]

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: And here is a strange thing: The minister says that on December 6, 1945, he did not remember this order in council of September, 1945 that swept aside Magna Charta and the bill of rights. He forgot it! Well, I accept his denial that he knew at the time of the existence of this order. But, sir, is it not an indication of what power will do to men, what it will do to a former president of the Canadian Bar Association, one who had stood for the safeguarding of the rights of parliament and the individual, that he should forget an order in council which did more to sweep aside the rights of individuals than has any other order in council passed in the history of Canada?

Parliament would never have passed the emergency transitional powers bill had it known about this order. But he forgot about that secret order! I wonder how many other secret orders the Minister of Justice has forgotten. How many other secret orders are there about which we know nothing to-day? I ask that question again, as I did on December 6.

Where is the rule of law? It is flouted by the government. First it is flouted by denial in many statutes and orders in council of recourse to the courts. True, most of those orders in council were connected with military needs. Why is recourse to the courts denied under certain legislation, such as that connected with the income tax and the excess profits tax, and a fundamental principle of justice, that a man may not be a judge in his own case, daily forfeited, to the detriment of business and of individuals across Canada?

Why does this government, which always asserted while in opposition that it is the custodian of the liberty of the individual, and yet denies to that individual the right of recourse to the courts—a principle of British justice since Magna Charta, which states, "To no man will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay, right or justice."

When, in the history of the British empire, was any man ever denied counsel, except under orders in council passed by this government? Why deny counsel when an individual is brought in for examination? According to the statement read by the minister to-day there was no coercion. And, by the way, it was interesting to note that the Minister of Justice departed from his legal training to the extent of reading ex parte statements in a newspaper in order to support the answer he was giving the hon. member for Rosetown-Biggar (Mr. Coldwell).

Mr. ST. LAURENT: Will the hon. member allow me to make a correction? I was not defending or supporting anything. I was indicating to the house the information I got from the commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which I had promised to get at the request of two members of the house.

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: Mr. Speaker, imagine the Minister of Justice giving information to the hon. member for Rosetown-Biggar as to what the commissioner had read in the Montreal *Standard*, and then asking parliament to accept that as an answer!

You say I overdraw the story? What did parliament do a few short months ago in connection with a bill respecting emergency powers? Under the emergency powers bill, on October 5, 1945 the government endeavoured by order in council to get power to deport and to exclude Canadian citizens, or to revoke nationality. Parliament continued to sit until December 18. It would not accept the reactionary principle that a British subject could be deported at the will of the government of the day. Parliament, as represented by hon. members in all parts of the house, took the stand that such intolerance would destroy a nation. Parliament spoke on that occasion in words which could be understood by the government. Parliament pointed out that to deport Canadian citizens was the very antithesis of the principles of democracy, one of the first of which is that minorities are entitled to protection.

What did the government do? It could not get that iniquitous piece of legislation through parliament; so, while parliament sat, on December 15, 1945, the governor in council passed an order in council to do that which parliament would not allow it to do between October 5 and December 15, 1945.

There is the picture, as I see it. I cannot cover the various other infractions and invasions of democratic rights by the executive. I come back to the orders in council themselves, and I ask this: Having regard to the seriousness of the situation, why did the government let that order in council lie dormant from September to February? If it is so dangerous to-day to have individuals connected with the U.S.S.R. in this country undermining our state—and admitting it is—what was the justification for the government's allowing a Russian officer, Major Peter Domishev, to go to Churchill on the Musk Ox expedition, and there to take pictures of our equipment which will be used in the north country in the event of war's ever coming to this land? What is the justification for it? Surely not a fear of difficulties which in the event of refusal might arise between Canada and another nation, because Canada and every other part of the empire is denied the same privilege in that country.

The only justification for these orders-in-council the government offers is that conditions are serious, and that it is done for the safety of the state. Sir, my answer to that is the answer I gave a while ago: detaining and questioning in this fashion has never been resorted to anywhere in this Empire before. I should like to know what would have happened in Great Britain, in the mother of parliaments, if the same condition had arisen. There, according to the Minister of Justice, one of the major wrongdoers, one of the alleged leaders, was not locked up for detention and examination. He was proceeded against by law and legal processes. After he had appeared in court, represented by counsel, he was denied bail, because invariably bail is denied when an individual may not appear for trial, or where it may be considered dangerous to allow him to be at large. Why was not the same practice adopted in this country? What difference was there here from the condition which prevails in Great Britain. I suggest again that I have no sympathy for these people. I know none of them and never have. But are we not travelling along the trail which during the war was used and reused with an utter lack of protest on the part of parliament? This trail is becoming a highway along which the government moves, totally regardless of parliament.

The Minister of Finance said in a speech last fall that parliament's duty was not to scrutinize everything; it was to vote supply. That is the position that the government is coming to. It has taken away the right of the individual to have access to the courts. It has widened the defence of Canada regulations to the point where you say to the individual: Not only will you be detained to protect yourself and protect the country, but while you are detained you shall be examined: Is it not passing strange that these people are detained until such time as they say something which implicates them? They are then granted the right to have counsel; they are then permitted to face their trial. They are granted opportunity of freedom once they confess. When that happens they are withdrawn from the custody of the crown, from this so-called passive internment, and again have the opportunity to be at large.

As I said before, it is the first time in history that this has happened. Again I say that I have no sympathy for communists, but the great danger in the road taken is that if this becomes a precedent it may lead to

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-32-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-33-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(COPY)

Ottawa, March 26, 1946.

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

Re: Relocation of Japanese

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correspondence 23-2-3-1 A. MacNamara.

Ottawa, March 22, 1946.

Re: Pickersgill's letter of March 19 attached

Suggested reply

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Re removal of restrictions

We favour removal of

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

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-33-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

COPY

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

AIR MAIL

19th March 1946

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

Re: RELOCATION OF JAPANESE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-33-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-33-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-33-5-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

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

CALL NUMBER Dept of Labour Records
COTE (R.G. 27, Volume 642)
DATE SEP 1 3 1977

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

2018.16.1.44.33.5
Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-33-5-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CCSC Repeat

D277

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE CANADIANS 126 Eastbourne, Toronto,12

March 30th, 1946.

NEWS BULLETIN #5

IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S ROOM, OTTAWA. From 11.30 a. m. till nearly 1 p. m. March 26th, a group of representatives of the Co-operative Committee had a conference with Prime Minister Mackenzie King and several of his leading Cabinet Ministers. These included the Minister of Justice, the Secretary of State, the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Welfare, and the Minister of Veterans Affairs. The deputation consisted of E. J. Tarr, K.C. of Winnipeg; Colonel Croll, a liberal M. P.; M. J. Coldwell, leader of the C.C.F. in Parliament; Charles Millard, a member of the Canadian Congress of Labour; Andrew Brewin, legal adviser for the Committee, and Hugh MacMillan, secretary. Owing to insufficient time, after notice of the interview was received, B. K. Sandwell of the "Saturday Night" and a representative of the Canadian Council of Churches were unable to attend.

THE CONFERENCE: Members of the deputation expressed satisfaction with the frank and friendly manner in which the discussions were carried on. The deputation felt that the wide-spread expression of public opinion on the Japanese-Canadian question had favourably affected the government. The Prime Minister assured them that serious consideration would be given their representations. The conference was evidence of the way democracy functions in a struggle for the rights of citizens.

DISCUSSION ON THE ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL: It was pointed out that these ORDERS,

1. provide for the exile of Canadian citizens--a most serious matter.
2. give power to the Government that the U.S. Congress does not have, nor has Britain assumed such power even in the greatest emergency.
3. constitute a violation of International law.
4. put the value of Canadian citizenship into contempt.
5. in a wholesale manner cancel naturalization without reason.
6. are based on racial discrimination, now defined as a crime against humanity by the International Military Tribunal.
7. are not now related to the war emergency.
8. purport to be based on alleged requests to be sent to Japan. (A mass of evidence indicates serious doubt about the exercise of free will in making these requests)
9. threaten the security of every minority in Canada--land of minorities.
10. will cause lasting hostility to Canada's International relationships.
11. are in direct contradiction of the language and spirit of the United Nations Charter.
12. cannot be enforced without grave injustice and inhumanity to innocent persons.

DISPERSAL POLICY.

The deputation pointed out that more than one-third of the Japanese-Canadians are already dispersed throughout the Prairie Provinces and Eastern Canada, thus greatly relieving the problem formerly felt by B.C. It was urged that the restrictions on purchase of property and freedom of movement be removed immediately so as to enable those who have re-settled to become established in normal life. This would also result in increased numbers leaving the relocation centres.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-34-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

'CSC Repat

D277

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE CANADIANS 126 Eastbourne, Toronto,12

March 30th, 1946.

NEWS BULLETIN #5

IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S ROOM, OTTAWA. From 11.30 a. m. till nearly 1 p. m. March 26th, a group of representatives of the Co-operative Committee had a conference with Prime Minister Mackenzie King and several of his leading Cabinet Ministers. These included the Minister of Justice, the Secretary of State, the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Welfare, and the Minister of Veterans Affairs. The deputation consisted of E. J. Tarr, K.C. of Winnipeg; Colonel Croll, a liberal M. P.; M. J. Coldwell, leader of the C.C.F. in Parliament; Charles Millard, a member of the Canadian Congress of Labour; Andrew Brewin, legal adviser for the Committee, and Hugh MacMillan, secretary. Owing to insufficient time, after notice of the interview was received, B. K. Sandwell of the "Saturday Night" and a representative of the Canadian Council of Churches were unable to attend.

THE CONFERENCE: Members of the deputation expressed satisfaction with the frank and friendly manner in which the discussions were carried on. The deputation felt that the wide-spread expression of public opinion on the Japanese-Canadian question had favourably affected the government. The Prime Minister assured them that serious consideration would be given their representations. The conference was evidence of the way democracy functions in a struggle for the rights of citizens.

DISCUSSION ON THE ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL: It was pointed out that these ORDERS,

1. provide for the exile of Canadian citizens--a most serious matter.
2. give power to the Government that the U.S. Congress does not have, nor has Britain assumed such power even in the gravest emergency.
3. constitute a violation of International law.
4. put the value of Canadian citizenship into contempt.
5. in a wholesale manner cancel naturalization without reason.
6. are based on racial discrimination, now defined as a crime against humanity by the International Military Tribunal.
7. are not now related to the war emergency.
8. purport to be based on alleged requests to be sent to Japan. (A mass of evidence indicates serious doubt about the exercise of free will in making these requests)
9. threaten the security of every minority in Canada--land of minorities.
10. will cause lasting hostility to Canada's International relationships.
11. are in direct contradiction of the language and spirit of the United Nations Charter.
12. cannot be enforced without grave injustice and inhumanity to innocent persons.

DISPERSAL POLICY.

The deputation pointed out that more than one-third of the Japanese-Canadians are already dispersed throughout the Prairie Provinces and Eastern Canada, thus greatly relieving the problem formerly felt by B.C. It was urged that the restrictions on purchase of property and freedom of movement be removed immediately so as to enable those who have re-settled to become established in normal life. This would also result in increased numbers leaving the relocation centres.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-34-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MASON, CAMERON & BREWIN
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

J. A. R. MASON A. J. P. CAMERON
F. A. BREWIN

CABLE "RUERMAS" TORONTO
TELEPHONE ADEL 4391

STERLING TOWER
TORONTO 1, CANADA

March 30, 1946.

M. J. Coldwell Papers Vol 5

M. J. Coldwell Esq.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear M. J.:

I am enclosing receipted bill of your telephone conversation to Vancouver.

In connection with the Japanese Canadians, I am wondering whether you would think it advisable at some suitable date to ask a question in the House of Commons as to whether or not the Government intends to make any formal answer to our representations the other day. You will remember that we asked for five things.

(1) That the Orders be rescinded forthwith.

(2) That they be amended so as to give the right of appeal to anyone against whom an order for deportation was made.

(3) That restrictions on movement and acquisition of property be removed so as to enable settlement in the east

(4) For a definite statement that the Orders would not be enforced in such a way as to separate families.

(5) That in the event that the orders are upheld by the Privy Council, that Parliament have an opportunity of passing on them before they are enforced.

I assume that we cannot expect any answer on the first two points until after the Privy Council Appeal, but it seems to me that we could expect something in regard to the other three points at the present time. Point number three involves many people not subject in any event, to deportation.

Personally I am particularly anxious that Point

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-35-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

five be insisted on.

I enjoyed very much the opportunity of discussing the matter with the members of the caucus.

I am very delighted that the C.C.F. has taken such a lead in this matter.

Yours very truly,

FAB:HC

F.A. Brewin

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-35-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Ottawa, April 1, 1946

Mr. F. A. Brewin,
Sterling Tower,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Dear Andy,

Thank you for your letter and for the enclosed receipt from the Bell Telephone Company, which I am glad to get.

With regard to the points presented to the Government, in connection with Japanese Canadians, I doubt very much whether you will get any further reply than that which the Prime Minister gave you - which was that the representations would receive consideration.

I understood that it was not your desire for us to present this matter at the present time, but if you think it advisable for us to ask the question you suggest, we shall be very glad to do so at the appropriate time, which would appear to be when the Minister of Labour or the Prime Minister are dealing with their estimates. I may have misunderstood your advice when you were here, but if you think that we could help by asking any questions at any time regarding this matter, we shall be only too glad to do it. Please let me know.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

MJC/A

M. J. Coldwell

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-35-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MASON, CAMERON & BREWIN
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

J. A. R. MASON A. J. P. CAMERON
F. A. BREWIN

CABLE "RUERMAS" TORONTO
TELEPHONE ADEL. 4391

STERLING TOWER
TORONTO 1, CANADA

April 10, 1946.

M. J. Coldwell Esq., M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada.

Re: Japanese Canadians

Dear M. J.:

Thank you for your letter of April 1st. I was very definitely of the opinion that we should not ask you or anyone else at this session to challenge the Government directly on their Japanese Canadian policy, and I came to the conclusion that there was not any likelihood of the Government making any announcement of a change in policy in regard to the major question which was the rescision or amendment of the orders.

It did seem however possible, that the Government can be and should be asked to state their policy in regard to the three last mentioned requests of the committee, namely:

(1) Removal of restrictions so as to facilitate resettlement in the east.

(2) Undertaking not to proceed no matter what the decision of the Privy Council, without giving Parliament a chance to assume its responsibility.

(3) Undertaking that the policy when applied, will not be carried out so as to separate families.

It seems to me that when the estimates of the Minister of Labour or the Prime Minister come up, it might be possible to elicit some statement in regard to these particular matters.

Yours very truly,

F A Brewin

FAB:HC

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-35-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Rep of Min: Resources for fiscal year ending Mar 31 1945 (King Printer 1946)

JAPANESE WORK PROJECTS

During the period Japanese workers were employed on four projects as follows:—

Yellowhead-Blue River Project.—Three camps were operated north of Blue River for the summer months. During winter operations, these camps were reduced to two. A small field hospital was operated at Blue River. Work was carried out north from Blue River and included opening up tote road, widening and repairing permanent road, cutting and clearing, installing culverts, draining and ditching, and placing corduroy. Permanent bridges were constructed over the North Thompson River, Thunder River, and Mileage Creek. Temporary bridges were erected over Gravel and Whitewater Creeks. The number of Japanese in camps at the end of the period was 84.

Hope-Princeton Project.—During the year 1942-43 a rough tote road was opened up between Hope and Princeton in case military trucks should have to go through. This year work operations were concentrated for the most part on building a road to standard width working from camps at both ends. Other work carried out included excavation on tote road, clearing right of way, culvert construction, and maintenance of graded sections. Under the policy being followed many Japanese transferred to lumber companies and to industrial and farming centres and thus reduced the number of Japanese on this project from 250 to 118.

Revelstoke-Sicamous Project.—Work operations on this project were conducted along the section of the Trans-Canada Highway between Revelstoke and Sicamous in British Columbia. Three camps were operated to July 3 when men were transferred to private industries and the project closed down. Work consisted of widening and straightening the highway and constructing revisions.

Schreiber-Jackfish Project.—One camp was operated on this section of the Trans-Canada Highway for a period of two months as owing to the demands for the transfer of Japanese to private industry the policy was adopted of closing out the project. Men at this camp were employed chiefly on fuel-wood cutting and road maintenance.

ENGINEERING WORKS FOR NATIONAL PARKS BUREAU

Banff National Park

Lake Minnewanka Development.—An engineer continued to act as departmental representative in connection with the development of Lake Minnewanka by the Calgary Power Company.

Buildings.—Sketch plans were prepared for a proposed chalet type concession building on Tunnel Mountain and for a proposed new fire hall for Banff.

Highways.—A location survey was carried out for a new road to be used as one-way traffic in conjunction with the existing Trans-Canada Highway from the East Entrance Gateway of Banff Park to join with the Trans-Canada Highway approximately one and one-half miles northwest of Banff. From this junction a survey was made of the Trans-Canada Highway to the west boundary of Banff Park with the object of widening and relocation of a four-lane, three-lane or boulevard type of highway. Arrangements were made to secure information on the volume and type of traffic in the park highway system in connection with the proposed construction of three- and four-lane highway systems. A survey was made of the Moraine Lake Road with the object of improving alignment and widening.

Bridges.—Site surveys were made for the following proposed bridges:—Baker Creek, Little Vermilion River, Spray River, Bow River, Boom Creek, and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-36-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Rep of Mr Resources for fiscal year ending Mar 31 1945 (King Printer 1946)

JAPANESE WORK PROJECTS

During the period Japanese workers were employed on four projects as follows:—

Yellowhead-Blue River Project.—Three camps were operated north of Blue River for the summer months. During winter operations, these camps were reduced to two. A small field hospital was operated at Blue River. Work was carried out north from Blue River and included opening up tote road, widening and repairing permanent road, cutting and clearing, installing culverts, draining and ditching, and placing corduroy. Permanent bridges were constructed over the North Thompson River, Thunder River, and Mileage Creek. Temporary bridges were erected over Gravel and Whitewater Creeks. The number of Japanese in camps at the end of the period was 84.

Hope-Princeton Project.—During the year 1942-43 a rough tote road was opened up between Hope and Princeton in case military trucks should have to go through. This year work operations were concentrated for the most part on building a road to standard width working from camps at both ends. Other work carried out included excavation on tote road, clearing right of way, culvert construction, and maintenance of graded sections. Under the policy being followed many Japanese transferred to lumber companies and to industrial and farming centres and thus reduced the number of Japanese on this project from 250 to 118.

Revelstoke-Sicamous Project.—Work operations on this project were conducted along the section of the Trans-Canada Highway between Revelstoke and Sicamous in British Columbia. Three camps were operated to July 3 when men were transferred to private industries and the project closed down. Work consisted of widening and straightening the highway and constructing revisions.

Schreiber-Jackfish Project.—One camp was operated on this section of the Trans-Canada Highway for a period of two months as owing to the demands for the transfer of Japanese to private industry the policy was adopted of closing out the project. Men at this camp were employed chiefly on fuel-wood cutting and road maintenance.

ENGINEERING WORKS FOR NATIONAL PARKS BUREAU

Banff National Park

Lake Minnewanka Development.—An engineer continued to act as departmental representative in connection with the development of Lake Minnewanka by the Calgary Power Company.

Buildings.—Sketch plans were prepared for a proposed chalet type concession building on Tunnel Mountain and for a proposed new fire hall for Banff.

Highways.—A location survey was carried out for a new road to be used as one-way traffic in conjunction with the existing Trans-Canada Highway from the East Entrance Gateway of Banff Park to join with the Trans-Canada Highway approximately one and one-half miles northwest of Banff. From this junction a survey was made of the Trans-Canada Highway to the west boundary of Banff Park with the object of widening and relocation of a four-lane, three-lane or boulevard type of highway. Arrangements were made to secure information on the volume and type of traffic in the park highway system in connection with the proposed construction of three- and four-lane highway systems. A survey was made of the Moraine Lake Road with the object of improving alignment and widening.

Bridges.—Site surveys were made for the following proposed bridges:—Baker Creek, Little Vermilion River, Spray River, Bow River, Boom Creek, and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-36-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mackenzie Papers Vol 24 file 67-25(6) ?

MINISTER OF LABOUR
CANADA

MINISTERS OFFICE
RECEIVED
APR 30 1946
DEPT. OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Ottawa, April 26, 1946.

Honourable Ian Mackenzie,
Minister of Veterans Affairs,
O t t a w a.

My dear Colleague:

Re: Japanese Relocation

The Department of Labour is completing arrangements at the present time for the repatriation of Japanese voluntary repatriates. Action for the balance of the repatriated group is deferred pending the outcome of the Privy Council decision.

In the meantime, our Japanese Administration at Vancouver report a marked desire on the part of many of the Japanese subject to deportation to take advantage of placement openings offered east of the Rockies this year. In this respect the attitude is, of course, very much different from the attitude which has prevailed prior to his year. The question arises as to what policy should be followed with respect to these persons. There are three alternative courses which might be pursued:

(a) Retain these persons in Japanese settlements in the interior of British Columbia pending the result of Privy Council decision.

(b) Permit persons to go East who have Canadian-born children which are not deportable under the Supreme Court decision advising such persons that those who do so may thereupon be permitted to revoke their request for repatriation. The effect of this would be that only persons who are themselves deportable and who have not Canadian-born children under sixteen years of age would be held in the settlements contrary to their own wishes to go East.

(c) Permit persons who are deportable but who are ready to go East the opportunity to do so without, however, giving them any assurance that they may not be deported subsequently. These persons who are permitted to go East on this basis would be given the standard transportation and placement allowances applicable to persons moving from British Columbia further east.

.....2

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-37-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In my opinion, in view of the uncertainties as to what the Privy Council may decide and since the Government's policy with respect to Japanese remaining in Canada is one of dispersal, I would suggest that we would be warranted in proceeding in accordance with Alternative (c) above and permit as many of these persons as wish to go east at the present time to do so giving them the usual assistance for this purpose without prejudice to whatever subsequent action may be taken for deportation following the Privy Council decision.

I would anticipate that if this policy is followed, there may be a considerable number of deportable persons moving to employment east of British Columbia during the current year.

As a member of the Sub-Committee of the Cabinet on Japanese, I would appreciate your views on the above at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-37-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Memorandum for the Members of the House of Commons & Senate of Canada on P-in-C. P.C. 7355, 7356, 7357 re the Deportation of Cdns of Jpz Origin.

CCJC April 1946

JCCA D279

CCJC Rept 14

To the Honourable the Members of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada:

1. The Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians is a committee of Canadian citizens and organizations which has co-operated to oppose injustice to Canadians of Japanese origin. Branches of the organization exist in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Guelph, Brantford, Hamilton and London.

Organizations which have lent their support to the Committee include:

The Baptist Federation of Canada
The Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto
The Church of England in Canada
The Church of Christ (Disciples)
The Evangelical Church
The Fellowship of Reconciliation of Canada
The Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship
The National Inter-Church Advisory Committee on Japanese-Canadians
The Presbyterian Church in Canada
The Religious Education Council of Canada
The Society of Friends
The Student Christian Movement of Canada
The United Church of Canada
The Young Men's Christian Association
The Young Women's Christian Association

The Canadian Association of Scientific Workers
The Canadian Association of Social Workers
The Canadian Jewish Congress
The Canadian United Nations Organization
The Canadian Welfare Council
The Civil Liberties Association of Toronto
The National Council of Women
The Toronto Labour Council
The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America
The United Steelworkers of America
The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

The Northern Alberta Young People's Union
The Presbyterian Young People's Organizations
University Student Organizations in all the leading Canadian Universities
Women's Associations and Missionary Societies of all the leading denominations—local and provincial
Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy
Japanese Canadian Citizenship Defense Committees

Individuals who have lent their support to the Committee include:

Rev. J. H. Arnup UC.	Toronto, Ont.
Joseph E. Atkinson	Toronto, Ont.
Rev. W. F. Barfoot	Edmonton, Alta.
Dr. N. F. Black	Vancouver, B.C.
Mme. Pierre Casgrain	Montreal, P.Q.
M. J. Coldwell, M.P.	Ottawa
Rev. C. L. Cowan	Hamilton, Ont.
David Croll, M.P.	Ottawa
The Hon. T. C. Douglas	Regina, Sask.
John Elliott	London, Ont.
George V. Ferguson	Winnipeg, Man.
Dr. W. J. Gallagher	Toronto, Ont.
Mrs. E. R. Hardy	Ottawa, Ont.
Dr. J. H. Hiltz	Toronto, Ont.
Dr. W. C. Machum	St. John, N.B.
Lady Marler	Montreal, P.Q.
Mrs. John T. McCay	Vancouver, B.C.
W. L. MacTavish	Vancouver, B.C.
Rev. A. E. McQuillen	Toronto, Ont.
Eric W. Morse	Ottawa, Ont.
Roger Ouimet	Montreal, P.Q.
Canon P. S. C. Powles	Montreal, P.Q.
Geo. J. A. Reany	Hamilton, Ont.
Senator A. W. Roebuck	Toronto, Ont.
B. K. Sandwell	Toronto, Ont.
E. J. Tarr, K.C.	Winnipeg, Man.
Miss Bessie Touzell	Toronto, Ont.
Senator Cairine Wilson	Ottawa
Dr. Geo. Wilson	Halifax, N.S.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-38-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

They represent the widespread feeling of concern by Canadians of every walk of life, political party and province, that the deportation of Japanese-Canadians would be a blot upon Canada's record.

2. The Governor in Council passed three Orders-in-Council on December 15th, 1945. These orders provided for the "deportation" to Japan of five different classes of people.

1. Japanese Nationals who signed requests for repatriation.
2. Naturalized persons of the Japanese race who signed a request for "repatriation" and did not revoke it before September 1, 1945.
3. Canadian-born citizens of the Japanese race who did not revoke the request before the making of orders for deportation.
4. Wives and children under 16 of any to be deported under the above classes.
5. Japanese Nationals or naturalized persons of the Japanese race recommended by the Loyalty Commission (not yet appointed by the Government) to be deported after inquiry as to their activities, loyalty and extent of co-operation with the Government of Canada.

On November 21, 1945, the Minister of Labour made an announcement to Parliament that there were a total of 10,347 involved in the voluntary requests for repatriation. Of this number, 6844 actually signed requests, and the remainder (3503) were dependent children under the age of 16, of those who signed. Of the 6844, 2923 were Japanese Nationals, 1461 naturalized Canadians, and 2460 Canadian born.

3. These Orders-in-Council were passed under the authority delegated to the Governor-in-Council by Parliament under the War Measures Act, to make orders and regulations deemed necessary by reason of war.

The War Measures Act ceased to have effect on the 1st of January, 1946, but the Orders remained in force by reason of the National Transitional Emergency Powers Act which permitted the Governor-in-Council to continue Orders made under the War Measures Act. The Governor-in-Council accordingly passed P.C. 8418 continuing all Orders-in-Council in effect.

4. The legality of these Orders was referred by the Government to the Supreme Court of Canada who decided by a majority that the Orders-in-Council were invalid insofar as they applied to the wives and children of those concerned. A majority of the Court, however, held that they were valid in respect to the other classes to be deported.

The Co-operative Committee have entered an appeal to the Privy Council.

5. The Orders are not sub judice in any respect except as to the narrow question of legal power.

As the Judgments in the Supreme Court of Canada make abundantly clear, the Courts are only concerned with the legality of the Orders and not with the policy or the moral justice of the policy. For this the Government are responsible subject to control of Parliament itself. The fact that the Courts are considering the legality of the Orders does not absolve the Government or Parliament from this responsibility. Attention is called to the Judgment of the Chief Justice of Canada, in which quoting the language of Chief Justice Duff he states "The final responsibility for the acts of the Executive Government rests upon Parliament. Parliament has not abdicated its general legislative powers nor abandoned its control. The subordinate instrumentality which it has created for exercising the powers remains responsible directly to Parliament and depends upon the Will of Parliament for the continuance of its official existence. Parliament has not effaced itself and has full power to amend or repeal the War Measures Act or to make ineffective any of the Orders-in-Council passed in pursuance of its provisions, and if at any time Parliament considers that too great a power has been conferred upon the Governor-in-Council, the remedy lies in its own hands."

It is respectfully submitted that Parliament must assume its full responsibility for the decision whether Canadian citizens of the Japanese race are to be exiled.

The Committee respectfully submits that Parliament should exercise this duty by calling on the Government to withdraw the Orders-in-Council.

The history of the Orders-in-Council must be carefully considered in this connection.

In the original Bill 15 to continue the extraordinary powers of the Governor-in-Council after

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-38-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the end of hostilities, an express clause was inserted giving the Governor-in-Council power to make Orders for deportation and for the cancellation of naturalization.

Owing to the widespread expression of disapproval of this proposed power throughout the country, this clause was withdrawn, and the National Transitional Emergency Powers Act which was passed by the House of Commons on the 8th of December, omitted any reference to such powers. The Act, however, did give to the Governor-in-Council, the power to continue what has been done under the War Measures Act, and the War Measures Act was to stay in effect until the 1st day of January 1946.

Availing itself of this gap, the Governor-in-Council passed the Orders in question on the 15th day of December, and then continued them after the 1st of January by P.C. 8418.

Parliament has therefore never had the opportunity to approve or disapprove of these Orders and in fact by implication from the omission of the power of deportation from the new Act, withheld the power of deportation from the Governor-in-Council.

It is urgently submitted that the Orders-in-Council are wrong and indefensible and constitute a grave threat to the rights and liberties of Canadian citizens, and that Parliament as guardian of these rights and the representative of the people, should assert its powers and require the Governor-in-Council to withdraw the Orders, for the following reasons.

1. The Orders-in-Council provide for the exile of Canadian citizens.

The power of exile has not been employed by civilized countries since the days of the Stuarts in England. So seriously was it then viewed that the Habeas Corpus Act makes it a serious offense for any official to exile a British subject.

2. The Orders and the proposed exile of Canadian citizens constitute a violation of International Law and as Mr. Justice Kellock and Rand have stated, involves invasion of another's territory, and the violation of sovereign rights.

The Congress of the United States has no power to exile citizens, and the British Parliament has not even in the gravest emergency, found it necessary to assume such a power.

3. The Orders-in-Council put the value of Canadian citizenship into contempt. They cancel naturalization in a wholesale manner, and without any reason.

At this time when the Parliament of Canada will be considering legislation designed to enhance the value and dignity of Canadian citizenship, these Orders will have precisely the opposite effect.

4. The Orders-in-Council are based upon racial discrimination. Deportation on racial grounds has been defined as a crime against humanity, and the war criminals of Germany and Japan are being tried for precisely this offense, amongst others.

5. The proposed deportations are in no way related to any war emergency.

The necessity of removing persons of Japanese origin from the coastal regions during the war, was referrable to the emergency, but now that hostilities have ceased for some time, it cannot possibly be suggested that the safety of Canada requires the injustice of treating Canadian citizens in the manner proposed.

The Prime Minister has himself made it clear that no instances of sabotage can be laid at the door of Japanese Canadians.

If any of those concerned have been disloyal, there is ample power under the Immigration and Naturalization Acts for their deportation after proper inquiry into individual cases.

Many Japanese-Canadians have already settled in the Prairie Provinces and in Eastern Canada and have no desire to return to B.C. There is therefore no need for fear of concentration on the Pacific Coast as in the past.

6. The Orders for deportation purport to be based on alleged requests to be sent to Japan. It is suggested that the signing of these requests indicated disloyalty. This is far from the truth. The signing of the forms was encouraged as an act of co-operation with the Government of Canada. The very form used, implied that the Government approved and sought the signing of these forms. Those who refused to sign were described as unco-operative, and denied privileges accorded to those who did sign. For the Government, which through its agents obtained and sought the signing of these forms, to claim now that they indicated disloyalty, would be to impli-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-38-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

cate the Government itself in the encouragement of a disloyal attitude.

7. The Orders constitute a threat to the security of every minority in Canada.

8. The Orders cannot be enforced without grave injustice and inhumanity to innocent persons.

9. The effect of these Orders will be to cause lasting hostility to Canada throughout the Orient where racial discrimination is deeply resented. The future of Canada's international relationship may depend upon the revocation of these Orders.

10. The Orders are directly in contradiction of the language and spirit of the United Nations Charter, subscribed to by Canada as well as the other nations of the world and are an adoption of the methods of Naziism.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. FINLAY, *Chairman*
ANDREW BREWIN,
HUGH MACMILLAN.

The Co-operative Committee
on Japanese-Canadians,
126 Eastbourne Ave., Toronto.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-38-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

S. Uchibori
UBC

Lemon Creek,
Slocan, B.C.
March 29th, 1946.

Mr. R. J. McMaster, Esq.,
675 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear sir:

Due to your tireless efforts and your sound advises, we think that the matters pending repatriation has almost come to an end, and a favourable one for us.

Because of my poor health, I have been advised by the doctor that I have exerted myself, and that I must have complete rest and quiet, and in order for my resignation, and also as to my responsibility there is a few matters to be cleared, so will you please inform me of the followings:

(1) Will the Habeas Corpus Proceedings be necessary?
If necessary, in what conditions?

(2) Is the $3,000.00 for test case necessary? If the Habeas Corpus Proceedings is not needed, will it not mean that the test case is unnecessary?

(3) According to your letter of March 23rd to Ken Saito, General Fund was mentioned, could you please let us know what this General Fund is for?

(4) Could you let me know the expenses involved in handling the Habeas Corpus Forms?

(5) Other expenses as communication fees, etc.

(6) Since the Habeas Corpus Proceeding was not in use, we think that the individual fee of $12.60 was untouched. Could you give us your confirmation on this.

(7) By official report, (Mr. Pickersgill, Commissioner) Nationals and Naturalized, with Canadian-born wife, are permitted to remain in Canada, which means that the above mentioned are not in need of Habeas Corpus forms, some has expressed their desire for refund, so I would appreciate the statements on all expenses at your very earliest convenience.

Your truly,

.....
S. Uchibori

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-39
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Vol 1 #8. (March?) 1946

Nisei Affairs

A Journal of Opinion

published by

JAPANESE CANADIAN COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY

Kinzie Tanaka ..... Chairman
Irene Uchida ..... Managing Editor

84 Gerrard St. Toronto, Ont.

IT IS UP TO OTTAWA . . . . . K.T.

The latest information on the deportation question has it that the Cabinet is giving serious consideration to the requests of the delegation from the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians. They will also facilitate the appeal to the Privy Council and no forcible deportations will take place during the hearing. 26/5/46

On the surface to the casual person not closely in touch with this question, it may seem not a very significant fact, but behind is the result of "Democracy in Action". The thousands of letters and wires of protest sent in by ordinary people all across Canada crying out against the proposed deportation scheme, hammered at the conscience of our responsible government leaders. Take heed! Take heed! And they stopped and listened. From the original 10,347 involved, 6,000 Canadian-born persons are not deportable. Then too, the Supreme Court ruled that the wives of those deportable who did not sign are also not deportable. It is also felt that in view of this, the government will not try to break up families by sending only one parent to Japan. This will mean that the greater proportion of those originally involved are now not affected. By the time the Privy Council judgment is handed down whether favourable to the government or to the Japanese Canadians, the conditions will be such that the government will find it unnecessary to forcibly deport anyone. This is as it should be and MUST be *

If the Japanese are not to be deported, then the government is faced with the job of resettling and rehabilitating these same people across Canada. If the government wishes to hasten this program, then it should take heed to some of the obstacles in the way and remove them. The people of Japanese origin in Canada are very little different from any other people in Canada and restrictions placed upon them make them react much in the same manner. Unnecessary and unjust restrictions make unco-operative citizens.

In order for the government to have the co-operation of these people all orders-in-council preventing free movement, purchase of homes and property, etc. must be lifted. The money appropriated for the deportation of these Japanese should be used for a fairer rehabilitation grant. The government was prepared to give each adult deportee a sum of $200 plus $50 for each child should they return to Japan and are without means, then it certainly is not asking too much to grant a more generous sum than the present $35 and $12 that is being given to those who are rehabilitating themselves all across Canada. *

Farmers all across our Dominion are crying for farm workers. If the government would encourage the Japanese by lifting all restrictive legislation and give them a fair rehabilitation grant, these people would gladly co-operate. This also holds true with the logging industry.

The Japanese people in Canada have been tied down now for four years by special restrictive legislation. They want only to be allowed to live as other Canadians, free citizens in a free country. They will work hard and will do their share to build this country if given an equal chance. It is up to Ottawa to give them that chance.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-40-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PROPOSED DEPORTATION

By Andrew Brewin, Counsel for the Co-Operative Committee on Japanese-Canadians

First let me emphasize that the basic security of all of us, our freedom from fear rests squarely on the rule of law, established by the wisdom of our ancestors, bought by their blood, and the vigilence and sacrifice of freedom-loving persons in every generation.

The right to live in peace, unmolested and free from imprisonment or punishment or forcible interference when no crime has been committed, is the most fundamental of our civil liberties. It is a liberty which must be asserted against the Executive, against the Government itself. Under our system of freedom under the law, no man can be deprived of liberty or exiled except by due process of law. No function which the Courts exercise is of greater importance than the protection of this right and British courts have not shrunk from calling on the Government itself, nay the Crown itself, to show that any interference with this fundamental liberty is fully justified by the law of the land.

What is the application of this principle to the situation for which 10,000 Canadians by birth or adoption or residence, find themselves today. Having committed no crime--for has not the Prime Minister himself assured us that no acts of sabotage or disloyalty have been laid at the door of the Japanese Canadians--these innocent people are to be exiled to a country to which they have no tie except that of racial origin. Is any punishment for crime more severe than to send away from their homes and their country, men and women and children, to a country which most of them do not know; the language of which many of them do not know; a country ravaged by war and defeat, in the extremity of economic distress.

So seriously did the framers of our law regard the exile of citizens as a weapon of tyranny, that the Habeas Corpus Act of Charles II's day expressly singles out for severe punishment, the exile of any person unless having been convicted of felony he asks in open court to be transported--as an alternative to capital punishment. And even in this extreme case, transportation ceased to be used as a means of punishment more than 100 years ago. The penalty upon anyone guilty of exiling a subject beyond the realm was 500 pounds together with deprivation of all offices of honour or emolument for life, and an express provision that the King could not pardon an offender. It may be of interest to you to know that this law was brought into Canada by the earliest settlers and is still the law unrepealed, unless indeed the Orders-in-Council which we have impunged are to be regarded as an implied repeal of the Habeas Corpus Act.

It might be suggested that the Orders-in-Council do not purport to deport anyone who did not show his disloyalty in war time by signing a request to be sent to Japan at the time when we were at war with Japan. As a matter of fact the Orders do extend beyond those who signed requests. Japanese nationals and naturalized citizens of the Japanese Race who are found by a Government appointed Commission to have been disloyal or failed to co-operate with the Government during war time, may be recommended for deportation and deported.

I would like to deal briefly with these requests. Of a shameful business, nothing has been more shameful than the use of these requests. A mass of evidence has been collected to indicate that these requests, if not signed under physical coercion, were signed under circumstances which made the exercise of any free will impossible. The forms used themselves indicate clearly the desire of the Government that they be signed. They are headed "Government of Canada". They have written at the bottom "approved by the R.C.M.P., recommended by the Commissioner of Japanese placement". A note is attached that all persons sixteen years of age and over are required to sign a separate declaration.

Before presentation for signature all the details were filled in. Those responsible for getting the signatures were told to get as many as they could. Some of them told the persons who were to sign that refusal to sign would be regarded as "uncooperative". So that they were damned if they signed, and damned if they didn't. Many of those who signed had been deprived

(Continued on Page 5)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-40-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

of their property and were living in what were politely called Re-Settlement Camps. It is no coincidence that in these camps a high percentage signed and in Ontario and other places, where no such conditions of pressure existed only a small percentage, signed. Privileges were extended to those who signed which were denied to those who refused to sign. Those in British Columbia who signed were permitted to retain their jobs and stay in the Province. Those who refused to sign were liable to be sent from their homes and their families to "ghost cities", in Eastern Canada where conditions of employment were strange and awesome. On the other hand Japanese Canadians who had come to Eastern Canada were told in some instances that if they signed they could return to British Columbia and see ill and aged parents. I am even told that in one camp that those who signed were transported in comfortable buses--those who did not sign were herded into trucks.

Some were told that the requests were revocable as indeed they were on their face, until the Government by Order-in-Council purported to make the requests, irrevocable.

I repeat that of a shameful business no aspect is more shameful than the attempt to justify the proposed deportations on the pretense that these documents indicated disloyalty.

If that is so, who is more guilty of encouraging and conniving at disloyalty than the Government which secured these signatures from a harried dispossessed minority? The documents are illegal from the word go. They purport to invite citizens who owe allegiance in time of war to His Majesty's enemies. I do not know what departmental officials prepared these forms. Whoever it was, was utterly ignorant of the elementary principle of law that no one can in wartime elect to change his allegiance from the King to his enemies.

So much for the forms. Were these Orders-in-Council authorized by Parliament, by the elected representatives who in our democracy are supreme and can alone exercise or delegate legislative authority.

It is true enough that by review of the emergency of war, Parliament does delegate to the Government wide law making powers. We argued with some force, I think, that Parliament never for a moment delegated the power to exile Canadian citizens and that, in any event, the purported exercise of these powers months after hostilities had ceased, was in no way required by or connected with emergency of war. Parliament did indeed delegate to the Governor-in-Council, the power to make orders for deportation in time of war. But deportation of disloyal aliens and the exile of unoffending citizens are two entirely different things. The one power is recognized by international law, the other is not only beyond the constitutional power of the Congress of the United States, it is something never found necessary in the gravest emergency by the Parliament of Great Britian, it is a power never recognized or claimed by civilized nations. It is a fact that one of the very charges for which Nazi War Criminals are being tried in Nuremberg and are to be tried by Canadian Judges in Tokyo is the deportation of civilians on racial grounds. The solemn charter of the United Nations upon which these charges are based, refer to this as a crime against humanity.

If we are not to lose all sense of right or wrong, are we to tolerate or permit ourselves, actions which in principle cannot be distinguished from the crimes for which we propose to execute our enemies who have justly been stigmatised as enemies of the human race. Can it be denied that the Orders-in-Council do provide for the deportation of civilians on racial grounds? In the Order, the words Canadian born or naturalized of the Japanese Race stand out again and again.

Racial discrimination is a poison which our courts as well as our legislatures have declared to be against public policy. The solemn pronouncements of statesman in every country of President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin and many lesser men that racial discrimination is a cause of war and must be banished forever.

Canada is a country of minorities. There is no racial group in Canada which is not a minority and that includes the Anglo-Saxons. The future greatness of Canada depends upon the unity of many different groups in a vigourous Canadianism. We must encourage Canadians to feel a pride in being Canadians.

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018-16-1-44-40-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

J. C. C. D. NEWS

In line with the J.C.C.D. educational committee program, two documentary motion pictures were shown at the Church of All Nations, Friday, April 5th. A gathering of some 160 members and friends were privileged to see a first showing in Toronto of a National Film Board picture titled " ..... of Japanese Descent".

The film was produced by Leon Shelley of Vancouver, B.C. for the Dept. of Labour. Taken fully in Kodakchrome, the camera catches the beauty of British Columbia's interior where the Canadians of Japanese descent were evacuated. The picture shows very admirably the constructive side of "Ghost Town" life and the results of the Dept. of Labour's program of settling the Japanese evacuees in the interior settlement towns. People in the audience recognized many familiar faces and familiar scenes, friends, and places that they had so recently left behind to start life anew in the east. If the whole evacuation was as beautiful and peaceful as the picture reveals, there should be no complaints, but, of course, the camera could not catch all the heartbreaks and disruption that the uprooting of 23,000 persons would bring.

A documentary film titled "The City" was also shown. This picture was produced in the United States in 1939 and has been a consistant favourite for educational programs. The picture reveals the effects of the concentration of industries in many of our cities resulting in congested and unhealthy living conditions for the people. In contrast, modern town planning and decentralization of industry, is shown what can be achieved in lovely homes and healthy surroundings. This picture is certainly food for thought.

The J.C.C.D. has underway an intensive membership drive and educational program. The recommendation of the Citizenship Defence Committee for all interested Issei to join the J.C.C.D. has resulted in over twenty applications for membership being received at the above meeting. This is quite a history making step in the organization for it reveals the first concrete move towards Issei-Nisei co-operation in working for our common welfare. The committee is planning a special Issei section of the organization to work on problems and programs that they are ably fitted for. Mr. T. Kameoka has been appointed temporary Issei secretary for the membership drive.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

(Continued from Page 9)

parliament and the Government on this than any previous issue for a long time. Honest and clear-sighted people agree with current American opinion in stating that evacuation and the subsequent treatment of the Japanese was "our greatest wartime mistake". Like other mistakes, these people want them corrected.

Since the mistake arose from political considerations, the remedy must be by political means. The problem of our time, posed in general terms in the introduction of this article, is to find ways and means to effect changes in Government policy. Adjustments must be made in Japanese affairs in harmony with the expressed will of the people, but in such a way as to not jeopardize the political fortune of any member of parliament. This is not an issue for an election, but one which requires the expression of the will of the sovereign people of Canada by direct communication with their members of parliament and Government, to rescind deportation orders in council and all infringements of personal and civil liberties. There need be no hesitation, nor fear of criticism, for only approbation is due any effort to accede to the will of the people. There will be reassurance, without detracting in any way from the constitutional doctrine of the supremacy of parliament, that for political purposes at least, the Government believes that the people of Canada are sovereign.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-40-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

INTERLIBRARY LOAN REQUEST

120283

PLEASE PRINT

YOUR NAME: Sunahara D1F | DATE: 16/12

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT: Soc | OFFICE PHONE: 4325941 | HOME PHONE: 4332632

☐ FACULTY ☒ PH. D. ☐ MA/MSC

☒ LOAN ☐ PHOTOCOPY ☐ MICROFILM

CHECK FORM WANTED

AUTHOR OF BOOK OR ARTICLE: Hof Commons 10 George VI 1946

TITLE OF BOOK OR ARTICLE: Sess paper 133d - Return showing date & sale of Ips farms under the Veterans Land Act.

IF BOOK: EDITION | PUBLISHER | PUBLICATION DATE

IF JOURNAL: TITLE OF JOURNAL

VOLUME | NUMBER | MONTH | YEAR | PAGES WANTED

SOURCE OF REFERENCE - INDEX, ABSTRACT, ETC.: Journals Hof C 1946 Vol 87 p968.

CANCEL AFTER

OFFICE USE ONLY

SEARCHED

P. CAT. U.L.S.S.

L.C. U.L.S.

B.M. N.S.T.

P.S.S.H. DISS. A.

CALL NO.

VERIFIED IN | BY | RECEIVED | COMPLETED

RENEWED | COST

LOCATIONS: Public Archives

AUG 11 1976

THE LIBRARY
THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

ILL 2 20M

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-41-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 133 D
TUESDAY JUN 10 1946

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

dated April 1, 1946 showing:

1. When will the balance of Japanese farms be available for purchase, under the Veterans' Land Act?

2. What steps are being taken to keep them in production pending sale?

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

NOTE
THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
Room 67, House of Commons

Paul Martin

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 23

Mover: Mr. Cruickshank

Dated: June 5, 1946

3 PAGES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-41-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Reference No. 23 Year, 1946

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
CANADA

Order of the House of Commons

Mover: Mr. Cruickshank

Date: April 1, 1946

Votes and Proceedings No. 13 *Page* 81

SUBJECT:

When will the balance of Japanese farms be available for purchase under the Veterans' Land Act.

Ottawa, May 14, *19* 46

Referred to the Hon. the Minister of Veterans Affairs *for Report.*

By Command.

Under-Secretary of State.

Ottawa, June 3rd, 1946.

Department of the Secretary of State:

Return herewith.

F. L. Barrow,
Acting Secretary,
Department of Veterans Affairs.

36—1,000—4-44

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-41-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ORDER FOR RETURN

MR. CRUICKSHANK

Vo. & Pro. 13, Page 81,

April 1st, 1946.

2nd Question.

MR. CRUICKSHANK:

QUESTION:

1. When will the balance of Japanese farms be available for purchase, under the Veterans' Land Act?

2. What steps are being taken to keep them in production pending sale?

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

ANSWER:

1. With the exception of a few of the Japanese properties which are being surveyed with a view to sub-division into smaller holdings, all Japanese farms held by the Director of The Veterans' Land Act are available for sale under that Act, and veterans expressing an interest therein are so advised.

2. Most of these properties are under lease agreements on a month to month basis which provides for reasonable maintenance and facilitates possession as required for the establishment of qualified veterans.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-41-4-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

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

CALL NUMBER Records of Parliament, 1775-1915
COTE (R.G. 14, D 2, vol. 502)

DATE OCT - 5 1976

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-41-4-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Dept of Labour Papers RG27 Vol 658

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL. 3rd April 1946

Attention: Mr. Pammett.

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

Re: NUMBERS SIGNING FOR REPATRIATION AND NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR REVOCATION.

We have received your letter of March 29th, marked for the attention of Mr. Lister.

An error was made in the figures which were sent down to you reporting the numbers who had requested cancellation. These figures have been rechecked and also the numbers signing for repatriation. We are attaching tabulations showing the figures to March 25th, 1946.

We have also checked the information which was wired to you March 26th in reply to your telegram of March 23rd. The figures are in error which were sent in answer to the first question in your telegram, namely, revised estimate of total Japanese for repatriation. The figures which were sent down in answer to this part of the telegram were determined by taking the total numbers originally involved in requests for repatriation and deducting from them the total numbers who had requested revocation, regardless of status. What figures should have been reported were the difference between the total numbers involved in the original requests for repatriation, and all requests for revocation, where such requests are granted in accordance with present policy.

This would include all Canadian-born, all naturalized Canadians who revoked their requests prior to September 1st, 1945, all family groups where the husbands and wives differed in respect to requests for repatriation, and all Japanese national or naturalized Canadian family groups where the wives were Canadian-born and had requested revocation. The following figures will show the total number still involved in repatriation, after deducting all requests received for revocation, where such revocations are granted under present policy.

Single males	Japanese national	633
	Naturalized Canadian	255
	Canadian-born	63
Single Females	Japanese national	52
	Naturalized Canadian	66
	Canadian-born	4
Family Groups (adults)	Japanese national	1757
	Naturalized Canadian	923
	Canadian-born	176
(children)		2591
TOTAL INVOLVED IN REPATRIATION		6520

T.B. PICKERSGILL - Commissioner

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-42-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JAPANESE SIGNED FOR REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

ON OFFICIAL DECLARATION FORMS

AS OF MARCH 25TH

1946

	JNW	JND	CNW	CND	CBW	CBD	TOTALS	
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
Adults	1873	736	1010	287	1746	193	5845	
Children	16		2		3398		3416	9261
	1889	736	1012	287	5144	193	9261	9261
ALBERTA								
Adults	127	52	34	13	169	16	411	
Children	1				161		162	573
	128	52	34	13	330	16	573	573
SASKATCHEWAN								
Adults	1		2				3	
Children	-		-				-	3
	1		2				3	3
MANITOBA								
Adults	67	29	49	15	111	10	281	
Children					104		104	385
	67	29	49	15	215	10	385	385
ANGLER "101"								
Adults	6	7	12	3	111	12	151	
Children affected...					38		38	189
	6	7	12	3	149	12	189	189

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-42-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

	JNW	JND	CNW	CND	CBW	CBD	TOTALS	
ONTARIO								
Adults	30	3	7	4	135	4	183	
Children					19		19	202
	30	3	7	4	154	4	202	202
QUEBEC								
Adults		1			17		18	
Children					1		1	19
		1			18		19	19
TOTAL IN CANADA								
Adults	2104	828	1114	322	2289	235	6892	
Children	17		2		3721		3740	10632
	2121	828	1116	322	6010	235	10632	10632

1114
322
1436
2C

2289
235
2524
CB

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-42-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION

OF REQUEST FOR REPATRIATION

TO JAPAN

March 25th, 1946

	Jap. Nat.	Nat. Can.	Can. Born	TOTAL	Children Involved	TOTAL
British Columbia	1343	743	1822	3908	1690	5598
Alberta	77	28	158	263	59	322
Saskatchewan	1			1		1
Manitoba	24	27	80	131	19	150
Angler "101"	2	1	31	34	7	41
Ontario	9	5	161	175	10	185
Quebec	1	2	12	15	1	16
Total in Canada	1457	806	2264	4527	1786	6313

6892
4527
2365

2140
1786
354
36.5
391

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-42-4-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA
SEP 28 1976
DU CANADA ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

RG27
V. 658

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-42-4-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(C O P Y)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
Japanese Division

360 Homer Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

16th April 1946

AIRMAIL.

Attention: Mr. Brown.

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

Re: RELOCATION.

In a recent memorandum to us you made a number of suggestions which might encourage relocation east. One of these suggestions was that we might lift the travel regulations for people of Japanese origin residing in provinces from Saskatchewan east.

We have already replied to this suggestion, expressing our opinion, and have also obtained opinions from Messrs. Ernst and Mactavish. We thought you would be interested in their comments and copies of their memoranda are attached.

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

Corresp on
23-2-3-1

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-43-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

COPY FOR MR. MACNAMARA

(C O P Y)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, Japanese Division,

24 Adelaide Street East,

TORONTO 1 - Ontario.

April 9, 1946.

Mr. T.B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Re: RELOCATION.

Replying to your memorandum of April 2nd embodying Mr. MacNamara's regarding travel and property purchase restrictions, we find ourselves entirely in accordance with your views as expressed in the latter part of your memorandum.

We are already making it known that the purchasing or leasing of properties has been made much easier and we believe that the effect will be excellent insofar as relocation is concerned.

As regards the travel restrictions, we do not believe that these are very irksome as they stand, and, until the majority of relocation has been effected they do represent a very valuable restraint on unguided movements. With large numbers of people on the move, it would be very hard to keep track of them without the permit system as they would, in many instances, undoubtedly make for such places as their fancy or the advice of their friends might dictate. Toronto and Hamilton would, of course, be the first places to suffer from unauthorized immigrants.

Once the relocatees had got settled down and accustomed to their new surroundings there is much less likelihood of any general movement, and at such time we would be perfectly willing to see the travel regulations abolished.

"D. MACTAVISH"

Eastern Regional Supervisor.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-43-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

COPY FOR MR. MACNAMARA

(COPY)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, Japanese Division,

749 Somerset Building,

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.

April 10th, 1946.

Mr. T.B. Pickersgill, Commissioner,
Dept. of Labour, Japanese Division, Vancouver.

Re: RELOCATION.

Replying to your letter of April 2nd, regarding the lifting of restrictions as to travel and the purchase of property, our views concur with your own, as we believe the relaxing of the property restrictions will induce people to settle. Once the people are settled the lifting of the travel restriction would naturally follow, but to withdraw restrictions of travel before repatriation would greatly complicate the situation, as we would not know where the people were, nor what would be our problem for removal of these people. Also, we are inclined to believe that if restrictions as to movements were lifted the bulk of the Japanese people would wind up being in either Southern Ontario or British Columbia.

"FRANK L. ERNST."

Supervisor for Manitoba
and Northwestern Ontario.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-43-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

M.G. Coldwell Papers Vol 5

Personal and Confidential Ottawa, April 18, 1946

Mr. F. A. Brewin,
Sterling Tower,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Andy,

Thank you for your letter of April 10. Yesterday afternoon Angus MacInnis and I had a brief chat with the Prime Minister regarding the Japanese situation. Angus was interested in the report that some thirty-five Canadian Japanese in a British Columbia mill had been told that if they were not willing to be deported, they would be without work.

We also mentioned the desirability of Japanese who were East of the Rocky Mountains and intended to remain there, being allowed to acquire property and settle in the communities. We pointed out that in some localities where some Japanese families were East of the Rockies and were already resident there, they were getting along quite well with the people.

I think you know that in Saskatchewan, the Government has a young man of Japanese origin, in the Legal Department, and a young doctor, also of Japanese origin, in the Cancer Clinic. Both are quite happy in their work and the doctor, Tommy Douglas tells me, is very popular.

It was obvious that Mr. King realizes that the prejudice against Japanese is dying down rapidly and we both got the impression that he is anxious to do nothing that will arouse further criticism of the Government in this regard; in other words - that procrastination is the policy King intends to follow.

We shall keep doing what we can to obtain justice for these people.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-44-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

WELDON
MASON, CAMERON & BREWIN
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS
Roy Weldon
XXXXXXXXX A. J. P. CAMERON
F. A. BREWIN

CABLE "RUERMAS" TORONTO
TELEPHONE ADEL. 4391

STERLING TOWER
TORONTO 1, CANADA

Returned by
author June 30/47

May 2, 1947.

M. J. Coldwell Esq.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear M. J.:

I read in the newspaper the other day that you have been suffering from the flu. I hope that now you have fully recovered.

I am sending you a copy of a letter sent by the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians to the Prime Minister.

This letter has not been published, but we would be glad if you could consider the facts set out in it and see whether any opportunity might arise either when the Government announces its policy on the property loss or even before that, to have the terms of reference made broad enough.

As you will see from glancing at the letter, the point is that a fair assessment of the losses caused by the evacuation orders would require the commission to take into account losses occurring through vandalism, forced sales and depreciation of values before the Custodian took over. If the inquiry is limited to consideration of any negligence or wrong doing on the part of the Custodian, it is quite clear that it would be extremely difficult if not impossible to make a reasonable case.

The strength of our plea in this regard lies in the action proposed by the American Government.

When I first saw Colonel Gibson about this matter he intimated that he had received information from the American government that they were not planning to press on with this Bill in Congress. I got in touch with various people in Washington and found out that his ~~opinion~~ information

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-44-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

M. J. Coldwell Esq., May 2, 1947.

was entirely wrong and that it is planned to press the legislation in Congress, and there is every intimation that it will be passed.

I am enclosing a copy of a Bill in the United States Senate, together with a message from the Secretary of the Interior setting out the reasons of the government for proposing the legislation.

Perhaps rather than deal with this matter yourself in any way, you will prefer to hand it on to Angus MacInnis.

I believe that apart from the repercussions in British Columbia whatever they may be, that in the rest of Canada the stand of the C.C.F. will do them a lot of good.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

For Andrew Brewin

FAB:HC
Encl.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-44-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 133A

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

dated April 3, 1946 showing:

1. How many Japanese farms have been sold in the Fraser Valley, under the Veterans Land Act, (a) veterans; (b) civilians?

2. What is the legal description and the purchase price to the Japanese and the sale price of each property, either to a veteran or civilian, under the Veterans Land Act or any other branch.

The attached information has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Office of the Custodian and Department of Veterans Affairs.

NOTE
THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE CLERK OF THE
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
ROOM 417, HOUSE OF COMMONS

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 49

Mover: Mr. Cruickshank

Dated: May 2,1946

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-45-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE

PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. 49

Victoria Building,
7 O'Connor Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

May 1, 1946.

H. W. Doyle, Esq.,
Parliamentary Returns,
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

On the 25th ultimo you forwarded a copy of Order for Return appearing in Votes and Proceedings No. 15 under date of April 3rd.

The Department of Veterans Affairs answered both questions with the exception of the purchase price to the Japanese. In regard to the unanswered part of Question 2 a report has been received from Mr. F. C. Shears, Director of our Vancouver Office, showing that the sale price to the Japanese of each of the nine properties mentioned is identical with the recorded sale price to the Veterans. Mr. Shears also confirmed the statement I made to you over the telephone that all properties are being sold to Veterans by the Veterans Affairs Department at cost price except where the property has been improved by the erection of buildings, fences, etc., at the expense of the Director, Veterans Land Act.

The following is a list of the farms with information as to our file numbers and the purchase price to the Japanese:

File No.	Legal Description of Farms	Municipality	Purchase Price to Japanese
5818/5331 Int.1263	22.38 acs. m/l. of S½ of Sec. 4, Tp.15, Sk.54135 F. N.W.D.	Maple Ridge	$2,757.-
7008	Lot 1 of the S½ of SE¼, of Sec.32, Tp.12, Map 3871.	" "	1,779.-)
2839 2843	Two portions 13.712 acs. & 0.096 ac. of the SE¼ of Sec.32, Tp.12 as shown on Sk's Nos. 6047 & 6048	" "	)))) 587)
12227	SE¼ of the SE¼ of Sec.34, Twp.17, Subject to reservation of 20 ft. on the North for Road purposes	Mission	4,152.-
11544	Lots 10 & 15, of part of the NE¼ of Sec. 26, Twp. 10, Map 2075, N.W.D.	Langley	2,606.-
13930	Lot 7 of W½ of NE¼, Sec.3, Twp.14, Map 1930.	Matsqui	1,619.-
3362	Lot 1 of the W½ of Sec.14, Blk. 6N, Rge.1E, Map 4730	Pitt Meadows	2,447.-
8685	Lot 2 of the SW¼, Sec.22, Tp.12, Map 3118.	Maple Ridge	2,902.-
4991	Two Ptn. being easterly 7.5 acs. shown Sk.5250, and lettered "B" and part 8 acres shown Sk. 6483, lettered "C" of Sec.11, Tp.14.	Matsqui	2,062.-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-45-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Reference No. 49 Year, 19 46

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
CANADA

Order of the House of Commons

Mover: Mr. Cruickshank

Date: April 3, 1946

Votes and Proceedings No. 15 *Page* 93

SUBJECT:

How many Japanese farms have been sold in the Fraser Valley, etc.

Ottawa, April 4th *19* 46

Referred to the Hon. the Minister of Veterans Affairs *for Report.*

By Command.

Under-Secretary of State.

Ottawa, April 18th, 1946.

Department of the Secretary of State:

Return herewith.

F. L. Barrow,
Acting Secretary,
Department of Veterans Affairs.

36—1,000—4-44

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-45-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ORDER FOR RETURN

MR. CRUICKSHANK

VOTES & PROCEEDINGS NO. 15

PAGE 93,

APRIL 3rd, 1946.

MR. CRUICKSHANK:

QUESTION:

1. How many Japanese farms have been sold in the Fraser Valley, under the Veterans' Land Act, (a) to veterans; (b) to civilians?

2. What is the legal description and the purchase price to the Japanese and the sale price of each property, either to a veteran or civilian, under the Veterans' Land Act or any other branch?

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

MR. CRUICKSHANK:

ANSWER:

1. (a) 9;
   (b) Nil.

2. (Below) (Except purchase price to the Japanese -- to be answered elsewhere).

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF FARMS	MUNICIPALITY	SALE PRICE TO VETERAN
22.38 acs. m. or l. of SW¼ of Sec. 4, Tp. 15, Sk. 54135 F. N.W.D.	Maple Ridge	$2757.00
Lot 1 of the S½ of SE¼, of Sec. 32, Twp. 12, Map 3871	Maple Ridge	2366.00)
Two portions 13.712 acs. & 0.096 ac. of the SE¼ of Sec. 32, Tp. 12 as shown on Sk's Nos. 6047 & 6048.	Maple Ridge	)
SE¼ of the SE¼, of Sec. 34, Twp. 17, Subject to reservation of 20 ft. on the North for Road purposes	Mission	4152.00
Lots 10 & 15, of part of the NE¼, of Sec. 26, Twp. 10, Map 2075, N.W.D.	Langley	2606.00
Lot 7 of W½ of NE¼, Sec. 3, Twp. 14, Map 1930	Matsqui	1619.00
Lot 1 of the W½, Sec. 14, Blk. 6N Rge. 1E, Map 4730	Pitt Meadows	2447.00
Lot 2 of the SW¼, Sec. 22, Tp. 12. Map 3118	Maple Ridge	2902.00
Two Ptn. being easterly 7.5 acs. shown Sk. 5250, and lettered "B" and part 8 acres shown Sk. 6483, lettered "C" of Sec. 11, Tp. 14.	Matsqui	2062.00

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-45-4-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

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

CALL NUMBER Records of Parliament, 1775-1915
COTE (R.G. 14, D2, vol. 502)
DATE OCT - 5 1976

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-45-4-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR

CANADA

OTTAWA, May 2, 1946.

MEMORANDUM TO: A. H. Brown

RE: Japanese Division - Organization

The following has grown out of our discussions of yesterday.

The need for strengthening of the organization outside British Columbia stems from the hostels and semi-permanent relocation centres to be established at Moose Jaw, Transcona, Neys, Hearst, Fingal and Farnham.

As long as the movement East is on a voluntary basis and the Japanese may choose the point to which they are to go, the Moose Jaw operation will probably be a small one and in planning an organization that fact should be taken into account.

Transcona's nearness to Winnipeg, even though we may restrict entry into the city itself will help to popularize it and I think it is reasonable to expect a fair number of voluntary relocations at this point. It could be operated by the Winnipeg office along the lines of the Toronto hostel.

Neys will be more in the nature of a semi-permanent settlement than that of a quickly clearing hostel - certainly insofar as the families of the bread winner are concerned. The operators employing the workers in a family will in time provide housing for the entire family but for some time we must be prepared to operate Neys as a semi-permanent camp, to which the heads of families will probably be returning week ends etc. There will be no employment problem at Neys provided that the heads of families moving to Neys have experience in or aptitude for work in the woods. Employment can be arranged with a minimum of effort once the workers are at Neys. This factor in regard to Neys should be borne in mind in planning our organization.

Hearst will be a smaller operation than Neys but what has been said about Neys in regard to employment and semi-permanency will equally apply to Hearst.

Fingal and Farnham should be more in the nature of quickly clearing hostels than is the case with the Northern Ontario points mentioned above.

Provided that the heads of families who are moving East are normally employable it would appear to me that, with the exception of Saskatchewan, the problem we have to face is not as much a problem of placement as it is a problem of maintaining and supervising the semi-permanent relocation centres and to a lesser degree the more quickly clearing hostels. If this premise is correct it would appear that if you take on some of Col. Davidson's staff, these men should be chosen for their experience or ability to run a camp of families of all

.....2

16/5/46

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-46-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ages rather than for their experience in running P.O.W. camps and directing P.O.W. labour where the family responsibilities are entirely absent and where these officials had much more power as to direction. It is conceivable and indeed likely that in a semi-permanent camp as large as Neys we will have to provide schooling facilities etc. I think these factors in regard to Neys should influence our decision as to the nature of the organization to be set up.

Prior to learning from you that the part time of Col. Davidson and some of his P.O.W. staff could be made available to the Japanese operations, my idea of a hostel and placement organization was something like the following:

1. Alberta to continue to function as at present.

2. Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Northern Ontario to have the following set-up:

   Western Regional Supervisor - Mr. J.S. Burns with headquarters at Neys.

   At Moose Jaw - placement officer to be named with Mr. Burns giving close initial supervision.

   At Winnipeg - Mr. C.B. Campbell of the Winnipeg Alternative Service staff to replace Ernst who is resigning.

   At Ft. William - Mr. Halonen. (responsible to Mr. Burns)

   At Neys - Mr. Burns (as supervisor would act as his own placement officer.

3. Balance of Ontario and East.

   Eastern Regional Supervisor - Mr. McTavish.

   At Hearst - Employment here will be automatic. A Japanese couple in charge under Mr. McTavish's supervision would probably be all that is necessary.

   At Toronto - As at present with the possible addition of Mr. ~~Symes~~ Simpson to help Mr. Trueman. I understand that Col. Davidson is willing to loan Symes to us indefinitely.

   At Fingal - Similar to Toronto hostel operation.

   At Montreal - Mr. Baudette with Mrs. O'Connell - as at present.

   At Farnham - Similar operation to Toronto hostel under supervision of Baudette and McTavish.

.....3

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-46-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

If Col. Davidson and his organization are to be available to the Japanese Division and if it is considered safe and free from repercussions to have a P.O.W. organization or P.O.W. personnel engaged in this Japanese work, a different type of organization will have to be evolved. It is rendered more difficult by what I understand is Col. Davidson's insistence that his people will not be working under any of our present field staff. If it is your decision that Col. Davidson be in charge of Japanese placements in Ontario and East then possibly some such organization as the following might be suitable:

1. Alberta to continue to function as at present.

2. Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

   Western Supervisor of Hostels and Placements - Mr. Burns.

   At Moose Jaw - Mr. Burns, without responsibility for Neys could act as his own placement officer. Instead of making his own H.Q. at Winnipeg he could have his H.Q. at Moose Jaw, at least until that operation was under way.

   At Winnipeg - C.B. Campbell of the Winnipeg Alternating Staff to replace Mr. Ernst who is resigning.

3. Ontario and East.

   Eastern Supervisor of Hostels and Placements - Col. Davidson with H.Q. in Ottawa.

   At Ft. William - Mr. Halonan. Under direction of Col. Davidson.

   At Neys - Mr. Moryson (Kaslo) to run the camp and an appointee of Col. Davidson to act as placement officer and responsible to Col. Davidson.

   At Hearst - This operation is small enough to be in charge of a Japanese couple with either supervision by MacTavish or an appointee of Col. Davidson responsible to him.

   At Toronto - Mr. McTavish - Eastern Regional Supervisor.
   Mr. Trueman and present staff with addition of Mr. Symes to function as at present only with overall supervision of Col. Davidson.

   At Fingal - Similar to Toronto hostel operation.

   At Montreal - Mr. Baudette. As at present.

   At Farnham - Similar operation to Toronto hostel under supervision of Baudette and McTavish.

.....4

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-46-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Regardless of which organization you choose to put into effect the following changes could be made at once:

Mr. C.B. Campbell to be borrowed from Alternative Service and to sit in with Mr. Ernst so that he will know what it is all about when Mr. Ernst leaves the service on or about June 30th to go into business for himself

and

Mr. Symes to be borrowed from the P.O.W. division and operate under Mr. McTavish.

J. F. MacKinnon.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-46-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADA

MINISTER OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

May 20th, 1946.

Department of Labour,
RECEIVED
MAY 21 1946
Secretary to Minister.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Colleague,-

Certain questions have arisen in connection with the administration of the Veterans' Land Act and the Soldier Settlement Act affecting Japanese who have served in the Canadian Forces in the two wars.

1. Should a veteran of World War II, who is of the Japanese race, be permitted to settle in British Columbia under the Veterans' Land Act?

I have indicated to the Director, the Veterans' Land Act, that, having regard to hostile public opinion, a Japanese would have no chance of successfully rehabilitating himself through the establishment of a farm or a business in British Columbia, and would certainly be ostracized. He might very well be the victim of violence.

It would be contrary to rehabilitation policy and to the veteran's own interests to give him assistance in a venture in which he could not possibly succeed. I would not think that such a case need be referred to the Minister of Labour for decision as to whether a licence should be issued under P.C. 5973.

However, I would point out that discretion in this matter is vested by the Act in the Director and not in the Minister of Veterans Affairs. If, in the judgment of the Director, it becomes necessary to refer such an application to the Minister of Labour, I would strongly recommend that you should refuse a licence because granting it would most certainly lead to a breach of the peace.

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

SCM

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-47-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

2. Should a veteran of World War II, who is of the Japanese race, be permitted to settle elsewhere in Canada under the Veterans' Land Act.

I have advised the Director that, providing the veteran is going into a community where there is no great hostility and where he is assured of reasonable welcome from the community (as is apparently the case in Lethbridge where one such application is now under consideration) the application should be referred to the Minister of Labour. In such circumstances, you would probably be justified in granting the licence.

3. Should three certain Japanese settlers under the Soldier Settlement Act of 1919 be permitted to return to their former properties in the Fraser Valley?

For reasons already indicated, namely, the lack of prospect of success and the risk of a breach of the peace, I am emphatically of the opinion that such applications should be refused.

I have asked the Director for a full report as to his discretion in this matter and, pending receipt of his reply, I cannot say just how the matter should be dealt with.

In the event that the decisive factor is the issuance of a licence by the Minister of Labour, I urge very strongly that no such licence be granted as there would be the grave risk of violence towards any Japanese seeking to establish himself in British Columbia.

Yours sincerely,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-47-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

INTERLIBRARY LOAN REQUEST

120284

PLEASE PRINT

YOUR NAME: Sunahara DF | DATE: 16/12

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT: Soc | OFFICE PHONE: 432 5941 | HOME PHONE: 433 2632

- [ ] FACULTY
- [x] PH. D.
- [ ] MA/MSC

AUTHOR OF BOOK OR ARTICLE: Hoff Commons 10 George VI 1946

TITLE OF BOOK OR ARTICLE: Sess Papers 133c. - Returns showing # of Jpz interned in Can, also investigations made by Review Boards.

- [x] LOAN
- [x] PHOTOCOPY
- [ ] MICROFILM

CHECK FORM WANTED

IF BOOK: EDITION | PUBLISHER | PUBLICATION DATE

IF JOURNAL: TITLE OF JOURNAL | VOLUME | NUMBER | MONTH | YEAR | PAGES WANTED

SOURCE OF REFERENCE - INDEX, ABSTRACT, ETC.: Journals Hof C 1946 Vol 87 p968

CANCEL AFTER

OFFICE USE ONLY

SEARCHED

P. CAT. U.L.S.S.

L.C. U.L.S.

B.M. N.S.T.

P.S.S.H. DISS. A.

CALL NO.

VERIFIED IN | BY | RECEIVED | COMPLETED

RENEWED | COST

LOCATIONS: Public Archives AUG 11 1976

THE LIBRARY
THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

ILL 2 20M

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-48-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 1336
MONDAY JUN 10 1946

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated May 20th., 1946 showing:

1. How many persons of Japanese origin are now interned in Canada.

2. How many of these are, (a) Japanese nationals; (b) Canadian citizens by naturalization; (c) Canadian citizens by birth.

3. How many have been released from internment since V-J day.

4. Do the review boards appointed under the Defence of Canada Regulations investigate Canadian internees of Japanese origin with a view to making recommendations to the Minister of Justice.

The attached information has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Departments of Justice, Labour.

N.C.A.
THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
Room 7, House of Commons

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 139

Mover: Mr. MacInnis

Dated: June 6,1946

3 PAGES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-48-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

1945 MAY 22 AM 9:17

UNDER SECRETARY
OF STATE

MR. MacINNIS: -- 1. How many persons of Japanese origin are now interned in Canada?

2. How many of these are, (a) Japanese nationals; (b) Canadian citizens by naturalization; (c) Canadian citizens by birth?

3. How many have been released from internment since V-J day?

4. Do the review boards appointed under the Defence of Canada Regulations investigate Canadian internees of Japanese originwith a view to making recommendations to the Minister of Justice?

REPLY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:

Questions 1, 2 and 3: - No information

4: - No. Regulation 22 of the Defence of Canada Regulations which authorized appointment of advisory Committees was revoked by Order in Council P.C. 5637, August 16th, 1945.

F.P. Varcoe

D. M. J.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-48-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3

YEAR 1946

REFERENCE No. 139

DATE: May 20, 1946

MOVER: Mr. MacInnis

ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

1. How many persons of Japanese origin are now interned in Canada?

2. How many of these are, (a) Japanese nationals;
   (b) Canadian citizens by naturalization;
   (c) Canadian citizens by birth?

3. How many have been released from internment since V-J Day?

4. Do the review boards appointed under the Defence of Canada Regulations investigate Canadian internees of Japanese origin with a view to making recommendations to the Minister of Justice?

OTTAWA, June 1, 1946

ANSWER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

1. 128

2. (a) 74
   (b) 21
   (c) 33

3. 292

4. It is understood that this question will be answered elsewhere.

a. MacNamara
Deputy Minister of Labour

The Under-Secretary of State,
Department of the Secretary of State,
OTTAWA.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-48-4-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

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

CALL NUMBER Records of Parliament, 1775-1915
COTE (R.G. 14, D2, vol. 502)
DATE

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

2018.16.1.44.48.4
Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-48-4-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 133 D
FRIDAY MAY 31 1946

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated May 27th., 1946 showing:

1. What is the number of Japanese nationalsfor which arrangements have been made for repatriation to Japan.

2. Of these, how many were born in Canada and how many were born in Japan.

3. Have arrangements been made to transfer to their account in Japan, cash or other assets.

4. If so, what is the total amount of cash assets from Canada which will be available to them on arrival in Japan.

5. Are any gifts or sums if money being given by the Canadian government to Japanese being repatriated.

6. If so, are these sums of money in addition to any cash assets belonging to those being repatriated.

7. What will be the cost or charges for each Japanese national repatriated, giving the cost of, (a) transportation, both rail and steamship; (b) any gifts or sums of money.

8. What will the total costs be for the numbers for which repatriation arrangements have been made.

9. Is General McArthur in charge of affairs in Japan. If so, has he been consulted in the matter.

10. Has he given his approval to the entry and establishment in Japan of the Japanese nationals in Canada who requested repatriation.

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

N.O.L.
THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
ROOM 67, HOUSE OF COMMONS

Paul Martin
Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 158
Mover: Mr. Reid
Dated: May 31,1946

3 PAGES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-49-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

YEAR 1946

REFERENCE No. 158

DATE: May 27

MOVER: Mr. Reid

ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

1. What is the number of Japanese nationals for which arrangements have been made for repatriation to Japan?
2. Of these, how many were born in Canada and how many were born in Japan?
3. Have arrangements been made to transfer to their account in Japan, cash or other assets?
4. If so, what is the total amount of cash assets from Canada which will be available to them on arrival in Japan?
5. Are any gifts or sums of money being given by the Canadian government to the Japanese being repatriated?
6. If so, are these sums of money in addition to any cash assets belonging to those being repatriated?
7. What will be the cost or charges for each Japanese national repatriated, giving the cost of (a) transportation, both rail and steamship; (b) any gifts or sums of money?
8. What will the total costs be for the numbers for which repatriation arrangements have been made?
9. Is General McArthur in charge of affairs in Japan? If so, has he been consulted in the matter?
10. Has he given his approval to the entry and establishment in Japan of the Japanese nationals in Canada who requested repatriation?

OTTAWA, May 28, 1946.

ANSWER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(1) & (2) Transportation to Japan has been arranged for a minimum of 1,550 Japanese, of whom approximately 720 are Canadian-born and 830 born in Japan.

(3) Arrangements have been made through the United States Authorities for the shipping of personal and household effects, and to place to the credit of each repatriate in Japan an amount equivalent in Japanese yen at the official exchange rate of his funds or proceeds of property standing to the credit of such repatriate in Canada.

(4) Not known at present.

(5) & (6) Order in Council P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945, provides in Section 7 as follows:

> "7. (1) The Minister may at or immediately prior to the time of departure advance to or for a person who is being deported to Japan or who, having made a request for repatriation, is proceeding to Japan without the issue of an order for deportation, an amount in suitable foreign exchange equivalent to the following:

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-49-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(a) Where such person is sixteen years of age or over and does not possess at least two hundred dollars, the difference between the amount he possess and two hundred dollars which shall be paid to such person;

(b) Where such person has one or more dependents under sixteen years of age and does not possess at least two hundred dollars together with a further amount computed on the basis of fifty dollars for each such dependent, the difference between the amount he possesses and the total of two hundred dollars and the amount so computed, to be paid to such person.

(2) Any amount advanced as provided for in subsection (1) of this section shall be recoverable from the person to whom it is paid, from any money to the credit of such person with the Custodian of Enemy Property".

(7) & (8) Not known at present.

(9) & (10) Arrangements have been made through the United States Government with the Supreme Allied Commander in Japan for the reception in Japan of the group of Japanese repatriated from Canada for whom transportation has been arranged as above.

Deputy Minister of Labour

The Under-Secretary of State,
Department of the Secretary of State,
OTTAWA.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-49-3-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

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

CALL NUMBER Records of Parliament, 1775-1915
COTE (R.G. 14, D2, vol. 502)

DATE OCT - 5 1976

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-49-3-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

INTERLIBRARY LOAN REQUEST

PLEASE PRINT

YOUR NAME: Sunahara DF | DATE: 16/12

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT: Soc | OFFICE PHONE: 432 5941 | HOME PHONE: 433 2632

☐ FACULTY ☒ PH. D. ☐ MA/MSC

120282

AUTHOR OF BOOK OR ARTICLE: Hof Commons 10 George VI A. 1946

TITLE OF BOOK OR ARTICLE: Sess Papers 133 e - Return showing data re Japanese still residing in B.C. assistance given etc

☒ LOAN ☐ PHOTOCOPY ☐ MICROFILM

CHECK FORM WANTED

IF BOOK: EDITION | PUBLISHER | PUBLICATION DATE

IF JOURNAL: TITLE OF JOURNAL

VOLUME | NUMBER | MONTH | YEAR | PAGES WANTED

SOURCE OF REFERENCE - INDEX, ABSTRACT, ETC.: Journal Hof C 1946 Vol 87 p. 968

CANCEL AFTER

OFFICE USE ONLY

SEARCHED

P. CAT. U.L.S.S.

L.C. U.L.S.

B.M. N.S.T.

P.S.S.H. DISS. A.

CALL NO.

VERIFIED IN | BY | RECEIVED | COMPLETED

RENEWED | COST

LOCATIONS: Public Archives AUG 11 1976

THE LIBRARY
THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

ILL 2 20M

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-50-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 133E
WEDNESDAY JUL 10 1946

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated June 10th., 1946 showing:

1. Of the 23,000 odd Japanese Nationals who were moved from the coastal areas of British Columbia, following Japan's attach at Pearl Harbour, how many are still resident in the province of British Columbia.

2. How many Japanese Nationals are at present residing in each of the other eight provinces.

3. Is any assistance granted to the Japanese Nationals to enable them to become established in the other provinces.

4. If so, what total moneys have been expended for this purpose up to the present time.

5. What individual assistance is given and for what specific purpose is assistance granted.

The attached information have been received by the Secretary of State of Canada by the Department of Labour.

NOTE
THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
Room 167, House of Commons

Paul Martin

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 173

Mover: Mr. Reid

Dated: **10th July, 1946.**

3 PAGES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-50-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

REFERENCE No. 173

DATE: June 10, 1946

MOVER: Mr. Reid

ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

1. Of the 22,000 odd Japanese Nationals who were moved from the coastal areas of British Columbia, following Japan's attack at Pearl Harbour, how many are still resident in the province of British Columbia?

2. How many Japanese Nationals are at present residing in each of the other eight provinces?

3. Is any assistance granted to the Japanese Nationals to enable them to become established in the other provinces?

4. If so, what total moneys have been expended for this purpose up to the present time?

5. What individual assistance is given and for what specific purpose is assistance granted?

OTTAWA, July 5, 1946

ANSWER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

1. At June 30, 1946 there were 10,838 persons of Japanese origin in British Columbia.

2. At June 30, 1946 persons of Japanese origin in the other provinces totalled:-

Alberta	4,176
Saskatchewan	190
Manitoba	1,250
Ontario	4,852
Quebec	1,046
New Brunswick	10
Nova Scotia	1
Prince Edward Island	7
Yukon and N.W.T.	31
	11,563

3. Yes.

..... 2

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-50-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. Total expenditure for assistance granted to Japanese evacuees to assist them to become established in provinces other than British Columbia, from the formation of the British Columbia Security Commission to June 1, 1946:-

Transportation - including fares, baggage and subsistence allowances while enroute -	$355,022.88
Relocation grants	78,581.12
	$433,604.00

5. Assistance is given as undernoted to (or for) all Japanese evacuees who leave British Columbia for placement in other provinces.

Railway transportation to the station closest to the point of destination. Day coach accommodation is provided at the lower of regular tariff rate, or 2.3¢ per mile. Baggage is permitted on the basis of 1,500 pounds for a married couple, 500 pounds for children 16 and over, and 150 pounds for children under 16. If the effects exceed this allowance, the additional is paid for personally.

Subsistence Allowance -

From British Columbia points to:

Alberta	$4.00	per	person
Saskatchewan	4.50	"	"
Manitoba	5.00	"	"
Port Arthur & Fort William, Ontario.	6.00	"	"
Neys, Ontario	7.00	"	"
Southern Ontario.	8.00	"	"
Quebec	9.00	"	"
Maritimes	10.00	"	"

Relocation Grant -

Single persons - 16 and over	$ 45.00
Married couple	120.00
Children travelling with family:	
18 and over	45.00
16 to 18	25.00
Under 16	15.00

a. MacNamara
Deputy Minister of Labour

The Under-Secretary of State,
Department of the Secretary of State,
OTTAWA.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-50-4-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

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

CALL NUMBER Records of Parliament, 1775-1915
COTE (RG.14, D2, vol. 582)

DATE OCT - 5 1976

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-50-4-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Can Dept of Ext Aff., Documents; Ext Relations, Vol 12, 1946, (Ottawa 1977)

than the cheaper accommodation. This will not amount to very much as the number of repatriates has been increased since the last figures which were provided by the Department of Labour.

5. The whole matter is now settled, but I am making these comments to indicate that such a decision as that stated by the Deputy Minister, while it may be well-founded in view of the circumstances in Canada, is certainly most embarrassing to us here, coming as it did in the presence of the State Department officers and without any prior warning, and may make it very difficult in future for us to obtain any concessions in the way of shipping from any part of the world. You are also aware that we are regularly instructed to obtain the maximum accommodation for Canadian authorized repatriates from Europe, which is a very difficult problem, and I feel that our effectiveness in respect to such movement may have been seriously impaired. Ends.

206. DEA/3363-D-40

Rapport du premier officier, le Détachement de liaison pour les crimes de guerre, théâtre japonais

Report by Officer-in-Charge, War Crimes Liaison Detachment, Japanese Theatre

[Tokyo,] June 20, 1946

REPORT ON ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE REPATRIATES FROM CANADA
669 EX MARINE ANGEL, 1 BORN DURING VOYAGE

The ship arrived at Uraya, a port on the Tokyo Bay about 45 miles from Tokyo, at 1330 hours, Saturday, 15 June 1946. There is no wharfage at this port, ships load and unload by lighter. It was arranged to commence the unloading on Monday 17 June. However, after waiting all day and unloading some of the baggage, it was decided that the sea was still too rough to transfer women and children into the open landing boats. On Tuesday, 18 June, the ship was moved over behind the breakwater where the water was much smoother, but this entailed a correspondingly longer trip in the landing craft. The passengers all left the ship about a quarter to 11, and duly arrived at the reception centre, about a mile from the landing point. The delay of a day was a benefit, because on Monday the Japanese had no fuel to supply trucks, but on Tuesday, some gasoline was obtained and transportation by truck was supplied from the landing slip to the reception centre for the women, children and the very old.

The repatriation centre at Uraya consists of six large camps at various points around the peninsula, and a central reception point capable of handling and processing as many as 10,000 persons per day. The centre is under the command of Lt-Col King of the 8th Army, and all steps such as inoculation, delousing, customs examination, payment, discharge, bathing, etc. are carried out on a mass production assembly line system. Everything runs smoothly

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-51-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

and there was no hitch in any of the arrangements. The whole operation is carried out by the Japanese civilian authorities under the control and supervision of the U.S. Army.

The Canadian repatriates were not required to go through all the stages imposed on returning troops, for example, their baggage was not examined by the customs, nor was any disinfecting resorted to. They were, however, each given a typhus and cholera inoculation on landing, and will be kept in the camps until tomorrow, when arrangements have been made to give them all railway tickets to their destinations. The railway station is about a mile from the camp and the baggage is now all in camp and will be transported to the railway station by truck.

The unloading of the baggage was a big task. The men among the repatriates worked three shifts until 6 o'clock yesterday morning getting it up. It was hardly possible to commence the payment until after the inoculation was over, but the Bank of Japan had a staff of four, and payment continued until about nine o'clock on the 18th, and at five o'clock on the 19th was thought to be all finished, but the Bank had to make a final check to be sure of this.

There was no sickness on the voyage except a considerable amount of sea sickness, one female passenger was a mental case and was handled as such.

A good many of the passengers were personally acquainted with me, and they said they wished to express their thanks to the Captain and crew of the ship for the kindness they had received.

While they all understood the arrangements about exchange, some of them were rather shocked to find that the official rate of 13½ yen per dollar was less than 1/3 of what the dollar is worth on the local markets. A loaf of rationed bread made of a mixture of barley, wheat, rice polishings, potatoes, ground silk worms, etc. costs 2 yen 10 sen per loaf (1 kilo). Rice of second quality costs from 2 yen 10 sen to 2 yen 30 sen per kilo. Fish costs from 2 to 5 yen per pound.

The majority of the younger people, especially those in their teens were obviously depressed and desirous of returning as soon as possible. So far they have seen nothing of the desolation of Japan, and it was probably their contact with Japanese food that accentuated this feeling. Most of them in the teen age group were unable to eat the food supplied.

It will be seen from the above that the arrangements made by the Canadian Government worked out smoothly, and so far no one has made any serious complaint.

The following points are submitted for consideration in case any other shipments are being sent:

(1) The baggage receives pretty severe handling from the Japanese workmen. I would impress on all passengers that they should pack their baggage

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-51-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

as strongly as possible, and that each group should be supplied with two or three hammers and plenty of suitable nails for repairing any damaged boxes, etc. Sewing machines especially should be packed more securely than some of them on the last shipment.

(2) Owing to the food situation in Japan, I think they should bring as much food with them as possible.

(3) The list of repatriates should be sent so as to arrive here ahead of the shipment. The list which the Finance people should have had has not arrived yet, but they paid on the certificates.

(4) Some arrangement should be made to allow these people to send at least one message back to Canada on arrival here. At present, there is no method by which civilians in Japan can send mail to Canada, and I received a great many requests for information on this point. If this is considered proper, I have no doubt arrangements at this end could be made for one letter to be sent through this Detachment.

(5) Most of the children were born in Canada and have never been in Japan. I received a good many enquiries from teenagers as to their status. I would suggest that they be told exactly what the position is before they leave, because I was unable to give them information on this point, not knowing what changes, if any, may have been made in the law recently.

O. ORR
Lieutenant-Colonel

207. DEA/3363-D-40

Le sous-ministre du Travail au sous-secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures

Deputy Minister of Labour to Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

Ottawa, July 17, 1946

ATTENTION MR. GORDON ROBERTSON

We have already completed arrangements for the shipping of a third boat-load of 1300 Japanese repatriates from Vancouver on the S.S. *General Meigs* (sailing date from Vancouver August 2nd) and have requested the Canadian Embassy, Washington, through you to clear this shipment with the U.S. State Department, Washington.

We have, at the present time, an additional 500 Japanese who desire to proceed to Japan under the same arrangements as soon as possible. Our administration at the coast are of the opinion that this number may be increased to at least 650.

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement at Vancouver, has been in touch with Mr. Stanford in charge of passenger accommodation, War Shipping Administration in San Francisco, who has assured him that

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-51-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

accommodation for at least 450 repatriates and possibly 200 more can be provided on a ship sailing out of San Francisco on September 14th at a rate of $138.00 for adults with the standard reductions for children under 12 years of age. The rate for those in excess of the initial 450 on this boat will be $184.00 with the same standard reductions for children under 12.

In view of the fact that this boat will carry a large number of first-class passengers for Australia, Mr. Stanford advises that the Japanese repatriates will have to be loaded at San Francisco. Apart from this ship, Mr. Stanford has no other shipping space in sight for these additional repatriates.

It is proposed that the group to be moved down to San Francisco will go down by train in bond and will be moved directly from the train to the ship. Mr. Stanford requests that confirmation of these arrangements be advised to him within the course of the next few days.

Would you be good enough to ask the Canadian Embassy, Washington, to advise the U.S. State Department immediately of the above arrangements and ask for their concurrence therein to be received during the current week if possible?

Our Liaison Officer in Japan reports that the rate of exchange at which U.S. dollars are being exchanged in Japanese yen is very inequitable in its effect on these repatriates as this rate of 15 yen to the U.S. dollar contrasts with the unofficial rate which apparently provides a much higher number of yen to the dollar.

May this situation be discussed by the Canadian Embassy with U.S. authorities with a view to ascertaining whether any change in the fixed exchange rate is under immediate consideration.

A. H. BROWN
for the Deputy Minister

208. DEA/3363-D-40

Le premier officier, le Détachement de liaison pour les crimes de guerre, théâtre japonais, au secrétaire, le ministère de la Défense nationale

Officer-in-Charge, War Crimes Liaison Detachment, Japanese Theatre, to Secretary, Department of National Defence

Tokyo, December 17, 1946

ATTENTION: WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION SECTION
JAPANESE REPATRIATES FROM CANADA. BAGGAGE OF SIEZO YONEMURA

For Department of Labour.

2. Reference unnumbered telegram† apparently dated 11 Dec regarding lost baggage. This wire is from the Department of National Defence, but no doubt had its origin in the Department of Labour.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-51-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3. A search has been made at Kurihamma where the baggage was all stored for a short time, and this baggage is not there. It is likely that other friends going to the same district arranged to have the baggage sent to them. Inquiries are under way. Asajiro YOSHIOKA, the consignee mentioned, claims that he was told nothing about any of this baggage other than that he was the nominal consignee.

4. This man may consider himself very fortunate that he decided not to repatriate, and if he never recovers his baggage he will still be a great deal better off than those who have returned. In this connection I think that proper representation should be made to someone to protect any future repatriates from having the greater part of their money taken from them by either the American Government or the Japanese Government by way of the exchange and banking regulations, the plain fact of the matter being that the money with which the Japanese repatriate leaves Canada shrinks in transmission to a small fraction of its real value, then on top of this, all except 1,000 yen per head is placed in a frozen bank account by the Japanese Government, this latter expression meaning that while the depositor gets the bank book showing a credit, he cannot withdraw money except at a specified monthly rate, this specified monthly rate being considerably less than what is required to live on, and I am not sure whether they are allowed to draw it out in addition to any money they may be earning.

5. I occasionally come in contact with some of these repatriates, and also hear from them by letter. A great many of them are having a hard time to get enough food, others have been fortunate enough to get employment with the army of occupation, etc., but even their employment does not help much because they are only permitted to draw a certain part of their salary in cash, the rest is taken into frozen bank accounts again. As the Japanese have already had one experience with these so-called "frozen bank accounts" they now refrain from using banks any more than they can help.

6. While it may be said that what happens to the repatriate after he comes to this country is no concern of the Canadian Government, my understanding is that many of the minors are Canadian citizens and from what they say have every intention of maintaining this right in the future if the opportunity permits. Secondly, it would seem that at the present time Canadian funds are being used to subsidize either the U.S. or Japanese Governments. One fact is outstanding, namely that a greater part of the money that leaves Canada does not in effect benefit the repatriate.

7. While this is strictly not a military matter, I have been in somewhat close touch with the people, and know many of them personally in fact just received a letter from a former employee, telling of the difficulties in obtaining food, etc, and I think the information should be passed along.

O. ORR
Lieutenant-Colonel

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-51-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
JAPANESE DIVISION

Department of Labour
JUL
To:
DRAFT LETTER
YOU HAND
YOUR C

360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B. C.,
July 11th, 1946.

Attention Mr. A. H. Brown

Mr. A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
O T T A W A, Ont.

Re: Neys

We have now received a report with regard to the heating facilities in the buildings to be occupied by the Japanese. These consist of three small size stoves in each wing.

Reports indicate that the stoves were far from satisfactory when the buildings were occupied as open dormitories and housing men only, and are considered inadequate to heat the buildings, now that they have been divided into cubicles. Further, this type of stove constitutes a dangerous fire hazard. It is to be noted that the buildings lie on the lake front with no protection from the wind and that they do not have storm windows. It was necessary to keep fires going in the buildings in the first week in July.

It is felt that the most feasible solution of the heating problem would be the obtaining and installing of hot air "Unit Heaters", such as were used in the Air Force in the buildings at Moose Jaw. Two of these would be required for each wing of each hut, or approximately 12 in all, depending on the number of people in the Project in the late Fall. These heating units are equipped with electric motors and burn a cheap low grade stoker coal. Short hot air ducts would be required, which would be very simple to install.

The refrigerator rooms in the messes are set up for natural ice, but there is very little ice left in storage at Neys, and additional quantities would have to be purchased, presumably from Fort William. In any case, ice does not keep the refrigerator temperature low enough for the safe

....2

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-52-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

storage of meat, etc. It is recommended that, if possible, we obtain and install a refrigerator unit, such as was used by the Air Force in their camps. These units are movable and installation of same is very simple. One unit will be sufficient.

Mr. Ernst has been requested to ascertain as to whether or not heating and refrigerating units are available through War Assets Corporation on the Prairie. We will advise later as to result of his investigation. In the meantime, I would appreciate your advice as to the desirability of proceeding with this program. If you approve, would you check with R. C. A. F. Headquarters and War Assets Corporation to expedite release of this equipment.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR - JAPANESE DIVISION

T. B. Pickersgill
Commissioner of Japanese Placement.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-52-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bunt Papers, File 6, Rev Komiyama.

June 25th 1946

Rev. T. Komiyama,
New Denver, B.C.

Dear Mr.Komiyama:

Your letters of the 15th and 17th reached me in reverse order, inasmuch as the one sent to Nelson was delayed a few days. I am happy to say that Mrs. Bunt is considerably improved, and if she can be persuaded to move a little more slowly than usual, probably will be quite well in the near future.

I shall read your letter regarding the goods stored in the Powell Street building to Dr.Haddan and if we have any other suggestion to make will write you. I realize the difficulty of the situation for you, and appreciate your hesitancy in giving consent to anything which you may feel is not within your province to agree to.

According to the last issue of the New Canadian, as well as to a conversation I had with Mr.Pickersgill last week, it would appear that there may not be any people left in our charge after the end of 1946. That brings forward the problem of your next scene of activity, which is something that we ought to be considering well in advance of the date of the closing down of New Denver. Just what may be your mind in the matter, I have no way of knowing, but my judgment is that it would be well for you, if for three or four years at least, a field could be found in Ontario. Mr.McWilliams and I both think that you could fit in to a position as Associate Minister quite acceptably in any of the larger congregations in the east. Naturally, to take the greatest advantage of your training it should be a congregation in which there are some second generation Japanese, but at the same time I would not think that your usefulness is limited only to those of Japanese parentage. I have written Dr.Dorey, saying that I thought he and Mr.McDonald should be on the look out for some such opening for you and whenever something of that nature becomes available, I think you should take it, even if it meant going a few weeks ahead of the last Japanese who might be left in New Denver. Mr.Pickersgill told me that they want to get all the Japanese out of British Columbia by September or October and he also expressed the thought that the last centre to be closed up would likely be New Denver. If after a pastorate in Ontario, an opening should occur in this Conference, I am sure there would be no objection on the part of the church to your returning. Possibly by that time any feeling might have disappeared from the minds of the majority of the people, who for the time being are swayed by racialism.

1946

Enclosed is a copy of the snapshot taken at Conference of the President, together with the Japanese and Chinese Pastors. I think it turned out very well, and I am sending one to Dr. Wilson of the "Observer" in the hope that he might find a place for it in an early issue.

With kindest regards to your parents and yourself,

WPB/AM

Yours sincerely, Bunt

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-53
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bunt Papers, File 6, Rev Komiyama

Box 422,
New Denver,B.C.,
July 6th,1946.

Rev.W.P.Bunt,
Superintendent of Missions,
United Church of Canada,
Vancouver,B.C.

Dear Mr.Bunt:

Thank you very much for your recent letter with the snapshot taken at the Conference enclosed.The picture turned out very well and I appreciate having one in my album.

You will notice from my report for June,which is enclosed with this letter,that the able bodied people people here have now been given orders to leave New Denver on the 15th.The group is expected to number about 500.A special train is leaving Slocan city with the relocees from New Denver and Rosebery on the 15th. I expect that by the end of late summer only the people too sick to move and the aged over 65 years will be left.

NB 1946 *

The announcement about the able bodied people having to get out was made on the 23rd of June.If they wished to go to any special place,they were supposed to have arrangements made by the 10th of July.If that was impossible,they were to leave for Keys on the 15th and wait at that centre for work and housing to become available.This means that the people just had about two weeks to contact their children and relatives in the east and make arrangements.Most people feel that this is too short a time and they would have liked to have had till the end of the month.

A great number of our church people are leaving in the immediate future.We will have a handful of people over 65 left.

Your suggestion of my moving to Ontario to work appeals to me very much.I feel that even though there may be some old people left here,I would think that they would prefer someone more nearer their age to minister to them.As for myself,I feel that I can do much more effective work among the niseis than among the old people.So,your suggestion is very acceptable to me,much as I regret leaving B.C.However as you say,perhaps after 3 or 5 years,I will be able to come back.

I trust that Mrs.Bunt continues to improve in her health.Please remember me to her.

With kindest regards,
Yours sincerely,
T. Komiyama

P.S. Ed.Yoshioka writes me that Lemon Creek is still quarantined. Since Lemon Creek will close very soon,he is anxious about where he should carryon his summer work. I expect Lemon Creek can be closed up by August.

T.K.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-54
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Letters to the Editor

Immigration - Canada - Japanese

The Japanese-Canadians

JUL 26 1945

Editor, The Herald:

The thanks and commendation of every decent and fair-minded Albertan —or British Columbian, either—are due to you for your admirable and outspoken editorials regarding the treatment of our Japanese-Canadian citizens.

You do well indeed to score the bestial savagery of the B.C. coast, the brutal and senseless prejudice displayed by certain little-minded Vancouver politicians and the Canadian Legion against this loyal, decent, kindly, and unhappy minority.

We in this little two-by-four ghost town had 1,200 evacuees in 1942-43, and have come to know them very well. We have come to respect and like them as fellow-citizens, for their character and charm, their inborn kindness and impeccable courtesy, and their sterling worth as fellow-Canadians.

None of you in Alberta can know the stark, cruel misery and suffering inflicted on these patient, kindly people in the relocation camps around here, the past three and a half years. The ghastly little one-room huts. One thickness of lumber—unlined—open rafters. One dim 25-watt bulb. Our B.C. interior winters are cold.

I would to God that the B.C. politicians who rant against these people might be interned for just one winter in one of these prison huts, subjected to the uncertainty, fear, loss of all citizens' rights and property, and learn, if possible, a little common justice and fair-mindedness towards fellow-citizens whose one offence is their race.

This is Naziism, pure and simple. Our Japanese friends are all scattered far and wide under the government's childish and senseless scheme of "dispersal" and "push them around." They still write to us from Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Hamilton, and something very fine and worthwhile has been taken out of our lives.

A. F. ALLSEBROOK,
Hazlo, B.C.

10 cl
of 17 cl

No Concealment in Student Case

FEB 23 1

Editor, The Herald:—

In the column "Your City" appear in The Herald of Saturday, February was the following paragraph:

"Investigations show that a rec Japanese applicant for permission to tend Normal School had been attend the school for weeks before he ever ma application to council. And while he ga an address at Iron Springs, the man w actually living on a farm close to Calga and coming to the city each day. council by a 6-5 vote approved the app cation."

The paragraph above reflects unfai on the good faith of the student in que tion. In consequence the facts, as th actually were, should be known.

In the first place, application for pe mission to attend the Provincial Norm School at Calgary is made to the depar ment of education at Edmonton. This the admitting body, and from th authority only the principal receives i structions. The student in question pr sented a "Card of Admission" to t school in January, and was duly regi tered on January 15.

The matter of domicile was discuss with the student prior to his admittanc He took the position that as previous a plications from evacuee Japanese for pe mission to reside in the city while atten ing school had been refused by the Ci Council, he would prefer to find livin accommodation outside the city limit and travel in daily to attend school. Th he proceeded to do. In the circumstanc he was not advised that any permissio from the council need be sought.

As a matter of courtesy, the Norm School office advised the office of th city clerk by telephone during the la week of January of the fact that th student in question had been in attend ance since January 15.

When, at a council meeting in Janu ary, the previous decision to bar Japanes students was reversed, the student de cided to make application for permissio to reside in the city for the remainin portion of the term. This he did on o about January 22, a few days after bein admitted, and not several weeks as in th article referred to.

Much is being made of the fact tha the permanent address of the student wa given in his letter of application to th city. The reply to this letter from the office of the City Clerk—giving him permission to reside in the city—was addressed to his local residence. This is presumptive evidence of the presence in his letter of information regarding his local address. Further, he knew that the city authorities had been informed by me of his presence. There was, therefore, no point in concealment, as there was nothing to conceal.

As the article in question cast unwarranted aspersions on the conduct of this student—a Canadian citizen and a graduate of a Canadian university—this letter is written to keep the record straight.

G. F. MANNING, Principal,
Provincial Normal School,
Calgary.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-55
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG27 Vol 647 file 23-2-3-17
(Labour)

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

SECRET

MEMORANDUM TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF CABINET ON JAPANESE AFFAIRS:

Progress Report on Japanese Repatriation and Relocation.

I. Repatriation

(a) A total of 1774 voluntary Japanese repatriates have been returned to Japan on two ships leaving Vancouver on May 31 and June 16 of this year. The total consists of 1230 adults and 544 children.

(b) A third boatload of 1300 voluntary repatriates will sail around August 2.

(c) In addition, a fourth boat + fifth. will probably be required for a further 300 to 600 volunteer repatriates but shipping accommodation for same before the end of August appears unlikely.

II. Relocation

[see] Oct 21/46 Dec 24/46 Repatriation Restab p/5.

(a) A number of former service quarters have been taken over from National Defence to establish hostels for Japanese moved from the settlements in British Columbia for relocation between Saskatchewan and the Maritimes. Hostels have been established as follows:

Moose Jaw, Sask.	--	maximum accommodation	400
Winnipeg, Man.	--	maximum accommodation	200
Noys, N. Ont.	--	maximum accommodation	800
Farnham, Que.	--	maximum accommodation	200

There is also hostel accommodation for some 100 at Toronto and London, Ontario. Family groups are being moved to these hostels and relocated as quickly as local employment and accommodation is found for them.

(b) Movement out of British Columbia settlements to points east has been heavy in the past three months. Figures from April 1 to June 30 are as follows:

To Alberta	--	470
To Saskatchewan	--	21
To Manitoba	--	114
To Ontario	--	1118
To Quebec	--	173
To Prince E.Island	--	7
Total		1973

.....2

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-56-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Movement in July will include several hundreds coming East to the Neys, Ontario and other newly-opened hostels, and at least 400 irto Saskatchewan.

(c) There were 14,695 Japanese in British Columbia at March 31, 1946, which was reduced to 10,838 at June 30. The number in the British Columbia Housing Projects at March 31, 1946, was 9,645, and at June 30 had decreased to 5,595. The number in these settlements will be still further reduced by 1,300 persons sailing for Japan about August 2, as well as the hundreds who will move East. It is estimated that the number remaining in our settlement centres in British Columbia may be reduced to 2,500 or 3,000 by Autumn. The Department of Labour is now in the process of closing several British Columbia Housing Projects as the people move out.

(d) The biggest obstacle at the present time to the resettlement of Japanese east of the Rockies and especially in Eastern Canada remains the lack of housing accommodation close to available employment.

III. Legislation

The Department of Labour recommended that legislation be brought in at the present Parliamentary Session to re-enact in statutory form the provisions of the existing Orders-in-Council for the relocation of Japanese in Canada and for control over their movements and residence during the period of relocation. The Cabinet decided that all emergency Orders covering Japanese including those relating to relocation in Canada should stand over for re-examination after the present Session and that no legislation be introduced at this Session on this subject.

July 16, 1946.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-56-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG 27 Vol 647 file 23-2-3-17
Labour
Papers

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
JAPANESE DIVISION

RECEIVED
JUL 30 1945
Department of Labour
P. C. W.

330 Water Street,
Vancouver, B.C.,
July 27, 1945.

A I R M A I L

Mr. A.M Brown,
Asst. to the Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Future Hostel Accomodation Requirements

I have your telegram of July 27th requesting that we give an estimate of the number of people who will likely have to be accomodated in hostels between now and the end of September.

We have examined the present population in the various settlements and the situation appears to be as follows:

1. At New Denver the present population is about 986. There are 65 of these leaving for Japan thus reducing the population to 921. Mr. Lougheed considers that by the time he moves a certain number of families out into British Columbia where the heads of those families have been on a continuous self-supporting basis and also a number in New Denver who [illegible] he will have about 100 more to relocate East.

2. At Slocan and Lemon Creek the present population is 2221. A total of 777 of these will be [illegible] on the boat August 1st. A further [illegible] construction on the fourth hostel. This will leave [illegible] Slocan and Lemon Creek to relocate. We estimate that there will be approximately 200 of these non-relocatables [illegible] have to be transferred to New Denver, this reducing [illegible] to 1253. We estimate that there will be a further 200 of these moving out into British Columbia to join heads of families who have been continuously self-supporting (___). On August 6th there is a scheduled shipment east of 210 [illegible] this reduces the population still further to 1043.

3. At Tashme and Greenwood we estimate that there will be only about 100 more who will require [illegible] relocation in the East.

This leaves approximately [illegible] still to move east from our projects. We estimate that [illegible] will likely be direct placements of about 200 persons [illegible] who will not move to [illegible] a net total of approximately 615 which will require [illegible] accomodation. We still have accomodation at Po[illegible]

(2)

!?

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-57-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Transcona for approximately 175 of this total. This leaves additional accommodation to be provided for approximately 650 people. Of this number Mr. Ayden at Sioux estimates there will be at least 300 suitable for placement in Northern Ontario to engage in lumbering and logging.

In accordance with this estimate, we would say that by taking over the camp at North Bay and using what extra facilities there are at Fingal we would have sufficient accommodation. We will advise Mr. Burns that as soon as he is able, he will assume responsibility for the administration of Hearst and will ask him to notify Mr. Mactavish when he (Mr. Burns) is ready to assume this responsibility.

T.B. PICKERSGILL
Commissioner.

TBP/kb

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-57-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADA

MINISTER OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Department of Labour,
RECEIVED
AUG 7 1946
Secretary to Minister.

OTTAWA, 5th August, 1946.

23-2-2-12-1

My dear Colleague,-

I have your letter of the 29th ultimo, in regard to re-settlement of Japanese war veterans on lands acquired under Soldier Settlement contract.

In this connection, I must again state that I am opposed to any of them going back.

With particular reference to Mr. Zennosuke Inouye, it has been ascertained that this veteran bears the same family name as the Kamloops Japanese who was sentenced, after court martial, to be shot for treason, and whose father was also a veteran of the last war, having been awarded the Military Medal. It has not been possible, however, to obtain any proof of relationship.

Yours very truly,

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-58
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG27 Vol 647 file 23-2-3-17
Labour Papers

(C o p y)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Japanese Division

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIR MAIL 5th August 1946

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

Re: FUTURE HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION REQUIREMENTS.

I have received your memorandum of July 31st in reply to mine of July 27th.

I realise that it must be rather difficult for you to reconcile the figures quoted in my memorandum of July 27th, in the light of the population figures shown in our routine monthly reports as at June 30th. I think the explanation is that between the end of June and the date of our memorandum, there has been a substantial migration from the settlements, which has rendered the June 30th population report completely out of date.

I will try again to present the general picture a little more clearly. We will deal with each project separately.

1. TASHME.

The population shown at Tashme on the 30th June report is 1182. The population today is slightly less than 200 and by Wednesday of this week there will be fewer than fifty Japanese at Tashme. There is a large movement East from Tashme tonight, and a further movement Tuesday night to New Denver, comprising those who are completely unrelocatable. By August 10th or 12th, we expect there will be no people of Japanese origin at Tashme. There will however, be a certain number employed at the Princeton-Trail Sawmills who have been working there fairly continuously and are free to remain. The families of these men at the Princeton-Trail Sawmills are expected to move from the Tashme property not later than August 10th.

50

2. GREENWOOD.

Our June 30th report showed the population at Greenwood as 153. This number only included those at Greenwood who were not engaged in self-supporting employment and who were expected to relocate. There are also a very small number included in this 153 who have been on continuous maintenance, are not relocatable and who will have to be moved to New Denver. Since June 30th, this figure of 153 has been reduced to practically nil. On August 1st, after deducting the 61 persons who left from Greenwood to leave on the third boat, Mr. Cowdrill had a total population of people of Japanese origin at that point as 24. Practically all of these people however, are in the self-supporting category and are employed at Greenwood. This is the desire of the Greenwood Civic Authorities and we are now completing just as rapidly as possible the cancellation of the leases of the buildings in which these people reside, and arrangements are being made for them to rent these same buildings directly from the City. We expect that by October 1st we can close our office in Greenwood. We will be leaving the winding-up activities at Greenwood to Mr. Fancy, the Principal Clerk, as we are transferring Mr. Cowdrill to one of the Eastern hostels. We think that this will be Hearst.

self 736 support

.....2

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-59-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3. LEMON CREEK

The June 30th population report showed the number living at Lemon Creek as 1258. By July 27th this population had been reduced to 1122. On July 31st, 524 of these left for Japan. This makes the present population at Lemon Creek 598. There are 211 people at Lemon Creek awaiting repatriation. This makes the number to relocate 387. About 70 or 80 of these are scheduled to leave Lemon Creek Tuesday evening on a special relocation train East. By the end of this week there would be not more than 310 more people at Lemon Creek to relocate. There will naturally be a few included in this number who will be unrelocatable and will have to be moved to New Denver. After the next boat leaves on September 14th, we do not expect that there will be any people left in Lemon Creek.

4. SLOCAN.

The Slocan project includes Slocan City, Bay Farm and Popoff Farm. The total population shown at these three places in the June 30th report was 1560. On July 31st, after deducting those who left for Japan, Mr. Adams shows the total population in his project as 1192. Approximately 200 of these people are leaving Tuesday evening on a special relocation train East. This makes the number still to move from Slocan 992. There are 740 of these who have requested repatriation and are awaiting the next boat. This will reduce the population still further to 752. Mr. Adams states that there are about 125 of these, including a few veterans' families, who are free to remain in Canada. His estimate that there are about 175 who will have to be considered as unrelocatable. Taking into account both these figures, this will reduce the number to relocate East to 452. Mr. Adams also considers that of this number about 300 are suitable for transfer to Northern Ontario to make their living in that area. He already has about 70 or 80 who will be transferring to Angler just as soon as Mr. Burns is prepared to receive families at that point.

5. NEW DENVER.

The New Denver project comprises New Denver, New Denver Sanatorium and Rosebery, as shown on the population report of June 30th. The total population at these three points as shown on the June 30th report was 1472. On July 26th, Mr. Lougheed reported the population in his project as 939. On July 31st, 64 of these left for Japan, reducing the total to 875. He estimates that there are still in New Denver about 150 to relocate East, but we expect that this reduction will be more than offset by unrelocatable people moving into New Denver from Bay Farm, Greenwood, Slocan and Lemon Creek. We would estimate that there would be close to 900 people who will likely have to remain at New Denver for at least the coming winter. According to the latest information, there is only one person still at New Denver awaiting repatriation. This man should have gone on the last boat, but took quite ill and could not go.

As an estimate, I would suggest that by September 14th, if the boat leaves as per schedule, there will be [illegible] people at Sandon, there will be none left at Greenwood except those [illegible] who will be remaining there, there will be none left at Lemon Creek, there will be about 200 at Slocan and about 900 at New Denver.

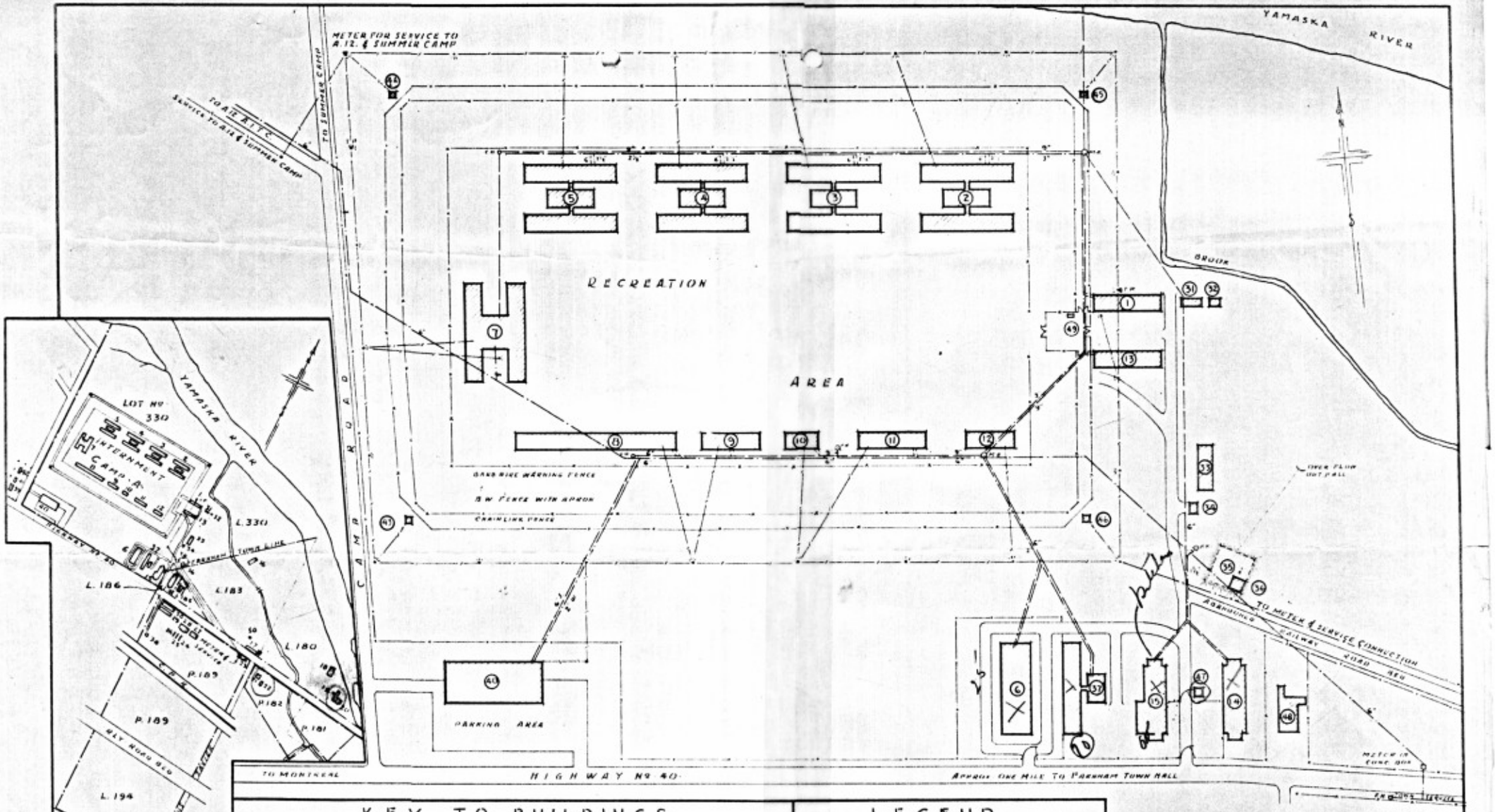
Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-59-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

With the exception of Tashme and Greenwood, we do not intend transferring unrelocatable families to New Denver until the relocation is pretty well complete. We are afraid if we do this there may be a number of relocatable families who will get the idea that if they become unrelocatable, they will be able to spend the rest of their days in New Denver. From this it would appear that we can expect to have still remaining at Slocan and New Denver, approximately 1150 people after the September 14th Dent.

(Signed) T. B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

1100
700
100
300
2200

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-59-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org



KEY TO BUILDINGS

1	Guards Rm Q & H.Q.	19	Officers Garage	37	Guards Quarters
2	P.O.W. Quarters	20	Officers Quarters	38	J.A.A. Magazine
3	——Do——	21	Guards Hospital	39	R.C.E. Office
4	——Do——	22	Garage	40	O.M.E. Workshop
5	——Do——	23	Weigh Scale	41	R.C.E. Stores
6	Guards Recreation	24	Tobacco Shed-Glass	42	——Do——
7	P.O.W. Dining Mess	25	——Do——	43	Guard Tower
8	Hospital	26	——Do——	44	——Do——
9	Hospital	27	R.C.O.C. Stores	45	——Do——
10	Barber Tailor-Cobbler	28	——Do——	46	——Do——
11	Recreation Hut	29	——Do——	47	Guard Hut
12	Detention Cells	30	——Do——	48	School House
13	Administration	31	Workshop	49	Guards Shelter
14	Guards Quarters	32	Store House	50	Storage Shed
15	——Do——	33	Car Shelter		
16	Barn	34	Fire Station		
17	Q.M. Stores	35	Reservoir-50,000-Gr		
18	[illegible]	36	Pump House		

LEGEND

Exp. Farm Property Shown Thus
Sewer Lines
Water Lines
Electric Power Lines
Manholes
Water Main Valves
Fire Hydrants
Transformer Pole
Floodlights

REVISIONS

SCALE :

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
ENGINEER SERVICES BRANCH-M.D.4

INTERNMENT · CAMP · A ·
FARNHAM · QUE ·
SITE PLAN

SCALE: AS SHOWN

APPROVED
A. L. Trotter
LT.-COL. R.C.E., O.E.D. MIL. DIST.

DATE: JUNE 23rd 1943

PLAN No. 30-56-60A

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-18-1-44-60
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Report of the Fifth Annual National Convention Aug 7-9, 1946.

Angus MacInnes Collection
U.B.C. Box 50.

tinuance of which a war has just been fought, must be preserved and

Protests against PC 6444 under which civil liberties were so wantonly curtailed by such devices as

(a) the refusal of legal counsel to those detained;

(b) arrest and search without warrant;

(c) detention without charges being laid.

And, further, Be It Resolved that CCF Members of Parliament present and support legislation which will make it unconstitutional for any Government of Canada, present or future, to pass secret Orders-in-Council which may deprive Canadian citizens of civil rights or curtail these rights.

—Ottawa West, Ont.

45. CIVIL LIBERTIES

Whereas the rights and privileges of a Canadian citizen are incorporated in the democratic laws of the country, and

Whereas democratic principles are violated when such laws are set aside, except by will of Parliament, and

Whereas recent occurences in connection with the espionage cases give rise to doubt that due observance has been given to democratic procedure.

Therefore Be It Resolved That the CCF will condemn publicly and in Parliament any actual or attempted encroachment on the full civil liberties which the Constitution and laws of Canada accord its citizens, and that the CCF will do whatever may lie within its power to protect such rights,

It is further resolved that the CCF Members of Parliament press for the adoption of the Bill of Rights resolution passed in the 1942 National Convention.

—Mount Royal, Que.

46. JAPANESE-CANADIANS

Whereas citizenship is a privilege not lightly accorded, and

Whereas the dignity and honour of the status of citizen should be held in highest regard, and

Whereas democratic justice and fair play should be the right of all Canadian peoples

Therefore Be It Resolved That the CCF condemn the arbitrary stand taken by the Government through Order-in-Council, in adopting an Order depriving people of Japanese origin of their citizenship and subjecting them to deportation, as an illegal and inhuman action totally unworthy of this country.

—Mount Royal, Que.

47. JAPANESE-CANADIANS

Whereas Orders-in-Council P.C. 7355, 7356 and 7357, providing for the deportation of certain persons of Japanese descent, were passed under the War Measures Act, and are not now related to the war emergency,

And Whereas these orders are based on racial discrimination and threaten the security of every minority in Canada,

Therefore the CCF national convention calls upon the government to withdraw these orders-in-council and to give assurance that no person who does not now wish to go to Japan will be sent unless he has been proved to be disloyal after a fair trial as provided in the Immigration and Naturalization Acts,

And Furthermore, calls upon the Government to restore and extend to Canadians of Japanese ancestry their full citizen rights, to grant them full compensation for the loss of their property, and to provide adequate grants to enable them to become re-established in the Canadian community.

—Broadview, Ont.

48. ANTI-SEMITISM

Whereas Jewish people are citizens of many nations,

And Whereas the Charter of UNO pledges the member nations to equality of treatment for all human beings, regardless of racial origin,

And Whereas the cause of world peace and the welfare of the Jews would not be served by setting up a Jewish National State;

Resolved that the CCF express strong condemnation of all anti-Semitic utterances and actions within Canada and that Canadian delegates to UNO and other international organizaitons be urged to do all in their power to combat the evil of anti-Semitism.

—B.C. Provincial Convention.

49. ANTI-SEMITISM OF SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY

Resolved that the CCF Executive be instructed to expose the isolationist and anti-Semitic policies of the Social Credit Party, and to acquaint the public with the information acquired.

—Westmount, Que.

50. CIVIL SERVANTS' RIGHTS

Whereas the trend is for greater governmental intervention in the lives of its citizens and

Whereas this development inevitably means an ever-growing number of civil servants,

Be It Resolved that civil servants be accorded the usual rights of citizenship, namely, open participation in political activity in the organization of their choice.

—B.C. Provincial Convention.

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION

51. CITIZENSHIP

Whereas we heartily approve Canada having passed a Citizenship Bill,

And Whereas many people of other nationalities have lived many years in our country without taking out Citizenship Papers while owning property and making their living in this country,

Therefore Be It Resolved that we add a plank to our Platform on Citizenship, said plank to read: "That any person having lived in Canada five years and still not applying for Citizenship be deprived of the right to own property in Canada until such time as he is prepared to accept full responsibility of Citizenship.

And also be it resolved that all prospective Citizens be given an education on Canadian Citizenship and pass an examination before securing a Certificate of Citizenship to be presented at a public ceremony of welcome to our new Canadians.

—Lethbridge, Alta.

52. NATIONAL FLAG

Whereas the interests of national unity are paramount in Canada,

Therefore Be It Resolved That the CCF recommends

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-61-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

but more money will be needed, and the work must be done in a much broader field.

An adequate national recreation service should include:

(1) Subsidies to provincial governments to carry on programs which meet federally established standards.

(2) Sudsidies and scholarships to universities for training personnel.

(3) Expert consultation services to provinces and localities.

(4) Co-ordination of the work of such agencies as the National Film Board, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the National Art Gallery, etc.

(5) Promotion of drama, music, art and sport on a national scale.

(6) Assistance to provinces and municipalities in the building of community centres.

—Ontario Provincial Council.

39. DOMINION-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

In the solution of the grave post-war problems that face us, both Dominion and provincial governments have a vital and necessary part to play. There is an urgent and immediate need for a reallocation of certain fields of federal and provincial jurisdiction and for constant and genuine co-operation between the two levels of government, if the health and welfare of our people is not to be sacrificed in costly and sterile jurisdictional disputes.

The CCF therefore urges the following proposals for the solution of the grave constitutional crisis which faces this country.

1. The division of taxing powers should be settled immediately by the surrender to the Dominion of succession duties as well as personal and corporation income taxes, and by agreement in minor fields of taxation; provided only that the provinces are assured of sufficient income to fulfill their responsibilities and to preserve and improve their social standards.

2. Machinery should be set up at once for Dominion-Provincial conferences at regular intervals, and for continuous consultation between federal and provincial departments, especially in matters such as housing, health and welfare, labour relations, agricultural production and marketing, conservation and other subjects that require, and will continue to require, joint action by both federal and provincial governments.

3. Subject to full constitutional safeguards for existing minority rights, the B.N.A. Act should be amended to give the federal government the necessary powers to establish and maintain national minimum standards in social security and labour relations, to regulate trade and commerce, particularly inter-provincial marketing, and to implement international treaties and conventions.

—National Executive.

40. INTER-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

Whereas full employment, social security and a rising standard of living for the Canadian people are impossible without effective economic planning on a national as well as on a provincial scale;

Whereas rent control, price control and certain other measures essential to such planning at this time are not within federal jurisdiction in time of peace;

Whereas opposition to the necessary adaptation in Canada's federal system will foster renewed economic crisis and unemployment;

Whereas the obstructionist attitude of Premiers Drew and Duplessis at the Dominion-Provincial Conference was intended more for the protection of the reactionary private interests which support their governments than for the benefit of the masses of the people;

Therefore Be It Resolved that this convention condemn Messrs. Drew and Duplessis for their disruptive tactics which threaten the country with economic chaos; and

Be It Further Resolved that this convention condemn the Liberal Federal Government for not facing the real issue before the Canadian people, which is the amendment of the B.N.A. Act in terms, which, while safeguarding fundamental provincial and cultural rights, will make possible a proper ordering of our economic affairs.

—Quebec Provincial Convention.

41. DOMINION-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

Resolved that, whether or not agreement has been reached between the Dominion and the Provinces as to the allocation of taxing powers and redistribution of subsidies, permanent committees for continuing conference should be set up, representative of Dominion and Provincial Governments, for spheres of Government activity in which responsibilities overlap, such as, labour, farming, housing, social services, health, forest and soil conservation, and development of river valleys and waterways, so as to promote effective co-operative action by the governments concerned.

—Ontario Provincial Council.

42. DOMINION-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

Whereas the interest of Canada as a whole urgently requires that agreement be reached between the Dominion and the Provinces in the division of taxing powers;

This Convention Therefore Urges the Governments of the Dominion and of the Provinces to reconvene, to seek and to achieve a way out of the present deadlock.

—Ontario Provincial Council.

43. CIVIL LIBERTIES

Canada has this year adopted legislation defining the status of her citizens. This very proper development, however, will be meaningless unless the civil and religious liberty of all Canadians is fully protected by law.

The recent example of the arrest and detention of men and women without trial, and their public condemnation by a Royal Commission before charges were laid in the courts, disclosed a disregard for traditional freedoms which cannot be too strongly condemned.

The CCF therefore calls for the incorporation in the fundamental law of the constitution of a Bill of Rights protecting minority rights, civil and religious liberties, freedom of speech and freedom of assembly; establishing equal treatment before the law to all citizens, irrespective of race, nationality, or religious or political beliefs, and providing the necessary democratic powers to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms.

Past experience shows, however, that laws alone are not enough, because powerful interests and reactionary government authorities often find ways of ignoring or evading them.

The CCF, therefore, calls upon all its members to fulfill their responsibilities as citizens in defence of civil liberty whenever it is violated. Freedom is in danger unless by constant vigilance it is kept alive as an active force in the community.

—National Executive.

44. CIVIL LIBERTIES

While in no way supporting the treasonable actions of any individuals or organizations which may have made secret information available to unauthorized persons, this convention believes that democratic rights, for the con-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-61-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 205
SATURDAY AUG 10 1946

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated July 10, 1946 showing:

1. Has the government received any recent request from the Saskatchewan Government, or the City Council of Moose Jaw, to use the old No. 32 Airport for housing accommodation.

2. Have any Japanese or Japanese Canadian citizens been recently house in this former airport.

3. If so, how many.

4. For what length of time will they remain in Moose Jaw.

5. How are these persons being employed.

The attached information has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Departments of Labour, National Defence for Air, Reconstruction and Supply, Transport.

Louis S. St. Laurent

NOTE
THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
Room 167, House of Commons.

For Secretary of State of Canada

Reference No. 225

Mover: Mr. Thatcher

Dated: August 9, 1946

7 PAGES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-62-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

YEAR 1946

REFERENCE No.

DATE:

MOVER: Mr. Thatcher

ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

1. Has the government received any recent request from the Saskatchewan Government, or the City Council of Moose Jaw, to use the old No. 32 Airport for housing accommodation?

2. Have any Japanese or Japanese Canadian citizens been recently housed in this former airport?

3. If so, how many?

4. For what length of time will they remain in Moose Jaw?

5. How are these persons being employed?

OTTAWA, July 10, 1946

ANSWER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

1. It is understood that this question will be answered elsewhere.

2. 3. & 4.

A number of buildings at the Airport are being temporarily utilized by the Department of Labour as a hostel for the accommodation of persons of the Japanese race moved from elsewhere in Canada for relocation in Saskatchewan. The number so accommodated varies from time to time depending on the number for whom temporary accommodation is required pending relocation.

5. The services of the Placement Officers of the Department of Labour, Japanese Division, and the National Employment Service are being utilized to find private employment for such persons in Saskatchewan as in other provinces.

Arthur Lamarre

Deputy Minister of Labour

The Under-Secretary of State,
Department of the Secretary of State,
OTTAWA.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-62-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

225

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE FOR AIR
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

1946 JUL 12 AM 9:39

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

OTTAWA, 11th July, 1946.

The Under Secretary of State,
West Block, Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Canada.

Attention Mr. H.W. Doyle

Dear Sir:

Subject: Inquiry of the Ministry by Mr. Thatcher (Moose Jaw), Votes and Proceedings No. 74, Page (ii).

Herewith please find the data required to meet this request insofar as the Department of National Defence for Air is concerned.

Yours very truly,

H.F. Gordon,
Deputy Minister.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-62-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

INQUIRY OF THE MINISTRY BY MR. THATCHER (MOOSE JAW)

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS NO. 74

5th July, 1946

Page (ii)

Questions:-

1. Has the government received any recent request from the Saskatchewan Government, or the City Council of Moose Jaw to use the old No. 32 Airport for housing accommodation?

2. Have any Japanese or Japanese Canadian citizens been recently housed in this former airport?

3. If so, how many?

4. For what length of time will they remain in Moose Jaw?

5. How are these persons being employed?

Answers:- Insofar as the Department of National Defence for Air is concerned:

1. Application was made in May 1946 by the Saskatchewan Provincial Normal School, for the use of buildings at this airport, to house summer school students. This request was later withdrawn.

2.)
3.) To be answered elsewhere.
4.)
5.)

Department of National Defence for Air,
11th July, 1946.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-62-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

copy

INQUIRY OF THE MINISTRY BY MR. THATCHER (MOOSE JAW)

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS NO. 74

5th July, 1946

Page (ii)

Questions:- 1. Has the government received any recent request from the Saskatchewan Government, or the City Council of Moose Jaw to use the old No. 32 Airport for housing accommodation?

2. Have any Japanese or Japanese Canadian citizens been recently housed in this former airport?

3. If so, how many?

4. For what length of time will they remain in Moose Jaw?

5. How are these persons being employed?

Answers:- Insofar as the Department of National Defence for Air is concerned:

1. Application was made in May 1946 by the Saskatchewan Provincial Normal School, for the use of buildings at this airport, to house summer school students. This request was later withdrawn.

2.)
3.)
4.)
5.) To be answered elsewhere.

Department of National Defence for Air,
11th July, 1946.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-62-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PLEASE REFER
TO FILE 9-24-D1

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF
RECONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLY
OTTAWA, CANADA

1946 JUL 11 AM 11:03

UNDER SECRETARY
OF STATE

July 9, 1946.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE C. D. HOWE

QUESTION

Mr. Thatcher, M.P. - Votes and Proceedings #74, page 11.

Subject: Request from the Saskatchewan Government or City of Moose Jaw, to use the old No. 32 Airport for housing accommodation.

QUESTION

1. Has the government received any recent request from the Saskatchewan Government, or the City Council of Moose Jaw, to use the old No. 32 Airport for housing accommodation?

2. Have any Japanese or Japanese Canadian citizens been recently housed in this former airport?

3. If so, how many?

4. For what length of time will they remain in Moose Jaw?

5. How are these persons being employed?

ANSWER

1. No recent specific request to use the old No. 32 Airport for housing accommodation has been received. However, at the request of the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan an agreement was made on February 22, 1946 which gave the Province first priority, after Departments of the Dominion Government, on all buildings declared surplus in the Province, for emergency shelter purposes.

2. to 5. To be answered elsewhere.

H. C. L. Lawson

V. W. Scully,
Deputy Minister.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-62-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
OTTAWA, CANADA

FILE 2154-699

1946 AUG 9 AM 10:46

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

August 1st, 1946.

Order of the House of Commons,
Mr.Thatcher, Votes and Proceedings
No. 77, Page 462, July 10th, 1946.
Your reference 225.

I enclose, herewith, Return to the above Order of the House of Commons, re use of old No. 32 Airport for housing accommodation, in so far as the Department of Transport is concerned.

Deputy Minister

The Under-Secretary of State,
OTTAWA, Ont.

enc.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-62-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

BY THE HONOURABLE C. D. HOWE

Mr. Thatcher: - - - - - - - - - Votes and Proceedings No. 77, of July 10th, 1946, Page 462.

Subject: - - - - - - - - - - - Use of old No. 32 Airport for housing accommodation.

ORDER OF THE HOUSE

1. Has the government received any recent request from the Saskatchewan Government, or the City Council of Moose Jaw, to use the old No. 32 Airport for housing accommodation?

2. Have any Japanese or Japanese Canadian citizens been recently housed in this former airport?

3. If so, how many?

4. For what length of time will they remain in Moose Jaw?

5. How are these persons being employed?

RETURN

In so far as the Department of Transport is concerned:

1. No, but under date July 8th, 1946, the Provincial Government did request that No. 3 hangar be made available as a central point for assembling materials salvaged for housing purposes.

2, 3, 4 and 5. To be answered elsewhere.

Approved by

C. D. Howe

Deputy Minister

Department of Transport,
August 1st, 1946.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-62-8-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

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

CALL NUMBER Records of Parliament, 1775-1915
COTE (RG. 14, D2, vol. 504)
DATE OCT - 5 1976

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-62-8-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C.C. to Mr. A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
O T T A W A.

- Attention: Mr. A. H. Brisset,

Department of Labour
3 SEP 1946
DRAFT LETTER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
SEE ME PLEASE
NOTE & RETURN
FILE FOR ME
A. MacN.

JAPANESE DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
360 Homer Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

29th August 1946

Lt. Col. R. H. Davidson,
Assistant Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
Motor Building,
O T T A W A.

Re: Organization and Procedure

So that we shall be in full agreement in respect to organization and procedure I am, following our various discussions, recording herein the manner in which it is agreed that we shall, for the time being, carry on our operations.

In your capacity as Assistant Commissioner it is obvious that you must have a very considerable degree of discretionary authority, particularly in respect to those operations that have to do with co-ordination of the activities of the Eastern Placement Officers and supervision of hostels and relocation centres from Manitoba east. It is equally obvious that Head Office must be aware at all times of the operating problems of our Eastern centres and the steps to be taken to meet them, and to be aware of the progress being made in respect to getting families out of the centres and into that employment that permits the housing of their families and that affords access to educational and medical facilities. The following procedure, we have agreed, will take care of both requirements.

Inasmuch as your direct responsibility, for the time being, does not extend to Saskatchewan or Alberta operations we shall commence the detailing of our organization and procedure with the province of Manitoba.

MANITOBA

Mr. C. B. Campbell is our Manitoba Placement Officer. As you know, the hostel at Transcona is being closed as of October 1st or 15th. Mr. Campbell's No. 1 job is to get as many families as possible out of that hostel and into that Manitoba employment that provides housing and other required facilities. He has already made a good start on this work and I am hoping that, by the time we are required to vacate the hostel, there will not be a great many families to remove to other hostels. So that you at Ottawa and we at Vancouver will be kept advised of his progress I am asking Mr. Campbell to airmail a weekly Hostel report in duplicate each Monday morning commencing September 9th -- one copy to us at Vancouver and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-63-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

one copy to you in Ottawa -- that will show:-

1. Number of persons in hostel at commencement of week. _____

2. Number of new arrivals in hostel during the week. _____

3. Number of family groups included in new arrivals. _____

4. Number of persons who left hostel permanently during the week and where no member of the family is left in hostel. _____
   Classified as follows:-
   Number of persons including members of families who went to employment and housing. _____
   Number of family groups in above figure. _____
   Number of persons sent to other hostels. _____
   Number of family groups included in above figure. _____

5. Number of individual members of families in employment outside hostel at end of week whose other members still remain in hostel. _____

6. Number of members of families in the hostel where one or more members of the family is in employment outside the hostel. _____

7. Number of persons in hostel at end of the week. _____
   Classified as follows:-
   (a) Number of men 16 years of age and over. _____
   (b) Number of women 16 years of age and over. _____
   (c) Number of children under 16 years of age. _____
   (d) Number of family groups. _____
   (e) Number of single men 16 years of age and over, not attached to family groups. _____
   (f) Number of single women 16 years of age and over, not attached to family groups. _____

Mr. Campbell is also being requested to airmail a weekly Placement Activity report each Monday morning -- one copy to us at Vancouver and one copy to you in Ottawa -- detailing his placement activities during the preceding week -- the steps he has taken to further the movement of families to employment and housing.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-63-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NORTHERN ONTARIO

The organization in Northern Ontario is in charge of Mr. Burns, Northern Ontario Supervisor, with headquarters at Neys. Working closely with him on placements is Major Forbes operating out of Port Arthur or Fort William, probably using in the near future as his base of placement operations the office now occupied by Mr. Halonen. Major Forbes is to have available the part-time services of Captain Mortlock or one of the other P.O.W. inspectors whom he will use on potential employment investigations, inspections and related matters. Captain Mortlock could continue to operate from the P.O.W. office. Mr. Burns could send one of his camp men on periodic visits to Hearst as long as it is in operation but it may be better, through agreement with Mr. Burns and Major Forbes, to make use of Captain Mortlock's services in this connection. Mr. Aydon of our present Neys staff will be responsible for getting those persons out of the hostel who are suitable for the placements that Major Forbes locates.

Mr. Burns is being requested to airmail to us at Vancouver and you in Ottawa each Monday morning the same type of weekly Hostel report for Neys, Angler and Hearst as is outlined above in connection with Mr. Campbell's Manitoba operations. Major Forbes will also be asked to airmail a weekly report each Monday morning on his placement activities during the preceding week so that we may know what companies he has contacted and the nature of his negotiations and what steps generally he has taken to further the movement of families from the hostels at Neys, Angler and Hearst. This report will be made in triplicate, a copy being sent to us at Vancouver, you at Ottawa and a third copy to Mr. Burns.

BALANCE OF ONTARIO

We are in receipt of advice from Mr. Mactavish that he is back on the job with his health restored. I trust this is the case. It is our plan that Mr. Mactavish act as Supervisor for all Ontario except those operations of Northern Ontario under Mr. Burns' direction. With Fingal coming into operation it is my belief that Mr. Mactavish's time will be fully occupied with operations in Ontario and that in the near future we should relieve him of the responsibility for operations in the province of Quebec. It is our thought that Mr. Trueman should continue as Placement Officer in Toronto but that he should also, under Mr. Mactavish, actively advise Mr. Symes on placements that Mr. Symes will be making from the Fingal Hostel. We have a small very competent Japanese Hostel crew now at Transcona and I propose that these three or four Japanese be transferred to Fingal at the proper time should they not be placed in employment in Manitoba prior to the closing date of that hostel. In the meantime, however, nothing should be said at Winnipeg concerning Fingal inasmuch as they would all choose to go to Fingal if they knew it was available to them. Mr. Trueman and Mr. Symes are being asked to prepare the same weekly Hostel reports for Summerville and Fingal

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-63-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

as have previously been described, copies going to you at Ottawa, us at Vancouver and a third copy to Mr. Mactavish. In addition to these Hostel reports Mr. Trueman and Mr. Symes will airmail a weekly report each Monday morning on their placement activities during the preceding week so that we may know what steps generally they have taken to further the movement of families from the hostels. This report will be made in triplicate, a copy being sent to us at Vancouver, you at Ottawa and a third copy to Mr. Mactavish.

QUEBEC

Mr. J. O. Beaudet is our Placement Officer in Quebec and we are agreed that it will be more satisfactory if Mr. Beaudet, together with his very able assistant, Mrs. O'Connell, operate on a direct basis rather than through Toronto.

Mr. Beaudet is being asked to airmail each Monday morning a weekly Hostel Report and a weekly Placement Activity Report, as have been described above -- one copy to us at Vancouver and one copy to you at Ottawa.

- - - - - - - - - -

It is my intention here at Vancouver to forward you at Ottawa a flimsy copy of all letters going out of this office that would in any way be of interest to you with particular reference to your Eastern activities. At the same time you are in agreement with us that you will send us a flimsy copy of all letters and telegrams emanating from your office in connection with Japanese activities.

We are now receiving daily population reports from our B. C. settlements. I am going to revise this particular report and will be communicating with you later in regard thereto.

With the above procedure in effect I am confident that we at Vancouver will have the information that we should have on all our operations and I am equally confident that, having this information, we will be in a position to give you that measure of discretionary authority which it is very necessary that you have in order to do the job that you and I want done.

J. F. MacKINNON.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-63-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Copy to- A.H.Brown, Esq.,
Assistant to Deputy Minister,
Dept. of Labour,
Ottawa

Department of Labour
SEP 1946
To:
DRAFT LETTER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
SEE ME PLEASE

360 Homer St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

September 21, 1946.

Mr. G. Bruce Burpee,
General Passenger Agent,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Burpee:

Several months ago we wrote you about inconvenience experienced at Neys, Ontario, in detraining passengers and their baggage from east bound trains. The explanation you received from the Eastern Lines operating officers was that, on account of the heavy grade and heavy train, your No.4, the only one of your through trains showing a "flag" at Neys, could not stop at the station to discharge passengers, but had to pull up to some point east of there where the grade was easier. This operating difficulty was fully appreciated, and the information was passed on to our supervisor at Neys and other officers concerned, to govern themselves accordingly. Notwithstanding this, however, information has reached us that we are not being given service at this point, commensurate with the traffic, both freight and passenger. From a report received, some parts of which will be quoted below, it would seem to the writer that your local operating officers at Schreiber have not given this matter the personal attention deserved to improve the conditions. For instance, it would seem obvious that, in view of the fact that No.4 can not stop at this station, a practicable stopping point east of there should have been established, and marked so that our passengers entraining would know where to stand, and your engineers would know where to stop in every case. The report indicates that this has not been done. It is said that at the point where No.4 does stop, the railway is in a narrow cut, and that trains approach at a very high rate of speed without any definite stopping place. This means that the train frequently does not stop at the place where the people and baggage are placed to entrain. It would seem possible to establish a "flag" stop for No.4 east of Neys, with a "flag" stop signal to be displayed by the person wishing to entrain, and taken down by your trainman on arrival.

----2

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-64-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The complaint goes on to state that on several occasions No.4 has not stopped for our officers to entrain, although given assurance by the agent at Neys, and also by the dispatcher at Schreiber, that one of the sections of No.4 would stop. A particular instance was on September 2nd, when one of our officers, with reservations on No.4, made arrangements with your agent for this train to stop, walked half a mile east of the station and the train did not stop. This caused a 24 hour delay and change in sleeping car reservations.

On September 13th the train dispatcher at Schreiber assured two of our officers, as did your agent at Neys, that second No.4 would stop. They walked half a mile up the track, only to have the train pass them by.

Your attention to this matter will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

C. W. Fisher,
Transportation.

CWF:dh
cc: J.S.Burns - Neys, Ont.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-64-2-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

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

CALL NUMBER Dept of Labour Records
COTE (R.G. 27, Volume 644)
DATE SEP 15 1977

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-64-2-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MONTREAL TORONTO VANCOUVER

ALL KIND OF
DINNER SETS
CHINAWARE
KITCHENWARE

Y. MANZO, Limited
331 NOTRE DAME ST. E.
Fluorescent Lighting
ELECTRIC BULBS OF ALL KINDS

Cable Address "MANZO"
Phone LAncaster 4600
Provincial Sales Tax No. MO. 75-40
W.T.P.T.B. 126136

Department of Labour
SEP 28 1946
To: .....
DRAFT LETTER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
SEE ME PLEASE
NOTE & RETURN
GET FILE FOR ME

MONTREAL, Sept. 27th, 1946.

Mr A.J. MacNamara,
Confederation Building,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr MacNamara: Re: Canadian Japanese in Farnham camp, P.Q.

I wish to submit my personal observation on visiting the camp lately and am very glad to report that the living conditions, food and health seems very satisfactory under the circumstances.

However, there is one thing they wish to complain of. Campers pay 60¢ for adults and 30¢ for children per day after one month's expiration, but they cannot get family welfare benefit for their children as well as unemployment insurance while they are paying for their room and board.

I think if they pay for their room and board, they should be entitled to have the benefit of family welfare for their children and unemployment insurance, because they are willing to work, but there are no jobs. It is very hard for them to pay for underwear and clothing for the children especially in winter without any income while they are there. I understand this clothing was provided free of charge at former camps where they came from. They are very anxious to find a place in order to move from the camp. Believe me, they are good, honest and industrious Canadians willing to work hard.

Yours truly,

M. Yoshida

(M.YOSHIDA)

COPY SENT TO COL DAVIDSON SEPTEMBER 28, 1946.

copy

E 1/10/46

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-65
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PA.

Your file 225-25-R-55 OTTAWA, August 9, 1946.

Mr. E.E. Thompson,
Executive Secretary,
Crown Assets Allocation Committee,
375 Wellington St.,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Re: Farnham Hostels

Dear Mr. Thompson:

A couple of months ago this Department took over for use as a Japanese hostel buildings numbered, 8, 37, 15, 47, 14, 21, 22, 19 and 20.

As the Japanese are being moved East on a fairly permanent basis, most of them have brought large quantities of household equipment and personal belongings, with the result that the buildings which we have already taken over are over-crowded.

There is another building at the Farnham Camp known as number 17, and so listed on site plan number 30-56-60A, which was formerly used for quartermaster stores. This would be an ideal place for storing the baggage of the Japanese until such time as they move out of the hostel. It is understood that this building is at present unused.

It would be appreciated if you would have this building number 17 transferred to the Department of Labour for the above purpose as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

HTP:FD A. MacNamara.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-66
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG-27 Vol 647
File 23-2-3-17

September 28

Sept 28

FL

to Mr. MacNamara.

Re: Japanese Evacuation

1. I am advised that we have about 400 relocatable persons in Slocan but that there are difficulties in getting these people to move.

If we leave Slocan open until Spring when our powers of control have disappeared, all remaining here will go to New Denver will settle in B.C. upon the closing of the camps. On the other hand, if we close Slocan this fall, it will stimulate the movement of a fair number from British Columbia. My own opinion is that we should plan to close Slocan by the 1st of December but that with respect to those who are still in the settlements at the end of October, we should permit them to move into housing and employment in British Columbia instead of forcing our present policy of refusing to permit them to move anywhere except outside of British Columbia. I think that once we advise the Japanese both in New Denver and Slocan that they will be permitted to relocate in British Columbia, there will be a considerable number leave the settlements. It seems to me that we are reaching a point where we do not need to worry very much about the number that are left in British Columbia.

3.

2. Our Hoye Camp is causing us some concern. The church organizations and some of the pro-Japanese committees are trying to make representations that this Camp is unfit for human occupation for the children. Our people have gone ahead with the establishment of health and public school services at this settlement and things are being made as comfortable as possible.

NB

On the other hand, the location is opposed by the local residents. The huts are not too well insulated and while liveable, will probably not be too comfortable. The Supervisor, claims that he has relocated or has arranged the relocation of practically all the people in the Camp who are suitable for relocation in woods operations in Northern Ontario and that the balance of some 400 to 450 persons will, in any event, probably have to be relocated in Southern Ontario or Quebec.

The advantages of keeping the Camp open are these: (a) the Camp will make very little effort to get out either by finding [illegible] placements through friends in Southern Ontario or taking advan[illegible]

NB

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-67-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

of opportunities in Northern Ontario.

The disadvantages are some uncertainty as to what difficulties may be encountered in winter operation and the knowledge that if anything goes wrong which involves hardship for those people we will run into plenty of criticism.

We have placed between 300 and 400 people from this settlement in private housing accommodation and employment in Northern Ontario and whether we carry on the hostel or close it out, it has served its purpose.

We have a camp at Kingal practically ready for use as a Japanese hostel as and when we want to use it for this purpose and I am inclined to plan on the movement of the whole host from Keys to Kingal somewhere around the latter part of November when the prisoners of war have been withdrawn from the Kingal area.

NB

I may be unduly concerned about the possibilities of the Keys situation but I was not reassured by my conversation with the Local Supervisor from Keys, Burns, who was in the city earlier in the week.

Have you any comments?

A. H. Brown.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-67-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

10-25 (4)

MINISTER OF LABOUR
CANADA

MINISTERS OF
RECEIVED
OCT 25 1946
DEPT. OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Ottawa, October 22, 1946.

Honourable Ian Mackenzie,
Minister of Veterans Affairs,
O t t a w a.

My dear Colleague:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of October 17 concerning Japanese Canadian veterans of World War II.

The protest of Mr. T. Matsuaka is noted, and I would advise that Japanese Registration by the R.C.M.Police is required by P.C. 9760 of December 16, 1941, which has not yet been repealed. The Registration provides him with a card carrying his photograph and finger print which he is required to carry with him.

His other complaints are incorrect, however, since he is neither "watched like a convict" nor unable to travel without a travel permit. By the revised Administrative Order No. 4 (New Series) of June 26, 1946, Section 3, Japanese veterans of the Canadian Armed Forces in either World War are exempt from obtaining a travel permit anywhere in Canada outside the Pacific coastal protected area. I enclose a copy of this Order for your information.

War veterans of Japanese racial origin like other Japanese in Canada are required under P.C. 946 to obtain a property license from the Minister of Labour before purchasing real property anywhere in Canada. Such licenses are, however, being freely granted without delay to Japanese war veterans anywhere in Canada except in the Pacific coastal protected area.

The representations of Mr. M. J. Coldwell on behalf of Sergeant S. M. Omura, who wishes to acquire property under the Veterans Land Act in the Fraser Valley, and your views thereon, have been carefully noted.

Yours sincerely,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-68-1-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

IAM Papers MG27 III B5 Vol 25
file 70-25(4)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-68-1-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C O P Y

Ottawa, October 17, 1946.

My dear Colleague:-

I enclose herewith copy of a letter from a Japanese Canadian veteran of World War 11. I should appreciate being advised of the regulations which are applicable to this man with regard to registration and reporting to the Mounted Police or other Government agencies.

I have also had representations from Mr. M.J. Coldwell on behalf of Sgt. S.M. Omura, a Japanese Canadian who joined the Canadian Army and served in the Far East in the Intelligence Branch. His desire is to acquire property under the Veterans' Land Act which formerly belonged to members of his family in the lower Fraser Valley. I am, of course, definitely opposed to the return of Japanese to the British Columbian coastal region and no Canadian veteran of the Japanese race will be permitted to settle under the Veterans' Land Act in that area. There is ample discretion under the Veterans' Land Act to achieve this purpose because the object of our legislation is rehabilitation. With public opinion as it is in British Columbia it is obvious that no Japanese could successfully re-establish himself in that area. He would be subject to great risk of boycott or worse from the community.

In order that I may deal with applications of this sort brought to my personal attention I should like to know what other limitations are in effect with respect to Japanese who served in our forces during the war.

Yours sincerely,

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
O t t a w a.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-68-2-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

IAM Papers MG27 III B5 Vol 25
file 20-25(4)

2018.16.1.44.68.2
Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-68-2-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

To Veterans Minister
Dept of National Defence
Ottawa, Canada.

T. Matsuaka
P.O. Box 216
Coaldale, Alta.

Sept. 9th /46

Dear Sir.

I Tamatsu Matsuaka am a veteran of World War 2nd. I enlisted July 12th 1941 discharged March 16th 1946.

I've spent at least four years overseas, went through France to Germany.

Also slightly wounded.

I am a loyal Canada. I love my country, Canada. I am proud of what I have done for Canada and her people.

After my discharge I was happy until to my surprise one day an R.C.M.P. official investigated me.

I explained to him that I did not have to register (Japanese registration)

I said even if I had to I couldn't have done that because I just been discharged. I never knew such things we Japanese Cdn had to do.

This Mounted was a stubborn one. He said I had no excuse whatsoever.

He came after me until I was forced to register.

I know all this is in the law. Now I am treated like a criminal like thousands of others. My fingerprints, photograph and number on a card I always carry. I can't go no where's unless I am granted a travelling permit. I'm watched like a convict.

Sometimes in fact I steadily regret that I wasted almost five years of my life for a few crooks out of 12 million decent Cdn people.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-68-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Dear Sir.

What would you do if you were in my position with thousands of others.

Please.

Would you put this matter in to full consideration. Give me & thousands of Cdns their freedom.

I trust you will do the best of your ability to help us to gain our freedom. At the present moment we all fear what might happen next.

I trust you will ~~xiii~~ answer my letter promptly with at least some good news for us.

Yours truly

Tam●tsu Matsuaka

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-68-4-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

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

CALL NUMBER MG 27, III B5, Volume 79, File 556-41
COTE

DATE July 25, 1983

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

2018.16.1.44.68.4

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-68-4-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

To

Veterans Minister
Dept of National Defence
Ottawa Canada.

MINISTERS OFFICE
RECEIVED
SEP 14 1946
DEPT. OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

T. Matsuoka
P.O. Box 216
Cochrane, Alta

Sept. 9th/46

Dear Sir.

I. Tomatsu Matsuoka am a Veteran of world-war 2nd. I enlisted July 12th 1941. discharged march 16th 1946.

I've spent at least four years over seas. went through France to Germany, Also. Slightly wounded.

I am a loyal Canadian.

I [illegible]

[illegible]

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-68-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

After my discharge. I was happy. Until. to my surprise. one day. An R.C.M.P. officer investigated me.

I explained to him that I did not have to register. (Japanese registration)

I said. even if I had to. I couldn't have done that. because. I just been discharged. I never known such things we Japanese don't have to do.

This incident was a stubborn one. He said. I had no choice but to [illegible]

[illegible]

I know all this is in the law.

Now. I am treated like

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-68-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

A memorial like thousands of others.

My fingerprints, photograph & number, on a card I always carry. I can't go to work unless I am issued a badge.

I'm watched like a convict.

Sometimes, in fact, I actually regret that I wasted almost five years of my life for a few books out of the million I've read.

Dear Sir,

What would you do if you were in my position?

I trust you will
do so. Just as soon as
possible & gain our
freedom. At the present
moment, we don't know what
might happen next.

I trust you will answer
my letter promptly. Such
at last time good news
for us.

Yours truly

Tomotsu Matsuoka

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-68-8-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

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

CALL NUMBER MG 27, III B5, Volume 79, File 556-41
COTE

DATE July 25, 1983

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

2018.16.1.44.68.8

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-68-8-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

D 283

CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE CANADIANS

Report of the Sub-committee on Restrictions and Property Losses

October 26, 1946

The Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians at its meeting of September 10, 1946, appointed Mrs. Edith Fowke, Kinzie Tanaka and Kunio Hidaka as a sub-committee to investigate and report on present legal restrictions and the sale of property belonging to persons of Japanese ancestry after their evacuation in 1942.

The sub-committee met on September 16, 30, and October 8.

RESTRICTIONS

Legal restrictions imposed upon persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada by order-in-council and subordinate administrative orders are few in number but exceptionally far-reaching in scope and effect.

POWERS UNDER P.C. 946 OF FEBRUARY 5, 1943

Under this order-in-council the Minister of Labour or on his behalf the Deputy Minister and the Commissioner of Japanese Placement may:

> "make orders, rules or regulations respecting the conduct, activities or discipline of persons of the Japanese race ... , and may by order prohibit such persons ... , from engaging in any 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 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."

ORDER GOVERNING TRAVEL

Order No. 1 of July 30, 1943, issued by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement under authority of the above powers states that:

> "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 may be interpreted as taking place when a 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.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-69-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

"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 permit."

ORDER PROHIBITING FISHING

Order No. 2 prohibits fishing by Japanese in the province of British Columbia or Pacific coastal waters without a permit from the Commissioner.

APPLICATION OF P.C. 946

1. PURCHASE OF PROPERTY

As a result of the powers granted the Minister of Labour under P.C. 946, persons of Japanese ancestry are required to secure a license from the Department of Labour prior to the purchase of property. While it may be conceded that licenses are not refused, nevertheless the department exercises unrestricted control over the issuances and no provision is made to appeal adverse decisions.

2. RESTRICTION ON MOVEMENT

Certain classes of persons were prevented from leaving British Columbia by an order issued June 1, 1946. The order was as follows:

RE: PLACEMENT AND SUSTENANCE ALLOWANCES FOR MOVEMENT TO POINTS EAST OF THE ROCKIES

Until further advised, placement allowances are to be paid to all Japanese relocating east of the Rockies except Single Japanese Nationals who signed for repatriation and Japanese National couples having no Canadian born children, and where both signed for repatriation, and where wife was born in Japan. These people will not be permitted to go east.

However, with the closing of the Interior settlements later in the year and the opening of hostels in eastern Canada, this order was no longer enforced.

3. COMPULSORY MOVEMENT TO HOSTELS

On June 28, 1946, some twenty sawmill workers near Tashme who wished to remain at their occupations protested against attempts to force them eastward, received the following order:

Pursuant to the powers and authorities conferred by Order in Council P.C. 946, and amendments thereto, I, the undersigned, T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, do order and require you, the above-named ..... and dependent children of Tashme, to proceed by passenger train of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from its station at Hope, British Columbia, at the time of departure of that Company's passenger train scheduled to leave Hope, aforesaid, at the hour of 4:00 p.m., standard time, on Friday, 5th July, 1946, to the town of NEYS, direct, in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, and to report to Mr. J. S. Burns, Supervisor, Department of Labour, Japanese

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-69-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Division, in the said town of Neys, immediately on arrival.

You will be provided with proper travel permit, railway passenger ticket and expense monies.

(signed) T. B. Pickersgill
Commissioner of Japanese Placement.

4. COMPULSORY RELOCATION FROM INTERIOR CAMPS

Despite claims of the eastward movement being voluntary, the following NOTICE was posted at Lemon Creek on June 25, 1946:

TO ALL RESIDENTS OF LEMON CREEK

All persons of Japanese origin, 16 years of age and over, are required to report immediately to the Administration Office.

Relocatable persons will be given an opportunity to express their desire as to where they wish to be transferred - Moose Jaw or Neys.

It is assumed that persons failing to report are content to be assigned to the particular re-location centre selected by this office.

(signed) B. C. Whitty
Supervisor.

5. TRAVEL FROM EASTERN TO WESTERN CANADA

The incident related below shows the type of discretion exercised by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement when issuing travel permits.

An application for permission to travel to British Columbia for organizational work was refused by the Commissioner who stated that:

"Our policy is not to grant travelling permits from Eastern to Western Canada except on compassionate grounds or on grounds of extreme business urgency .... "

When a request for re-consideration was entered because of the extreme urgency of the matter, the Commissioner replied as follows:

"We are of the opinion that the best interests are being served of those people of Japanese origin still residing in our B.C. settlement if arrangements are completed for their relocation at the earliest possible date. We believe that a visit to the settlements for the purpose which you have in mind, would only result in delayed relocation. We believe that such delay is not in the interests of people relocating.

"Our regional offices in the Eastern provinces have complete information on the descriptions of places and areas to which people may be planning to move, and can easily provide such information on request."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-69-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6. APPLICATION TO SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

The New Canadian of August 10, 1946, reported that, although George Fukuyama had won the University of British Columbia Scholarship for the Kootenay District in the Junior Matriculation examinations, he was unable to use it because of the legal restrictions on residing in the coastal area.

In reply to an inquiry, President N. A. M. MacKenzie of the University of British Columbia stated there were two such cases this year and one last year.

7. NISEI VETERANS DENIED FISHING LICENSES

Tom Reid, M.P. for New Westminster, asked in the House of Commons for the number of applications from persons of Japanese ancestry for fishing licenses. It was revealed that two applications had been received.

Our information is that two Nisei Veterans applied and as yet have not been issued fishing licenses.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES DENIED

Although no provision is made in the Family Allowances Act to deny these payments to children of Japanese ancestry, these persons while residing in settlements and hostels have their applications rejected on grounds that health services and other amenities are provided.

This condition also applies to families in the settlements which are totally self-supporting. Any hospitalization provided is deducted from their accounts with the Custodian. As an example: a mother living in an independently rented house in New Denver had the application for her child's allowance refused on grounds that free health services were provided. However, when the child had his tonsils removed, the cost was deducted from the account with the Custodian.

At the hostel at Farnham, Quebec, a notice is posted to state that family allowances will be paid only after the family leaves the hostel. However, contrary to this statement, and also contrary to the philosophy and purpose of allowances, they have been considered in one instance at least, a part of wage payments. As an example: a man was offered $10.00 per month wages for thirty days work because arrangements would be made for him to receive $41.00 in family allowances.

STATUS OF VETERANS

Veterans are experiencing the same legal disabilities as non-veterans. The Minister of Labour was petitioned by the veterans of Slocan City on June 24, 1946, for all privileges of Canadian citizenship, the return of their property, and all privileges, grants and pensions applicable to veterans, but received little consolation in the Minister's reply

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-69-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

which informed them that:

> "This department has at all times since location attempted to give the Japanese Canadian veterans special consideration and preference insofar as possible. As an example, the Department has recently removed all travel and residence restrictions on veterans of World War I and II and their dependents, except in cases of travel to and residence in the coastal protected area of British Columbia."

LOSS AND SALE OF PROPERTY

A number of sample case histories, collected by the Slocan Valley Nisei Organization, are appended to this report to indicate in some way the nature and extent of property losses.

Property was sold without consulting the owners and in almost all instances the owners claim that sales were made at prices far less than market value. It should also be noted that the total amount of relief payments was deducted from the price received for the property had the person been on relief.

The effect of this practice of deducting relief payments from assets with the Custodian was to force persons who were without employment to support themselves from their personal reserve. In keeping with this policy, persons while in British Columbia did not have free access to their own funds with the Custodian.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE REPORT

Following its investigation into legal restrictions and losses of property this sub-committee reports the following conclusions:

1. that equal citizenship rights should be extended to Canadians of Japanese ancestry. This means that the restrictions on travel, residence and occupations should be removed. Furthermore no obstacles should be put in the way of Japanese nationals becoming Canadian citizens;

2. that Japanese Canadians should be granted adequate assistance and loans where necessary to re-establish themselves; and until all such persons are re-established, accepted standards of housing, nutrition, education and wages should be enforced in hostels and settlements;

3. that a claims commission should be established to restore property where possible, to order restitution for losses where property cannot be restored, and to grant compensation for net loss in income as a result of evacuation.

The sub-committee recommends that the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians accept the conclusions outlined above as a basis for its program of action.

Respectfully submitted,

KUNIO HIDAKA
EDITH FOWKE
KINZIE TANAKA

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-69-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Case Histories Re: Property Losses

Re: Mr. O. Kamachi, Veteran
Regiment #228450
52nd Battalion

Occupation: Fishing and Farming
Lulu Island, New Westminster, B.C.
Fishing Boat: 28 ft. 7 ft. wide
Palmer Engine - 6 H.P.

I am a returned veteran, and did not suspect that the Custodian would touch my Personal Property. So I left my fishing boat at the foot of 19th Road, Lulu Island, New Westminster, B.C. in charge of my brother. Later he informed me that he was instructed by the Officer in Charge of Japanese Fishing, that regardless of whether it was a veteran's or not as long as the owner was of Japanese origin, they have the liberty of claiming my boat. Which they did forcibly without adequate or satisfactorily reply to my brother questionings.

When I was housed in the Hastings Park Manning Pool, I was informed by the Custodian official that a law was drafted by the Government that all Japanese Vessels were to be sold by the Custodian. At the same time I was informed that the price set on my boat was $86.00. Because of the ridiculously low price I made a strong protest, and did not accept the price named.

My farm at Langley Prairie, B.C., a berry farm consists of strawberries, 15 acres of land, with house, barn and packing house. This was valued at $3,000.00, but was sold by the Custodian for a price of $980.00.

My fishing net and net twine valued at $700.00 were sold at $292.00. My twine alone was worth $292.00. Because of the shameful low prices I refuse to accept the money and it still in the hands of the Custodian.

#12 Sixth Avenue
Bay Farm, Slocan, B.C.
March 7, 1946

My former residence at the time of evacuation was at the corner of Sixth and Columbia in Vancouver, B.C.

The house was worth approximately $2,000.00, which the Custodian sold for $1,250.00. My household chattels, worth $1,100.00, was sold for $227.00. These sales were made without any notification or consent. I have received none of the proceed of these sales.

Signed Y. Kosaka

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-69-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

My former resident before the war was at Hyde Creek, B.C. At the time of evacuation from my home at Hyde Creek, I was given only a two hour notice. Therefore I could do nothing with my household and immovable property.

During evacuation I was only allowed 1 suit case and one clothes bag to take with me. Therefore the rest of my belongings were left as it was.

Some time after evacuation, I was informed by the Custodian of Enemy Property that my properties were sold. The prices for these have been exceedingly low. The list of property sold by the Custodian included very little so I knew that a greater part of my property had been lost.

3 Elm Avenue
Lemon Creek
Slocan, B.C.
March 4, 1946

Signed Seizaburo MIYAKE
Reg. #09853

At the time of evacuation, I resided in Cumberland, B.C. There I received notice to proceed to Hastings Park within a week. I complied with only a suitcase and one clothesbag, which was all that I was allowed.

The sleeping quarters and food were very appalling.

After removal to Slocan, I was informed that my house valued at $500.00 was sold for the meagre sum of $15.00, and this without my consent.

Family's car valued at $600.00 was also sold for a measly sum of $365.00.

A-12, Bay Farm
Slocan, B.C.
March 7, 1946

Signed M. Uchida

At the time of our evacuation, Mr. Powell, a Haney Real Estate Manager, offered to sell my property and new house at the sum of $2,500.00, but I did not accept it.

At a later date, I was notified by the Custodian that they had sold both my lots and house for only $1106.00 without my consent.

2445 Lougheed Highway, Hammond, B.C.
Lot 3 of Lot D of lot 222, Municipality of Maple Ridge

Slocan, B.C.

Gytoku, Unta
Formerly of Hammond, B.C.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-69-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

My home valued at $2,000.00 was sold by the Custodian for $1,000.00. Chattels valued at $300.00 were auctioned off at $60.50. These sales were made without my consent.

To my credit there should have been held a total of $1,060.50. From this amount I asked for $200.00 to be forwarded to me for use which the Custodian refused to comply.

#19 Fourth Avenue
Bay Farm, Slocan, B.C.
March 5, 1946

Yasukichi KOBORI

Prior to being evacuated from the Coast, I had two boats valued at $126.00. The cannery manager there sold them at the above amount and forwarded same to the Custodian. I wrote to the Custodian to forward the proceeds to me, but to date, have not received the sum.

The boat-building machinery was left in the care of the Custodian. I inquired numerous times what they had done with my machinery, but they have not even answered my letters.

Also there was a box of tools valued at $200.00. Since I was not able to bring that to Slocan, I deposited the box and its contents at the Vancouver Buddhist Temple. At a later date, through the B.C. Security Commission here, I asked for my tools to be forwarded as they were required, but as yet they have not complied with my request, nor given me any satisfactory answer.

A-2 Bay Farm,
Slocan, B.C.
March 7th, 1946

Signed S. Kobayakawa

On March 29, 1942, my husband was served orders to leave for road camp. Since our business establishment (rooming house) and household goods (which were taken over by the Custodian) were not disposed of, he did not go. For this reason, at a later date, he was sent to internment camp.

After I was evacuated to Slocan, I lived on maintenance. Upon the sale of my home by the Custodian, without my consent, the total amount of thirteen months' maintenance which I received prior to the time of the sale, was deducted from the proceeds. Since then, as I have no source of income, I have had to depend solely upon maintenance which is deducted from the proceeds of the sale of my property.

#5 First Avenue
Bay Farm, Slocan, B.C.
March 7, 1946

Signed M. Kitamura

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-69-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

My family was given only a twenty-four hours' notice to evacuate from New Westminster on March 28, 1942. Not only was this notice too sudden, but also my family was split in three; viz., I (father) was sent to Jasper Road Camp, my eldest son (Canadian-born) was sent to Ontario road camp, and my wife and children to Hastings Park Manning Pool.

On May 12 of the same year my family was evacuated to Kaslo. There they were placed in a room 12' by 12' with another family - total number of occupant in that single room being twelve.

Moreover, for four months they were denied maintenance, even though they had no other source of income. Meanwhile, all the savings had been used up.

My personal effects and shop equipment valued at $960.00 were sold for $320.00, with a loss of $640.00.

I had contemplated relocating to Eastern Canada, but lack of accommodation and suitable placement made it impossible to do so.

My eldest son, Canadian-born, whose house, valued at $2800.00 at 1020 Queen's Avenue, New Westminster, B.C., was sold by the Custodian without his consent for only $1500.00.

18 Third Avenue,
Bay Farm, Slocan, B.C.
March 5, 1946

Bunshiro IWASA

Our property of 160 acres, house, farm buildings worth up to $20,000.00 sold without our knowledge and consent for 1/10 the value. All the farm equipments were included in the sales. Before we left we sold our cattle, horses and chicken (poultry) at a great loss, as we could not leave them as there was no one to look after them. It took us 24 years of hard labour to clear the land and make it productive.

We are not given free access to that money but it is doled out to us in small quantities which is barely enough to live on.

Slocan, B.C.

Tateishi

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-69-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NAKASHIMA, Katsuji of Popoff

I am a veteran of the First World War. Therefore, I sincerely believed that I should be entitled to all the rights and privileges as a Canadian citizen. When the war with Japan broke out, my belief in Canada was completely shattered.

I was fisherman, owning a fishing boat and equipments. Fishing was my only means of livelihood. My boat, however, was taken away from me soon after the outbreak of the war and was sold without my consent at 1/3 the current value. The fishing equipments had to be sold at a remarkably low price since without the boat, the equipments were of no value to me whatsoever.

Believing that I would be able to return to my home in the near future, I left all my household goods and belongings in my home. In Slocan, I received from the Custodian a list of articles which, I do firmly believe, was far from being complete. Knowing that this list was not complete, I however signed this paper reluctantly and sent the same to the Custodian. As yet, I have not received from the Custodian what has become of the above articles.

Nobody could deny in the least the profound disappointment and grief arising from such inhuman treatment and injustice. The most important point is that I am a veteran of the First World War who should enjoy all the freedom, liberty and equality arising therefrom; but, can anyone believe that I was and am treated as such.

- -

A-4 -- SAKATA

Earning $100.00 to $150.00 a month before the war but since the evacuation, we were shipped out where you could hardly make your living with $13.00 a month, which is my supplement on account I'm a cripple after the accident I had in work for Commission.

- -

A-2 -- INOUYE, Veteran (Nanaimo)

Had to evacuate to Vancouver within 12 hours but since we had to pack, we were lucky to get two days. Even at that they had a soldier looking after every move you make.

Only thing we could pack in short notice was couple of suitcase and a clothesbag, leaving all the personal properties behind such as, "fishing net, boats, food supplies and even Net House." Leaving it in the hand of one of my friends, even sewing machine, since his wife wanted to make use of it. After reaching Slocan, we asked them to send the sewing machine but all we got for an answer was, to send $10.00 for all the freight charge, so far its been four years, but there's no sign of my machine including the $10.00 we sent over. (Coming back to evacuation).

We reached Vancouver on 21st, 1942. As soon as we docked, we were

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-69-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

fooled by couple of fellows saying that there's no room to board in city so we have to move into Hastings Park Manning Pool. We were told after week that we would be able to go out of Park to city, but even since up to Slocan City, we were confined in there like bunch of cattles.

- -

A-1 -- KAMACHI (Veteran)

We're Veterans but without consideration treated same as other Issei; of course I'm a Japanese but there's a limit to everything.

My means of livelihood, fishing boat, was taken by Custodian without my consent, sold it at mere price, not even sending the money for which they sold it.

Since we came here we get no supplement and not only that, we're ten in the family with only one house, cramped up like a sardine. Our eldest daughter was 15 years old weighing 117 lbs. before evacuation but since we got shipped out way in the interior, not only she lost happiness, she was confined to New Denver Sanatorium on account of lack of proper means of living which they gave us.

I'm a Veteran, wounded, which make me awkward to do any hard labour. How can I support my big family with just the allowance I get from Veteran's Pay.

I had a friend back home who is a German National. Even though he's a German he don't have to evacuate like us. He told us before we left that "What is the difference between German National and Japanese National".

- -

A-10 -- KINOSHITA

Right up to this minute I reside in Canada for a little over thirty years, while making my living I kept my Canadian Citizenship but since the outbreak of this war they don't consider you as a Canadian but as Enemy Alien.

When Deportation came there was no choice but to sign as Repat, for even a Naturalized have to take the same step as National.

Another thing, even though we get shipped back to our home land, our relatives were killed by atom bombs, so actually there's no place to go to.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-69-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Department of Labour
4 1946
To:
DRAFT LETTER
YOUR HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
SEE ME PLEASE
NOTE & RETURN
GET FILE FOR ME

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL

1st November 1946

Mr. J. O. Beaudet,
Placement Officer,
MONTREAL, Que.

Your letter of October 25th with its accompanying analysis of the situation at Farnham hostel was of decided interest. Perhaps I might comment on a few points.

I note that you now have the self-supporting house in operation and that you have seventeen persons domiciled therein. Apparently this number is composed of complete families. Would it be possible for you to transfer into this self-supporting house also the families of men who are out in what appears to be fairly steady employment -- for example the families listed on page 2 of your report, twenty-two persons in all? On page 6 you have listed a group of persons (five families) who are paying rent and are employed in Farnham (with one exception outside our Administration). If the workers in these four families are the family heads, could not all of them be in the self-supporting house?

I hope this self-supporting house isn't too comfortable, particularly as regards space. I don't want to see these people overcrowded but, frankly, the more crowded they are, the more quickly they will consider it to their advantage to make a real search for accommodation elsewhere.

Except for a limited time, possibly one or two months, we should not pay for education for the children of these families in Farnham that we regard as self-supporting.

On Page 5 of your analysis you have a number of families listed as being difficult to place because of the large number of children involved, as many as seven in one instance. We certainly agree that these families do present a difficult problem in placement because of the housing situation but it is true that numerous large families have been placed in other areas during the past few years. Until Farnham opened all large families were sent to provinces other than Quebec so that your area really has a comparatively small quota of these large families. Is it not a fact that the heads of these large families listed on page 5 are in many instances on your payroll? Although it may appear to be good administration to employ such persons during the period they are unrelocatable, experience in our projects has shown that

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-70-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the continuation of such employment has a tendency to deter resettlement elsewhere. It is for this reason that we advocate in all our hostels that Japanese help be engaged only where Occidental help is not available. You might give consideration to the possibility of replacing some of your present Japanese employees with Occidentals and then making a special drive on the placement of those persons taken off your payroll.

Unquestionably the main factor in placement these days is living accommodation. If it weren't for this question of living accommodation, I suppose you could have practically all the people out of your hostel very quickly. I believe you mentioned to Mrs. Booth on her visit with you that some of the Quebec farmers might be disposed to supply housing if pecuniary assistance could be given through our Administration. Possibly a concrete recommendation in this connection with a specific employer and a specific family from the hostel, might be given favourable consideration. It may be well worth your while to ptrsue this angle further and make a specific recommendation as suggested above either to Colonel Davidson or myself.

It is too bad that we are not now in a position to use what is certainly the most effective way of accelerating placements. I refer to the announcement of a specific date for the closing of a hostel. Last August we were faced with the possibility that perhaps 200 persons would remain in the Transcona hostel in Winnipeg during the winter months. Certain circumstances forced us to have the hostel closed by October 1st. The result of the announcement of the closing date was amazing. Everybody concerned immediately became more co-operative and employment and accommodation were found in the City of Winnipeg that a few days before had apparently been non-existent. By October 1st the hostel was practically empty. It was necessary to transfer only six families to other hostels.

Have you any families in Farnham where the head of the family would be suitable for Northern Ontario bush operations? I have an idea that if you would suggest to the head of that family that you are considering his transfer to bush operations in Northern Ontario he might put on a burst of speed in getting his family out of Farnham and into housing in Montreal or vicinity. The fact of the matter is that these Japanese have definitely proven that they are better finders of living accommodation than are all the rest of us put together -- provided that the urge is there to find the accommodation.

Thanks again for this analysis.

J. F. MacKINNON.

C.C. to Mr. A. H. Brown - Ottawa

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-70-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Dept of Labour Papers RG27 Vol 658

JAPANESE REQUESTING REPATRIATION

December 7th, 19[illegible]

	ADULTS JN	NC	CB	TOTAL	CHILDREN JN	NC	CB	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
Number of Declarations for Repatriation Signed	2982	1460	2554	6996	12	2	3803	3817	10813
Of Signers, those repatriated to Japan up to Dec. 7,1946	1169	534	560	2263	8	1	1198	1207	[illegible]
Of Signers, those self-supporting in British Columbia	607	358	544	1509	2	1	892	895	[illegible]
Of Signers, those in Interior Housing in British Columbia	156	91	94	341			184	184	[illegible]
Of Signers, those who signed and are still in eastern provinces	213	90	409	712	1		283	284	[illegible]
Of Signers, those who have died since signing	27	23	7	57			15	15	72
Of Signers, those relocated east of Rockies since signing - Alberta	124	67	155	346			246	246	[illegible]
Sask.	38	14	23	75			83	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manitoba	62	22	39	123			96	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario	516	207	628	1351	1		688	689	2040
Quebec	69	54	95	218			118	118	336
Yukon	1			1					[illegible]
TOTALS	2982	1460	2554	6996	12	2	3803	3817	10813

1/3 repatriated voluntarily.
1/3 still in B.C. (less than)
1/3 relocated east of Rockies [illegible]

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-71
www.nikkeimuseum.org

B.

THE CUSTODIAN (1939)

ENEMY SECTION - VANCOUVER OFFICE

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE ENEMY SECTION - VANCOUVER OFFICE FOR THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 11 1941 TO DECEMBER 31 1946

3

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

MARINE BUILDING

VANCOUVER

February 25 1947

To the Honourable
The Secretary of State of Canada
as Custodian,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:

In accordance with instructions received through the Assistant Deputy Custodian, we have made an examination of the books of the Enemy Section maintained at the Vancouver office of the Custodian for the period from December 11 1941 to December 31 1946, and in connection therewith we have the honour to submit the following report:-

The assets of the Custodian - Enemy Section, Vancouver office consist of cash in bank and in a depot account, securities, miscellaneous assets which include one agreement for sale of land and the personal effects of enemies and internees, as well as advances to the Custodian-Japanese Evacuation Section.

We have attached hereto the following statements:-

Exhibit I - Summary of assets under administration as at December 31 1946

Exhibit II - Statement of administration funds and expenditures for the period from December 11 1941 to December 31 1946

Exhibit III - Credits in respect of assets vested in the Custodian as at December 31 1946

Exhibit IV - Summary of cash as at December 31 1946

Exhibit V - Summary of securities as at December 31 1946

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In connection with these statements and our examination generally, we would make the following remarks:-

CASH

The liability of the Custodian - Enemy Section in respect of cash received amounted to $1,157,821.00 which may be summarized as follows:-

Investment in Dominion of Canada Bonds	$ 672,000.00
Advances to the Custodian - Japanese Evacuation Section	421,000.00
Cash in banks	64,821.00
	$1,157,821.00

The investment in Dominion of Canada Bonds consists of:-

Second	Victory Loan	3%	1954	$110,000.00
Third	" "	3%	1956	59,000.00
Fourth	" "	3%	1957	77,000.00
Fifth	" "	3%	1959	38,000.00
Sixth	" "	3%	1960	94,000.00
Seventh	" "	3%	1962	179,000.00
Eighth	" "	3%	1963	65,000.00
Ninth	" "	3%	1966	50,000.00
				$672,000.00

The bonds listed above were examined on December 31 1946 at the Royal Bank of Canada, Vancouver, where the bonds were held in a safety deposit box, access to which was available to the Vancouver Director or Mr. W. J. Johnston jointly with either the Comptroller or the Chief Accountant.

Purchases of Victory Bonds were vouched by reference to authorizations approved by the Counsel to the Custodian and the Comptroller.

Throughout the period under review purchases of bonds were allocated to enemy persons and the disbursements therefor charged to the individual personal accounts, and such bonds together with bonds turned over to the Vancouver office by the Controller and Liquidator of Controlled Companies for the account of controlled companies were ear-marked for the individual accounts. Interest received on the securities while these were under the control of the Vancouver office was credited to the individuals' accounts.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

As at December 31 1946 all securities, except those subsequently referred to in this report under the caption - "Securities", were transferred to the Investment Account by entries crediting the individuals' accounts. Similarly, entries were made in March 1946 to reverse the credits to the individuals' accounts for interest received on these bonds and to transfer the income to Administration Funds. Since that date the income has been taken direct to Administration Funds.

The cash in banks at December 31 1946 was reconciled with certificates received by us direct from the depositaries. The enemy trust bank account was opened on March 26 1942 at which date the first cash transactions relating to this section occurred.

We summarize below the work carried out by us in respect of the bank accounts of the enemy trust section for the periods indicated:-

For periods generally of one month in each quarter:
Cancelled paid cheques and bank debit memos were checked to the disbursement records, examining the endorsements of the cheques.
Deposits shown by the cash receipts records were checked to the bank statements.

For the period March 26 1942 to December 31 1946:
The total cash received and disbursed as shown by the cash records was reconciled with the deposits and withdrawals as shown by the bank statements.
The monthly totals of the control columns of the receipts and disbursements records were traced to the cash control ledger, and the postings were checked to the individual accounts in the ledgers for all items of receipts and disbursements over $500.00.
The additions of the cash receipts and disbursement records were checked.
Funds released and other payments such as advances to internees or payments on behalf of internees and enemies were vouched with the authorizations on file. Prior to September 1942 no standard authorization form was in general use and authority for payments comprised memoranda approved by one or more of the Authorized Deputy of the Custodian, the Counsel for the Custodian, the Deputy's assistant or secretary. Subsequent to September 1942 authority was evidenced by approved cheque requisitions signed by one or more of the Counsel for the Custodian, the Vancouver Director, Comptroller or Chief Accountant.

Trial balances of the individual cash ledgers, in which the liability of the Custodian in respect of cash received is recorded, were checked to the balances shown in the accounts of the individuals and the total thereof was

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

agreed with the cash control ledger as at December 31 1946. For a considerable period prior to this date the balances in the sectional control accounts were not in agreement with the totals of the trial balances of the individual accounts although the total of the sectional control balances and of all individual accounts agreed with the cash control account balance. This condition arose through the practice of transferring ledger sheets for accounts of individuals reclassified from one section to another without making appropriate entries in the sectional controls to record such reclassification. At December 31 1946 the trial balances of the individuals' accounts in the several sections showed the following segregation:-

Internees	$ 30,581.59
Residents of Japan	1,042,604.93
Sundry enemy accounts	84,634.48
Total per cash control ledger	$1,157,821.00

The Comptroller assured us that the individuals' accounts included in the foregoing figures were properly classified and accordingly new sectional control accounts were opened as at December 31 1946 recording the respective amounts shown above.

All debit balances noted in the individuals' accounts were listed and amounted in total to $473.54. The debit balances principally represent investigation and appraisal fees and advertising costs in connection with assets which have not been realized.

Advances have been made to the Japanese Evacuation Section of the Vancouver office of the Custodian amounting to $421,000.00 at December 31 1946. This balance was confirmed by comparison with the amount recorded in the books of the Japanese Evacuation Section.

SECURITIES

The liability of the Custodian in respect of securities vested in him amounted to $322,189.50 which is made up of:-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Dominion of Canada bonds and war savings certificates, other bonds and shares held by the Custodian	$247,189.50
Dominion of Canada and Province of British Columbia bonds held by the Department of Finance, British Columbia	75,000.00
	$322,189.50

These securities represent bonds and shares purchased by Japanese or controlled companies prior to vesting in the Custodian and investments by the Custodian or the Controller and Liquidator of Controlled Companies, on behalf of Japanese or controlled companies. The liability of the Custodian in respect of these securities has not been credited to the individuals' accounts in the cash control ledger at December 31 1946 pending decision by the Custodian as to the status of the individuals or companies, i.e. their classification as evacuees or enemy companies.

In arriving at the above values, bonds, war savings certificates and shares have been valued at par, or in the case of no par value stocks at a nominal value of $1.00 per share, but in many cases where it is known that the stocks have little or no market value the value placed on such stocks is one cent per share. We have been advised by the Comptroller of the Vancouver office that the actual market value at December 31 1946 of the securities recorded on the registers was approximately $340,000.00.

Interest received on the above securities while under the control of the Vancouver office of the Custodian has been credited to the individuals' accounts in the cash control ledger. On determination of the status of the individuals or controlled companies for whom the securities are held, the Vancouver office proposes to transfer the interest on the bonds of enemies to the Administration Funds and interest on bonds of internees to the Japanese Evacuation Section.

The work carried out by us on the Securities Section was as follows:-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Securities released or disposed of were vouched and the authorizations examined. The requests for release or disposal on the files do not bear evidence of approvals but this approval is stated by the Comptroller to be indicated by the initials of the authorizing officials against the entries for withdrawal of the securities in the vault record. We therefore compared the credit entries in the security register with the initialled withdrawal entries in the vault record as evidence of approval.

Lists of securities at December 31 1946 were prepared in the Custodian's office. These lists were checked by us against the descriptions and balances shown in the security register and the additions of the list were checked.

The securities held directly by the Custodian in the safety deposit box at the Royal Bank of Canada, Vancouver, were examined on December 31 1946 and the remaining securities called for by the register (held by the Department of Finance, Province of British Columbia under the requirements of the Trust Companies Act re Japan and Canada Trust Savings Company) were confirmed by a certificate received by us direct from the Deputy Minister of Finance.

REAL ESTATE SECTION

The only asset vested in the Custodian remaining on the books of this section is a balance of $250.30 owing on an agreement for sale of improved land formerly owned jointly by an internee and an evacuee. One half of the collections from this agreement have been credited to the internee's account in the cash control ledger and the remainder has been credited to the Evacuee Section.

One property held by the Custodian and known as the Tenrikyo Church of Canada, is not recorded on the books. Title to this property was registere in the name of a priest, who returned to Japan prior to the war, and disposal of the property has been postponed pending decision as to whether the church should be treated as property of the parish or of an enemy.

No register has been maintained of the real estate under the control of the Vancouver office but schedules recording particulars of property released or sold were made available to us. We were informed that these properties represented all the real estate which had come under the control of the Enemy Section excepting one unsold property, that of the Tenrikyo Church of Canada. By reference to the files of the respective individuals we made a test-check of approximately one-third in number of the

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

transactions reported on these schedules, selected at random, with copies of the relative quit claim deeds, sales agreements, etc., by means of which the recorded sales prices were confirmed. The proceeds of these sales were checked to the general cash receipts record and to the individual accounts in the cash control ledger.

The individual files do not contain in all cases specific authorization of the sales and releases signed by Vancouver officials but it was observed, from correspondence and copies of deeds, etc. examined during our test-check, that the documents completing the transactions had been forwarded to Ottawa for execution by the Deputy Custodian or Assistant Deputy Custodian.

All real estate under the control of the Custodian was administered by agents. As a test-check of the rental and other revenue received from these sources, we compared the entries in the real estate cash journal with the rental statements received from the agents and examined the vouchers supporting the agents' disbursements. The net amounts remitted by the agents were checked to the general cash receipts record. This test-check was limited to approximately one month in each quarter of the period under review.

Certain personal effects, including collections of Japanese and other coins, a watch, birth certificates, wills and other documents were recorded as memorandum entries in the securities register and no value has been placed thereon for inclusion in the amount of the total assets. Particulars of these effects were recorded on the list of securities at December 31 1946. These were checked with the security register and the effects were inspected by us at the safety deposit box on December 31 1946. No life insurance policies are held at the Vancouver office but, so far as funds held permitted, premiums on life policies have been paid for the account of enemy persons on receipt of premium notices from the insurance companies.

Personal effects and chattels of enemy persons, including the balance of fishing boats and gear turned over by the Fishing Vessel Disposal

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Committee, have not generally been recorded on the books of the Vancouver office except in the files of the individuals. We did not examine these files in detail but we are informed that, with a few minor exceptions, all personal effects and chattels have been disposed of and the proceeds accounted for in the financial records of the Vancouver office.

ADMINISTRATION SECTION

Details of the administration revenue and expenditures for the period from December 11 1941 to December 31 1946 and of the assets representing the surplus of administration funds as at December 31 1946 are set out in Exhibit II.

The following detail work was carried out by us in checking this section for the entire period under review, except in respect of the cash book which was checked for the periods indicated:-

Cash book:
For periods generally of one month each quarter-
Cancelled paid cheques and bank debit memos were checked to the cash book, and the endorsements of the cheques examined.
Deposits recorded in cash book were checked to the bank statements.

For the period December 11 1941 to December 31 1946-
Total cash received and disbursed as shown by the cash book was reconciled with the deposits and withdrawals as shown by the bank statements.
Postings of cash book totals were checked to the control ledger.
Additions of cash book were checked.
Vouchers for disbursements were examined and distributions checked.

Bank balance was reconciled at December 31 1946 and confirmed by a certificate received direct from the depositary.

Journal:
Entries were examined and vouched.
Postings and additions were checked.

Control ledger:
Postings and additions were checked.
Trial balance as at December 31 1946 was checked.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Payments for salaries were checked with the payrolls and all changes in the salaries confirmed as having been authorized by the Director of the Vancouver office. The payrolls were seen to have been properly approved. Travelling expenses were checked with properly approved expense reports.

Organization expenses amounting to $7,209.95, representing fees and expenses of Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons in connection with the organization of the Vancouver office and the installation and supervision of the accounting system, were vouched with invoices or other supporting documents.

Purchases of furniture and equipment during the period under review were analyzed and approved vouchers therefor examined. During December 1946 substantially all of the furniture was transferred to the Japanese Evacuation Section. The balance remaining in the furniture and equipment account at December 31 1946 amounted to $565.00 and represented five typewriters forward to and said to be held by the Ottawa office of the Custodian. Depreciation amounting to $144.70, representing the difference between cost and disposal value of equipment transferred, was charged to office supplies account. Sundry minor fixtures, totalling $145.67, were abandoned and written off to office supplies account. So far as we could ascertain all liabilities at December 31 1946 had been discharged at that date.

In addition to the advances from the Enemy Section, previously referred to, advances have also been made from administration funds to the Japanese Evacuation Section of the Vancouver office of the Custodian amounting to $304,500.00 at December 31 1946. This balance was confirmed by comparison with the relevant liability recorded in the books of the Japanese Evacuation Section.

* * * * *

Advances have been received from the Ottawa office of the Custodian throughout the period under review for the purpose of administering the Japanese Evacuation Section and Enemy Section of the Vancouver office. The

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

total of such advances to December 31 1946 was $375,000.00 and our representative has confirmed this amount by reference to the records in the Custodian's office at Ottawa.

Interest received on investments and temporary savings bank deposits of the Enemy section, amounting to $39,120.24 and $625.89 respectively, have been credited to administration funds during the period under review. Interest accrued on investments at December 31 1946, amounting to $5,810.00, has not been taken up in the accounts at that date.

Certain securities were purchased by the Controller and Liquidator of Controlled Companies and subsequently turned over to the Vancouver office of the Custodian. Interest received on these securities has been accounted for by the Vancouver office by credits either to administration funds or to the accounts of individuals from the respective dates of receipt of the securities from the Controller and Liquidator of Controlled Companies. We are informed that steps have been taken to obtain from the Controller and Liquidator of Controlled Companies an accounting of the interest on the securities for the periods from the dates of acquisition of the securities until they were turned over to the Vancouver office, in order that this income may be carried to the credit of administration funds.

CONTROLLED COMPANIES

A number of companies and firms which were owned by enemy persons were placed under the control of Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons as Controller and Liquidator on behalf of the Custodian. No entries are made on the records of the Enemy Section of the Vancouver office of the Custodian relative to these controlled companies until such companies have been liquidated and the proceeds remitted to the Vancouver office of the Custodian except as noted below. Certain bonds and securities have been received from the Controller and Liquidator for the account of these companies as referred to previously in this report and such bonds or securities have either been credited to the appropriate accounts in the cash control ledger or have been

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

recorded in the securities register. In addition, fees of the Controller and Liquidator have been paid out of funds of the Vancouver office against collections of a corresponding amount received from the Controller and Liquidator out of the controlled companies' funds. We are informed that there are about thirty companies not yet liquidated, still under the control of Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons. Our examination did not extend to the accounts of the controlled companies nor did we endeavour to obtain direct confirmation, from the Controller and Liquidator, of amounts remitted to the Vancouver office of the Custodian.

* * * * *

In submitting this report we would point out that our work was mainly concerned with an examination of the books of the Enemy Section of the Vancouver office of the Custodian and a general review of the accounting methods employed. We did not examine all of the numerous files maintained for individuals and, therefore, we are unable to state definitely that all assets vested in the Custodian have been entered on the books.

We take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation for the assistance and co-operation of the officials and staff of the Vancouver office of the Custodian and for the courtesies extended to our representatives.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

Price, Waterhouse & Co.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

THE CUSTODIAN (1939)

ENEMY SECTION - VANCOUVER OFFICE

SUMMARY OF ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION

AS AT DECEMBER 31 1946

(as recorded in the books of the Enemy Section maintained at the Vancouver Office)

Cash:			
Invested in Dominion of Canada bonds - at par (per Exhibit IV)		$672,000.00	
In banks-			
Enemy Trust account	$54,821.00		
Depot account	10,000.00	64,821.00	
Advances to the Custodian - Japanese Evacuation Section		421,000.00	$1,157,821.00
Securities - valued at par or nominal value of $1.00 per share (per Exhibit V):			
Dominion of Canada bonds		$244,450.00	
Dominion of Canada War Savings Certificates		355.00	
Other Canadian bonds		76,240.00	
Shares - in railway and mining companies, etc.		1,114.00	322,159.00
Other assets:			
Real estate agreement for sale, etc.			250.30
Total of assets vested in the Custodian			$1,480,230.30
Administration funds (per Exhibit II):			
Excess of assets over liabilities			307,467.87
Total assets			$1,787,698.17

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

THE CUSTODIAN (1939)
ENEMY SECTION - VANCOUVER OFFICE

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION FUNDS AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 11 1941 TO DECEMBER 31 1946

Funds advanced by Ottawa office		$375,000.00
Revenue:		
Interest on bonds	$39,120.24	
Interest on bank accounts	625.89	
Administration fees	9.20	39,755.33
		$414,755.33
Less-		
Expenditure:		
Salaries	$74,221.91	
Office rent	8,940.78	
Organization expenses	7,209.95	
Travelling expenses	7,483.31	
Office supplies	2,980.40	
Office and general expenses	2,054.93	
Telephone and telegraph	2,358.72	
Postage and excise	1,070.79	
Protection of property	624.38	
Advertising	342.29	107,287.46
Surplus of administration funds as at December 31 1946		$307,467.87
Represented by:		
Cash in bank	$ 2,402.87	
Advances to Japanese Evacuation Section - Vancouver Office	304,500.00	
Office equipment	565.00	
Liabilities - NIL		
Surplus, as above		$307,467.87

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

THE CUSTODIAN (1939)
ENEMY SECTION - VANCOUVER OFFICE

CREDITS IN RESPECT OF ASSETS VESTED IN THE CUSTODIAN

AS AT DECEMBER 31 1946

	Cash received	Securities	Real estate	Total
Internees	$ 30,581.59	$ 636.50	$250.30	$ 31,468.39
Residents of Japan	1,042,604.93	11,294.60	-	1,053,899.53
Sundry enemy accounts	84,634.48	310,227.90	-	394,862.38
	$1,157,821.00	$322,159.00	$250.30	$1,480,230.30
Administration funds - surplus at December 31 1946				307,467.87
Total - per Exhibit I				$1,787,698.17

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-15
www.nikkeimuseum.org

THE CUSTODIAN (1939)
ENEMY SECTION - VANCOUVER OFFICE

SUMMARY OF CASH

AS AT DECEMBER 31 1946

Recorded credits as at December 31 1946 in respect of cash transferred to Enemy Section - Vancouver Office		$1,157,821.00
Accounted for as follows:		
Investment in Dominion of Canada bonds-		
Second Victory Loan 3% 1954	$110,000.00	
Third Victory Loan 3% 1956	59,000.00	
Fourth Victory Loan 3% 1957	77,000.00	
Fifth Victory Loan 3% 1959	38,000.00	
Sixth Victory Loan 3% 1960	94,000.00	
Seventh Victory Loan 3% 1962	179,000.00	
Eighth Victory Loan 3% 1963	65,000.00	
Ninth Victory Loan 3% 1966	50,000.00	$ 672,000.00
Advances to the Custodian - Japanese Evacuation Section		421,000.00
In banks		64,821.00
		$1,157,821.00

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-16
www.nikkeimuseum.org

THE CUSTODIAN (1939)
ENEMY SECTION - VANCOUVER OFFICE

SUMMARY OF SECURITIES

AS AT DECEMBER 31 1946

	Internees	Residents of Japan	Sundry enemy accounts	Total
Dominion of Canada bonds	$350.00	$ 8,100.00	$236,000.00	$244,450.00
Dominion of Canada War Savings Certificates	210.00	145.00	-	355.00
Other Canadian bonds	-	2,240.00	74,000.00	76,240.00
Shares	76.50	809.60	227.90	1,114.00
	$636.50	$11,294.60	$310,227.90	$322,159.00

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-17-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

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

CALL NUMBER Records of Parliament, 1775-1915
COTE (RG 14, D2, vol. 517)
DATE OCT - 5 1976

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

2018.16.1.44.72.17

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-72-17-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

New material

Secretary of State

RG6, Volume 818

Register of Evacuees. Canadian Citizens of Japanese Origin and Persons Claiming to be Canadian Citizens who ~~were evacuated~~ went to Japan following the Second World War. Names of individuals are listed alphabetically; also included are the place and date of birth, address prior to ~~evacuation~~ the advent of the war and remarks.

Immigration Branch

RG76, volume 647, microfilm reels C-10586 and C-10587, file A66589, parts 1 and 2 consist of lists of Japanese Canadians ~~repatriated~~ sent to Japan following the War ie Passenger lists

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-44-73
www.nikkeimuseum.org