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JAPAN

F 5034

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Registry Number (F 5034/5034/23)

FROM Mr. George, (~~War~~ Office), to Mr. De La Mare. Dominions

No. G. 578/83

Dated 27th October, 1944.

Received in Registry 30th October, 1944.

F: Japan

Administration of Japanese Affairs in Canada.

Transmits copy received from the Canadian High Commissioner of a report recently issued by the Canadian Department of Labour on the Administration of Japanese Affairs in Canada. The High Commissioner suggests it might be of interest to the authorities concerned with Political Warfare directed against Japan.

Last Paper.

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8) MSI (Mr Pilcher) ~~to perusal & return~~ see minute Nov 8th

Aff Miss George D.O. from Mr de la Mare. Nov 25th

41837

(Action completed.) 18/11/44

(Index.)

Next Paper.

(Minutes.)

This is a very interesting report that has nothing whatever to do with PWJC.

I.W.D. 3/11 K/Chn Dept. D.-I. Dept. I a/a

A-/. delighted 5/11

I agree. But we can send the paper to Mr. Pilcher (M.I.7) for perusal and return.

6/11

1) Miss George (DO) & Mr de la Mare G 578/83 dd 18 Nov.

As we have this second copy I have told Mr Pilcher that he may keep the copy sent here on Nov 6 for p & r.

Aff to Miss George.

Ref. done 22/11

Seen.

(D.I.D) 3/11/44.

27437 F.O.P.

Many of the older Japanese, who had been in Canada thirty or forty years, were by 1941 still unassimilated in the Canadian community. Such men and women, living on farms and in fishing villages, usually among their own kind, had little incentive to adapt themselves to Canadian life and customs. In this they resembled other small immigrant groups in various parts of the Dominion.

A considerable number of children were taken or sent back to Japan to live with relatives and go to Japanese schools for periods varying from one to twelve years. When war broke out, 1,500 of these children were still in Japan. These Kibei, who number perhaps 10% of the Japanese Canadians, are the most difficult group to deal with in many ways. Some children were sent to Japanese language schools after regular school hours.

The Canadian-born Japanese (Nisei), especially those brought up in the cities and larger towns, for the most part learned only enough Japanese to converse with their parents, unless they were among those sent to Japan for part of their education. It is of interest to note that, according to the census of 1941, only 12.5% of the Japanese speak neither English nor French, the two official languages in this country. Their desire for education is keen, as illustrated by the following table from the 1941 census:

YEARS OF SCHOOLING	JAPANESE	
	Male	Female
0-4	28%	33%
5-8	44%	41%
9-12	23%	22%
13 and more	5%	4%
	100%	100%

The Nisei have been educated in Canadian schools and universities; they have accepted Canadian habits and beliefs. Some of their leaders, as in the case of other racial minorities, have done well in various fields of industry, commerce and scholarship.

In British Columbia the Japanese, along with other orientals who have British citizenship, did not have the franchise in Provincial and Dominion elections (#). Also, by Provincial Statute (suspended early in 1943 by Dominion Order-in-Council) they were not allowed to work in lumbering operations of British Columbia Crown timber limits. There were certain other restrictions on their entrance into a few occupations and professions.

An amendment to the Dominion Elections Act was introduced by the Secretary of State and passed by Parliament in July, 1944, which has the effect of withholding the Federal franchise for the duration of the war from persons of Japanese ancestry who have been evacuated from the protected areas and are now living in provinces east of the Rockies.

II. THE EVACUATION FROM PROTECTED AREAS BY THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

The story of the evacuation has been fully outlined in the report "Removal of Japanese From Protected Areas" covering the period March 4th to October 31st, 1942, and prepared by the staff of the British Columbia Security Commission before the end of 1942.

The evacuation, originally intended for enemy aliens only, was widened to include all persons of Japanese ancestry. An exception was made for Eurasions, Japanese married to persons of other races, and Japanese in hospitals, prisons and asylums. These were, with their children, only a hundred or so in number, and were given permission by the Minister of Justice to stay.

The remainder, approximately 21,000, were evacuated from the protected areas between March 1942 and March 1943 by the British Columbia Security Commission with the assistance of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Their real property and chattels were vested in the Custodian of Alien Property for protection and management.

The primary function of the British Columbia Security Commission was, in the words of Order-in-Council P.C. 1665 "to plan, supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected areas" and to "provide for the housing, feeding, care and protection" of such evacuees.

That this difficult task was done efficiently, economically and quietly in the course of 8 or 10 months is a real tribute to the members and officials of the British Columbia Security Commission.

By October 1942, with the exception of a couple of hundred persons in detention and in the Tuberculosis Hospital at Vancouver, persons slated for evacuation had left the protected areas approximately as follows:

8,000 - went through Hastings Park Clearing Centre to Interior Housing Centres.
3,600 - from Fraser Valley went to Alberta and Manitoba sugar beet work
3,500 - went directly from homes to Interior Housing Centres
3,000 - left voluntarily to self-supporting projects and employment
2,150 - went to road camps in British Columbia and Ontario
750 - went to internment in northern Ontario

21,000

Housing Centres - The Commission's responsibilities included the care of over 12,000 Japanese who were not self-supporting in the transition period. There were many sick and aged people, and the families of internees and men in road camps also had to be looked after. Other thousands were unable or unwilling immediately, for a variety of reasons, to take up a new life in the interior of British Columbia or East of the Rockies. Some, perhaps, had the hope of an early return to the Coast.

For these people the Commission provided, as soon as possible, housing and all other community services in six old mining towns in the interior of British Columbia: — Greenwood, Slocan City, New Denver, Rosebery, Sandon and Kaslo. Two completely new towns were established on leased land in the autumn of 1942 for the last evacuees at Tashme, B.C. (near Hope) and Lemon Creek, B.C. (near Slocan City). The construction and renovation of buildings was accomplished by Japanese crews under white foremen in time to make the people comfortable over the winter of 1942-43, although the last schools and hospitals were not completed until the spring of 1943.

Self-supporting Evacuees — A number of the more enterprising Japanese started moving out early in 1942 on their own initiative. These included 1,200 Japanese who moved in groups to self-supporting projects at Lillooet, Bridge River, Minto City, McGillivray Falls, Grand Forks, Christina Lake and other spots in the interior of British Columbia. At least as many went out in groups and by families to certain inland areas. Several hundreds went east of the Rockies to communities as far east as Montreal, P.Q.

Sugar Beet Work - The next group comprised about 3,600 with farming experience who went in families from the Fraser Valley to Alberta and Manitoba sugar beet farming. Offices of the British Columbia Security Commission were established at Lethbridge, Alberta and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

An agreement was signed by the Commission with the Province of Alberta in May 1942 providing that the Japanese would remain in agriculture and would be removed after the end of the war if the Province so requested. An exchange of letters with the Province of Manitoba in June 1942 contained similar provisions. Another agreement with Alberta in September 1942 arranged for assistance to the province in order to provide schools for several hundred Japanese children. Agreements made early in 1943 with Alberta and Manitoba arranged for the use of the provincial relief organizations to look after any Japanese who in certain seasons were not able to maintain themselves.

Road Camps - 1,500 Japanese Nationals and 650 young Japanese Canadian men were sent, between March and June 1942, to road camps operated by the Department of Mines and Resources, on highway construction of military and strategic importance. During the remainder of the year 1942 there was considerable unrest among the married men at being separated from their families, and most of these were allowed either to take private employment or to rejoin their families in the settlements. Similarly, about 400 single men went to sugar beet camps in southwest Ontario in the summer of 1942.

Expenditures - The expenditures for the work of the British Columbia Security Commission in the fiscal year April 1, 1942 to March 31, 1943 totalled $4,062,232.81.

III - JAPANESE ADMINISTRATION

The British Columbia Security Commission was established by Order-in-Council P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942, with Mr. Austin Taylor, a prominent Vancouver industrialist, as Chairman. The members were: Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Assistant Commissioner John Shirras of the British Columbia Provincial Police. They were aided by an Advisory Committee of twenty British Columbia residents.

The Security Commission operated under the authority of the Federal Minister of Labour, Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, and the supervision of the Deputy-Minister, Mr. A. J. MacNamara.

With the evacuation practically completed, Mr. George Collins, Assistant Deputy-Minister of Public Works for Manitoba, was appointed General Supervisor of the British Columbia Security Commission in November, 1942, and took charge during the transition period until dissolution of the Security Commission by Order-in-Council P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943. By the same Order-in-Council the Commission's responsibilities and powers reverted to the Minister of Labour, and Mr. Collins was designated as chief executive officer with the title of Commissioner of Japanese Placement.

A new Advisory Committee was established by Order-in-Council P.C. 946, including the three former members of the British Columbia Security Commission. To these were added Honourable George Pearson, Minister of Labour for the Province of British Columbia, Dr. L. Hodgins of Vancouver, and the Officer Commanding Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Vancouver.

The Commissioner of Japanese Placement now has, at his head office in Vancouver and in the various projects and placement offices, a staff of about one hundred Occidentals. In the project towns some hundreds of Japanese are employed on town administration and maintenance. Branch offices of the Commission have been established to administer the placement program at Nelson (B.C.), Lethbridge (Alberta), Winnipeg (Manitoba), Fort William and Toronto (Ontario), and Montreal (P.Q.). These work in close co-operation with Selective Service in finding jobs and placing Japanese in employment. In Eastern Canada, the Young Women's Christian Association and voluntary committees of church and social workers assist in looking after the welfare and accommodation of the Japanese who are endeavouring to re-establish themselves in normal community life.

The Japanese Administration exercises supervision over all Japanese in Canada, who at Jan. 1, 1943 totalled approximately 23,000. Of these, approximately one-half resided in the temporary Housing Centres in British Columbia, where the Commissioner and his staff have been responsible for the maintenance of the unemployables, education of the public school children, medical and hospital facilities, heating and lighting, etc. Over the other 50%, scattered in employment from British Columbia to the Maritimes, the Commissioner has exercised supervision covering travel, residence, and employment.

The total cost of this work for the fiscal year April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944 totalled $2,598,567.44. The Department of Labour appropriations for the fiscal year 1944-45, recently approved by Parliament, contained $2,750,000 for the same purpose.

IV. INTERIOR HOUSING CENTRES.

The temporary Housing Centres have been popularly termed "ghost towns" because they were at one time thriving mining towns, which by 1942 contained only a few white residents. The influx of 12,000 Japanese and the consequent expenditures in these areas have brought new activity to the districts concerned.

To receive the evacuees, the British Columbia Security Commission erected about 1,100 small houses, each designed to hold one large family or two small families. A considerable number of large abandoned buildings in the towns were renovated and re-equipped into apartments, bunk houses for bachelors, offices, hospitals and schools. New schools, staff houses and hospitals were constructed in several towns, principally Tashme, Lemon Creek, Slocan, and New Denver, but all building was finished by the summer of 1943.

Each town has operated under an Occidental supervisor with one or more assistants, also Occidental Welfare and Treasury Officers, and in most cases Occidental doctors and nurses. Japanese have been employed as doctors, dentists, optometrists, nurses, teachers, clerks, cooks, construction and maintenance workers, etc.

JAPANESE EMPLOYEES (including construction, town maintenance and work projects)

	Total	% of population
Jan. 1/43	2,397	19.74
May 1/43	1,891	15.64
July 1/43	2,038	17.31
Jan. 1/44	1,997	17.57
Apr. 1/44	1,730	15.42
July 1/44	1,628	15.58

Japanese construction and maintenance men, fuel cutters, etc., on outdoor work have been employed on hourly rates ranging from 22½ to 40¢ per hour. Professional and inside employees were paid partly on hourly and partly on monthly rates up to April 1, 1943, from which time all were placed on monthly rates, ranging from $30 to $75 per month, except doctors and dentists who receive more.

The establishment and maintenance of town facilities presented never-ending problems. Within a few months of the arrival of 12,000 Japanese in the summer and autumn of 1942, it was necessary to provide accommodation that would be comfortable in the sub-zero winter weather of the Rocky

Mountains. Thousands of cords of fuelwood were required. It was necessary to install or repair lighting systems and waterworks, and to build and equip schools and hospitals.

Arrangements had to be made to provide enough food for these thousands of newcomers, since the districts provided little local produce. Local stores assisted in this by expanding their services into the new settlements. At Tashme, however, the British Columbia Security Commission has operated its own large general store to meet the needs of the population.

In contrast to the policy followed by United States Relocation authorities of providing free food in communal dining halls in the War Relocation Centres, the British Columbia Security Commission decided to provide necessary maintenance in cash at provincial relief rates, adapted to the local situation. The people were then free to purchase their own food in the stores, and to prepare and consume it in their dwellings.

Security arrangements for the settlements have been, since the beginning, in the capable hands of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The settlements are situated in mountainous valleys from which the only outlets are by a few roads. On these roads the Royal Canadian Mounted Police established road blocks at which special guards check all passersby.

As relocation has progressed, the population of the housing centres has slowly declined:

INTERIOR HOUSING CENTRES	1943				1944		
	Jan.1	Apr.1	July 1	Oct.1	Jan.1	Apr.1	July 1
Tashme	2,644	2,624	2,533	2,513	2,488	2,467	2,411
New Denver	1,601	1,701	1,335	1,334	1,390	1,387	1,427
Rosebery			356	364	361	371	344
Slocan Area	4,794	4,764	2,803	2,703	2,700	2,623	2,432
Lemon Creek			1,851	1,766	1,651	1,620	1,653
Kaslo	976	965	898	872	866	854	826
Sandon	930	920	816	768	741	714	541
Greenwood	1,199	1,203	1,180	1,150	1,168	1,178	899
TOTAL:	12,144	12,177	11,772	11,470	11,365	11,214	10,443

(Note: These figures do not reveal the full numbers relocating from the Centres, as births have averaged 35 more than deaths per month since the towns were established).

As a result, in the summer of 1944 it is proposed to close Sandon centre and to convert Greenwood centre into a self-supporting project by transferring the unemployables to other settlements. Other less suitable Housing Centres will be closed as employables are relocated. It is probable, however, that a substantial number (possibly half) of the Japanese in these Centres will have to be maintained by the Government for the duration of the war—old people, physically unfit, families of Japanese National internees, and other unemployables, with their minor children.

A few hundred employables still reside in the Centres, mostly married men and single women. Several hundred more are in the road camps and Self-Supporting Centres. A considerable group of these are fishermen, reluctant to venture inland and learn another type of work. Numbers of them, too, are office workers, salesmen, rooming house keepers, and men in specialized trades (e.g. jewellers, confectioners, barbers, mechanics, etc.) who are gradually migrating to eastern cities. Considerable numbers are untrained youths and girls held at home by their parents.

Plans are being developed for a wider programme of apprenticeship training for boys and girls in the settlements, in such courses as: commercial work, salesmanship, clinic and hospital work, domestic service, cooking, carpentry, painting, plumbing, electrical and diesel work, tinsmithing, garage mechanics, shoe repairing, warehousing, etc. The young people who complete any of these apprenticeship courses will at the age of 18 years be better fitted to take useful work in private employment.

V. GOVERNMENT WORK PROJECTS

Road Camps - These camps have been operated by engineers of the Department of Mines and Resources. The mountain highways on which the Japanese have been working are of distinct value during the present emergency and will be equally valuable as tourist highways after the war. As essential industries have called for more and more men, however, hundreds of road workers have volunteered for such work, largely in British Columbia forest operations and in eastern farming.

The 2,161 men sent to road camps early in 1942 were reduced by January 1, 1943, to 951, by January 1, 1944 to 511, and by July 1, 1944 to 367.

Ontario Sugar Beet Camps - The sugar beet industry of south-west Ontario was in urgent need of labour in June 1942. As a result of an agreement between the Federal Department of Labour and the Ontario Department of Agriculture, about 400 single Japanese Canadians were brought from British Columbia and worked industriously at sugar beet work and general farm work until November 1942. They lived in 6 or 7 camps scattered through the sugar beet area and were in great demand by the farmers. In the winter of 1942 these youths went to work on individual farms, in the northern bush camps, or in nearly towns.

In the seasons of 1943 and 1944, groups of about 40 Japanese youths have worked during the growing season from one camp in southwest Ontario.

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The primary purpose of the Japanese Administration since January 1943 has been to get the employable Japanese out into commercial employment, not only to disperse and establish them on a self-supporting basis, but also to aid in meeting Canada's need for more and more manpower in essential industries. Consequently, work projects for the settlements have been largely planned to provide work for adults who are poor prospects for relocation.

Fuelwood project - An exception to this rule was the fuelwood project undertaken in the summer of 1943 at the request of the Wood Fuel Controller of the Department of Munitions and Supply to aid in averting a critical fuel shortage in British Columbia cities, especially Vancouver.

The basis for this project was already established in most settlements. Timber limits had been leased and sawmills erected to provide lumber for construction and fuelwood for the settlements. From 700 to 900 men had been employed in this work since the summer of 1942.

Order-in-Council P.C. 4365 of May 28, 1943 set up a revolving fund from which expenditures were to be paid and into which the proceeds of sales were to be put.

Operations were underway by July 1943 in Kaslo, Tashme, Slocan and New Denver. At the peak of operations in midwinter 750 men were employed by this project, in addition to 200 who were producing fuelwood for the settlements.

By March 31, 1944, 23,248 cords had been shipped to the credit of the Wood Fuel Controller. Another 20,515 cords were delivered to the settlements to build up supplies for the next winter. The project has been continued on a smaller scale through the year 1944 to supply fuelwood to the settlements and to produce essential wood products (sawlogs, lumber, fence posts, railway ties, etc.), which are disposed of through regular market channels in British Columbia and on the prairies. Some Japanese who might otherwise be unemployable are being used to turn out snow fences, crutches and other wood products.

Farms - All Japanese in the settlements were encouraged in 1943 to have private garden lots and were given free seed, use of implements, etc. This is being expanded in 1944. The Commission itself operated substantial farms at several towns, employing last year about 100 Japanese. This farm programme has materially reduced the cash maintenance necessary in the settlements and provides also excellent farm training for Japanese.

Miscellaneous small projects - In the Slocan Valley settlements the Commission has, in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Game and Fisheries, carried on a programme to clear certain lakes of predatory non-game fish. 1,842 lbs. of such fish were processed or sold fresh in the area, and 11,158 lbs. were turned over to the Game and Fisheries Department for feed in the hatcheries. The Japanese have also assisted in collecting large quantities of spawn for distribution to other breeding grounds.

At Tashme a small factory was established in 1943 to produce shoyu sauce and miso paste, which are an integral part of the Japanese diet. These products require from three to six months for processing and curing, so that they have only recently been available for sale to the Japanese.

At Kaslo a wood-working shop is turning out toys and small furniture and is giving useful manual training to the boys. At New Denver and several other projects dressmaking shops are providing equally valuable training for girls and are turning out high quality products for the commercial market.

It is intended to develop more work projects in the various Housing Centres primarily for the physically unfit and old people.

VI. EDUCATION

Among the Japanese in Canada are included approximately 7,500 children below 18 years of age. As noted in Section I, the Japanese place great importance upon the education of their children, and this was one of their chief concerns at the time of evacuation and is now with respect to relocation.

Under the Canadian constitution, education is entirely a provincial responsibility. The province of British Columbia, however, refused to recognize responsibility of educating the 5,500 Japanese evacuee children who were moved from the Coast to the interior of British Columbia. The British Columbia Security Commission consequently found it necessary to set up a complete school system for the 3,000 public school children in the Housing Centres.

The schools were opened as soon as completed and equipped, in the several settlements, between September 1942 (Kaslo) and early May 1943 (Lemon Creek). The system was headed by two qualified Japanese-Canadian teachers, Miss H. Hyodo and Miss T. Hidaka, and 130 teachers chosen from the best educated young Japanese Canadians in the settlements. These were given an intensive but thorough teacher-training course in the summer of 1943 by a group of provincial Normal School professors, and a second course is to be held in the summer of 1944.

In the summer of 1943 Dr. A. Anstey, a prominent Canadian educationalist, was appointed to guide the school administration. According to Stanford Achievement Tests administered in December 1943 by Dr. Anstey, the average achievement in these Commission schools compared favourably with the accepted grade standards of American and Canadian schools, even though most of the evacuee children had missed several months of school.

In the Commission schools, the regular British Columbia provincial curriculum to Grade 9 has been followed and all instruction is in English.

It has been found that English is the weakest subject of these children and they are accordingly encouraged to use it in their life outside school as much

as possible. To assist in this there are school clubs in debating, drama, public speaking, choral singing, etc.

Parents, teachers and children alike have come to take great pride in trying to make their schools equal to any in Canada. The Parent-Teachers Associations have co-operated in preparing playgrounds, buying sports equipment and prizes, setting up libraries, etc. Several of these public schools publish regular mimeographed school papers and magazines which are a distinct credit.

The children at Greenwood Housing Centre go to the Roman Catholic Mission School or to the local Public School, which are given grants for this purpose by the Commission. Other children in self-supporting projects or in isolated families either go to local schools or study provincial correspondence courses, like other children in similar circumstances; in some cases the Commission gives grants to assist this policy.

Kindergarten classes are carried on in all Housing Centres by trained teachers of various Christian denominational missions, the facilities being provided in Commission buildings.

Approximately 1,000 high school students up to 17 years of age in the settlements are educated by Church Mission Schools under trained Occidental teachers, with the aid of provincial correspondence courses. The Commission assists by providing accommodation, lighting and heating, etc. where possible. A number of high school students are also admitted to local high schools both in the Housing Centres and elsewhere, while isolated individuals take provincial correspondence courses.

The trade training courses which are to be expanded in the settlements shortly have been mentioned on page 12.

The fundamental weakness of the Commission schools is the lack of association of these Japanese-Canadian children with Canadian children of British and other racial origins. A secondary defect is the home influence of parents, who in many cases speak little English, but this is a defect shared with children of a number of other foreign minorities in Canada. Its retarding effect, however, is magnified by lack of association with British Canadian children. Every effort is being made by Occidental staff

and teachers alike, nevertheless, to encourage these children to develop upon thoroughly Canadian standards.

In the provinces east of the Rockies, 2,000 Japanese children go to the regular public and high schools by arrangement with provincial authorities. It should be noted also that in these provinces east of the Rockies, some Japanese-Canadians are attending universities and colleges for academic and professional training.

The cost of education incurred by the Japanese Administration in the various fiscal years, excluding teachers' salaries, totals:

Cost in 1942-43	$ 57,000.00
Cost in 1943-44	58,180.00
Appropriation in 1944-45	100,000.00

The Royal Commission on Japanese Welfare investigated the education being provided by the Commission in British Columbia, found it adequate, but recommended in its report of January, 1944, as follows:

> "Your Commission recommends that negotiations be reopened with the Department of Education of the Province of British Columbia to the end that it reassume its obligation in respect to the education of the children of the Japanese race".

VII. WELFARE SERVICES

Maintenance - Because most of their property was tied up by the Custodian at the time of evacuation, the Japanese in the Interior Housing Centres had limited revenues to live upon unless they had liquid assets upon which they could draw. Some were employed in construction, town administration, and local work projects, and others who had initiative and ambition began relocating to self-supporting employment in various parts of Canada.

The Commission had the responsibility to provide support for the balance of the population, who had been evacuated by government decree as a military necessity, thereby being forced to give up their homes, jobs and normal lives. The persons to be maintained included the sick and physically unfit, the old people, the families of several hundred internees, the families with many children, and other unemployables.

The basic rate established for these cases was the provincial relief rate, adjusted to the local situation, to cover necessary food and sundries. Authority was given the Welfare Branch to grant special maintenance based upon exceptional need in such cases.

Those who were capable of work were encouraged to obtain same in and around the settlements by a provision that one-third of their wage would be considered a reward for endeavour and would be marked off in computing the family's claim to maintenance allowance. There were, however, many persons whose income from work or from the Custodian was insufficient for support and who were accordingly given partial or temporary maintenance:

MAINTENANCE IN INTERIOR HOUSING CENTRES (Including Children)

		Full Maintenance		Partial Maintenance		Total	
	Total Population	Total Persons	% of Popul.	Total Persons	% of Popul.	Total Persons	% of Popul.
Jan.1,1943	12,114	1878	15%	1309	11%	3187	26%
Apr.1,1943	12,177	2475	20%	2037	17%	4512	37%
July,1,1943	11,772	2864	24%	2998	25%	5862	49%
Oct.1,1943	11,470	2360	20%	2466	22%	4826	42%
Jan.1,1944	11,365	2101	18%	2376	21%	4477	39%
Apr.1,1944	11,214	2239	20%	2200	20%	4439	40%
July 1,1944	10,443	2070	20%	2087	20%	4157	40%

The rise in necessary maintenance in the summer of 1943 is explained by the fact that construction had been completed in the towns and the more important work projects had not yet got into full operation. It will be noted that as the total population has declined, when employable persons have left the settlements, the number on maintenance has correspondingly declined.

Unemployable adults in the Centres have totalled:

	April 1/44		July 1/44	
Men				
18 - 40 yrs.	94		99	
41 - 60 yrs.	260		170	
Over 60 yrs.	404		376	
	758		645	
Women				
18 - 40 yrs.	871		915	
41 - 60 yrs.	863		895	
Over 60 yrs.	155		161	
	1,889		1,971	
		2,647		2,616

In addition to the cash allowance for food and sundries, Japanese on maintenance have received free housing, fuel, lighting, clothing, schooling, and medical and hospital facilities. Spectacles, dentures, crutches, etc. are provided free to maintenance cases upon recommendation by the Medical Officer. Most families also have garden plots which add materially to the food purchased from the cash allowance.

Assets - By Order-in-Council P.C. 1665, of March 4th, 1942, the Custodian of Alien Property was given control and management of all properties and chattels of the Japanese except liquid assets (cash, bank deposits, stocks and bonds). Later, the Custodian, by Order-in-Council P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943, was given power to sell or otherwise dispose of such property and chattels.

The revenues derived from sale or lease of property have been remitted without limit to the Japanese living outside the Interior Housing Projects, upon request from the owners. For those living in the Interior Housing Centres, however, the revenues are dispatched to the owners through the Commission, and are restricted to a maximum of $100.00 per month for living expenses.

The Maintenance Regulations provide that a family must live on its own assets down to $260 (1,000 yen) for each adult and $50 for each child. The purpose of this limit was to reserve for the Japanese a certain minimum amount of their own assets for postwar contingencies.

Medical and Hospital Facilities

On the Commissioner's Staff in Vancouver is a Chief Medical Officer who administers the medical and hospital services and makes periodic inspection trips through the settlements and camps. Dr. Lyall Hodgins of Vancouver, one of the most prominent physicians on the West Coast, who was in charge of medical services throughout the evacuation and establishment of the Centres, is on the Advisory Committee to the Minister and the Commissioner.

At some Centres the Commission operates hospitals for the Japanese:

Tashme - 50 bed hospital

Greenwood - 20 bed hospital

Slocan - 50 bed hospital

Sandon - 15 bed hospital

New Denver - 100 bed Tuberculosis Sanitorium

At Kaslo, Lemon Creek and New Denver, clinics are operated, and use is made of local or nearby community hospitals.

In the Commission hospitals and clinics the total staff includes:

	Occidental	Japanese
Doctors and Dentists	5	8
Registered nurses	9	6
Nurses' aides, first aid men, etc.	-	72

The doctors in the Interior Housing Centres, as well as the dentists and other hospital and clinic personnel, are employed by the Commission on a monthly salary basis. Except for a couple of the Occidental doctors, who have part-time local practices, all devote full time to the needs of the Japanese.

A tuberculosis survey taken at the time of evacuation, in co-operation with the Tuberculosis Control Division of the British Columbia Provincial Health Department, brought to light many unsuspected cases of this disease, which have since been given modern scientific treatment in the new Commission sanitorium at New Denver, B.C. A complete programme of free and voluntary immunization against typhoid fever, scarlet fever, small pox, diphtheria and whooping cough has been carried on in all the settlements by the doctors, assisted by a Japanese Public Health Nurse. The health of the Japanese in the settlements since 1942 has been excellent, and the children have increased in average height and weight over the same age groups of Oriental children at the Coast.

Japanese workers in Department of Mines and Resources road camps and Japanese internees in the Department of National Defence internment camp have medical and hospital facilities adequate for their needs, like other persons under the same conditions.

Japanese on self-supporting projects and in commercial employment, whether in British Columbia or east of the Rockies, have full access to local hospitals and medical services. In some cases they are served by Japanese doctors, dentists, etc. who are in private practice. The Japanese who are self-supporting are expected to pay for their own medical care.

Royal Commission on Japanese Welfare

In the latter part of 1943 a number of complaints and petitions were received from Japanese Committees and individual Japanese in the settlements by the Department of Labour, the Protecting Power, and the International Red Cross, alleging that maintenance rates were insufficient, medical services and clothing allowances were inadequate, housing and fuel and lighting were unsatisfactory and unhealthy, and similar items.

Accordingly, a Royal Commission was appointed in December 1943 and charged with the duty of inquiring:

(a) Whether the present provision for maintenance, clothing, housing, and health is adequate or otherwise, and if not, what revision thereof is advisable.

(b) Whether the present policy of restricting the amount of maintenance paid to employable Japanese failing to take advantage of employment opportunities offered is sound and if not, what modification thereof is advisable.

(c) Whether the policy followed in requiring the Japanese to resort to their own assets for maintenance within certain limits is sound or otherwise and what modifications thereof, if any, are advisable.

(d) Any recommendations which the Commission may deem it advisable to make for the improvement and the efficiency of the departmental administrative set-up in the Interior settlements.

(e) What further provision can be made to provide productive work and develop special industries in the settlements for those Japanese whom it is not presently practicable to locate elsewhere. This applies particularly to women and older men in the settlements.

(f) In general, any recommendations which the Commission may deem advisable to make as necessary for the welfare of the Japanese in the settlements having regard for the fact that such settlements represent temporary relocations only and have not been administered as permanent relocation centres.

The Commission comprised: Dr. F. W. Jackson, Deputy Minister of Health and Public Welfare in Manitoba; Dr. G.F. Davidson, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Welfare Council; Mr. W. R. Bone, Administrator of Social Services for Vancouver; and Mrs. Mary Sutherland of Revelstoke, B.C. The Commission held extensive hearings at Vancouver and in each of the Housing Centres and also personally examined the matters under complaint in various settlements.

In January 1944, the Commission presented a unanimous Report to the Minister of Labour, which was later tabled in the House of Commons, and which may be summed up in this sentence from the report:

"Your Commission is of the unanimous opinion that the provisions made by the Government of Canada through the Department of Labour for the welfare of the Japanese in the Interior Settlements in British Columbia are, as a war-time measure, reasonably fair and adequate."

The following is a summary of the findings, recommendations and remarks of the Royal Commission:

Findings	Recommendations
Maintenance	
Wide variety and good quality foods available. Present maintenance rates equal or slightly higher than usual relief rates. School children when examined reveal improvement in health since evacuation. Clothing and fuel supplies satisfactory.	No increase in present food maintenance for employables and their families. Increase of not more than 10% for unemployables and dependents.
Shelter	
No evidence that housing unsafe. Renovated old buildings EQUAL to pre-war housing of Japanese, and newly constructed housing SUPERIOR. Little over-crowding; not more than pre-war.	Movement of employables to work to give more space for unemployables in newer housing.
Employment	
British Columbia Security Commission employs as many as possible. Movement out to self-supporting employment advantageous. Policy of refusing maintenance to employables is fair and necessary.	Increase in placement of Japanese in self-supporting employment, especially the more efficient, by co-operation of British Columbia Security Commission and Selective Service. Placement organization in towns should be strengthened.
Education	
Provincial Department has refused to carry out responsibility for education of Japanese evacuee children. Elementary education provided free by Security Commission, and High School education by mission schools, etc. Isolated students take correspondence courses.	Negotiations re-opened with Province of British Columbia to have province reassume obligations for education of these children.
Medical Care	
Excellent medical and hospitalization facilities in all settlements with good clinics and well-staffed hospitals. Fine T.B. sanitorium at New Denver. People exceptionally healthy and no epidemics in 1943.	Public health nurse at Kaslo to extend health education through settlements.

Dominions Office,
Downing Street.

G.578/83

27 October, 1944.

Dear Mr. De La Mare,

The Canadian High Commissioner has sent us the enclosed copy of a report that has recently been issued by the Canadian Department of Labour on the Administration of Japanese Affairs in Canada, and has suggested that it might be of interest to the authorities concerned with Political Warfare directed against Japan.

I am afraid we have only this one copy so perhaps you would care to circulate it in turn to the members of the P.W.J.C. if you think it would be of interest.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs) M. George.

A.J. De La Mare, Esq.,
Foreign Office.

23 Nov 1944.

...afe,
...for your two letters
...the 27th October and
...each enclosing a copy
...Labour's Report on the
...of Japan affairs in

...ead the report with
...es I was in touch
...Relocation Centres in
...I was there. I am
...to those members of
...are concerned.

Yours sincerely

...

(A J de la Mare)

JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTRE
TASHME, B.C.

Findings	Recommendations
Recreation	
Indoor and outdoor recreation available in all settlements.	No more capital expenditure for recreational facilities.
Japanese Assets	
Policy of allowing Japanese to retain liquid assets to limit of $260 per adult and $50 per child. Assets released to Japanese after consideration by the Custodian and the Commissioner.	Japanese established outside settlements to be given assets upon request to Custodian. Present policy to be continued for Japanese in settlements, releasing assets to Japanese as and when the Commissioner decides.

General Remarks

1. The Royal Commission commended the work of the British Columbia Security Commission and the present Administration, and thanked all who co-operated in enabling a thorough investigation.

2. Attention centred on fact that Interior Housing Projects all temporary emergency settlements not intended for permanency, with which policy the Royal Commission agreed.

3. Some groups of Japanese Canadians stated present policies fair, and they disagreed with complaints of Japanese Committees.

4. Japanese Canadian war veterans asked preferred treatment and the Royal Commission was sympathetic.

5. Japanese voiced appreciation of fair and impartial treatment by Royal Canadian Mounted Police in security arrangements.

Welfare in the East

The Commission, through its Regional Offices, ensures that medical services are available for the Japanese who have relocated east of the Rockies, and in case of destitute persons makes financial provision for emergency maintenance and medical care. In Alberta and Manitoba this is done through employment of part-time Medical Officers and co-operation with provincial Welfare Authorities. In Ontario and Quebec there are very few

cases which require assistance, and these are looked after by the Commission Regional Offices.

The Commission Placement Offices at Lethbridge (Alberta), Winnipeg (Manitoba), Fort William and Toronto (Ontario), and Montreal (Quebec), have the primary task of finding suitable employment for Japanese, but they also look after their welfare; they find accommodation, they encourage them to join church and other community organizations, they give emergency assistance when they become ill, and give personal advice on their many problems.

Tribute should be paid to a number of Occidental groups in eastern communities who are giving valuable aid to the Placement Officers in the rehabilitation of the Japanese and in helping to promote their welfare. The Young Women's Christian Association looks after the single girls' activities. The Young Men's Christian Association does the same for the single young men. Voluntary Committees of public-spirited citizens in a number of towns help the Japanese Canadians to get their footing in a new life and overcome various obstacles. Church groups welcome them into church activities in a spirit of Christian brotherhood and good fellowship. Local Boy Scout and Girl Guide groups receive the Japanese children in the same spirit. The work of such groups receives little publicity but is, nevertheless, of great value.

VIII. JAPANESE PROPERTY

Japanese property is not under the supervision of the Commission or the Department of Labour, but naturally all matters affecting it have had repercussions on Japanese evacuation, employment and administration, and hence are of interest.

Property in Restricted Areas

Between February and July, 1942, the Smith Committee, established by Order-in-Council P.C. 987, sold or leased most of the Japanese-owned fishing boats and equipment on the Pacific Coast, and the remainder in July were turned over to the Custodian of Alien Property.

By Orders-in-Council P.C. 1665 and 2483 of March 1942, all the Japanese property in the restricted areas (except liquid assets) was placed under the control and management of the Custodian as a protective measure, mostly by voluntary agreement. Excluded from this was a considerable amount of household and personal affects which the Japanese took with them in evacuation, at the expense of the Commission. Japanese farm properties, mostly in the Fraser Valley and comprising approximately 1,000 farms, were in June, 1942, placed under the control of the Director of Soldier Settlement of Canada for purposes of administration, and subsequently, the greater number of them were expropriated at an impartial valuation for the purpose of postwar veteran settlement.

In January, 1943, by Order-in-Council P.C. 469, the Custodian was given power to sell or otherwise dispose of all Japanese real property and chattels in his possession. The Custodian proceeded to set up Advisory Committees on Japanese urban and rural property, on which Committees the Japanese were represented. Since the summer of 1943 a number of city properties have been sold by tender. During 1942-43 the evacuated Japanese had the right to apply to the Custodian to locate and forward any of their chattels (which included household furniture, cooking utensils, crockery, store stocks, canned goods, personal possessions, etc.) at their own expense, either to the Housing Centres or to their new homes east of the Rockies, and very many had their goods forwarded to them. This included their radios and cameras which had been collected by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and which were returned when they moved east of the Rockies. Early in 1944 the Custodian began to sell the balance of the Japanese chattels on a seller's market to prevent further deterioration

in storage. Personal property of a sentimental or religious value is, however, being reserved from sale for the owner.

The proceeds of all sales are held to the credit of the former owner. As previously explained, such liquid assets can be drawn upon to any amount by Japanese outside the Housing Centres, but those living in Commission Housing Centres can draw only limited amounts for actual living expenses.

In 1943 the Japanese took legal action against the Crown to block sale of their property, by three test cases (on behalf of a Canadian born Japanese, a naturalized Canadian, and a Japanese National) before the Exchequer Court of Canada. These cases were argued in May, 1944, and judgment was reserved.

Property Outside Restricted Areas

Several hundred Japanese living outside the restricted areas, from British Columbia and the Yukon as far east as the Maritimes, have lived and worked peacefully for many years in normal community life, and have owned properties without discrimination.

Japanese evacuees moving out by the thousands, however, presented a difficult problem. In February 1942 by Order-in-Council P.C. 1457 they were prohibited from purchasing or leasing real property without a permit from the Minister of Justice, except that they might lease buildings for residential purposes on a yearly basis or less without a permit. In December 1943 the Order-in-Council was amended to permit Japanese to lease buildings for business purposes on a yearly basis or less, without a permit from the Minister of Justice. A few permits for purchase have been granted.

Because of reports from British Columbia that some Occidentals allegedly were purchasing and holding land for Japanese, the Defense of Canada Regulations were amended by Order-in-Council P.C. 3797 of May, 1944 to make this an offense.

IX. INTERNMENT AND REPATRIATION

A couple of hundred adult Japanese with a considerable number of children left Canada for Japan during 1941 and were still in that country when war broke out in the Pacific.

Internment

Immediately after Pearl Harbour, the Japanese known to have subversive tendencies were picked up by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and sent to an internment camp operated by the Department of National Defence.

Several hundred others, chiefly Canadian born of the so-called "Mass Evacuation Group", refused to evacuate the protected areas or refused to go to Mines and Resources Road Camps and to work in same. They were, consequently, interned between March and November 1942.

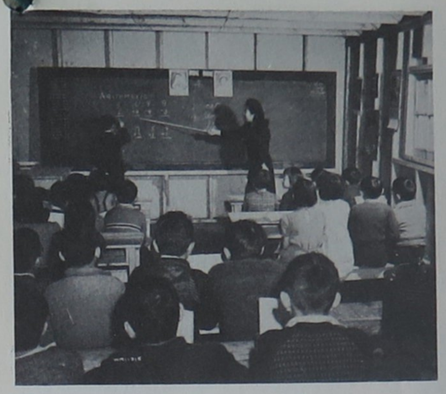
The total number of Japanese interned since 1942 was less than 800. During 1943 the number interned declined from 730 to 433, and at July 1, 1944, stood at 425, of whom a little less than half were Canadian-born Japanese.

The Japanese interned for defiance of evacuation or work orders, and who had clean records otherwise, have been subsequently released from internment upon application to the Minister of Justice, as not being a danger to the safety of the state.

Repatriation

This matter has been handled by the Department of the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

In 1942, a group of 42 Japanese from Canada were sent to Japan with a large contingent from the United States, in exchange for a comparable number of Canadian and United States citizens. In September 1943 a similar exchange took place on the "S.S. Gripsholm" including the following Japanese from Canada:



A Commission School Class



Patient, Nurse and Doctor



A Housing Centre Store



Hospital Workers



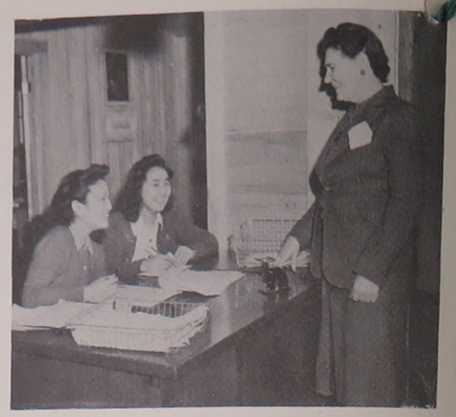
Commission Fuelwood Project



A Tailor and His Family

(Photos, Courtesy National Film Board)





Office Workers (National Film Board)





Nursery Gardeners
(Toronto Star)



Prairie Farm Workers



"V for Victory" by Winston Hayashi of Ontario
(Toronto Star)

24

Japanese Nationals	24	
Naturalized Canadians	20	
Canadian Born	17	(mostly children)
Total	61	

Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 of November 20, 1942, declared that Canadian citizens applying for expatriation to an enemy country would thereby lose their citizenship, as would also their wives and children, from the date of departure from Canada. This phase is under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Secretary of State.

Some naturalized Canadian Japanese have submitted requests to have their Canadian citizenship revoked and at least a thousand Japanese have applied in the last two years for repatriation or expatriation to Japan. Their applications have been made to the Department of the Secretary of State for External Affairs or to the Protecting Power, and have been placed on file until appropriate action can be taken.

X. INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND PROTECTING POWER

The Department of the Secretary of State for External Affairs is the government department which handles liaison between the Canadian government and the International Red Cross and the Protecting Power, in respect of matters relating to Japanese Nationals in Canada.

International Red Cross

The International Red Cross Delegate in Canada (whose office is in Montreal) has made several trips through the settlements, camps and projects, to inspect living and working conditions, and has indicated in his reports that provisions made for these people are well up to Red Cross specifications under the Geneva Convention. He has been provided with statements and reports on various matters as requested, and has been provided with copies of films and pictures of life in the Housing Centres to pass on to Geneva.

The Commission co-operates with the International Red Cross by readdressing to Japanese evacuees in Canada each month hundreds of messages from friends and relatives in Japan. Late in 1943 the Commission also assisted the International Red Cross in distribution of gifts sent by the Japanese Red Cross to Japanese Nationals in Canada, on the return trip of the "S.S. Gripsholm".

Protecting Power

At the outbreak of war with Japan, Spain was designated as the Protecting Power for Japanese Interests in Canada as well as in the United States, and its Consular Staff in this country (at Montreal and Vancouver) undertook the task of looking after the interests of the Japanese Nationals.

Spanish officials have made numerous inspection trips through the settlements, work camps and projects since 1942. The Japanese Nationals have complete and private access to the Spanish officials on such trips, as well as being able to contact them by letter or telegram at any time on specific problems. One main function of the Protecting Power is to arrange negotiations with Japan through Madrid for the exchange of civilians.

XI. SECURITY, CONTROL AND TRAVEL

Security

The creation of protected areas and the evacuation itself were undertaken primarily as matters of military interest in the Pacific situation of 1942.

The responsibility for security with respect to Japanese has rested on the capable shoulders of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police registered all Japanese in Canada in 1941, and continue to register all children when they reach the age of sixteen. Immediately war broke out with Japan they (1) took into custody subversive Japanese for interment. (2) took possession of all vehicles, weapons, radios and cameras owned by Japanese in protected areas. They accompanied Commission Evacuation Officers into districts as they were progressively cleared, and accompanied all train loads of Japanese moving to the Interior or east of the Rockies. They were assisted by the British Columbia Provincial Police, especially in remote areas.

It is worthy of note that the crime rate among Japanese has remained exceedingly low, in spite of the upsetting effects of evacuation and dispersal, and that there have been no serious disorders among them.

On the question of security in wartime, it is of interest that senior security officers report that no Japanese in Canada has been suspected of, or linked to, an act of sabotage or espionage since the war began. As a result it has been possible to employ Japanese on essential work of various types which is definitely helpful to the war effort.

Charges made late in 1942 against one Etsuji Morii of disloyal activities in the "Black Dragon Case" were declared unfounded by a Royal Commission of Inquiry at Vancouver, B.C.

Control

The British Columbia Security Commission in 1942 issued 46 Administrative Orders which may be summarized thus:

(a) Prohibitions on entering certain areas.

(b) Directions to leave specific districts.

(c) Surrender of certain possessions.

(d) Restrictions on use of cameras, radios, and on local fishing, hunting and trapping.

(e) Regulations for conduct in clearing centres, Housing Centres, and work camps.

The enforcement of these Orders was entrusted to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The Orders were continued in force under P.C. 946 from February 1943, until revoked in February 1944, and replaced by the following:

Order 1. (New Series) In effect from August 1943, relaxed and amended travel restrictions for Japanese.

Order 2. (New Series) Prohibits fishing by Japanese in the province of British Columbia or Pacific coastal waters without a permit from the Commissioner.

Order 3. (New Series) Prohibits communication by long distance telephone in the province of British Columbia without prior consent from a Commission official or a Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer.

Travel and Residence

The British Columbia Security Commission by Order-in-Council P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942, was given control only over Japanese to be evacuated from protected areas.

Order-in-Council P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, however widened this control to give the Minister of Labour (and under him the Commissioner of Japanese Placement) power for the duration of the war to "determine from time to time the localities in which persons of the Japanese race shall be placed or may reside", and to "require by order any person of the Japanese race in any place in Canada to proceed to any other place in Canada at such time and in such manner as he may prescribe." The Minister (and the Commissioner) likewise has the power by this Order-in-Council to prohibit any movement or specific residence of a Japanese, or to prescribe the terms of such movement or residence, in any part of Canada.

The original British Columbia Security Commission Order No. 36 prohibited any travel whatsoever by an evacuee without a permit from a Royal Canadian Mounted Police or a British Columbia Security Commission Officer. Once the evacuation was completed, however, it was found that this

stringent regulation was unnecessary, particularly in the isolated Housing Centres. Accordingly, it was somewhat relaxed in March, 1943.

The new Order No. 1 (New Series) which came into effect on August 1st, 1943, permits temporary visits within certain limits, and requires a Japanese to obtain a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Travel Permit only in the following circumstances:

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

(b) crossing any Provincial boundary within Canada,

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

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

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachments in various parts of Canada issue Travel Permits when required on the authority of the Commission officials, and these Permits are turned in to the nearest Royal Canadian Mounted Police Office at the end of the trip. By this means the Royal Canadian Mounted Police-Commission combined records on the location of all Japanese are kept up to date, which is important chiefly in the interests of the Japanese themselves.

XII. SELF-SUPPORTING JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Of the 2,400 Japanese outside the protected areas when evacuation started in 1942, about 1,500 were scattered throughout the interior of British Columbia. Many of these had lived for thirty or forty years on farms or in small communities where they were the only Oriental families.

Self-Supporting Japanese in British Columbia Outside the Protected Areas

January 1, 1942	-	1,500 (est.)
July 1, 1942	-	2,904
January 1, 1943	-	3,330
July 1, 1943	-	3,822
January 1, 1944	-	4,014
July 1, 1944	-	4,853

After Pearl Harbour a number of Japanese on the Coast moved out voluntarily to various parts of the interior. These people have been looking after themselves ever since without asking financial assistance from the Government.

Self-supporting Projects

The so-called Self-supporting Projects consist of groups of Japanese who in 1942 rented residential property at Christina Lake, Bridge River, McGillivray Falls, Lillooet, Taylor Lake, and Minto City, which they operate on a communal basis, often growing crops or working for neighbouring farmers and lumbermen. There were originally about 1,200 Japanese in these projects, but the number has declined to 1,000 due to relocation of young people in eastern Canada. The Commission has assisted these groups by appointing a Supervisor of Self-supporting Projects, to look after their general interests. Assistance has also been given in other ways, particularly in education.

Miscellaneous Employment

From the protected areas and later from the Housing Centres, hundreds of Japanese moved into self-supporting employment from the border north to Prince George.

Numerous Japanese families, and several hundred seasonal workers from the Centres, receive employment in the fruit orchards and general farms of the Okanagan Valley, and other farming districts, thus helping to maintain wartime production.

The lumber camps and sawmills of interior British Columbia were hard hit by wartime labour shortages in 1942. Accordingly, in February 1943 a Federal Order-in-Council suspended Provincial Regulations prohibiting Orientals from entering employment on Crown timber limits. As a result, by July, 1944, over 700 Japanese men are employed at prevailing rates of pay getting out lumber and pulpwood from the forests for private employers in all parts of the interior.

The demand of employers for such labour continues to grow in 1944, in these as well as other essential industries.

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XIII. PRAIRIE FARM PLACEMENT

The following numbers of Japanese were resident on the Prairies in 1941, according to Royal Canadian Mounted Police registration figures:

Alberta	534
Saskatchewan	100
Manitoba	30
	664

In March 1942, the British Columbia Security Commission arranged with the Alberta and Manitoba sugar companies and sugar beet growers to bring in Japanese families with farming experience (mostly from the Fraser Valley) to meet the urgent labour shortage. In May a formal agreement was signed with the province of Alberta, and an exchange of letters was conducted with the province of Manitoba to the same effect, stipulating:

(a) The British Columbia Security Commission would be responsible for the transportation, welfare and supervision of the Japanese.

(b) The Japanese were to be employed in agriculture at regular rates of pay.

(c) The Japanese were to be removed after the war if the province so demanded at that time.

The Japanese on the prairies now include about 1,500 children. In the autumn of 1942 the British Columbia Security Commission arranged for the evacuee children to attend local schools and provided financial assistance for the additional accommodation, equipment and staff required for the children in elementary classes.

A Prairie Supervisor for the Commission was appointed late in 1942, and Placement Offices established at Lethbridge, Alberta and Winnipeg, Manitoba to supervise the Japanese in each province. They arrange placement of newcomers and transfers; they provide welfare services necessary; they act as arbiters when troubles arise; and in general they discharge the duties of the Commission with respect to Japanese.

JAPANESE ON PRAIRIES	1942		1943		1944	
	Jan. 1	July 1	Jan. 1	July 1	Jan. 1	July 1
Alberta	534	(Approx.) 3,160	3,231	3,420	3,469	3,569
Saskatchewan	100	130	129	177	153	143
Manitoba	30	1,080	1,084	1,110	1,094	1,123
TOTAL	664	4,370	4,444	4,707	4,716	4,835

The Japanese have performed an important and essential function in maintaining sugar beet production in Alberta and Manitoba since 1942. They have signed the regular contracts at prevailing acreage and tonnage rates with the farmers, and have provided from 40% to 50% of the labour necessary to grow and harvest beet crops in these two provinces. In 1943 it was estimated that the Japanese in Alberta alone provided at least $750,000 worth of necessary labour.

In the two years since evacuation, living and working conditions and labour rates on the prairies have improved immensely. Labour housing has been improved and winterized by co-operation between farmers and the Commission, and financial assistance from the latter. With most employers the Japanese have won by their work and attitudes a reputation for industry and integrity.

The Commission, after consultation with representatives of the sugar companies and the beet growers, has transferred a considerable number of families since 1942. Some of these, for various reasons, were unable to make a living at sugar beets and were permitted to take other employment in Alberta agriculture or by relocating to eastern Canada. Other trouble cases were solved by moving the family to another farm or district, and replacing it by a family newly arriving from British Columbia.

The Japanese on the prairies have developed religious, cultural and recreational facilities in the areas where they settled. They have also participated in community enterprises, church and youth organizations, sports teams, Victory Loan and Red Cross drives, etc. A few attend local universities and others help by going into nursing and teaching where there are critical shortages of personnel.

While concentrating mainly on sugar beet work, the Japanese on the prairies have also helped in general farming operations. Many an elderly farmer with his sons overseas has testified that he did not know what he would have done if he had not been able to get Japanese to help him harvest his essential crops. Other employers, such as canners and packers, have found them very useful to process the farm products.

In the winter of 1942-43 a considerable number of the Japanese required maintenance because their 1942 earnings were insufficient to support their families until spring. Two or three hundred Japanese men from Alberta and Manitoba farms went to the forests of northern Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario, to work in lumber and pulpwood camps and sawmills, coming back in the spring of 1943 to their farm work. This arrangement was continued in the winter of 1943-4 to the advantage of the employers and the Japanese alike. This time about 500 men went to winter bush work. As a result of this and of better farm wages, only 10% or 15% of the Japanese on the prairies required partial maintenance last winter.

Several hundred Japanese, mostly young women, also obtained winter work in nearby towns and cities, particularly in domestic service. Any men with training in a trade found no difficulty in getting suitable work, due to labour shortages.

Japanese are in demand for miscellaneous industries on the prairies as well. In the summer of 1943 a group of 22 experienced Japanese were employed in fish processing in northern Alberta. Nineteen others were used on the salt deposits of western Saskatchewan. Employers such as these desire the men back this summer. The railways are also applying for men to maintain tracks and equipment in good repair.

On the prairies the Japanese are discovering a wider vision of Canada, its problems and potentialities.

XIV. RELOCATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN EASTERN CANADA

Policy and Organization

From the outset in 1942 a policy of dispersal, so far as possible planned and voluntary, has been applied to the employable Japanese. This policy was logical and inevitable, not only as providing a source of very necessary labour in essential industries across Canada, but also from the long-range point of view as reducing the undue concentration of Japanese in particular areas and occupations on the Pacific Coast, which had aroused considerable antipathy on social and economic levels.

It was stipulated from the first that prevailing wages must be paid to Japanese, according to the locality and the occupation. Also they came automatically under Provincial Workmen's Compensation Regulations.

That this policy of dispersal has been a very difficult one to put into extensive practice will be admitted by everyone connected with it. A good start was made in 1942 by directing 3,500 in family groups to the prairies from the protected areas, and sending nearly 800 east to internment (from which some 350 have since been released). Several hundred others went from their homes on the West Coast straight to employment in Ontario and Quebec.

Once the Japanese were all evacuated, however, the tendency has been for them to settle down to the life of the Housing Centres and camps, especially since town construction and administration absorbed so many.

The Commission immediately organized an employment service and reallocation programme. In the Centres the Assistant Supervisors were chief employment officers, recruiting persons not only for nearby jobs but also for job opportunities which were pouring in from the East. Besides the Lethbridge and Winnipeg Offices, Placement Offices were set up at Schreiber and Toronto, Ontario, working closely with Selective Service to locate vacancies (preferably in essential industries) where Japanese might be placed. A Voluntary Citizens' Committee in Montreal help in the same work. A Chief Relocation Officer in the Vancouver Head Office co-ordinated the whole programme and co-operated with the National Selective Service.

F 5034/5034/23

23-

OUT FILE

23 Nov 1946. 4

Draft

Letter to Miss Grace (D.O) re from re detachment

Dear Miss Grace,

Thank you for your two letters G.578/83 of the 27th October and 18th November each enclosing a copy of the Dept. of Labour's Report on the Administration of Japan affairs in Canada.

I have read the report with great interest as I was in touch with similar Relocation Centres in the U.S. while I was there. I am passing a copy to those members of JWJC who are concerned.

Yours sincerely

A/Com

(A J de la Mare)

JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTRE
TASHME, B.C.

Movement in 1942

In 1942 the pioneers were several hundred young Japanese Canadian men who went to Schreiber road camps and on to sugar beet camps in southwest Ontario. A hundred or so more went into northern Ontario bush camps and sawmills. Another hundred, mainly in family groups, came down to farm and nursery work, one notable example being 20 or 30 employed by Premier Hepburn of Ontario on his large model farm near St. Thomas, Ontario.

Approximately 100 young women ventured east in 1942 for domestic and nursing service in cities like London, Hamilton and Toronto. The Young Women's Christian Association co-operated by agreeing to supervise the living and working conditions of the Japanese Canadian girls in the east, welcoming them also into its various community youth activities.

In the first year as well, small numbers of business men and skilled workers began the eastward movement, mostly to the larger cities.

In 1942, the movement to eastern Canada, excluding internees sent to an internment camp, totalled about 800, The next year the movement increased to approximately 1,000.

Movement in 1943

Early in 1943, with the change in control of the Administration, increased emphasis was placed on the re-allocation and employment programme. Construction in the settlements was finished, and the employable single men in the Centres were not given maintenance. People willing to go east for employment were offered free transportation for themselves and their possessions, plus a food allowance for the trip and a sum equal to a month's maintenance. The Schreiber Office was moved to the head of Lake Superior (first to Port Arthur and then to Fort William, Ontario) and a Placement Office was opened in Montreal.

Later in the year, all Japanese Canadian single men were brought under Selective Service (Civilian) Regulations. Closer connection was made between the Japanese Placement Service and the Selective Service Employment Organization on local and regional levels.

During 1943 the movement of Japanese to Ontario and Quebec was slow but steady as in the previous year. Farming (in Niagara Peninsula and along the Lake Ontario shore) and

30

Lumbering (in northwest Ontario) received only a small share, chiefly because such work was more convenient, and just as short of men, in British Columbia and on the prairies.

Several hundred adults, many with their families, migrated to eastern cities such as Toronto, Hamilton, London, and Montreal. Another 150 girls came east, mostly for domestic and hospital work, although a few score girls went into factories and offices, laundries and stores.

Due to the emphasis on essentiality of work, Japanese began receiving jobs in steel plants, foundries, chemical works, radio factories etc., and even one or two in shipyard work. They have proved keen and competent at many skilled trades.

Movement in 1944

During the winter of 1943-4 relocation was slowed down by the emergency fuelwood cutting project, but in the first half of 1944 another 300 people came to eastern Canada, mostly now in family groups. A Japanese Employment Office was set up in Nelson, B.C. close to the Housing Centres and road camps, through which could be channeled all job vacancies and which could concentrate on getting suitable Japanese for the jobs offered across Canada. Trade training in the settlements for outside employment is being expanded.

JAPANESE IN EASTERN CANADA

	1942		1943		1944	
	Jan. 1	July 1 (approx.)	Jan. 1	July 1	Jan. 1	July 1
Ontario	147	1,200	1,650	1,939	2,424	2,613
Quebec	37	70	96	185	334	451
Maritimes	2	2	1	1	1	1
	186	1,272	1,747	2,125	2,759	3,065

The fact that Japanese Canadians, and particularly young Canadian-born Japanese, are more interested in the slogan "Go East, Young Man!" is seen in the following table, based on the location of all Japanese at July 1, 1944:

NATIONALITY:	JAPANESE NATIONALS	JAPANESE CANADIANS		
		Naturalized	Canadian Born	Total
In B.C. Housing Centres	26%	15%	59%	74%
Elsewhere in B.C.	29%	16%	55%	71%
On prairies	21%	12%	67%	79%
In Eastern Canada	19%	8%	73%	81%
IN CANADA	24.5%	14.0%	61.5%	75.5%

Obstacles

A number of causes have slowed up the relocation programme, especially in the last year, besides those already mentioned:

(a) A deeprooted fear of the "foreign territory" east of the Rockies among the older people, who fear that if they go east they may never return.

(b) A reluctance to let their sons and daughters go east away from home before marriage, especially the girls who are brought up to shun independent action.

(c) Lack of training for work in the east holds back many former fishermen, urban business men, etc. Hundreds of young people just out of high school are completely untrained.

(d) Refusal to break up families, so that married men cannot be recruited willingly for work to which they cannot take their families, which brings complications with respect to housing in the east.

(e) The lethargy and pseudo-security of the Housing Centres works against decision to break away from the past and go east.

(f) Rumors about eastern discrimination and complaints from maladjusted persons in the east are distorted and magnified to discourage the faint-hearted. Those who fail to get

(f) Continued.

ahead in the east write frequently and at great length, while the successful are too busy to write much.

(g) Distrust of offers made by the Commission and the policy of the Government in urging them to move out to independent employment in their own interests.

Reception in the East

In the 2½ years up to July 1, 1944, 4,171 more people have settled on the Prairies, and 2,879 in eastern Canada, a total of 7,050 more east of the Rockies. What has been the experience of these Japanese in the east?

Those Japanese who were in the east prior to 1942 had integrated themselves into community life in much the same way as the Chinese. There was no evidence of discrimination or fear of them by other citizens.

The first evacuees in 1942 were received with a cautious scrutiny by employers and public alike, who had little knowledge of the Japanese apart from what they had read. Those who arrived first, however, made a distinctly good impression -- they were young, usually well-educated, obliging and industrious, speaking good English, and eager to see eastern Canada and make a living there. The great majority worked hard and employers appreciated the valuable assistance they gave on farms, in camps, in shops and in homes.

The task of winning the respect and friendship of people in the east has been and is essentially one for the relocated Japanese themselves, and the majority have made a favourable impression in this respect. Credit is due to those who have worked hard, often overcoming considerable protests and opposition, and demonstrating their industry and loyalty by doing their full share in community war activity.

Aside from a small amount of absenteeism and job-shifting, most Japanese Canadians in the east are making conscious efforts to fit into Canadian life. They are entering unions, church and youth groups, YMCA and YWCA clubs, and other worthwhile community activities, where they are earning respect and friendship. Most are fully aware that they are representing their racial group in the eyes of Easterners, and that their actions will affect the attitude of eastern Canada toward the Japanese Canadians both now and in the future.

Occupations in the east

Japanese were naturally sought by those eastern employers who have found their war labour shortage most serious -- farmers, lumber and sawmill companies, fertilizer plants, tanneries, laundries, hospitals, domestic employers. For reasons already mentioned, it has not always been possible to fill these openings.

Many young people are taking trade training courses and studying at night schools to fit themselves for more useful and skilled work.

In the summer of 1944 the Japanese adults in eastern Canada are engaged approximately as follows:

OCCUPATIONS OF JAPANESE ADULTS IN EASTERN CANADA	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1. Industry and manufacturing (mostly in small plants)	475	35	510
2. General Service (Domestic, restaurant, hotel and hospital)	220	190	410
3. Trade (stores, repair shops, Laundries etc.)	315	65	380
4. Logging and millwork (mostly in N. Ontario)	250	--	250
5. Farming and Gardening (mostly in S.W. Ontario)	225	25	250
6. Miscellaneous (students, housewives, etc)	100	275	375
TOTALS	1,585	590	2,175

Assistance in Resettlement

The pioneer Citizens' Committee in helping to re-establish Japanese evacuees was the Nisei Sponsoring Committee of Montreal, composed of some public-spirited church and social workers. Since 1942 such Citizens' Committees have been set up also in Toronto, Hamilton, London and other Ontario centres. The Committees voluntarily have undertaken such responsibilities as the following:

(1) Assisting the Commission Placement Offices and National Selective Service in opening job opportunities locally for Japanese workers.

(2) Finding accommodation for incoming families and single persons.

(3) Introducing the evacuees to worthwhile community activities of various kinds.

(4) Helping Japanese who become ill, or who get into any other difficulties away from home.

Some of these Committee members are missionaries returned from Japan who speak Japanese and are thus of value in contacting the older people. Others are social workers interested in solving the problems of racial minorities and other depressed groups. The Committees have given and can give invaluable aid in making the evacuees feel at home in strange surroundings.

One important function of the Toronto and Montreal Committees in 1944 has been making local plans to start hostels for the Japanese-Canadians similar in purpose to the chain of hostels operated in United States cities for the Japanese American evacuees by the American Friends Service Committee and other organizations. These hostels are expected to ease the housing shortage in these areas considerably.

An Inter-Church National Advisory Committee on Japanese-Canadian Resettlement, organized in 1943 at Toronto with representation from the Home Mission branches of the five large church denominations, has done useful work in promoting tolerance toward and understanding of the evacuees through the churches across the country. Several of the denominations have welfare workers labouring among the Japanese in eastern Canada, encouraging them to attend night school and providing classes for them, helping to solve their personal problems, and developing a wider understanding of Canadian democracy.

Eastern universities and colleges have accepted at least 100 Japanese-Canadians who are making good progress in courses on medicine, science, economics, social science, agriculture, etc. Several others have graduated in Ontario as qualified teachers and nurses.

A number of qualified persons have been employed by the Dominion Government. Since Pearl Harbour persons of Japanese racial origin have not been accepted for the Armed Forces, although many have indicated a desire to enlist.

XV. DISTRIBUTION OF JAPANESE JULY 1944

The following are the latest figures of the R.C. M.P.-Commission combined records at Vancouver, at July 1, 1944.

British Columbia --		
Interior Housing Centres	10,443	
Road Camps	376	
Self-Supporting	4,853	
Restricted area on permits	61	
British Columbia Total		15,733
Yukon and Northwest Territories		28
Alberta	3,569	
Saskatchewan	143	
Manitoba	1,123	
Ontario	2,613	
Quebec	451	
Maritimes	1	
East of Rockies Total		7,900
Total Japanese in Canada		23,661

By Nationality they are divided:

Canadian born	14,423
Naturalized Canadian	3,321
Japanese Nationals	5,815
United States Citizens	10
Interwed	92
Total	23,661

XVI. STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENSIE KING ON POST-WAR JAPANESE POLICY, HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUGUST 4, 1944.

...N ow may I speak of persons of Japanese origin in Canada. On several occasions the view has been expressed by residents of British Columbia that the rest of Canada does not appreciate the Japanese problem, and that it has been left as virtually the sole responsibility of their province. The fact that in 1941, 22,096 of the 23,149 persons of Japanese race in Canada lived in British Columbia undoubtedly made the people of that province particularly aware of the problem, and I can equally say it made the people of other parts of Canada less aware of how great the problem was. It cannot be said that during the war the government of Canada has left the question on the doorstep of British Columbia. It has taken primary responsibility. I should like now to say, and to emphasize the statement, that the government recognizes that the problem is one to be faced and dealt with not merely by British Columbia but by the whole country. The provinces have their particular sphere of responsibility. I wish to make clear, however, that the government does recognize that the problem is one to be faced by the whole of Canada as a Canadian problem. It is on this basis that the matter has been approached.

The government has had certain basic principles before it in formulating the policy which I wish to present today. In the first place, it recognizes the concern felt by British Columbia at the possibility of once again having within its borders virtually the entire Japanese population of Canada. In the past that situation has led to acrimony and bitterness. That the feeling is general in British Columbia has been made evident not only by the remarks of hon. members from that province but also through representations received from many west coast organizations and individuals. In view of the concern, it is felt that it must be accepted as a basic factor that it would be unwise and undesirable, not only from the point of view of the people of British Columbia but also from that of persons of Japanese origin themselves, to allow the Japanese population to be concentrated in that province after the war.

Secondly, account should be taken of the fact that for the most part the people of Japanese race in the country have remained loyal and have refrained from acts of sabotage and obstruction during the war. It is a fact that no person of Japanese race born in Canada has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of war. For the future protection of those who have remained loyal, as well as to eliminate those who have shown that their true allegiance is not to Canada but to Japan, the government is of the view that persons of Japanese race, whether Japanese nationals or British subjects by nationalization or birth, who have shown disloyalty to Canada during the war should not have

the privilege of remaining in Canada after the struggle is terminated. That is a second principle that is considered to be fundamental.

Thirdly, the government is of the view that, having regard to the strong feeling that has been aroused against the Japanese during the war and to the extreme difficulty of assimilating Japanese persons in Canada, no immigration of Japanese into this country should be allowed after the war. It is realized, of course, that no declaration of this type can or should be attempted which would be binding indefinitely into the future, Nevertheless, as a guiding principle in the years after the war, it is felt that Japanese immigrants should not be admitted.

Finally, the government considers that while there are disloyal persons to be removed, and while immigration in future is undesirable, and while problems of assimilation undoubtedly do present themselves with respect even to the loyal Japanese in Canada, nevertheless they are persons who have been admitted here to settle and become citizens, or who have been born into this free country of ours, and that we cannot do less than treat such persons fairly and justly. The interests of Canada must be paramount, and its interests will be protected as the first duty of the government. It has not, however, at any stage of the war, been shown that the presence of a few thousand persons of Japanese race who have been guilty of no act of sabotage and who have manifested no disloyalty even during periods of utmost trial, constitutes a menace to a nation of almost twelve million people. Those who are disloyal must be removed. That is clear. Surely, however, it is not to be expected that the government will do other than deal justly with those who are guilty of no crime, or even of any ill intention. For the government to act otherwise would be an acceptance of the standards of our enemies and the negation of the purposes for which we are fighting.

These are the principles that have seemed to the government worthy of acceptance as the basis for a reasonable and equitable policy in disposing of this vexatious problem. The exigencies of the future may dictate modifications or alterations.

I should add that in handling the Japanese problem we shall attempt, in so far as it seems desirable, to maintain a policy that in a sense can be considered as part of a continental policy. The situation in the United States in a great many essentials is the same as our own, and to the extent that it seems desirable we shall endeavour to ensure that our policy takes account of the policies which are being applied south of the border. There is no need for an identity of policy, but I believe there is merit in maintaining a substantial consistency of treatment in the two countries.

I might now mention the tentative measures which it is proposed to put into effect in order to carry out a policy based upon the principles I have indicated. The first and, in a sense, the fundamental task is to determine the loyal and the disloyal persons of Japanese race in Canada. The entire policy depends upon this being done. To some extent, of course, the task has been carried out through the examination and internment of suspicious or dangerous persons. It cannot be assumed, however, that all those who have been interned are disloyal. Some may have merely misunderstood their dispossession from their property in the protected zones, and, as peaceful and honest Canadian citizens, may have striven to protect and retain what they considered to be rightfully theirs. Undoubtedly some of these cases exist. Misunderstanding is not the same as traitorous intent, and a stubborn defence of one's own property is not necessarily disloyalty. On the other hand there may be persons who have committed no act to justify their internment but who are in fact disloyal. What is clearly needed is the establishment of a quasi-judicial commission to examine the background, loyalties and attitudes of all persons of Japanese race in Canada to ascertain those who are not fit persons to be allowed to remain here. The commission I have referred to should, I think, be established in the fairly near future, in order that it may begin what will be a large and important task. The result of the work of the commission would be to establish a list of disloyal Japanese persons, some of whom will be Japanese nationals, some British subjects by naturalization, and some British subjects by birth. The government's intention would be to have these disloyal persons deported to Japan as soon as that is physically possible. Prior to deportation, British subjects, falling within this class, would be deprived of their status as such. By the terms of the peace, Japan can be compelled, whether she wishes it or not, to accept these persons. There may also be some persons who will voluntarily indicate a desire to proceed to Japan. For these, no further examination would be necessary. Whatever their national status, they would be allowed and encouraged to go as soon as they can.

Once the examination has been carried out there will be established a list of Japanese persons who are loyal to Canada. Those persons, if they have been properly admitted to this country, and wish to remain here, should be allowed to do so. However, as I have said, they should not be allowed once more to concentrate in British Columbia. To prevent such concentration, measures of two types can be taken -- a maximum can be set on the number of persons of Japanese race to be allowed to return to British Columbia, and persons of Japanese race can be given encouragement to move and remain elsewhere. It would be most undesirable, I believe, to establish a permanent barrier to the movement within Canada of persons who have been lawfully admitted to Canada or who are nationals of Canada. That would raise the possibility of discrimination and restrictions on movement to and from provinces which might have most unfortunate consequences in the future.

Even the establishment of a temporary limitation would be undesirable in principle, but as a practical question of policy it may well be inescapable.

There is little doubt that, with cooperation on the part of the provinces, it can be made possible to settle the Japanese more or less evenly throughout Canada. They will have to settle in such a way that they must be able to pursue the settled lives to which they are entitled, and that they do not present themselves as an unassimilable bloc or colony which might again give rise to distrust, fear and dislike. It is the fact of concentration that has given rise to the problem.

The sound policy and the best policy for the Japanese Canadian themselves is to distribute their numbers as widely as possible throughout the country where they will not create feelings of racial hostility.

It is not my intention at this time to enlarge further on this matter. There are questions of detail still to be considered. There may also be modifications of policy which further investigation will show to be necessary. However, the lines of development to which the government will endeavour to adhere will be in general those which I have outlined. We must not permit in Canada the hateful doctrine of racialism which is the basis of the Nazi system everywhere. Our aim is to resolve a difficult problem in a manner which will protect the people of British Columbia and the interests of the country as a whole, and at the same time preserve, in whatever we do, principles of fairness and justice.

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DISTRIBUTION OF JAPANESE IN CANADA AT AUG.30, 1944.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:		
Interior Housing Projects	10,058	
Road Camps	246	
Self-supporting	5,322	
Restricted Areas on Permit	64	
TOTAL IN B.C.:		15,690
YUKON & NW.TERRITORIES:		28
ALBERTA:	3,572	
SASKATCHEWAN:	147	
MANITOBA:	1,133	
TOTAL ON PRAIRIES:		4,852
ONTARIO:	2,683	
QUEBEC:	472	
MARITIMES:	1	
TOTAL IN E.CANADA:		3,156
TOTAL JAPANESE IN CANADA:		23,726

BY NATIONALITY:	Canadian-born:	14,499
	Naturalized Canadians:	3,314
	Japanese Nationals:	5,809
	U.S.Citizens:	10
	Inter-wed:	94
	TOTAL:	23,726

38 End



A Boy Scout Troop in a Housing Centre



Teachers at Summer Training Course



Girls at a Y.W.C.A. Gathering in an Eastern City

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS PAGE.

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OUT FILE

(F 5034/5034/23) FOREIGN OFFICE,
S.W.1.
23rd November, 1944.

Dear Miss George,

Thank you for your two letters C. 578/83 of the 27th October and 18th November each enclosing a copy of the Deprtment of Labour's Report on the Administration of Japanese Affairs in Canada.

I have read the report with great interest as I was in touch with similar Relocation Centres in the United States while I was there. I am passing a copy to those members of the Political Warfare (Japan) Committee who are concerned.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd) A.J. de la Mare
(A.J. de la Mare)

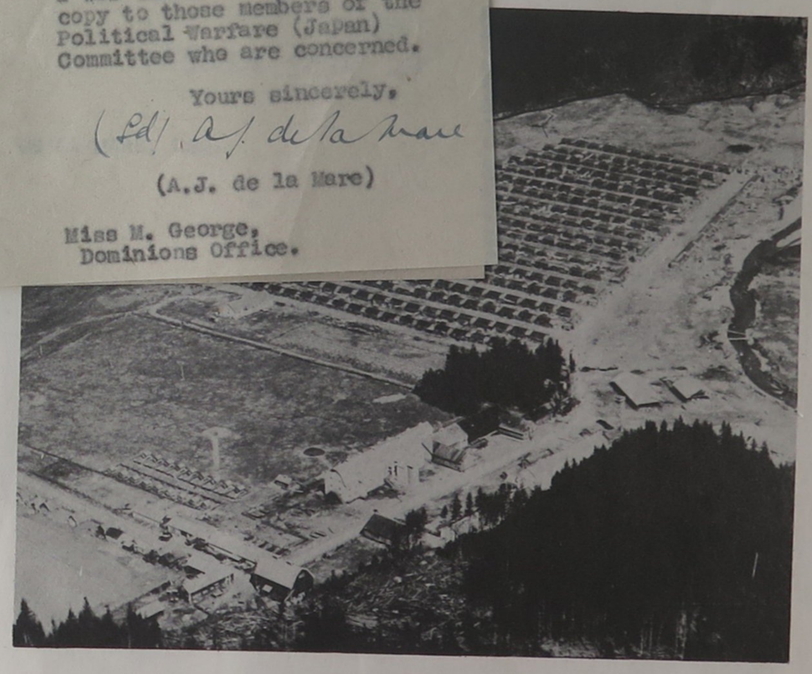
Miss M. George,
Dominions Office.

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LABOUR

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JAPANESE AFFAIRS
DA



JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTRE
TASHME, B.C.

950 - 1931

Registry No. F /10

Draft.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

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Sir,

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Eden to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the

on the subject

of the present hostilities in China and to inform you that the contents thereof have been carefully noted.

put with 6

INDEXED

Dominions Office,
Downing Street,

G.578/83.

18 November, 1944.

Dear Mr. De La Mare,

With reference to my letter of the 27th October, I am enclosing one more copy, which we can now spare, of the report on the Administration of Japanese Affairs in Canada.

Yours sincerely,

M. Gerya

21 NOV 1944

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A.J. DE LA MARE, ESQ.

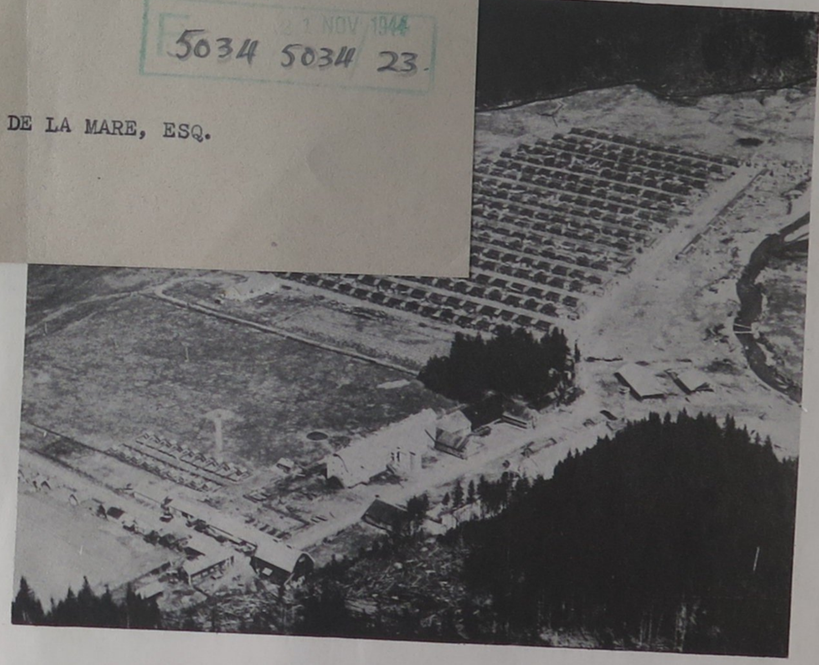
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JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTRE
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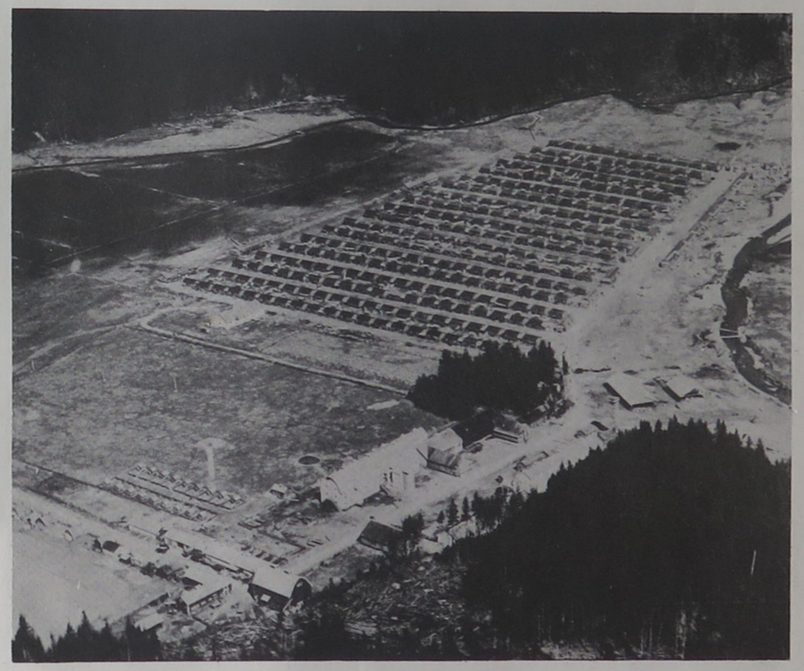
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS IN CANADA

1942 — 1944



JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTRE
TASHME, B.C.

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on the subject

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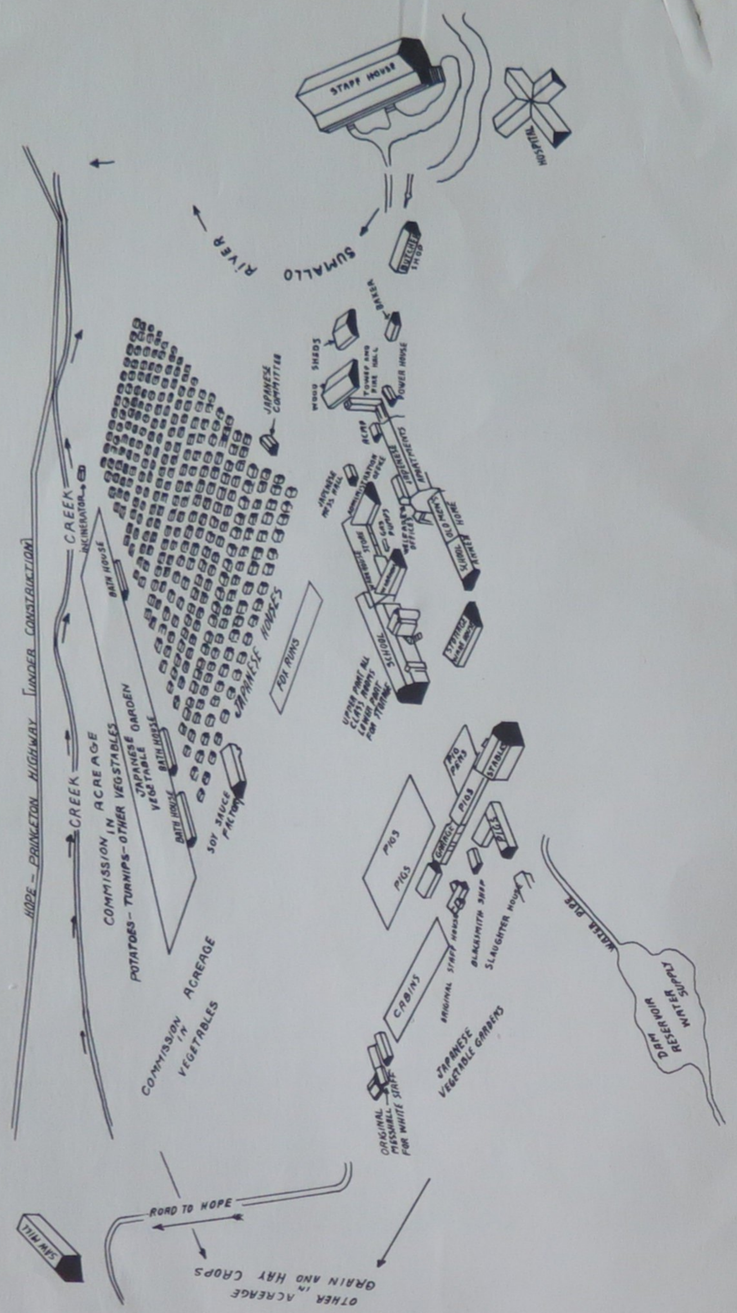


Chart Showing Layout of Tashme Centre
Tashme, B.C.

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REPORT

of the

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

on the

ADMINISTRATION

of

JAPANESE AFFAIRS

in

CANADA

1942-1944

.....

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

Arthur J. MacNamara,
Deputy-Minister of Labour
and
Director of National
Selective Service

.....

August, 1944

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REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
ON
ADMINISTRATION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
IN CANADA 1942-44

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(Note: The phrase "the Commission" in this report refers to the British Columbia Security Commission up to February 1943, and after that date refers to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement and his staff.)

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

ON

ADMINISTRATION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS

IN CANADA 1942-44

INTRODUCTORY

I. JAPANESE REGISTRATION AND STATUS IN 1941

The Japanese in Canada were registered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, starting in March 1941, under Orders-in-Council P.C. 117 and 9760, and by the end of the year the registration stood as follows:

REGISTERED		Less in Japan Children	Less in Japan Adults	Balance in Canada
Canadian born	6328	44	29	6255
Nat. Canadians	7483	543	48	6892
Jap. Nationals	10700	896	128	9676
U.S. Citizens	14	-	-	14
	24525	1483	205	22837

In this registration, the children under sixteen years of age were listed under the nationality of their parents, so that totals do not give an accurate picture of the number who are Canadian-born, Naturalized Canadian, and Japanese National. All children who reach the age of sixteen years are required to register at once with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The official Dominion census of June 1941 gave the following totals:

Canadian born	-	14,119
Naturalized Canadians	-	3,159
Japanese Nationals	-	5,924
United States Citizens	-	22
Total.....		23,224

Particular attention is drawn to the discrepancy between these two sets of statistics which were compiled for different purposes and the explanation given above for this discrepancy.

The census figures indicate that 43.4% were female and 56.6% were male. The breakdown by ages, according to the census, was as follows:

	MALE	FEMALE
Children (up to 19)	39%	50%
Youths (20-34)	23%	24%
Middle Aged (35-59)	31%	25%
Old (60 and over)	7%	1%
	100%	100%

Of the Japanese in Canada, almost 22,000 were settled in British Columbia, the great majority of whom were resident along the British Columbia coast and up the Fraser River Valley. Approximately half lived in the cities and large towns. They were concentrated in:

(1) Fishing along the coastal waters of southern British Columbia and Vancouver Island, with the related occupations of cannery work and boat-building.
(2) Logging and mill work along the British Columbia coast.
(3) Growing vegetables and small fruits along the Fraser Valley.
(4) Miscellaneous small businesses and occupations in Vancouver and Victoria, such as restaurants, dry-cleaning and tailoring, grocery and fruit stores, gardening, and domestic service.

There is evidence to show that in the two decades before 1941 the number of gainfully-employed Japanese in the fishing and lumbering industries of British Columbia declined, with a corresponding increase in the number in agriculture and manufacture. The 1941 Census reveals the following:

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Percentage of gainfully-employed Japanese, 14 years and over.

	(a) compared to total gainfully-employed in various industries	(b) according to distribution in various industries
Fishing.....	15.0%	16.3%
Lumbering.....	5.1%	8.3%
Labourers.....	5.1%	14.7%
Agriculture.....	3.9%	18.8%
Manufacture.....	2.5%	13.4%
Trade.....	2.4%	8.4%
Service.....	1.8%	12.9%
Transp. & Communication....	.9%	2.9%
Clerical.....	.7%	2.1%
In all industries.....	2.8%	Misc. 2.2%
(Comparable figure 1931.....	3.9%)	100.0%

During the same period between the wars the average Japanese family in British Columbia was approximately four persons, and the birth rate was at or below the Occidental level. By the census of 1941, the Japanese were divided as follows:

	Male	Female
Single	61%	58%
Married	36%	38%
Widowed, Divorced & Separated	3%	4%
	100%	100%