

FROM NOV. 16, 1942
TO FEB. 28, 1945

CROSS REFERENCES

FILE TITLE.

THIS COVER MUST NOT BE FOLDED UNDER FILE WHEN IN USE

1.
0-43

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

1. The travel regulations are to be retained subject to the same controls as in the past.
2. Japanese Nationals not signing for repatriation will be kept at New Denver except
 - (a) where joining relatives in the East and are, in any event, persons who due to compassionate circumstances would not be deported;
 - (b) persons going directly to farm employment.
3. We will continue the policy of restricting movement to Vancouver for temporary visits except for cases of emergency, for the time being.
4. Canadian-born Japanese now relocated who have signed for repatriation will not be permitted to return to B.C. until the actual time scheduled for repatriation.
5. Subject to securing further details, tentative approval has been given to guaranteeing a \$60 a month minimum rental for four rooms in a large residence in Montreal and to obtain, if possible, Army equipment on purchase or loan for the furnishing of the hostel which is to be operated as a charitable institution.
6. It has been agreed that persons of Japanese origin now resident in Alberta will be permitted to move at their own expense to other employment, B.C. excluded, if they provide satisfactory evidence that they have employment to go to and do not represent a prospective maintenance problem.
6. An effort will be made to obtain agreement from the Lethbridge City Council that people of Japanese origin will be allowed to enter that City for employment during the winter months. If such agreement cannot be obtained, it is understood that an effort will be made to carry out the agreement with the City of Lethbridge.
7. It is agreed that prisoner of war labour will not be sent to farms in Alberta where Japanese are now employed and are available for work during the winter months provided that the said Japanese in question are not making unreasonable demands

1. For as wages are concerned.

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

REPATRIATION PROCEDURE

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

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

- (a) single Japanese Nationals and Canadian naturalized men and women who are in the settlements or elsewhere in B.C.;
- (b) Japanese National family groups in British Columbia;
- (c) Canadian naturalized family groups in British Columbia to include any children who might be outside British Columbia and who might wish to go to Japan;
- (d) Canadian naturalized and Japanese National family groups outside of British Columbia;
- (e) Canadian-born persons not included in the above, namely, Canadian-born people by themselves who have signed and have not revoked.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

Department of Labour

1945

OTTAWA

February 28

1945.

DO NOT
HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
PLEASE
& RETURN
FILE FOR

Make slight change

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

Mr. Pickersgill, in his recent letter re Japanese Placement, referred to a conversation which he had had with the Minister of Agriculture of British Columbia in which the latter stated that there was a strong probability of a debate on the matter of repatriation of Japanese from Canada to Japan and their exclusion from British Columbia being initiated in the Provincial Legislature.

Mr. Pickersgill suggested that we might write to MacDonald in an effort to have the Provincial Government soft pedal on a debate of this nature at this time. It seems to me that if we are going to write the Province at all in the matter, the letter ought to be written to the Premier.

I have drafted a letter which is attached for the Minister's signature but I am not at all confident that this letter or any other letter will have any effect. However, I am passing it along for the consideration of the Minister and yourself.

Att:

A. H. Brown.

Hon Mr Mitchell

*Am not too sure this letter
will do any good — at least
it will do no harm — amc*

AIR MAIL

Ottawa, February 27, 1945

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

I wish to acknowledge with thanks your very comprehensive statement of views on the segregation and relocation programme.

These have been discussed here, and I would like to comment on the sections of your letter as follows:

I. Segregation

- (a) We did have a provision for power to give resettlement grants to indigent Japanese repatriates in our original Submission to Council, but this provision was deleted at the request of External Affairs. We do not feel it advisable to reopen this issue at the present time.
- (b) No comment necessary.
- (c) Your suggestion to have everyone 16 years and over in British Columbia required to indicate intention to sign or refuse to sign on application for repatriation, is approved.
- (d) We do not feel it wise to close the door completely now to a possible future concession concerning the property of repatriates, or to limit in this way the scope of action of the proposed Loyalty Tribunal. If you wish, the Minister's Statement may be amended to read: "These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis". This wording will leave open the way for any possible future decision on the property of persons adjudicated disloyal by a Tribunal.
- (e) Approved.

II. Publicity

- (a) You may go ahead and get the printing done in Vancouver. We are asking Mr. McCord to take the necessary steps to get clearance at this end.
- (b) Approved.

- (c) Approved.
- (d) Approved.
- (e) This is covered in Section IV.
- (f) We do not favour announcements in the press east of the Rockies at this time, as it would stir up adverse comment. If you feel it advisable you can draw up a circular letter with instructions how and when to make applications to the R.C.M. Police, and request all Placement Officers east of the Rockies to make sure that every family or group of workers received a copy of the letter.
- (g) Approved.

III. Procedure

- (a) Approved.
- (b) We would agree to people who are working in B.C. rejoining their families in the settlements for a short visit if absolutely necessary in order to get a decision by the family on repatriation. The danger is that, unless carefully controlled, this will be made a wholesale excuse for holidays of indefinite length in the settlements.

Re those on the Prairies, there would not be very many with immediate family connections still in the settlements. We would be inclined to say let the Supervisor decide on the merits of each individual case whether a person would be allowed to go back to a settlement for this purpose at his or her own expense.

Re those in Ontario and Quebec, it is felt that their influence in the settlements would be in general adverse to repatriation rather than favourable. Here, if the Placement Officer feels that the person going back would influence the family toward repatriation, he might allow a short visit to the settlements, or under any other special circumstances. This must be kept under strict control from Vancouver to prevent any wholesale exodus westward of individuals who might be reluctant to come east again.

You should lay down rules for this which will facilitate any impetus toward repatriation.

- (c) Approved.
- (d) Approved.
- (e) Approved.
- (f) Approved.
- (g) You will by now have received the blank Application Forms and will have noted the spaces at the bottom for recommendation by the R.C.M. Police and approval by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement. These were inserted at the request of the R.C.M. Police.

They signify to the person concerned and to various officials that the application is in order and has been accepted, and that the person is only awaiting means of repatriation. Thus any further action required (such as revocation of citizenship) can be proceeded with at once.

(h) Approved.

IV. Relocation

(a) Approved.

(b) Approved.

(c) This matter of licenses for property will be settled in the near future, but it would be preferable if any statement on it were left in abeyance for the present. We will write on this matter shortly.

(d) No comment necessary.

(e) Messrs. MacTavish and Trueman are coming to Ottawa later in the week to confer on this among other things, and we will write after discussing the placement plan with them.

(f) Same as (e).

(g) This is approved, with the provision that the amount granted to the relocating family be called a "placement allowance" rather than a "relocation grant".

(h) Approved.

V. Commissioner's Statement

This draft Statement is approved as amended by you, with the exception of the last sentence in Section 7, which should be revised to read as follows:

"The Department will also provide free transportation to eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family."

HSP/LH

A. MacNanara,
Deputy Minister of Labour.



BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street,

AIRMAIL.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

22nd February 1945

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

Re: SEGREGATION AND RELOCATION.

We received your letter of February 13th
with the various enclosures.

We have conferred here for two days on
your proposals and have consulted at length with Superintendent
Gray of the R.C.M.P.

The following comments are offered.

I. SEGREGATION FOR REPATRIATION.

MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

- a. We would like to urge strongly that provision be made for paying a settlement grant to families or individuals volunteering for repatriation, where the proceeds from the disposition of their real and personal property do not equal an amount representing the total of \$250.00 each for man and wife and \$100.00 for each child in the family. The amount of such grant would be the difference between the proceeds from the sale of their real and personal property and the amount calculated as above.

It is felt here that this would have a very marked effect on many families with little or no assets who would hesitate to apply for repatriation because they would arrive in Japan with no capital.

A rough estimate worked out here places the cost of this at no more than half a million dollars. If the desire is to remove objections that may retard requests for repatriation, we believe that our proposal would be effective in accomplishing this result.

There may however, be reasons not familiar to us, why this is not considered desirable at Ottawa. Should however, it be considered favourably, we suggest that in the Minister's Statement, present paragraph No. 3 become No. 4 and a new No. 3 would read as follows:

Check

"In the case of both No. 1 and No. 2, where the proceeds from the disposition of real or personal property do not equal an amount representing the total of \$250.00 for each adult and \$100.00 for each child under sixteen years of age in that family which volunteers for repatriation, the Canadian Government will add the difference to their credit, for transfer by them to Japan."

- b. We agree with the wording of present paragraphs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 for purposes of the poster.
- c. The third last paragraph refers to those already making application in "satisfactory form." We suggest all over sixteen years of age be required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment and that all be asked to fill out a new form, even though they may previously have made requests for repatriation to the Spanish Consul or the Department of External Affairs or the R.C.M.P. or ourselves.

Signing a new application will remove doubt as to the validity of previous requests, and will provide us with a uniform application form for all repatriate requests.

In cases where these persons do not wish to reaffirm their request and now want to remain in Canada, the refusal would be noted, with the reasons given, and these could be taken into account later when their cases were being considered by the Loyalty Commission. In the meantime their original request for repatriation would not be considered as having been cancelled.

We had considerable discussion about whether we should insist that all be required to indicate their intentions concerning repatriation. We came to the conclusion that if this were not done the programme would be very disappointing in its result. The opinion is held here that if it were left up to the people themselves to decide whether or not they wanted to make this request, the vast majority would just not appear before the R.C.M.P. detachment. This of course applies only to the organized effort in B.C., and particularly in the interior housing projects.

You may have particular reasons for leaving this in doubt, but we would recommend that the second last paragraph should read: "This assurance will not" instead of "This assurance may not". We believe this would strengthen our position considerably.

- e. We suggest that the following should be printed below the Minister's signature, outlining the procedure for taking applications:

"The special R.C.M.P. Detachment for taking applications will be at (name of town) from (date) to (date) and will take applications at (building)."

Every person of Japanese origin over sixteen years of age is required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation."

Between now and the time the posters are printed the whole schedule will be worked out, including dates when the R.C.M.P. Detachment will be at the various places, and the information will be written in, in the above blanks.

II. PUBLICITY.

- Out there*
- a. You have not indicated whether you wish us to do the printing here or whether this will be done in Ottawa after receiving these comments. It might save time if we could have it done here, and we will immediately proceed, once we hear from you concerning the aforementioned suggestions for revision in the Minister's Statement.
- b. We suggest the Commissioner's Statement should also be printed as a poster.
- c. The posters should be printed in both English and Japanese.
- OK*
- d. In addition to advertisements in the 'New Canadian', we think that announcements should be carried in all local papers circulating in the areas of the interior towns and also in districts where there are Japanese in private employment.
- e. In conjunction with the advertising of the Minister's Statement, we believe that announcements should also be made within B.C. concerning the question of relocation with particular emphasis being directed to the employable people now in the interior housing projects.
- f. We suggest that an announcement should be made in the press serving areas east of the Rockies, quoting the Minister's Statement and outlining where application forms for repatriation may be filled out. If we do not do this there may be a complaint from the Japanese that they were not advised of the programme for voluntary repatriation. In other words, we are of the opinion that merely sending details of the procedure to our supervisors and representatives east of the Rockies would not be adequate. Naturally publicity east of the Rockies would make no reference to the fact that all persons must report to signify their intentions, as we suggest should be done in B.C.
- As -
create more
propositional
commitment -
Sigs may
circumstances
Japs must
East of Rockies*

- OK.
- g. We think it would be a good plan to send a full outline of the procedure for segregation and relocation to the Japanese Committees in B.C., and an outline of the procedure for making application for repatriation to Japanese Committees east of the Rockies.

III. PROCEDURE FOR TAKING APPLICATIONS.

- a. We suggest that three weeks should lapse between the time when the posters are released until the R.C.M.P. Detachment begins its work at Tashme. This will allow sufficient time for full discussion of the matter among the Japanese themselves and time for them to communicate with immediate relatives located elsewhere. Successively longer periods would lapse between the time the posters are released and the time the R.C.M.P. Detachment begins its work at other points.
- b. There will inevitably be a large number of requests from immediate relatives outside of the housing centres working in other provinces or in other districts of B.C., to come back to the housing centres to confer with parents or wives about whether they should sign or not. We had a lengthy discussion on this point.

It is felt here that these should be discouraged as much as possible but some latitude will have to be given. Many are likely to say that they just are not in a position to sign an application until they have conferred with fathers, mothers, sons or daughters, wives or husbands.

In the interest of securing as many applications as possible, we think where arrangements can be made with Selective Service and employers for temporary separation from employment, and where our supervisors or representatives are satisfied that the applicant genuinely wishes to return to a housing centre to discuss this question seriously with his or her immediate relatives, we probably should grant a permit for them to go. They will of course have to pay all their own expenses and their travel permit would only be temporary.

We shall be glad to have your thought on this.

- c. Detailed arrangements will be worked out with the various supervisors so that applications can be taken as quickly as possible and with the minimum of disruption of essential employment.
- d. In taking applications, a record will be kept of those not wishing to sign and those suitable for relocation will be immediately contacted with regard to eastern employment.

- e. We do not see any reason why those who do sign for repatriation should not continue to engage in outside employment in B.C.
- f. With reference to your letter of February 16th concerning the question of maintenance, we were under the impression that Nationals and repatriates could not be cut off maintenance if they refused to accept employment in the projects. The opinion is held here however that the majority would work if cash incentive were provided.

OK. Our Comptroller is of the opinion that it would be much more satisfactory to pay maintenance to all in the segregation centres who are not engaged in private employment, with an incentive wage to those employed by us in camp maintenance. The scale would be so calculated that the gross remuneration would not exceed the present wage rates.

Naturally, those who reside in the settlements but who are engaged in outside employment would support their own families.

With the commencement of the payment of family allowances, this whole question of maintenance will have to be re-examined.

- g. In your paragraph No. 7, page 2 of your letter, we are not quite clear as to what is meant by the suggestion that application forms, when completed by the R.C.M.P., will be returned to R.C.M.P. Headquarters at Vancouver for recommendation and then turned over to us for signifying approval. We just cannot see what there is to recommend or approve after an application is signed. We wonder if what is meant is that the applications would be sent to Vancouver for checking as to correct names, spelling and numbers, and that the correct applications would be turned over to us for final signature.
- h. With the exception of necessary segregation which must be done in proceeding with our plan to close Kaslo, we think it would be better to slow up segregation, until the canvass has been completed in the interior housing projects.

IV. RELOCATION.

- OK
- a. We believe the publicity to be used in B.C. to encourage relocation should be released simultaneously with the publicity about repatriation. The Japanese people would then be presented at the same time with the idea that the two are alternatives.
- 11

As our programme will be carried out first in the interior housing projects, those on self-supporting employment in B.C. would be left until the last. Thus employment opportunities in the East would first be available to those not now on self-supporting employment.

OK

- b. Our plan is to select two of our men likely to get the best results from the relocation effort and have them accompany the R.C.M.P. Detachment from town to town and area to area. In this way uniform and systematic effort will be made to relocate those not signing applications.

To be dealt with later

- c. The question of policy concerning the issuing of licences to acquire business property is an extremely important one in the relocation programme. We do not think, however, anything should be included on this in our publicity or any statements be made to the Japanese until the policy is definitely settled and the details clear. When a policy is defined, if such licences were given only to those relocating east of the Rockies, it would certainly facilitate the programme.

- d. We agree that efforts to relocate the Japanese nationals should be restricted to those who in all probability will be declared eligible to remain in Canada by the Loyalty Commission.

with later

- e. With reference to the Church plan, we suggest that not too much emphasis be given to farm employment but the variety should be as extensive as possible. The opinion here is that the largest proportion of potential relocatees are just not suitable for heavy work on farms but could be placed in lighter industry throughout the towns.

- f. Arrangements should be completed as soon as possible for hostel accommodation to house families while satisfactory placement is being effected.

- g. We believe that the present advance of \$12.00 per month is inadequate. We concur with the rates you propose, namely \$35.00 for an adult, \$60.00 for a married couple, but that there should be \$12.00 for each child, regardless of the number. We suggest that this should not be considered as an advance on maintenance but rather a relocation grant to provide some security until the family becomes established in the new employment.

Minister's approval
A grant, not an
maintenance allowance

- h. It is proposed that payment of the afore-mentioned grant be by Post Office Money Order drawn on the point of destination or by some other similar method. Naturally they would be provided with a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit.

V. SUGGESTED REVISIONS - COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

- OK
- a. First paragraph - We suggest deletion of the last sentence as we would not want to discourage any Canadian-born Japanese from applying for repatriation.

- b. Second paragraph - The following is suggested as a substitute:

OK

"Japanese in the projects who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves east of the Rockies as the best evidence of their intention to co-operate with the Government policy of dispersal. This policy was made clear by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King in his announcement to members of the House of Commons, August 4th, 1944."

- OK
- c. We suggest deleting the quotations from the Prime Minister's statement. We are dubious concerning the reference in his statement to co-operation with the provinces. If this reference is made we are certain to be asked pointed questions about that co-operation and if the provinces have agreed Japanese can remain where they re-establish, acquire property and go into business. The recent statement by Acting Premier Ellow of Alberta, namely - "after the war these birds have got to get out" - has already created considerable disturbance.

- d. Third paragraph - The following is proposed as the third paragraph and is substituted for the eighth paragraph in your draft:

OK

"Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal."

- e. Fourth paragraph - We propose the sixth paragraph in your draft should be the fourth and read as follows:

OK

"Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies."

- f. Fifth paragraph - Your seventh paragraph is now suggested as our fifth and will read as you have it - "Those who do not future by delay."

- g. Sixth paragraph - We recommend that your fifth paragraph become the sixth and read as you have it - "To assist those settlement are best."

- h. We suggest that your second last paragraph be deleted because we think the idea should not be conveyed that only Canadian-born Japanese are to re-establish east of the Rockies if they do not sign an application for repatriation.
1. Seventh paragraph - We propose this should read as follows:

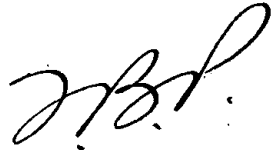
"The Department of Labour, through this administration, recognizes a continuing responsibility for the welfare of those who have left or leave the projects and move into employment east of the Rockies. The Department will also provide free transportation to eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a relocation grant which will increase in total amount with the number in the family.

We are attaching two copies each of the revised Minister's Statement and Commissioner's Statement, embodying our suggestions.

I wonder if you would have these checked and indicate approval or disapproval of our proposed changes.

If you wish the printing of the posters to be done here, if these could be returned by airmail we will proceed immediately.

TBP/EG


T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

PROPOSED MINISTER'S STATEMENT - REVISED.

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities. (X)
3. In the case of both No. 1 and No. 2, where the proceeds from the disposition of real or personal property do not equal an amount representing the total of \$250.00 for each adult and \$100.00 for each child under sixteen years of age in that family which volunteers for repatriation, the Canadian Government will add the difference to their credit, for transfer by them to Japan.
4. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances ^{do not apply} ~~will not be extended~~ to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA,

MEMORANDUM

1. Every person of Japanese origin 16 years of age or over is required to appear before the RCMP detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation to Japan or relocation in Canada.

2. Every person of Japanese origin 16 years of age or over who wishes to make application for repatriation or to reaffirm a previous application for repatriation should report to the RCMP detachment on one of these dates for this purpose.

3. Every Japanese National 16 years of age or over is required to report to the RCMP detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation, and every other person of Japanese origin 16 years of age or over is advised to report to signify his or her intention for the same purpose of for relocation in Canada.

The special R.C.M.P. Detachment for taking applications will be at (name of town) from (date) to (date) and will take applications at (building).

Every person of Japanese origin who works to make application for repatriation or to reappear as a former applicant for repatriation over sixteen years of age is required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on one of these dates to ~~signify his or her intention concerning repatriation~~ for this purpose.

X first
 - call someone by phone & take them to cell meeting
 - plan situation
 - call heads of families together

Every Japanese resident over 16 years of age or over is required to report to the R.C.M.P. detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation and every other person of Japanese origin 16 years of age or over is advised to do likewise.

concerning repatriation to Japan
 to remain in Canada.

PROPOSED COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT - REVISED.

1. On February 13th, a statement was issued by the Honourable Mr. Mitchell, Minister of Labour, giving certain assurances as to property interests to persons of the Japanese race making voluntary application for return to Japan.

2. Japanese in the projects who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves east of the Rockies as the best evidence of their intention to co-operate with the Government policy of dispersal. This policy was made clear by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, in his announcement to members of the House of Commons, August 4th, 1944.

3. Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal.

4. Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies.

5. Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, may find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.

6. To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour, and in areas where prospects of suitable employment and successful settlement are best.)

7. The Department of Labour, through this administration, recognizes a continuing responsibility for the welfare of those who have left or leave the projects and move into employment east of the Rockies. The Department will also provide free transportation to eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, ~~sustenance allowance to be used while in transit and a relocation grant which will increase in total amount with the number in the family.~~

Family. a ~~Subsistence~~ allowance to be used while in transit and a placement allowance ~~for travelling and~~ based in amount on the size of family.

Vancouver, B.C.
March 1945.

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT.

AIR MAIL

Ottawa, February 27, 1945

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

I wish to acknowledge with thanks your very comprehensive statement of views on the segregation and relocation programme.

These have been discussed here, and I would like to comment on the sections of your letter as follows:

I. Segregation

- (a) We did have a provision for power to give resettlement grants to indigent Japanese repatriates in our original Submission to Council, but this provision was deleted at the request of External Affairs. We do not feel it advisable to reopen this issue at the present time.
- (b) No comment necessary.
- (c) Your suggestion to have everyone 16 years and over in British Columbia required to indicate intention to sign or refuse to sign an application for repatriation, is approved.
- (d) We do not feel it wise to close the door completely now to a possible future concession concerning the property of repatriates, or to limit in this way the scope of action of the proposed Loyalty Tribunal. If you wish, the Minister's Statement may be amended to read: "These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis". This wording will leave open the way for any possible future decision on the property of persons adjudicated disloyal by a Tribunal.
- (e) Approved.

II. Publicity

- (a) You may go ahead and get the printing done in Vancouver. We are asking Mr. McCord to take the necessary steps to get clearance at this end.
- (b) Approved.
- (c) Approved.
- (d) Approved.
- (e) This is covered in Section IV.

- (f) We do not favour announcements in the press east of the Rockies at this time, as it would stir up adverse comment. If you feel it advisable you can draw up a circular letter with instructions how and when to make applications to the R.C.M. Police, and request all Placement Officers east of the Rockies to make sure that every family or group of workers receive a copy of the letter.

- (g) Approved.

III. Procedure

- (a) Approved.

- (b) We would agree to people who are working in B.C. rejoining their families in the settlements for a short visit if absolutely necessary in order to get a decision by the family on repatriation. The danger is that, unless carefully controlled, this will be made a wholesale excuse for holidays of indefinite length in the settlements.

Re those on the Prairies, there would not be very many with immediate family connections still in the settlements. We would be inclined to say let the Supervisor decide on the merits of each individual case whether a person would be allowed to go back to a settlement for this purpose at his or her own expense.

Re those in Ontario and Quebec, it is felt that their influence in the settlements would be in general adverse to repatriation rather than favourable. Here, if the Placement Officer feels that the person going back would influence the family toward repatriation, he might allow a short visit to the settlements, or under any other special circumstances. This must be kept under strict control from Vancouver to prevent any wholesale exodus westward of individuals who might be reluctant to come east again.

You should lay down rules for this which will facilitate any impetus toward repatriation.

- (c) Approved.
(d) Approved.
(e) Approved.
(f) Approved.

- (g) You will by now have received the blank Application Forms and will have noted the spaces at the bottom for recommendation by the R.C.M. Police and approval by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement. These were inserted at the request of the R.C.M. Police. They signify to the person concerned and to various officials that the application is in order and has been accepted, and that the person is only awaiting means of repatriation. Thus any further action required (such as revocation of citizenship) can be proceeded with at once.

- (h) Approved.

2 D. IV. Relocation

- (a) Approved.
- (b) Approved.
- (c) This matter of licenses for property will be settled in the near future, but it would be preferable if any statement on it were left in abeyance for the present. We will write on this matter shortly.
- (d) No comment necessary.
- (e) Messrs. Mactavish and Trueman are coming to Ottawa later in the week to confer on this among other things, and we will write after discussing the placement plan with them.
- (f) Same as (e).
- (g) This is approved, with the provision that the amount granted to the relocating family be called a "placement allowance" rather than a "relocation grant".
- (h) Approved.

V. Commissioner's Statement

This draft Statement is approved as amended by you, with the exception of the last sentence in Section 7; which should be revised to read as follows:

"The Department will also provide free transportation to eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family."

HTP/LM

A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

22nd February 1945

AIRMAIL.

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

Re: SEGREGATION AND RELOCATION.

We received your letter of February 13th with the various enclosures.

We have conferred here for two days on your proposals and have consulted at length with Superintendent Gray of the R.C.M.P.

The following comments are offered.

I. SEGREGATION FOR REPATRIATION.

MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

- a. We would like to urge strongly that provision be made for paying a settlement grant to families or individuals volunteering for repatriation, where the proceeds from the disposition of their real and personal property do not equal an amount representing the total of \$250.00 each for man and wife and \$100.00 for each child in the family. The amount of such grant would be the difference between the proceeds from the sale of their real and personal property and the amount calculated as above.

It is felt here that this would have a very marked effect on many families with little or no assets who would hesitate to apply for repatriation because they would arrive in Japan with no capital.

A rough estimate worked out here places the cost of this at no more than half a million dollars. If the desire is to remove objections that may retard requests for repatriation, we believe that our proposal would be effective in accomplishing this result.

There may however, be reasons not familiar to us, why this is not considered desirable at Ottawa. Should however, it be considered favourably, we suggest that in the Minister's Statement present paragraph No. 3 become No. 4 and a new No. 3 would read as follows:

"In the case of both No. 1 and No. 2, where the proceeds from the disposition of real or personal property do not equal an amount representing the total of \$250.00 for each adult and \$100.00 for each child under sixteen years of age in that family which volunteers for repatriation, the Canadian Government will add the difference to their credit, for transfer by them to Japan."

- b. We agree with the wording of present paragraphs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 for purposes of the poster.
- c. The third last paragraph refers to those already making application in "satisfactory form." We suggest all over sixteen years of age be required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment and that all be asked to fill out a new form, even though they may previously have made requests for repatriation to the Spanish Consul or the Department of External Affairs or the R.C.M.P. or ourselves.

Signing a new application will remove doubt as to the validity of previous requests, and will provide us with a uniform application form for all repatriate requests.

In cases where these persons do not wish to reaffirm their request and now want to remain in Canada, the refusal would be noted, with the reasons given, and these could be taken into account later when their cases were being considered by the Loyalty Commission. In the meantime their original request for repatriation would not be considered as having been cancelled.

We had considerable discussion about whether we should insist that all be required to indicate their intentions concerning repatriation. We came to the conclusion that if this were not done the programme would be very disappointing in its result. The opinion is held here that if it were left up to the people themselves to decide whether or not they wanted to make this request, the vast majority would just not appear before the R.C.M.P. detachment. This of course applies only to the organized effort in B.C., and particularly in the interior housing projects.

- d. You may have particular reasons for leaving this in doubt, but we would recommend that the second last paragraph should read: "This assurance will not" instead of "This assurance may not". We believe this would strengthen our position considerably.
- e. We suggest that the following should be printed below the Minister's signature, outlining the procedure for taking applications:

The special R.C.M.P. Detachment for taking applica-

tions will be at (name of town) from (date)

to (date) and will take applications at (building).

Every person of Japanese origin over sixteen years of age is required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation."

Between now and the time the posters are printed the whole schedule will be worked out, including dates when the R.C.M.P. Detachment will be at the various places, and the information will be written in, in the above blanks.

II. PUBLICITY.

- a. You have not indicated whether you wish us to do the printing here or whether this will be done in Ottawa after receiving these comments. It might save time if we could have it done here, and we will immediately proceed, once we hear from you concerning the aforementioned suggestions for revision in the Minister's Statement.
- b. We suggest the Commissioner's Statement should also be printed as a poster.
- c. The posters should be printed in both English and Japanese.
- d. In addition to advertisements in the 'New Canadian', we think that announcements should be carried in all local papers circulating in the areas of the interior towns and also in districts where there are Japanese in private employment.
- e. In conjunction with the advertising of the Minister's Statement, we believe that announcements should also be made within B.C. concerning the question of relocation with particular emphasis being directed to the employable people now in the interior housing projects.
- f. We suggest that an announcement should be made in the press serving areas east of the Rockies, quoting the Minister's Statement and outlining where application forms for repatriation may be filled out. If we do not do this there may be a complaint from the Japanese that they were not advised of the programme for voluntary repatriation. In other words, we are of the opinion that merely sending details of the procedure to our supervisors and representatives east of the Rockies would not be adequate. Naturally publicity east of the Rockies would make no reference to the fact that all persons must report to signify their intentions, as we suggest should be done in B.C.

- g. We think it would be a good plan to send a full outline of the procedure for segregation and relocation to the Japanese Committees in B.C., and an outline of the procedure for making application for repatriation to Japanese Committees east of the Rockies.

III. PROCEDURE FOR TAKING APPLICATIONS.

- a. We suggest that three weeks should lapse between the time when the posters are released until the R.C.M.P. Detachment begins its work at Tashme. This will allow sufficient time for full discussion of the matter among the Japanese themselves and time for them to communicate with immediate relatives located elsewhere. Successively longer periods would lapse between the time the posters are released and the time the R.C.M.P. Detachment begins its work at other points.
- b. There will inevitably be a large number of requests from immediate relatives outside of the housing centres working in other provinces or in other districts of B.C., to come back to the housing centres to confer with parents or wives about whether they should sign or not. We had a lengthy discussion on this point.

It is felt here that these should be discouraged as much as possible but some latitude will have to be given. Many are likely to say that they just are not in a position to sign an application until they have conferred with fathers, mothers, sons or daughters, wives or husbands.

In the interest of securing as many applications as possible, we think where arrangements can be made with Selective Service and employers for temporary separation from employment, and where our supervisors or representatives are satisfied that the applicant genuinely wishes to return to a housing centre to discuss this question seriously with his or her immediate relatives, we probably should grant a permit for them to go. They will of course have to pay all their own expenses and their travel permit would only be temporary.

We shall be glad to have your thought on this.

- c. Detailed arrangements will be worked out with the various supervisors so that applications can be taken as quickly as possible and with the minimum of disruption of essential employment.
- d. In taking applications, a record will be kept of those not wishing to sign and those suitable for relocation will be immediately contacted with regard to eastern employment.

- e. We do not see any reason why those who do sign for repatriation should not continue to engage in outside employment in B.C.
- f. With reference to your letter of February 16th concerning the question of maintenance, we were under the impression that Nationals and repatriates could not be cut off maintenance if they refused to accept employment in the projects. The opinion is held here however that the majority would work if cash incentive were provided.

Our Comptroller is of the opinion that it would be much more satisfactory to pay maintenance to all in the segregation centres who are not engaged in private employment, with an incentive wage to those employed by us in camp maintenance. The scale would be so calculated that the gross remuneration would not exceed the present wage rates.

Naturally, those who reside in the settlements but who are engaged in outside employment would support their own families.

With the commencement of the payment of family allowances, this whole question of maintenance will have to be re-examined.

- g. In your paragraph No. 7, page 2 of your letter, we are not quite clear as to what is meant by the suggestion that application forms, when completed by the R.C.M.P., will be returned to R.C.M.P. Headquarters at Vancouver for recommendation and then turned over to us for signifying approval. We just cannot see what there is to recommend or approve after an application is signed. We wonder if what is meant is that the applications would be sent to Vancouver for checking as to correct names, spelling and numbers, and that the correct applications would be turned over to us for final signature.
- h. With the exception of necessary segregation which must be done in proceeding with our plan to close Kaslo, we think it would be better to slow up segregation, until the canvass has been completed in the interior housing projects.

IV. RELOCATION.

- a. We believe the publicity to be used in B.C. to encourage relocation should be released simultaneously with the publicity about repatriation. The Japanese people would then be presented at the same time with the idea that the two are alternatives.

As our programme will be carried out first in the interior housing projects, those on self-supporting employment in B.C. would be left until the last. Thus employment opportunities in the East would first be available to those not now on self-supporting employment.

- b. Our plan is to select two of our men likely to get the best results from the relocation effort and have them accompany the R.C.M.P. Detachment from town to town and area to area. In this way uniform and systematic effort will be made to relocate those not signing applications.
- c. The question of policy concerning the issuing of licences to acquire business property is an extremely important one in the relocation programme. We do not think, however, anything should be included on this in our publicity or any statements be made to the Japanese until the policy is definitely settled and the details clear. When a policy is defined, if such licenses were given only to those relocating east of the Rockies, it would certainly facilitate the programme.
- d. We agree that efforts to relocate the Japanese nationals should be restricted to those who in all probability will be declared eligible to remain in Canada by the Loyalty Commission.
- e. With reference to the Church plan, we suggest that not too much emphasis be given to farm employment but the variety should be as extensive as possible. The opinion here is that the largest proportion of potential relocatees are just not suitable for heavy work on farms but could be placed in lighter industry throughout the towns.
- f. Arrangements should be completed as soon as possible for hostel accommodation to house families while satisfactory placement is being effected.
- g. We believe that the present advance of \$12.00 per month is inadequate. We concur with the rates you propose, namely \$35.00 for an adult, \$60.00 for a married couple, but that there should be \$12.00 for each child, regardless of the number. We suggest that this should not be considered as an advance on maintenance but rather a relocation grant to provide some security until the family becomes established in the new employment.
- h. It is proposed that payment of the afore-mentioned grant be by Post Office Money Order drawn on the point of destination or by some other similar method. Naturally they would be provided with a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit.

V. SUGGESTED REVISIONS - COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

- a. First paragraph - We suggest deletion of the last sentence as we would not want to discourage any Canadian-born Japanese from applying for repatriation.
- b. Second paragraph - The following is suggested as a substitute:

"Japanese in the projects who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves east of the Rockies as the best evidence of their intention to co-operate with the Government policy of dispersal. This policy was made clear by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King in his announcement to members of the House of Commons, August 4th, 1944."
- c. We suggest deleting the quotations from the Prime Minister's statement. We are dubious concerning the reference in his statement to co-operation with the provinces. If this reference is made we are certain to be asked pointed questions about that co-operation and if the provinces have agreed Japanese can remain where they re-establish, acquire property and go into business. The recent statement by Acting Premier Fallow of Alberta, namely - "after the war these birds have got to get out" - has already created considerable disturbance.
- d. Third paragraph - The following is proposed as the third paragraph and is substituted for the eighth paragraph in your draft:

"Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal."
- e. Fourth paragraph - We propose the sixth paragraph in your draft should be the fourth and read as follows:

"Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies."
- f. Fifth paragraph - Your seventh paragraph is now suggested as our fifth and will read as you have it - "Those who do not future by delay."
- g. Sixth paragraph - We recommend that your fifth paragraph become the sixth and read as you have it - "To assist those settlement are best."

h. We suggest that your second last paragraph be deleted because we think the idea should not be conveyed that only Canadian-born Japanese are to re-establish east of the Rockies if they do not sign an application for repatriation.

i. Seventh paragraph - We propose this should read as follows:

"The Department of Labour, through this administration, recognizes a continuing responsibility for the welfare of those who have left or leave the projects and move into employment east of the Rockies. The Department will also provide free transportation to eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a relocation grant which will increase in total amount with the number in the family.

We are attaching two copies each of the revised Minister's Statement and Commissioner's Statement, embodying our suggestions.

I wonder if you would have these checked and indicate approval or disapproval of our proposed changes.

If you wish the printing of the posters to be done here, if these could be returned by airmail we will proceed immediately.

TBP/EG

T.B. PICKERSCILL,
Commissioner.

PROPOSED MINISTER'S STATEMENT - REVISED.

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts, showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.
3. In the case of both No. 1 and No. 2, where the proceeds from the disposition of real or personal property do not equal an amount representing the total of \$250.00 for each adult and \$100.00 for each child under sixteen years of age in that family which volunteers for repatriation, the Canadian Government will add the difference to their credit, for transfer by them to Japan.
4. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances will not be extended to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour A0027079 33-000

The special R.C.M.P. Detachment for taking applications will be at (name of town) from (date) to (date) and will take applications at (building) . Every person of Japanese origin over sixteen years of age is required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation.

PROPOSED COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT - REVISED.

1. On February 13th, a statement was issued by the Honourable Mr. Mitchell, Minister of Labour, giving certain assurances as to property interests to persons of the Japanese race making voluntary application for return to Japan.
2. Japanese in the projects who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves east of the Rockies as the best evidence of their intention to co-operate with the Government policy of dispersal. This policy was made clear by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, in his announcement to members of the House of Commons, August 4th, 1944.
3. Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal.
4. Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies.
5. Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, may find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.
6. To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour, and in areas where prospects of suitable employment and successful settlement are best.
7. The Department of Labour, through this administration, recognizes a continuing responsibility for the welfare of those who have left or leave the projects and move into employment east of the Rockies. The Department will also provide free transportation to eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, sustenance allowance to be used while in transit and a relocation grant which will increase in total amount with the number in the family.

Vancouver, B.C.
March _____ 1945.

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT.

Ottawa, February 22, 1945

AIR MAIL

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

Dear Mr. Pickersgill:

I would advise that I sent forward by express
yesterday the following numbers of forms for Voluntary Re-
patriation:

No. C.B.D. - 6,500
No. C.B.W. - 6,500
No. C.N.D. - 6,500
No. C.N.W. - 6,500
No. J.N.D. - 15,000
No. J.N.W. - 6,500

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

HTP/121



GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

DECLARATION

I, _____, (_____), born _____
(M. or F.) (day, month, year)
registered as a Canadian-born British subject (J.R. No. _____) under
Order in Council P.C. No. 9760, dated December 16, 1941, hereby declare my desire to relinquish
my British nationality and to assume the status of a national of Japan.

Further, I request the Government of Canada, under the conditions set out in the Statement of
the Minister of Labour, dated February 13, 1945, to arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan,
together with my dependents UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE as listed hereunder:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
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I declare that I fully understand the contents of this document, and I voluntarily affix my
signature hereto:

Date: _____, 1945

SIGNATURE

Place: _____

WITNESS

INTERPRETER

NOTE: All persons sixteen years of age and over are required to sign a separate Declaration.

APPLICATION RECOMMENDED:

R.C.M.P.

Date: _____, 1945

APPLICATION APPROVED:

Commissioner of Japanese Placement

Date: _____, 1945



GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

DECLARATION

I, _____, (_____), born _____
(M. or F.) (day, month, year)
registered as a Canadian-born British subject (J.R. No. _____) under
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R.C.M.P.

Date: _____, 1945

APPLICATION APPROVED:

Commissioner of Japanese Placement

Date: _____, 1945



GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

DECLARATION

I, _____, (_____), born _____
(M. or F.) (day, month, year)
registered as a Canadian-naturalized British subject (J.R. No. _____) under
Order in Council P.C. No. 9760, dated December 16, 1941, hereby declare my desire to relinquish
my British nationality and to assume the status of a national of Japan.

Further, I request the Government of Canada, under the conditions set out in the Statement of
the Minister of Labour, dated February 13, 1945, to arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan,
together with my dependents UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE as listed hereunder:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>R��lationship</u>
-------------	--------------------	------------	------------	----------------------

I declare that I fully understand the contents of this document, and I voluntarily affix my
signature hereto:

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R.C.M.P.

Date: _____, 1945

APPLICATION APPROVED:

Commissioner of Japanese Placement

Date: _____, 1945



GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

DECLARATION

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 Order in Council P.C. No. 9760, dated December 16, 1941, hereby declare my desire to relinquish
 my British nationality and to assume the status of a national of Japan.

Further, I request the Government of Canada, under the conditions set out in the Statement of
 the Minister of Labour, dated February 13, 1945, to arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan.

I declare that I fully understand the contents of this document, and I voluntarily affix my
 signature hereto:

Date: _____, 1945

SIGNATURE

Place: _____

WITNESS

INTERPRETER

NOTE: All persons sixteen years of age and over are required to sign a separate Declaration.

APPLICATION RECOMMENDED:

R.C.M.P.

Date: _____, 1945

APPLICATION APPROVED:

Commissioner of Japanese Placement

Date: _____, 1945



GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

DECLARATION

I, _____, (_____), born _____
(M. or F.) (day, month, year)
registered as a Japanese national (J.R. No. _____) under Order-in-Council P.C. No. 9760,
dated December 16, 1941, hereby request the Government of Canada, under the conditions set out in
the Statement of the Minister of Labour, dated February 13, 1945, to arrange for and effect my
repatriation to Japan, together with my dependents UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE as listed
hereunder:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
-------------	--------------------	------------	------------	---------------------

I declare that I fully understand the contents of this document, and I voluntarily affix my
signature hereto:

Date: _____, 1945	_____
	SIGNATURE

Place: _____

_____	_____
WITNESS	INTERPRETER

NOTE: All persons sixteen years of age and over are required to sign a separate Declaration.

APPLICATION RECOMMENDED:

R.C.M.P.

Date: _____, 1945

APPLICATION APPROVED:

Commissioner of Japanese Placement

Date: _____, 1945



GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

DECLARATION

I,, (.....), born
(M. or F.) (day, month, year)
registered as a Japanese national (J.R. No.) under Order-in-Council P.C. No. 9760,
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the Statement of the Minister of Labour, dated February 13, 1945, to arrange for and effect my
repatriation to Japan.

I declare that I fully understand the contents of this document, and I voluntarily affix my
signature hereto:

Date:, 1945

SIGNATURE

Place:

WITNESS

INTERPRETER

NOTE: All persons sixteen years of age and over are required to sign a separate Declaration.

APPLICATION RECOMMENDED:

R.C.M.P.

Date:, 1945

APPLICATION APPROVED:

Commissioner of Japanese Placement

Date:, 1945

AIR MAIL

Ottawa, February 27, 1945

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

I wish to acknowledge with thanks your very comprehensive statement of views on the segregation and relocation programme.

These have been discussed here, and I would like to comment on the sections of your letter as follows:

I. Segregation

- (a) We did have a provision for power to give resettlement grants to indigent Japanese repatriates in our original Submission to Council, but this provision was deleted at the request of External Affairs. We do not feel it advisable to reopen this issue at the present time.
- (b) No comment necessary.
- (c) Your suggestion to have everyone 16 years and over in British Columbia required to indicate intention to sign or refuse to sign an application for repatriation, is approved.
- (d) We do not feel it wise to close the door completely now to a possible future concession concerning the property of repatriates, or to limit in this way the scope of action of the proposed Loyalty Tribunal. If you wish, the Minister's Statement may be amended to read: "These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis". This wording will leave open the way for any possible future decision on the property of persons adjudicated disloyal by a Tribunal.
- (e) Approved.

II. Publicity

- (a) You may go ahead and get the printing done in Vancouver. We are asking Mr. McCord to take the necessary steps to get clearance at this end.
- (b) Approved.

- (c) Approved.
- (d) Approved.
- (e) This is covered in Section IV.
- (f) We do not favour announcements in the press east of the Rockies at this time, as it would stir up adverse comment. If you feel it advisable you can draw up a circular letter with instructions how and when to make applications to the R.C.M. Police, and request all Placement Officers east of the Rockies to make sure that every family or group of workers receives a copy of the letter.
- (g) Approved.

III. Procedure

- (a) Approved.
- (b) We would agree to people who are working in B.C. rejoining their families in the settlements for a short visit if absolutely necessary in order to get a decision by the family on repatriation. The danger is that, unless carefully controlled, this will be made a wholesale excuse for holidays of indefinite length in the settlements.

Re those on the Prairies, there would not be very many with immediate family connections still in the settlements. We would be inclined to say let the Supervisor decide on the merits of each individual case whether a person would be allowed to go back to a settlement for this purpose at his or her own expense.

Re those in Ontario and Quebec, it is felt that their influence in the settlements would be in general adverse to repatriation rather than favourable. Here, if the Placement Officer feels that the person going back would influence the family toward repatriation, he might allow a short visit to the settlements, or under any other special circumstances. This must be kept under strict control from Vancouver to prevent any wholesale exodus westward of individuals who might be reluctant to come east again.

You should lay down rules for this which will facilitate any impetus toward repatriation.

- (c) Approved.
- (d) Approved.
- (e) Approved.
- (f) Approved.
- (g) You will by now have received the blank Application Forms and will have noted the spaces at the bottom for recommendation by the R.C.M. Police and approval by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement. These were inserted at the request of the R.C.M. Police.

They signify to the person concerned and to various officials that the application is in order and has been accepted, and that the person is only awaiting means of repatriation. Thus any further action required (such as revocation of citizenship) can be proceeded with at once.

(h) Approved.

IV. Relocation

(a) Approved.

(b) Approved.

(c) This matter of licenses for property will be settled in the near future, but it would be preferable if any statement on it were left in abeyance for the present. We will write on this matter shortly.

(d) No comment necessary.

(e) Messrs. Hactavish and Trueman are coming to Ottawa later in the week to confer on this among other things, and we will write after discussing the placement plan with them.

(f) Same as (e).

(g) This is approved, with the provision that the amount granted to the relocating family be called a "placement allowance" rather than a "relocation grant".

(h) Approved.

V. Commissioner's Statement

This draft Statement is approved as amended by you, with the exception of the last sentence in Section 7, which should be revised to read as follows:

"The Department will also provide free transportation to eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family."

HFP/LM

A. MacNanara,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

February 15

45.

to Mr. MacNamara.

Herewith letter going forward to Mr. Pickersgill enclosing Minister's Statement and outlining procedure to be followed in taking applications for repatriation.

This letter has been drafted following discussion with Commissioner Head and I thought you would be interested in reading it before we sent it out.

I should think that in applying a policy of segregation of persons returning to Japan and discouraging eastern relocation of the majority of Japanese Nationals, we will have to change our maintenance policy so as to provide maintenance for these persons without recourse to their own assets. The only circumstances under which maintenance would be withheld in the segregation settlements would be in the case of those employed on camp maintenance or those who refuse to undertake the employment assigned to them in connection with camp maintenance.

If we are agreed on this policy and are in a position to make it known in the settlements at this time, such policy would, I think, give some encouragement to voluntary applications for repatriation.

Encs.

A. H. Brown.

*Copy of letter
Mr. Pickersgill
letter to
Mr. N. A. Robertson*

*Original Carbon
on future
policy file*

Ottawa, February 16, 1945.

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

In my letter of the 13th instant outlining a procedure to be followed in taking applications for voluntary repatriation of Japanese and for the segregation of such persons, I suggested that our maintenance policy would have to be reviewed in relation to persons held in these segregation settlements pending return to Japan.

In giving this matter our further consideration, we are of the opinion that Japanese whose repatriation applications are approved and their dependents under sixteen years of age who would be bound by the application for repatriation and who are resident in a settlement designated as a segregation settlement should be maintained by the Government at Government expense at the approved rate and without recourse to the assets of such persons.

Persons who refused, without acceptable excuse, to undertake employment assigned to them by the settlement administration, in connection with the operation and maintenance of the camp, would of course be properly cut off maintenance until they had complied with such request.

Where persons are employed either in the camp or outside the camp at wages in excess of the maintenance rate, the policy presently in effect will continue to apply.

While we do not believe it advisable to issue any formal statement covering the above, nevertheless, if made known to Japanese, the policy should facilitate the

segregation programme and may give some encouragement to the completion of voluntary applications for repatriation.

Before giving formal approval to the above, I would be glad to have your comments.

A. MacNamara.

S T A T E M E N T .

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour.

STATEMENT.

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

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These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour.

23-2-27

Ottawa, February 16, 1945.

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

In my letter of the 13th instant outlining a procedure to be followed in taking applications for voluntary repatriation of Japanese and for the segregation of such persons, I suggested that our maintenance policy would have to be reviewed in relation to persons held in these segregation settlements pending return to Japan.

In giving this matter our further consideration, we are of the opinion that Japanese whose repatriation applications are approved and their dependents under sixteen years of age who would be bound by the application for repatriation and who are resident in a settlement designated as a segregation settlement should be maintained by the Government at Government expense at the approved rate and without recourse to the assets of such persons.

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Where persons are employed either in the camp or outside the camp at wages in excess of the maintenance rate, the policy presently in effect will continue to apply.

While we do not believe it advisable to issue any formal statement covering the above, nevertheless, if made known to Japanese, the policy should facilitate the

segregation programme and may give some encouragement to the completion of voluntary applications for repatriation.

Before giving formal approval to the above, I would be glad to have your comments.

A. MacNamara.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA February 15 1945.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

Herewith letter going forward to Mr. Pickersgill enclosing Minister's Statement and outlining procedure to be followed in taking applications for repatriation.

This letter has been drafted following discussion with Commissioner Mead and I thought you would be interested in reading it before we sent it out.

I should think that in applying a policy of segregation of persons returning to Japan and discouraging eastern relocation of the majority of Japanese Nationals, we will have to change our maintenance policy so as to provide maintenance for these persons without recourse to their own assets. The only circumstances under which maintenance would be withheld in the segregation settlements would be in the case of those employed on camp maintenance *of paid wages* or those who refuse to undertake the employment assigned to them in connection with camp maintenance.

If we are agreed on this policy and are in a position to make it known in the settlements at this time, such policy would, I think, give some encouragement to voluntary applications for repatriation.

Encs.

A. H. Brown.

23-2-17-1 2-7

Ottawa, February 15, 1945.

Deputy Commissioner F. J. Mead,
R.C.M. Police,
Justice Building,
O t t a w a.

We now enclose herewith copy of letter which has gone forward today to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement which, following our discussion, has been drafted to outline the procedure to be followed in taking applications for repatriation.

Enc.

A. H. Brown.

Japanese repatriation

23/2/45

February 13

45.

to Mr. MacNamara.

Attached is statement on the repatriation programme for the Minister's signature together with letter to Mr. Pickersgill outlining the procedure which is to be followed in carrying through the programme for signing up Japanese for voluntary repatriation.

We have gone over this carefully with Commissioner Mead and copy of the Minister's statement was sent over the latter part of last week to Mr. Robertson of External Affairs for his information.

We would like to have the statement signed by the Minister in duplicate and we propose to send signed copy of the statement together with the attached letter out to Vancouver tonight.

Enc.

A. H. Brown.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA, February 13 1945.

AM MacNamara
John MacNamara
MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

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We have gone over this carefully with Commissioner Mead and copy of the Minister's statement was sent over the latter part of last week to Mr. Robertson of External Affairs for his information.

and he has replied approving of same.

We would like to have the statement signed by the Minister in duplicate and we propose to send signed copy of the statement together with the attached letter out to Vancouver tonight.

Enc.

A. H. Brown.
A. H. Brown.

Recommended
Ple return to me -
and all

S T A T E M E N T .

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances may not be extended to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

amial

Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour.

February 13, 1945.

Dear Mr. Pickersgill:

You will by now have had a chance to study the Cabinet Minutes of February 2, 1945, approving our repatriation and relocation plans. Our proposals on the present implementation of these plans are outlined herewith, and I would be obliged if you would proceed to put them into effect as soon as possible where you agree, and send us your views on any sections requiring further consideration and consultation:

SEGREGATION FOR REPATRIATION:

1. A signed copy is attached of the Minister's Statement, of this date, explaining the assurances to be given re property to those persons 16 years of age and over who volunteer to go to Japan.

2. We ^{suggest} ~~feel~~ that the best way of handling this is ^{to} ~~to~~ prepare a printed Poster ^{in 4 m} along lines of attached model on the attached model, incorporating the Minister's Statement as well as ^{an} ~~an~~ advice Notice from you on the procedure for taking Applications. This Poster should be prominently displayed on Offices and street-corners in every Project, and in a full-page paid Advertisement inserted in the "New Canadian" to give wider coverage. Copies could be sent to Placement Offices east of the Rockies for display at appropriate points.

3. You ^{should} ~~can~~ in the meantime consult with the Officer Commanding RCMP at Vancouver, to arrange for the Special Detachment of the RCMP which ^{will} ~~will~~ tour the Relocation Centres in British Columbia, ^{and possibly also Alberta areas} ~~and possibly also Alberta areas~~, within the next two or three months. Arrangements will have to be made to enable those persons in isolated areas, including lumber camps and self-supporting projects, to complete Applications either before the Special Detachment or at the nearest RCMP Police or B.C. Provincial Police Office. ^{We would assume that the additional} ~~could be covered over a few weeks time following the initial~~ ^{at Tashme.} ~~at Tashme.~~

4. The closing date for Applications, April 30, 1945, ^{was fixed to persuade the} ~~was fixed to persuade the~~ ^{people to make up their minds quickly, but may be extended if necessary later.} ~~people to make up their minds quickly, but may be extended if necessary later.~~

5. The actual procedure for taking Applications ^{will} ~~will~~ be worked out by RCMP HQ here with the Officer Commanding RCMP at Vancouver, ^{who will consult with you.} ~~and you will no doubt be~~ consulted on this. The general procedure will be on the lines of my letter and memorandum of December 11, 1944. We are getting a rush job done on printing the six Application Forms as desired by the RCMP, seven thousand copies of each except Form No. JND, of which we are getting 16,000 copies. The RCMP Police here wish to keep a few hundred copies of each, and the balance will be shipped to you express at the end of this week.

8. I would like believe it may be advantageous to
complete the initial surveys of the settlements
and to ~~obtain~~ obtain a few estimates of the total
numbers involved in the ~~segregation~~ program
~~who would want to~~ for voluntary return to Japan
before initiating the actual transfer of these
families to segregation centres and the corresponding
transfer of Japanese Canadian families out of the
segregation centres. It may be however that
~~as an earlier~~ ~~movement~~ movement to segregate
before that time may discourage the ~~segregation~~
voluntary applications from those who ~~dislike~~ are
reluctant to move. On the other hand early transfer
of Japanese Canadian from Toronto may stimulate
eastern movement among them. We are believed you
are in a better position to ~~take~~ ~~assess~~ ~~position~~
to make an informed decision on this than we are and
are ~~and~~ simply raising the subject for your ~~to~~

~~the persons who appear for maintenance~~
Our maintenance policy with respect to
Japane in the segregation centre will probably
have to be revised so as to provide maintenance
without recourse to ~~assets~~ their own assets
or outside employment but with the necessity
of undertaking ~~an~~ employment in the settlement
as required. This a policy of this nature
used for will probably ~~stimulate~~ ^{help} the
segregation programme. You must discuss this
~~the~~ ~~subject~~ ~~the~~ ~~above~~ and let us have
your views in due course on it.

9

8. It has been decided that no organized effort should be taken ~~at~~ to obtain applications from the 1 group now sent-off the Rockies until the Pontiac Colonization has been covered as no immediate problem of segregation or relocation is involved. In any event it is believed ~~it is not~~ would not think it wise to heat this group without destruction from the group in the Pontiac Colonization. However in order that applications for repatriation will be available and may be completed for by those outside B.C. who want to do so, all personnel of this should be advised in due course of the procedure, furnished with necessary forms and arrangements made so that applications may be completed before at the nearest R.C. in P. detachment.

1. I suggest that coincident with the ~~signing~~
taking of applications for return to Japan the Japanese
Canadians in the settlements should be ~~plainly advised~~
definitely advised that ~~there is no~~ ^{in view of} ~~the~~ ^{declared} ~~fact~~ ^{fact} of deferred entry should
take advantage of the employment opportunities
and of the Porters which are offered and
that failure to do so may be regarded as evidence
a ~~definite~~ ^{lack} of co-operation or desire
to re-establish themselves in Canada.

The issue of a statement by the Commissioner
with appropriate publicity in settlements that he
has Canadian and otherwise as a date shortly after
the issue of ~~Porter~~ ^{Porter} with the ~~present~~ ^{present} statement
would probably cover this. Attached ~~is~~ ^{is} for your
consideration for this purpose.

2. We would think that at a ~~very early~~ ^{fairly early} date when
the arrangements for transfer of authority over the
issue of licenses ~~may~~ ^{will be} sufficiently advanced
to enable us to lay down the policy which
will be followed in dealing with such applications:
This will be along the line of recommending that the
issue of such licenses for the present to
Japanese Canadians who by getting out into
employment east of Rockies have shown their ~~ability~~
~~adaptability~~ for acceptance of the policy of relocation
and are ~~not~~ suitable for some.

6. As the Application Forms are completed by the RCMP Police, they will be sent at once to RCMP Police Headquarters at Vancouver for recommendation, then turned over to you for signature signifying approval. Each will be completed in four copies, of which one will be returned to the applicant, one copy kept on the Vancouver Record file, and the other two sent to the Registration of Enemy Aliens Branch at RCMP Police Headquarters, Justice Building, Ottawa. With these should come forward from time to time four copies of tabulated lists, as mentioned in Section 9 of our Dec. 11 memorandum, containing particulars of each applicant in a summarized form.

7. It will be probably advisable to have the Special Detachment start its work at Tashme Centre, so that we can commence moving out those/who refuse to sign the Application for voluntary repatriation. This movement, and your construction at Tashme, will give you facilities to begin transferring volunteer repatriates from other areas to Tashme Segregation Centre, as soon as the Applications are received and checked at Vancouver.

8. Some method will have to be worked out, in co-operation with the RCMP Police, to enable those in eastern areas, which will not be visited by the Special Detachment, to complete Application Forms before a witness and an interpreter.

RELOCATION:

1. A couple of weeks after the Posters re Repatriation are displayed, it will be desirable for you to issue a statement for use in the settlements, perhaps be an opportune time to display the second Poster re Resettlement, somewhat along the line of the ~~to give the settlements~~ directed to the necessity of Japanese families in the settlements and also in the self supporting project paid advertisement in the "New Canadian" for the information of those outside getting out relocation ~~then east of the Rockies~~ old with appropriate publicity in the New Canadian. The time lag is suggested in order to give those who are ~~advised~~ ^{in the paper} the settlements.

~~disposed to Repatriation time to make up their minds, before approaching the others who want to stay in Canada.~~

2. You will note that, in the draft Notice we are not as yet revealing the fact that the Minister of Labour is taking over the issuance of Permits, and that we intend to relax considerably the former almost-total prohibition on such purchases and long leases. This will prevent any sudden rush of applications before arrangements are complete to handle them properly.

3. In considering Japanese families for placement east of the Rockies, it will be necessary from this time on to exercise extreme care concerning Japanese Nationals. Generally speaking, Japanese Nationals should not be considered for relocation henceforth except where the presumption is that they will most likely be permitted to remain in Canada by any subsequent Commission of Inquiry, because

Pickens

You will by now have had a chance to
study the Cabinet

A0027079_65-000315

3. I believe ~~that~~ we are agreed that ~~the~~ present efforts for relocation of Japanese nationals should be directed at ~~the~~ such as ^{you} would reasonably expect - would be ~~permitted to remain in~~

~~Canada~~ not be recommended for registration by

a "loyalty" commission or for example

those who have displayed an exceptional degree of cooperation

with the govt during and since occupation and have been ~~residents~~ long term residents and or those

who on compassionate grounds such as having a ~~grave~~ ^{genuine} native Canadian family born family

have ~~definitely decided to stay~~ definitely intend to remain with the family in Canada.

of extenuating circumstances. For example, an old inoffensive Japanese National couple with no ties in Japan and with a grown Japanese Canadian family who wish to remain in Canada; or a Japanese National who has been exceptionally co-operative with the Canadian Government during evacuation and since that time.

~~The~~ farm
4. ~~Trueman's~~ plan for Church-sponsored/settlement in Southern Ontario, of which he has no doubt advised you direct^{ly} will absorb some of these prospective relocatees in farming employment and small-town industry. Possibly ~~Ernst and Halonen could~~ ^{but on which we have also written you} ~~work out a similar program to settle some families in Northern Ontario lumbering~~ ^{but hope} ~~communities.~~ ^{should results be obtained we} ~~We will work out other angles with the Employment Service, Farm~~ ^{will look forward to extending some in other areas.} ~~Labour Committees, and local Sponsoring Committees, in the eastern provinces.~~

~~You will realize of course the importance of getting this programme~~
~~organized and functioning within the next two or three months.~~ I would be obliged
if you would keep ^{us} ~~me~~ fully advised as to how things are progressing, and please
feel free to consult ~~us~~ on various aspects at any time.

~~the above. We will appreciate your reports on~~

~~A. MacNamara.~~

You will appreciate that our
suggestions have to be considered by you in the
light of your ^{intimate} knowledge of the psychology
of the Japanese in the settlement, which your
administration have and ~~then~~ ^{your} ~~own~~ ^{present} attitude
held of us but we have frequent
reports on the programme as it is ~~developed~~
works.

~~for~~

N O T I C E

TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY IN CANADA

The Minister of Labour for Canada has authorized publication of the following

S T A T E M E N T

"The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

(1) The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, ^{will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan} Following the close of the war, (upon repatriation.)

(2) In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of ~~the Secretary of State for~~ External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.

(3) Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances ^{may be extended} do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Noted at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada,
~~Date: February 13, 1945.~~

Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour for Canada."

I want to get word of
Every person of Japanese ancestry, 16 years of age and over, who desires to take advantage of the above terms for voluntary repatriation to Japan, is required to complete an Application in proper form NOT LATER THAN APRIL 30, 1945. A Special RCM Police Detachment will visit each of the Projects within the course of the next few weeks to take Applications, and it is consequently suggested that those interested should immediately consult absent members of the family and make up their minds if possible before the arrival of the Special Detachment for this purpose. Arrangements will be made to take later Applications within the stipulated period at the local RCM Police offices. All inquiries on this subject should also be made to the local RCM Police offices, both before and after the visit of the Special Detachment.

Those persons whose Applications are recommended and approved by the appropriate authorities will be maintained fully by the Government of Canada from the date of approval until repatriation is undertaken, and will not be required to live upon their own assets in the meantime. They may, however, be required to do necessary camp work upon request, if considered physically capable of such work by Commission physicians, and any refusal to do such work may result in a cancellation of the assurances given above.

Vancouver, B.C.,
February , 1945.

(Facsimile signature)

Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour.

9 ~~present~~ presentations of

Followed with appropriate presentations
of the facilities and procedure for ~~future~~
completion and filing of applications in
the settlement.

N O T I C E

I, as Commissioner of Japanese Placement, wish to bring to the attention of Japanese Canadians, particularly those in the British Columbia Interior Relocation Centres, the importance of making up their minds without further delay about their plans for the future.

It is essential that Japanese Canadians desiring to remain in this country, and who are capable of taking employment or starting up in business themselves on the prairies or in eastern Canada, should do so within the next few months, as evidence of their genuine intention to co-operate with the Government of Canada in its policy of dispersal and resettlement, as enunciated by the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, in the House of Commons at Ottawa on August 4, 1944:

"There is little doubt that, with 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 Canadians themselves is to distribute their numbers as widely as possible throughout the country where they will not create feelings of racial hostility."

To assist those who have been and are co-operating in relocation, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment & Selective Services Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this spring to open up promising placement opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavor, and in widely distributed areas where the prospects of successful resettlement are best. Full and careful consideration will also be given to all applications for permits authorizing the purchase of buildings and real property, and authorizing leases for periods longer than one year, which are received from those whose records indicate conclusively their loyalty and co-operation since 1941.

In conclusion, I would like to point out that those Japanese Canadians who are able to relocate and who do not take advantage of present opportunities with Government assistance while employment conditions are favourable, may not only find this far more difficult to accomplish in a year's time, but may also be judged non-cooperative by any subsequent Commission of Inquiry established for the purpose of adjudicating the loyalty or disloyalty of persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada.

All inquiries concerning relocation and employment should be directed to the nearest Supervisor or Placement Officer of the Japanese Division, Dominion Department of Labour.

Vancouver, B.C.,
March _____, 1945.

(Facsimile signature)

Commissioner of Japanese Placement



DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO:
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA

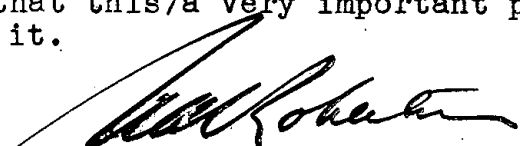
Ottawa, February 12, 1945

Department of Labour	
FEB 13 1945	
To:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	DRAFT LETTER
<input type="checkbox"/>	YOU HAN SECRET
<input type="checkbox"/>	YOUR COMMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	SEE ME PLEASE
<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTE & RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/>	GET FILE FOR ME

TO: A. MacNamara, Esq., Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

I should like to thank you for having sent me under cover of your letter of February 9 a copy of the draft statement which you propose to have publicized for the signature of the Minister of Labour with regard to conditions for the voluntary return of persons of Japanese race to Japan.

The announcement seems to be completely in accord with the decision of Cabinet, as I understand it, and I think that its publication should be very desirable. There are only two minor points which occur to me for possible modification. In paragraph 2 of the announcement the reference to "the Department of the Secretary of State for External Affairs" should be changed to read "Department of External Affairs". In the final sentence it seemed to me that the present statement gave the implication that a decision had been taken to the effect that the conditions for removal of property and free passage would not apply to persons proceeding to Japan on a non-voluntary basis. I think it is desirable as an incentive toward voluntary declarations to include some warning that as generous terms may not be available to persons who have to go to Japan under compulsion. I was wondering, however, if this could not be achieved without giving any misleading implications by having the sentence read as follows: "No decision has yet been taken as to whether these conditions of return will be made available for persons returning to Japan after the war on other than a voluntary basis." I do not think that this is a very important point, but you may wish to consider it.


Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.



23-2-17-1

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street,

FILE NO. 602

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL.

10th February 1945

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

I have received your memorandum of February 7th to which you attach copy of letter from Mr. Heeney to the Honourable Mr. Mitchell and copy of memorandum approved by Cabinet concerning repatriation and resettlement.

We will be awaiting with much interest your letter which will follow at an early date and hope that this will clarify future plans at least to some extent.


T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

SECRET

Ottawa, February 9, 1945.

Mr. N. A. Robertson,
Under-Secretary of State for
External Affairs,
External Affairs Department,
O t t a w a.

With further reference to the letter of February 5th from Mr. Heeney to the Minister containing advice of the approval of the Cabinet of the measures proposed with respect to repatriation and re-settlement of Japanese, I now enclose draft of statement prepared for the Minister's signature which, it is proposed, will be posted in the settlements and publicized through "The New Canadian" newspaper which circulates through the settlements. Coincident with this, it is proposed that provision will be made for the taking of applications from Japanese in the settlements and in other points and that a definite time limit be fixed for the receipt of such applications. This, of course, may be subsequently extended as thought advisable.

The Minister has approved the issuance of this statement and we plan to send it forward at the first of the week. If you have any comment thereon, however, in the meantime, I would appreciate the same.

Enc.

A. MacNamara.

Copy for Mr. A. Rive.

STATEMENT.

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan, following the close of the war, upon repatriation. *that standing to them and at time of repatriation*
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of ~~Secretary of State for~~ External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities. *before the close of war*
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances ~~do~~ ^{may} not ^{be extended} apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February 1945

Ottawa. m.v.

Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour.

13
Date February 14 1945.


Mr. Brown

I would omit "only" at ①

The last paragraph might be "These assurances may not be extended to Japanese Nationals and others repatriated on other than a voluntary basis"

The reason for the suggestion being that we might imply a stand re "Jap. Nationals" — What do you think — Why not send copy to External Affairs for their information and wait for a week & see what they say?



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA, February 8, 1945.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

Herewith draft of statement for the Minister's signature covering the conditions attached to voluntary repatriation of Japanese as approved by Council.

The intention is that this statement, as signed by the Minister, will be posted in the settlements and given publicity in "The New Canadian" and that a reference to the conditions set out in this statement will be contained in the application which the Japanese signs for voluntary repatriation.

If satisfactory to the Minister and yourself, I think we should send a copy over to External Affairs for approval and I have drafted a letter which is attached for this purpose.

Enc.

A. H. Brown.

A0027079_76-000

STATEMENT

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan following the close of the war, upon repatriation.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property may be authorized, on the advice of the Department of Secretary of State for External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

OK The above assurances will apply ~~only~~ to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

may be These assurances ~~are not extended to cover persons who, not having made voluntary application to go to Japan as above provided, are subsequently recommended for repatriation to Japan by any Commission of Inquiry which may be established for that purpose.~~

advised that they do not apply
— These assurances ~~may not~~ *do not apply* to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Wm. Mitchell
Minister of Labour.

Date Feb. 1945

S T A T E M E N T .

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan following the close of the war, upon repatriation.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of Secretary of State for External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour.

Date February 1945.

February 8

45.

to Mr. MacNamara.

Herewith draft of statement for the Minister's signature covering the conditions attached to voluntary repatriation of Japanese as approved by Council.

The intention is that this statement, as signed by the Minister, will be posted in the settlements and given publicity in "The New Canadian" and that a reference to the conditions set out in this statement will be contained in the application which the Japanese signs for voluntary repatriation.

If satisfactory to the Minister and yourself, I think we should send a copy over to External Affairs for approval and I have drafted a letter which is attached for this purpose.

Enc.

A. H. Brown.

Ottawa, February 8, 1945.

SECRET

Deputy Commissioner F. J. Head,
R.C.M. Police,
O t t a w a.

I am enclosing copy of letter from Mr. Heeney to the Minister of February 5th, together with accompanying memorandum approved by Council which is self-explanatory.

I also enclose draft of statement designed for signature by the Minister of Labour which, we propose, will be posted in the Japanese settlements and publicized through "The New Canadian". Coincident with this, we would propose that the procedure which has been previously discussed for the taking of applications within the settlements be put into effect and that a period of time be fixed, ~~say thirty days~~, within which applications may be received; also that steps be undertaken for the transfer of persons for return to Japan into say Tashme and possibly one other settlement depending on the number involved, and in turn, the transfer of Canadian Japanese from Tashme to other settlements.

I would appreciate your consideration of the enclosures and will be glad to have your advice thereon.

Encs.

A. H. Brown.

Ottawa, February 7, 1945.

PERSONAL

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

I enclose two copies of letter
received from Mr. Heeney recording the approval
of Council to the proposal submitted by the
Department and attached to the letter.

We will be writing you further at
a very early date.

Enc.

A. H. Brown.

Deliver to: . Mr. A. H. Brown

Room:

From: A. MacNamara

Room:

Remarks: . Will you kindly attach this
to the file I sent you yesterday and oblige
.
.



CANADA

Department of Labour,
RECEIVED

FEB 6 1945

Secretary to Minister.

Ottawa, February 5th, 1945.

HM

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

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The following decision taken by the Cabinet at the meeting of February 2nd, 1945, at which you were present, is of direct interest to your Department.

Consideration was given to the memorandum of December 15th, 1944 concerning repatriation and re-settlement of persons of Japanese race, sent me by your Deputy Minister on that date and referred to subsequently in your letter to me of January 17th. This memorandum on proposed policy and procedure had been prepared by your Department after consultation with External Affairs, the R.C.M. Police and the Department of Justice.

Approval was given by the Cabinet to the memorandum as submitted on the understanding that appropriate reservation be made for Canadian rights to reimbursement by Japan of any repatriation expenses involved. It was also agreed that, for the present, appointment of the proposed Commission be deferred.

It was noted that the suggestion made in sub-para 5 of para 2 of the memorandum regarding transfer to Labour of licensing authority for the holding of land etc. was for consideration of the Minister of Justice.

I am sending a copy of this letter and of the memorandum as approved to the Ministers of Justice and National Defence, the Secretary of State (Custodian), the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Commissioner, R.C.M. Police.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A.D.P. Heeney', written over the typed name.

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

APPROVED BY THE CABINET FEBRUARY 2nd, 1945

TO THE CLERK OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Re: Repatriation and re-settlement
of persons of the Japanese race
now resident in Canada.

In order to achieve the following objectives
and in view of the following considerations --

1. To obtain voluntary applications for repatriation to Japan, either by way of exchange during the war or repatriation at the close of the war, of as many persons of the Japanese race in Canada as possible and to proceed with the immediate segregation of such applicants, and
2. To facilitate re-settlement in Canada of loyal Japanese Canadians and Japanese Nationals, who are subsequently designated by the proposed Japanese Loyalty Commission as eligible to remain in Canada;

The approval by Council of the following policies and procedure is desired:

(1) The Secretary of State for External Affairs to continue to negotiate with the Japanese Government for exchanges of Nationals and in consultation with other departments of the Canadian Government concerned, to make agreements with the Protecting Power for Japanese interests, on the lists of the persons of the Japanese race to be included in such exchanges.

(2) On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour to give assurance to persons of the Japanese race, who make voluntary application to be repatriated to Japan either by way of exchange during the war or following the termination of war, that the net proceeds realized from their property in Canada will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan following the close of the war upon repatriation, and that free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government for repatriated persons.

(3) In the case of persons repatriated under any agreement for the exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan under which the amount of personal property and funds which may be carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian may be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of the property or the proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.

(4) The Minister of Labour may take such measures as he considers necessary for the segregation and settlement of persons of the Japanese race who have been accepted or designated for repatriation to Japan, apart from loyal Japanese.

(5) The attention of the Minister of Justice should be directed to the desirability of amending Section 39E of the Defence of Canada Regulations with a view to vesting in the Minister of Labour the authority presently vested in the Minister of Justice, under this section, for the issue of licences to persons of the Japanese race to hold or acquire land or growing crops in Canada or an interest therein.

(6) On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour be authorized to give assurances to a government of any province that the Government of Canada will be prepared to protect or reimburse the province (including the municipalities therein) for the costs of necessary maintenance, hospitalization or medical services furnished to indigent persons of the Japanese race and their dependents who have left the protected areas of British Columbia since the outbreak of the war with Japan and have re-settled or may hereafter re-settle within the province, provided that such assurance shall not extend beyond a date ten years after January 1st, 1945.

In the view of this Department, early approval of the foregoing is necessary and advisable before substantial progress in the matter of segregation for repatriation purposes and re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians can be made.

In considering the above matters, it should be borne in mind that the courses of action proposed are closely related to those which, I am advised, have been dealt with in a memorandum from the Prime Minister dated November 4th, 1944, to which was annexed a submission to Council to provide for the establishment of a Commission to investigate the reliability and loyalty of persons of the Japanese race in Canada.

(Sgd.) HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour

COPY
PRIVY COUNCIL

SECRET

CANADA

Ottawa, February 5th, 1945.

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

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

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Approval was given by the Cabinet to the memorandum as submitted on the understanding that appropriate reservation be made for Canadian rights to reimbursement by Japan of any repatriation expenses involved. It was also agreed that, for the present, appointment of the proposed Commission be deferred.

It was noted that the suggestion made in sub-para 5 of para 2 of the memorandum regarding transfer to Labour of licensing authority for the holding of land etc. was for consideration of the Minister of Justice.

I am sending a copy of this letter and of the memorandum as approved to the Ministers of Justice and National Defence, the Secretary of State (Custodian), the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Commissioner, R.C.M. Police.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) A. D. P. Heeney,
Secretary to the Cabinet.

APPROVED BY THE CABINET FEBRUARY 2nd, 1945

TO THE CLERK OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

RE: Repatriation and re-settlement
of persons of the Japanese race
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In order to achieve the following objectives and in view of the following considerations --

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In considering the above matters, it should be borne in mind that the courses of action proposed are closely related to those which, I am advised, have been dealt with in a memorandum from the Prime Minister dated November 4th, 1944, to which was annexed a submission to Council to provide for the establishment of a Commission to investigate the reliability and loyalty of persons of the Japanese race in Canada.

(Sgd.) HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour.

Disloyalty Commission

Ottawa, January 17, 1945.

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

Dear Mr. Heeney:

On December 15th, we sent forward to you a memorandum containing a number of recommendations relative to the repatriation and re-settlement of persons of the Japanese race in Canada on which Cabinet decision is desired.

The purpose in mind is two-fold:-- firstly, to encourage the voluntary application of Japanese for repatriation to Japan and the early segregation of this group so as to reduce the work of the Japanese Loyalty Commission being appointed to the task of dealing with cases where actual disloyalty is involved and to facilitate re-settlement work in Canada.

Secondly, to encourage and facilitate re-settlement of loyal Japanese by measures designed to meet difficulties presently experienced in this programme.

In this Department, we are of the opinion that there are definite advantages in obtaining immediate decisions on these matters and getting started thereunder in advance of the appointment of the Japanese Loyalty Commission.

I would appreciate, therefore, if the memorandum in question of December 15th could be brought up before Council for consideration at this time.

Yours sincerely,

amaly

(SIGNED) HUMPHREY MITCHELL

Mr. MacLennan

Mr. a Brown

Pls write

Mr. Heaney

over

Shneepe,

A0027079_91-000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA, January 11, 1945

MEMORANDUM Honourable H. Mitchell:

I think it is rather important that insofar as the Japanese are concerned we get a clearance from the Cabinet on the policy we propose to pursue of re-allocating men so that we can get the Japanese, who are to go back to Japan, in one community. I would rather get this through on the basis of agreement in principle and give us two or three months to work on it before we actually appoint the Commission.

Shall I raise the matter with Mr. Heeney or have you any more recent information in this connection please?

amack
A. MacNamara

[Handwritten signature]

*Raise with
Heeney
[Signature]*

16
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, January 10, 1944.

MEMORANDUM Mr. MacNamara:

The attached Message from Secretary of Interior Ickes to the Japanese-Americans, and the editorial from the U.S. army paper "MidPacifican", are of interest as indicating the official and soldier viewpoints on this question in the United States.

They are going ahead full-blast with relocation of people from Centres, and allowing others to go back to the Coast. The Estimates I have seen of the numbers wanting to go back to the Pacific Coast in the United States range from 10% to 60%.


H.T. Pammett.

U. S. Secretary of Interior Ickes Sends
Message for Coming Year

✓ "To the great majority of you who have been or soon will be restored the full personal privileges which were yours before military necessity demanded your evacuation, my own reaction to the lifting of the mass exclusion order is one of deep satisfaction. I am proud that our nation during the progress of a devastating world conflict can concern itself with the restoration of complete civil liberties to a minority segment of our population.

"I congratulate you upon the recognition you have received as a group and I want to express my heartfelt appreciation of the patience and understanding which the great majority of you have displayed as co-operative and law-abiding residents of relocation centers.

✓ "Few groups in the population, outside those in uniform, have made greater personal sacrifice than you have during the past three years. The one-third of your original group who have left the centers have proved to you that opportunity, acceptance and personal satisfaction may be yours in states other than those which were your former homes.

"More important to you, however, is the fact that the 33,000 men, women and children have proved to the nation that they and you may be quiet, law-abiding and useful members of a free society when given the opportunity.

"Still more important to you and to your future is the almost incredible record that your sons and husbands have made fighting for this country on every battlefield of the war. Every thinking man and woman in the United States shares my pride and thankfulness for their bravery and their unstinting sacrifice to home and country.

✓ "The announcement that the centers will of necessity be closed within one year should not be alarming to you for many reasons. The facilities of the WRA and the Department of Interior will continue to be available to you for that period, and every assistance will be directed toward helping each of you to make a satisfactory resettlement in the community of your choice.

✓ "I hope that the great majority of families in the centers will find it possible to work out acceptable relocation plans during the next few months. I think that your best opportunity will be found while war production activities and employment needs still remain at existing levels. It is my considered judgment that a wider opportunity for most of you lies in states east of the Sierra Nevadas where your friends in many instances members of your families are establishing new and successful home. But regardless of where you finally decide to relocate all of you who leave the centers during the next several months can be assured that the WRA will make every reasonable effort to facilitate your transition back to private life."

Source: Heart Mountain SENTINEL
Heart Mountain, Wyoming,
Saturday, December 30, 1944.

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

H.T. Pammett.

B.F.

P.A.

January 11

45

Honourable W. Mitchell:

I think it is rather important that insofar as the Japanese are concerned we get a clearance from the Cabinet on the policy we propose to pursue of re-allocating men so that we can get the Japanese, who are to go back to Japan, in one community. I would rather get this through on the basis of agreement in principle and give us two or three months to work on it before we actually appoint the Commission.

Shall I raise the matter with Mr. Heeney or have you any more recent information in this connection please?

*re re-allocating
men so Japanese
to go back to Japan
all in one community* A. MacNamara

*M
7/2/45*

REGISTERED
AIR MAIL

Ottawa, January 11, 1945

Mr. George Collins,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Following our conference last November with the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, that official asked the Spanish Consul-General for lists of all Japanese in Canada who had applied for repatriation to Japan. These lists have now come forward and are enclosed herewith for your records.

External Affairs has also prepared and enclosed in duplicate a list of Japanese applying for repatriation as revealed by their own files. As explained in attached copy of Mr. Robertson's letter, there will be, no doubt, a considerable amount of duplication between the lists drawn up by the Spanish Consul-General and the Department of External Affairs.

External Affairs has also prepared in duplicate a list of Japanese who have refused repatriation, and this is enclosed for your records as a useful indication of their attitude at that time.

As this material will be of considerable value when the proposed Loyalty Tribunal starts reviewing these cases, it is suggested that the enclosed information be placed upon the files of all the individuals concerned as soon as possible.

HTP/LH

A. MacNamara.

DEPARTMENT OF 10



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

Department of Labour

SECRET

REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO:
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA

Ottawa, December 21st, 1944

GRAPH LETTER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
HOLD & RETURN
GET FILE FOR ME

Dear Mr. MacNamara,

I have received the copy which you forwarded to me of your letter of December 15th to the Clerk of the Privy Council, covering a memorandum on six points having to do with the future disposition of the Japanese problem in this country.

For your information, I am enclosing herewith a copy of a memorandum which is being sent today to the Prime Minister.

Yours sincerely,

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

On November 4th I sent to you a memorandum on the Commission to investigate Japanese persons in Canada, together with a draft Recommendation to Council, which would establish and define the terms of reference of the Commission. I think you were of the view that action should be taken on this matter at an early date, and a development in United States policy with regard to the Japanese which was announced on Sunday makes this especially important.

General Pratt, Commander of the United States West Coast Area, announced on Sunday that the ban on Japanese returning to the West Coast is being lifted "because existing military necessity does not justify control over American citizens who have been determined not to be potentially dangerous." He stated that the return would be controlled and, in any case, officials of the War Relocation Authority have estimated that possibly not more than ten percent of the evacuated Japanese will wish to return to the Coast in view of the antipathy there is toward them on the part of many people and organizations in that area. General Pratt stated that no evacuees will be allowed to return until they have been "screened thoroughly" by a panel of about thirty officers, who will visit all W.R.A. centres, examine records and talk with the evacuees. He estimated that by January 2nd an exclusion list would have been established and that after that date all other Japanese persons would "resume their normal duties as citizens of the United States". He stated that the information now available has led to the conclusion that "the great majority of Japanese have severed all connections with Japan and are prepared to assume the responsibilities of their situation as Americans". For purposes of resettlement, Japanese persons receive transportation to their places of destination, plus \$25.00 cash. Those returning to the Coast will be similarly treated.

The general screening procedure now under way in the United States seems to be similar to, though less formal than, that contemplated here through the Commission. There have been organizations in the United States, just as there have been here, that have attempted to have a policy of total exclusion applied after the war, but the United States authorities are proceeding on the assumption that the elimination of those proven disloyal will be sufficient to enable a general settlement of the remainder.

By coincidence, the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision on Monday (December 18th) on the same general subject of Japanese. Deciding a case before them, they ruled unanimously that Japanese-Americans of unquestioned loyalty to the United States could not be detained in war relocation centres. The judgment stated that "Loyalty is a matter of the heart and mind, not of race, creed, or colour".

Secretary Ikes, under whom the W.R.A. comes, has announced that they hope to have all W.R.A. centres closed within a year. At present, out of 110,000 evacuees, 35,000 have been relocated in other parts of the United States.

18,700 Japanese are at present held in a special camp in the United States as disloyal or having expressed a desire to return to Japan. This camp is expected to be transferred to the Department of Justice. No indication is given of plans for deportation or other disposition.

The Minister of Labour is anxious to proceed with further disposition of the Japanese problem here and, under date of December 15th, he wrote to Mr. Heeney, enclosing a memorandum asking approval by Council on the following points:

- (a) continuation by External Affairs of attempts to negotiate exchanges of nationals with Japan;
- (b) authorization to the Minister of Labour to give assurances to persons of Japanese race making voluntary application for repatriation to Japan that they will be allowed to take the value of their property with them;
- (c) authorization for the Custodian to give receipts for property left in Canada to Japanese repatriated as a result of exchanges negotiated during the war;
- (d) authorization for the Minister of Labour to segregate Japanese who are to be repatriated from those who are to remain here;
- (e) approval in principle of the transfer of authority over land purchases by Japanese from the Minister of Justice to the Minister of Labour; and
- (f) authorization for the Minister of Labour to give

assurances to Provincial Governments of Federal responsibility for indigence of Japanese moved into any Province, the assurance to cover a period of ten years.

A suggestion for a Government statement on point (b) was included in my memorandum to you of November 4th. The approval sought here would be compatible with it. Points (e) and (f) are desirable, I think, if the resettlement policy is to succeed. Points (c), (c) and (d) are largely administrative and I think there is no objection to them.

I have told Mr. Heeney that I think it would be desirable to have the Minister of Labour's memorandum held up until you are ready to proceed with the Recommendation covering the Commission, but the United States action has made the Department of Labour especially anxious to proceed and they would clearly like to have their recommendations considered as soon as possible, whether the Commission is delayed or not.

Ottawa, December 15, 1944.

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

On November 10th, we sent forward to you a Recommendation to Council designed to facilitate the segregation of Japanese evacuated from the coastal areas of British Columbia and to facilitate re-settlement of loyal Japanese in this country. This submission had been settled after consultation with the officers of the Department of External Affairs and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and after some correspondence with the Department of Justice.

The officers of the Department of External Affairs now advise that you have taken the view that since the matters dealt with in the submission are not legislative in character, they should therefore go before Council in the form of a memorandum of policy for the approval of Council and that they should not be embodied in an Order in Council. We have, accordingly, prepared a memorandum covering the matters which were included in the submission to Council and the same is enclosed herewith.

It will be appreciated if this may be brought before Council for consideration at an early date.

Enc.

A. MacNamara.

Copy for the information of Mr. N. A. Robertson,
Mr. A. Rive.

A0027079_102-000

Ottawa, December 15, 1944.

TO THE CLERK OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Re: Repatriation and re-settlement of
persons of the Japanese race now
resident in Canada.

In order to achieve the following objectives and
in view of the following considerations --

1. To obtain voluntary applications for repatriation to Japan, either by way of exchange during the war or repatriation at the close of the war, of as many persons of the Japanese race in Canada as possible and to proceed with the immediate segregation of such applicants, and

2. To facilitate re-settlement in Canada of loyal Japanese Canadians and Japanese Nationals, who are subsequently designated by the proposed Japanese Loyalty Commission as eligible to remain in Canada;

The approval by Council of the following policies and procedure is desired:

(1) The Secretary of State for External Affairs to continue to negotiate with the Japanese Government for exchanges of Nationals and in consultation with other departments of the Canadian Government concerned, to make agreements with the Protecting Power for Japanese interests, on the lists of the persons of the Japanese race to be included in such exchanges.

(2) On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour to give assurances to persons of the Japanese race, who make voluntary application to be repatriated to Japan either by way of exchange during the war or following the termination of the war, that the net proceeds realized from their property in Canada will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan following the close of the war upon repatriation, and that free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government for repatriated persons.

(3) In the case of persons repatriated under any agreement for the exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan under which the amount of personal property and funds which may be carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian may be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of the property or the proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.

(4) The Minister of Labour may take such measures as he considers necessary for the segregation and settlement of persons of the Japanese race who have been accepted or designated for repatriation to Japan, apart from loyal Japanese.

(5) The attention of the Minister of Justice should be directed to the desirability of amending Section 39E of the Defence of Canada Regulations with a view to vesting in the Minister of Labour the authority presently vested in the Minister of Justice, under this section, for the issue of licences to persons of the Japanese race to hold or acquire land or growing crops in Canada or an interest therein.

(6) On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour be authorized to give assurances to a government of any province that the Government of Canada will be prepared to protect or reimburse the province (including the municipalities therein) for the costs of necessary maintenance, hospitalization or medical services furnished to indigent persons of the Japanese race and their dependents who have left the protected areas of British Columbia since the outbreak of the war with Japan and have re-settled or may hereafter re-settle within the province, provided that such assurance shall not extend beyond a date ten years after January 1st, 1945.

In the view of this Department, early approval of the foregoing is necessary and advisable before substantial progress in the matter of segregation for repatriation purposes and re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians can be made.

In considering the above matters, it should be borne in mind that the courses of action proposed are closely related to those which, I am advised, have been dealt with in a memorandum from the Prime Minister dated November 4th, 1944, to which was annexed a submission to Council to provide for the establishment of a Commission to investigate the reliability and loyalty of persons of the Japanese race in Canada.

Minister of Labour.

Ottawa, December 11, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. George Collins,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
c/o Mr. F. Ernst,
749 Somerset Building,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Collins:

Following receipt of your letter of November 22, concerning voluntary applications for repatriation, we have had conferences here with interested officials of other Departments to discuss the suggested procedure in obtaining and using these voluntary Declarations.

I enclose copy of a memorandum presenting the results of the latest conference to which are attached copies of the amended Declaration Forms for the various categories. Six forms are suggested at the request of the R.C.M.P., who feel that their officers taking these Declarations would find it easier to have a separate definite form for each type of case to be encountered.

I would appreciate your views on the suggested forms and procedures outlined, as soon as convenient.

Yours very truly,

HFP/ABL
Encl.

A. MacNamara.

CONFERENCE RE VOLUNTARY APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION TO JAPANPresent:

External Affairs - J. Read, Legal Adviser
A. Rivo, Special Section
M. Wershof, Special Section.

R. C. M. P. - Inspector Leopold, Enemy Aliens
Branch.

Labour - H. T. Pammett, Japanese Division.

Application Form:

1. It was decided to have six forms, as follows:

Form No. CHD - Canadian-born British Subject, head of family, listing dependents under sixteen years of age.

Form No. CBW - Canadian-born British Subject, without dependents.

Form No. CND - Canadian-naturalized British Subject, head of family, listing dependents under sixteen years of age.

Form No. CNW - Canadian-naturalized British Subject, without dependents.

Form No. JND - Japanese national, head of family, listing dependents under sixteen years of age.

Form No. JNW - Japanese national, without dependents.

2. Copies of these forms as revised and approved are attached.

3. There was considerable discussion as to whether all dependents should be listed on the Declaration by the head of the family, including wife, other dependents sixteen years and over, and dependents under sixteen years. It was finally decided to list only dependents under sixteen years, and to have wives and other dependents sixteen years and over fill out separate applications, for the following reasons:

- a/ Some men would refuse to sign when they had dependents in other parts of the country whom they had not consulted.
- b/ If a man signed, and later one of his dependents sixteen years or over refused to go back to Japan, the man would have a case for demanding annulment of his voluntary application since an implied condition of his own application had been subsequently changed.
- c/ In any event, the Declaration of the head of the family containing names of dependents sixteen years and over would not be binding and final until such dependents sixteen years and over had signed separate voluntary Declarations, or had been ordered by the Loyalty Tribunal to repatriate.

4. It was therefore thought preferable to get the Declaration signed by heads of families only for themselves and dependents under sixteen years. They would in most cases come before the R.C.M.P. Detachment with their wives who would sign their own Declaration simultaneously. The action could be commenced on this group at once.

5. Heads of families who might refuse to sign until they had settled that all the family was going together, in cases where the family was split up, would be asked to consult with the rest of the family by mail or telegraph immediately, and sign a declaration later.
6. Alternatively, the man with dependents sixteen years and over could sign for himself and his dependents under sixteen years and ask that it be held in abeyance at the local R.C.M.P. Office until he had consulted with any other members of the family living elsewhere.
7. It was suggested that the Declarations of each family be held together, once signed, to facilitate moving the family as a group to Tashme and later in repatriation.
8. It was decided that the forms as attached had sufficient legal validity and that formal affidavits were unnecessary for the purpose of this Declaration.

Disposition of Forms:

9. The following copies of each Declaration are considered adequate:

Original Signed Copies:

1. To the applicant
2. Labour - Police File
3. To Spanish Consul
4. (For British Subjects - Secretary of State
(For Japanese Nationals - Enemy Aliens Branch, R.C.M.P.

Tabulated Lists:

Containing particulars of registration, nationality, age, sex, etc.

1. To External Affairs, Ottawa.
2. To Spanish Consul
3. To Immigration Branch
4. Extra Copy.

10. Forms for a family and tabulated lists will not be sent forward to Ottawa for distribution to other Departments, and subsequent action, until all members in the family have either signed the form or refused to do so.
11. A record will be kept of each person sixteen years and over refusing to sign the voluntary Declaration, on his own file, also a tabular summary of all persons interviewed, for information, as follows:

JAPANESE SIXTEEN YEARS AND OVER	SIGNING DECLARATION	REFUSING TO SIGN
Japanese Nationals		
Naturalized Canadians		
Canadian Born		
Totals		

12. It was suggested that the Declaration would not be considered final and binding after signature until appropriate action had been taken i.e. citizenship revoked by Secretary of State, or person left Canada on repatriation.
13. Persons wanting to change their minds and repudiate voluntary declarations, between the time of signature and the time of subsequent action, would be adjudicated by the Loyalty Tribunal.

H. T. Parnett.

HTP/VH
Encl.

(COAT OF ARMS)

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

DECLARATION

I, _____, (_____), born _____,
M. or F. (day, month, year)

registered as a Canadian-naturalized British subject (J.R.# _____)
under Order-in-Council P.C. #9760, dated December 16, 1941, hereby
declare my desire to relinquish my British nationality and to assume
the status of a national of Japan.

Further, I request the Government of Canada, under the ^{CONDITIONS} ~~terms~~
SET OUT IN THE STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER OF LABOUR
~~provided in Order-in-Council P.C. #~~ dated Feb. 1945, to
arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan, together with my
dependents UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE as listed hereunder:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
-------------	--------------------	------------	------------	---------------------

I declare that I fully understand the contents of this
document, and I voluntarily affix my signature hereto.

Date: _____, 1945.

SIGNATURE

Place: _____

WITNESS

INTERPRETER

Note: All persons sixteen years of age and over are required to sign a
separate Declaration.

STAMP

Application Recommended:
_____ R.C.M.P.
Date: _____, 1945.

STAMP

Application Approved:
_____ Commissioner of Japanese Placement
Date: _____, 1945.

(COAT OF ARMS)

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

DECLARATION

I, _____, (_____), born _____
 (M. or F.) (day, month, year)

registered as a Canadian-born British subject (J.R. # _____)
 under Order-in-Council P.C. #9760, dated December 16, 1941, hereby
 declare my desire to relinquish my British nationality and to assume
 the status of a national of Japan.

Further, I request the Government of Canada, under the *conditions set*
~~out in the statement of the Minister of Labour,~~
~~provided in Order-in-Council P.C. #~~ dated *Feb. 1945* to
 arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan.

I declare that I fully understand the contents of this document,
 and I voluntarily affix my signature hereto.

Date _____, 1945.

SIGNATURE

Place: _____

WITNESS

INTERPRETER

Note: All persons sixteen years of age and over are required to sign a
 separate Declaration.

STAMP

Application Recommended:

R.C.M.P.

Date: _____, 1945

STAMP

Application Approved:

Commissioner of Japanese
 Placement

Date: _____, 1945

(COAT OF ARMS)
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
DECLARATION

I, _____, (_____) born _____
M. or F. (day, month, year)
registered as a Canadian-naturalized British subject (J.R.# _____)
under Order-in-Council P.C. 9760, dated December 16, 1941, hereby declare
my desire to relinquish my British nationality and to assume the status
of a national of Japan.

Further, I request the Government of Canada, under the ^{law} ~~terms~~
~~provided in Order-in-Council P.C. 9760~~, dated Feb. 1945, to
arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan.

I declare that I fully understand the contents of this
document, and I voluntarily affix my signature hereto.

Dated: _____, 1945.

SIGNATURE

Place: _____

WITNESS

INTERPRETER

Note: All persons sixteen years of age and over are required to sign a
separate Declaration.

STAMP

Application Recommended

M.U.M.P.

Dated: _____, 1945

SEAL

Application Approved

Commissioner of Japanese
Placement

Dated: _____, 1945

(COAT OF ARMS)
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
DECLARATION

I, _____, (_____), born _____
(M. or F.) (day, month, year)

registered as a Canadian-born British subject (J.R. No. _____)
under Order-in-Council P.C. No. 9760, dated December 16, 1941, hereby
declare my desire to relinquish my British nationality and to assume
the status of a national of Japan.

Further, I request the Government of Canada, under the *conditions set out*
in the statement of the Minister of Labour, ~~terms provided~~
~~In Order-in-Council P.C. No. _____~~, dated *Feb. 1945*, to
arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan, together with my
dependents UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE as listed hereunder:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
-------------	--------------------	------------	------------	---------------------

I declare that I fully understand the contents of this document,
and I voluntarily affix my signature hereto:

Date: _____ 1945.

SIGNATURE

Place: _____

WITNESS

INTERPRETER

Note: All persons sixteen years of age and over are required to sign a
separate Declaration.

STAMP	
Application Recommended:	
_____ R.S.M.P.	
Date:	_____ 1945

STAMP	
Application Approved:	
_____ Commissioner of Japanese Placement	
Date:	_____ 1945

I, _____, (M. or F.), born _____ (day, month, year)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
-------------	--------------------	------------	------------	---------------------

Date: 1945.

SIGNATURE

Place: _____

WITNESS

INTERPRETER

PLAN

~~Application recommended:~~

R.C.M.F.

Date: 1945.

STAMP

Application approved:

Commissioner of Japanese
Placement.

Date: 1945.

(COAT OF ARMS)
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
DECLARATION

I, _____, (_____), born _____
(M. or F.) (day, month, year)
registered as a Japanese national (J.R.# _____) under Order-in-
Council P.C. #9760, dated December 16, 1941, hereby request the Government
of Canada, under the ~~terms provided by Order-in-Council P.C. #9760~~ *conditions set out in the statement of the Ministry of the Interior*
dated Feb. 1945, to arrange for and effect my repatriation to
Japan.

I declare that I fully understand the contents of this document,
and I voluntarily affix my signature hereto.

Date: _____, 1945.

SIGNATURE

Place: _____

WITNESS

INTERPRETER

Note: All persons sixteen years of age and over are required to sign a
separate Declaration.

STAMP

Application recommended:

R.C.M.P.

Date: _____, 1945.

STAMP

Application approved:

Commissioner of Japanese
Placement.

Date: _____, 1945.



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO:
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA

Ottawa, December 8, 1944.

To: H.T. Pammet, Esq., Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Re: Repatriation of Japanese in Canada.

Referring to your letter dated November 20, 1944, and the enclosed draft Submission to Council covering proposals for re-location, segregation and repatriation of Japanese, we received a note from the Clerk of the Privy Council which suggested the desirability of changing the course which we had under consideration.

Mr. Heeney takes the view that the matters dealt with in the Submission to Council are not legislative in their character and that they should not be embodied in an Order in Council. He takes the position that they are matters in which government policy should be approved before the laws are made. In order to meet his objections, we have made a very rough draft of a communication which might be sent to Mr. Heeney in order to get him to submit the points of policy either to the War Committee or to Council for confirmation. It is possible that it may be considered preferable to have this done by the War Committee. On the other hand, it may be preferable to consult Council on the points.

The course to be followed would depend largely upon that which was taken with regard to some other questions of policy which were referred to the Prime Minister last month. If he consults War Committee with regard to the points which were dealt with in a memorandum dated November 4, it will doubtless be convenient for Mr. Heeney to bring the other points to the attention of the War Committee at the same time.

In the rough draft which I am sending you, you will note the omission of the point dealt with in the second paragraph of your Submission and the modification of the point dealt with in the sixth paragraph. The memorandum to the Prime Minister dealt

(over)

with the same questions as were embodied in the second paragraph of your draft Submission. The question of revision of the Defence of Canada Regulations is a matter which should be taken up and dealt with directly by the Department of Justice. Otherwise, there are no substantial changes. It is assumed that this memo for the Clerk of the Privy Council would be signed by your Deputy.

*Revised Review
for the*

Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

D R A F T

To: The Clerk of the Privy Council, Ottawa.

In view of the following considerations -

(1) That it is expedient that such steps as are presently practicable be undertaken to determine those persons of the Japanese race in Canada who are prepared to make application at this time to go to Japan as occasion permits, or who are willing to accept repatriation to Japan under any agreement for the exchange of nationals which may be concluded at any time between the Canadian Government and the Japanese Government.

(2) That the Department of External Affairs, in consultation with the other Departments of the Canadian Government concerned, should agree with the representative of the Protecting Power on lists of persons of Japanese race for repatriation on any exchanges of nationals which may be agreed to by Japan.

(3) That persons of Japanese race who have appealed to the Protecting Power for Japanese interests, or who have been accepted by him for repatriation in any exchange of nationals between Canada and Japan, or who have made application to go to Japan as occasion may permit it, should be segregated from loyal Japanese and brought together in settlements of their own;

It is desirable that approval should be obtained either by the War Committee of the Cabinet or by Council of the following course of action -

1. On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Secretary of State for External Affairs will continue to negotiate with /may the Japanese Government through appropriate channels for exchanges of nationals, and in consultation with the other Departments of Canadian Government concerned, to make agreement with the Protecting Power for Japanese interests, on the lists of persons of Japanese race to be included in such exchanges.

2. That, in the case of persons repatriated under any agreement for the exchange of nationals between Canada and Japan under which the amount of personal property and funds which may be carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian may, be authorized on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of the property or the proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.

3. ^{man} The Minister of Labour is ~~is~~ authorized to take such measures as he deems necessary for the segregation in settlements of their own, persons of the Japanese race who have been accepted or designated for repatriation to Japan apart from loyal Japanese.

4. The attention of the Minister of Justice should be directed to the desirability of amending Section 39E of the Defence of Canada Regulations with a view to vesting in the Minister of Labour the authority presently vested in the Minister of Justice under this Section for the issue of licences to persons of Japanese race to hold or acquire land or growing crops in Canada or an interest therein. ~~I should be obliged, there-~~

I should be obliged, therefore

I should be obliged, therefore, if you would take such action as may be appropriate to bring these points to the attention of the War Committee or of Council. In considering these points, it should be borne in mind that the courses of action set forth above are closely related to those which have been dealt with in a memorandum for the Prime Minister dated November 4, 1944, to which was annexed a Submission to Council to provide for the establishment of a Commission to investigate the reliability and loyalty of persons of Japanese race in Canada.

Ottawa, December 4, 1944.

Deputy Commissioner F. J. Head,
R.C.M. Police,
Justice Building,
O t t a w a.

Herewith copy of letter which is going
forward to Commissioner Collins relative to the
matters which we discussed a day or two ago.

If you will call me on the telephone
when you receive this, I will appreciate it as I
do not want to send forward the letter to Collins
until the matter has been cleared with you.

Enc.

A. H. Brown.

*re Japanese problems
com. I had found
out some for
OK
A.H.B.*

*Im Parnett
to not*

Ottawa, December 4, 1944.

Mr. George Collins,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

We have yours of November 22nd
enclosing forms for use in signing by Japanese for
repatriation.

I have discussed the same with
Commissioner Mead who has asked us to let him study
the form for a few days' time. Commissioner Mead is
quite satisfied to adopt the suggestion contained in
the third last paragraph of your letter, namely; that
one or two members of his staff, conversant with the
Japanese problem, be designated to travel from camp to
camp and take the necessary statements from the Japanese
and is in agreement with the view that it would be ad-
visable to have the matter handled in this manner by the
R.C.M.P. rather than to have our own staff do so.

We would assume that while this special
R.C.M.P. detachment would visit each camp, prior notice
would be given when they would visit at each camp and
that provision would also be made so that the local
camp R.C.M.P. detachment would have authority to take
subsequent applications for repatriation from Japanese
who had not come forward at the time when the special
detachment was in the settlement. The special detach-
ment would, however, be in a position to instruct the
local detachment in the settlement of the procedure to
be followed in handling such subsequent applications.

After discussion on the number of
application forms to be signed by the applicant, it was

2/over

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considered that the following copies would be required: one for the joint R.C.M.P. and Commission file, one for External Affairs' own use, one for transmission to Japan, one for Department of Immigration, one for Secretary of State's Department and one, after stamping, to be left with the Japanese applicant, making a total of six copies.

For your personal information, I may say that the submission which was prepared and discussed when you were in Ottawa has been sent forward to Council but recent events have, as you have suggested, held up consideration of the submission.

A. MacNamara.

December 1st

44.

to Mr. H. T. Pammett.

When in Commissioner Mead's office today, in connection with some matters on POWs, the following items in connection with Japanese were also brought up:

A. Return of Japanese to B.C.

In the case of the two Japanese who are to be returned to the Coast under escort after release from jail, Commissioner Mead said the R.C.M.P. would pay the costs of the escort. It was felt that the principle of having an escort accompany every Japanese being returned to the settlements for cause should not be adopted but that escorts should be used only where circumstances of the individual case appear to make this advisable. This to be decided in each instance by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement and the Superintendent, R.C.M.P., Vancouver. In instances where the Japanese is to be returned to the Coast under escort, the order of the Commissioner of Japanese Placement should so specify. This will apply to future cases. Would you mind writing Collins confirming this.

B. Applications for Repatriation

The Commissioner had a copy of Mr. Collins' letter of November 22nd. He suggested that six copies of the application form might be required as follows: 2 for External Affairs, 1 for the R.C.M.P. files, 1 for Secretary of State, 1 for Immigration and 1 to be retained by the Japanese who signed the application.

It was suggested that Inspector Leopold and Sergeant Jones would check the application form in the light of the forms which have been used in connection with repatriation of other Japanese and Germans, etc., and would let us have the benefit of any further suggestions they had to make in connection therewith.

A. H. Brown.



24
Pan
with [unclear]

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Department of Labour
November 22nd, 1944.

*Don't forget
rough form*

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

RAFT LETTER
HANDLED
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1944
A. MACON.

Further to our discussions in Ottawa, representatives of the R.C.M. Police and this Commission have devised what we think would be a suitable form to have the Japanese sign if they are willing to repatriate to Japan on a voluntary basis.

We are of the opinion that it will be necessary to have two forms namely, one for the Japanese Nationals and one for the Canadian Naturalized and Canadian born.

The R.C.M.P. are desirous of having the particular Japanese definitely identified through the registration which they made under authority of Order-in-Council #9760 which is contained in the first paragraph. In the case of Canadian born and Canadian Naturalized, it is felt that they must first express a desire to relinquish their present Nationality and state their desire to assume the status of a National of Japan. The latter wording indicates their desire to be repatriated to Japan in accordance with the terms of the Order-in-council which is now under consideration.

*copy of application
for Jap*

In regard to the list of dependents, it is our experience that these people have a number of foster children, relatives, etc., whom they feel morally responsible for and will no doubt desire to have them return to Japan with them. For that reason I think we should leave about eight lines listing the dependents. The dependents will be identified by name, registration number in the case of a wife, ages, sex and relationship.

Answer of wife

It is considered desirable that these forms be taken in duplicate by the R.C.M.P. Officers in the field, both copies will be forwarded to the Japanese Registration section in Vancouver where they will be checked against the original registration of the Japanese; Vital Statistics will be checked to see that children born since the original registration are included, etc. If the form is in order, I understand the R.C.M.P. will attach a seal to both copies. One copy will be affixed to the Japanese case file under Constable Davidson's care and the other copy will be forwarded by the R.C.M.P. to which ever Department of the Government is designated at a later date.

*2 & 1
1 [unclear]
1 [unclear]
1 [unclear]
1 [unclear]
1 R.C.M.P.*

A. MacNamara, Esq.,

November 22nd, 1944.

With regard to the statement to the effect that he understands the contents of the form, the Police are of the opinion that if an Interpreter witnesses the signature on this form, the Japanese is therefore fully conversant with the contents. It may be that you would prefer to have a standard affidavit in preference to the wording we have used.

Concerning these forms being signed in the Interior Housings, I wish you would put forward the suggestion to the Deputy Commissioner that one or two members of his staff who are fully conversant with the Japanese problem and the policies of the Government be designated to travel from camp to camp and take the necessary statements from the Japanese. I am very much in favor of this and would appreciate if you would stress the point with Mr. Mead.

As these forms will be taken in duplicate, it is thought that we will require you to have at least twenty thousand of them printed in Ottawa and forward the entire shipment to this office in care of the Japanese Registration section. Consideration was given to having the duplicate copy in a different color. This was decided against in favour of having the R.C.M.P. simply stamp the second copy as duplicate. In this way it will obviate the necessity of sending such quantities of original and duplicate copies to the various detachments throughout the country.

I appreciate the situation in Ottawa, however, there is little more which can be done at this end until this form is in the hands of the persons who will personally contact the Japanese regarding the matter.



GEORGE COLLINS - Commissioner.

GC/DS

Encl:

DOMINION OF CANADA

I, _____ Japanese
Registration No. _____, registered as _____
under Order-in-council P.C. #9760, dated December 16th, 1941,
hereby declare my desire to relinquish my British nationality
and assume the status of a National of Japan.

I further request the Government of Canada,
under the terms provided by Order-in-council P.C. _____
dated _____ to repatriate to Japan, me and my
dependents as listed below:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Regis. No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
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The foregoing has been explained to me and I
fully understand its content and I voluntarily affix my
signature hereto.

WITNESS

SIGNATURE

DATE

INTERPRETER

DOMINION OF CANADA

I, _____
Japanese Registration No. _____, registered as
_____ under Order-in-council P.C. #9760,
dated December 16th, 1941, hereby request the Government
of Canada, under the terms provided by Order-in-council
P.C. # _____, dated _____ to
repatriate to Japan, me and my dependents, as listed below:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Regis. No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
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The foregoing has been explained to me and
I fully understand its content and I voluntarily affix my
signature hereto.

WITNESS

SIGNATURE

DATE

INTERPRETER

to Mr. A. Rive;

November 20,

44

In accordance with our telephone conversation of this morning, I am enclosing a copy of the draft Submission to Council, covering proposals for relocation, segregation and repatriation of Japanese.

H.T. Parnett.

HTP/AMH
Encl.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, November 11, 1944.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

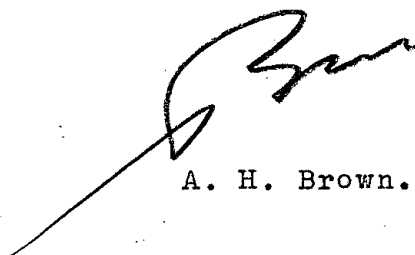
I understand that the Minister is leaving for the West and will be away for two weeks' time.

Could we get him to sign the submission to Council re Japanese before he leaves? This has been cleared with the Department of External Affairs.

Norman Robertson has suggested that this submission should be discussed at the time the submission for appointment of a Commission is up for consideration so that the matter could be dealt with by Council at one time. When I talked to him ~~at his~~ ~~office~~ on Thursday, he anticipated that the Prime Minister might be bringing down the submission sometime next week as it was, at that time, in his hands but they were to advise me as soon as they knew definitely.

We referred copy of this submission to the Minister of Justice on October 27th to get his concurrence in the recommendation, for transfer of control over licenses to the Minister of Labour. I find that this has been referred by the Minister firstly, to the R.C.M.P. who have reported favourably, and latterly, the matter was with Mr. Mundell of that Department who was also reporting favourably on it to his Deputy. I would hope that we would get a reply from the Minister of Justice at the beginning of the week.

*Recommended
approved*


A. H. Brown.

Ottawa, November 10, 1944

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

Dear Mr. Heeney:

I am enclosing herewith a Recommendation to Council designed to facilitate the segregation of Japanese evacuated from the coastal areas of British Columbia as between those who are to return to Japan and those who are to be re-settled in this country. This has been settled after consultation with the Department of External Affairs.

The proposals covered by the submission are as follows:

1. To encourage the voluntary application of Japanese Nationals for return to Japan, assurances will be given that such persons will be permitted to take with them, upon repatriation at the end of the war, funds lying to their credit in this country.

In the case of those who are exchanged during the course of the war, assurances to be given of the remission of the proceeds of their property to them at the close of the war. Small re-settlement grants may also be provided for indigent Japanese.

By giving specific assurances of this nature, making a public announcement of policy and a systematic canvass of the Japanese Nationals, it is hoped to secure a large group of Japanese Nationals prepared to make application for return to Japan. These persons would not be adjudicated on by the Japanese Loyalty Commission and would be immediately segregated for subsequent return to Japan.

and

2/over

A0027079_129-000379

The jurisdiction of the Japanese Loyalty Commission would, accordingly, be limited to those Japanese Nationals who had not applied for return to Japan and to those Japanese Canadians against whom there was some evidence of disloyalty to Canada.

2. To facilitate re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, assurances will be given to the various provinces that, during the re-settlement period, not exceeding ten years of date, the Dominion Government will continue to be responsible for the care of indigent Japanese evacuated from the protected areas of British Columbia. These people are admittedly a Dominion Government responsibility at the present time, and one of the first arguments put forward by the provinces against accepting Japanese is the matter of assuming financial responsibility for unemployed Japanese.

3. Approval is asked of the principle that the control of the issue of licences to persons of the Japanese race for the purchase of real property should be vested in the Minister of Labour rather than the Minister of Justice for the reason that the Minister of Labour is responsible for the re-settlement and welfare of persons of the Japanese race in Canada, and will be the Minister responsible for negotiating with the provinces in respect thereto.

Yours sincerely,

Enc.

Copy for Under-Secretary of State for
External Affairs.

November 10, 1944.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the honour to report:

THAT in view of the provision to be made by the Government of Canada for the repatriation to Japan of persons of the Japanese race in Canada whose sympathies are with Japan and for the re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, it is expedient that such steps as are presently practicable be undertaken to determine those persons of the Japanese race in Canada who are prepared to make application at this time to go to Japan as occasion permits, or who are willing to accept repatriation to Japan under any agreement for the exchange of nationals which may be concluded at any time between the Canadian Government and the Japanese Government.

THAT to implement the foregoing, it is necessary that the Department of External Affairs, in consultation with the other Departments of the Canadian Government concerned, agree with the representative of the Protecting Power on lists of persons of Japanese race for repatriation on any exchanges of nationals which may be agreed to by Japan.

THAT it is necessary and advisable that the provision which the Government is prepared to make to enable such persons of the Japanese race to take with them personal property and funds belonging to them and the provision which the Government is prepared to make by way of assisted passage and subsistence allowances should be settled as far as reasonably possible at this time.

THAT it is further necessary and advisable that persons of Japanese race who have appealed to the Protecting Power for Japanese interests, or who have been accepted by him for repatriation in any exchange of nationals between Canada and Japan, or who have made application to go to Japan as occasion may permit it, should be segregated so far as possible from loyal Japanese Canadians and brought together in settlements of their own.

THAT it is further necessary and advisable, in the interests of re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, that reasonable assurances be given to the provinces of the continuing responsibility of the Canadian Government during the period of re-settlement in respect of maintenance and welfare of such persons of the Japanese race who otherwise might become charges upon the provinces or municipalities and that such assurances should extend for such period as will provide reasonable opportunity for permanent re-settlement;

THAT it is necessary for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada to make provision accordingly:

NOW, THEREFORE the undersigned has the honour to recommend that Your Excellency in Council under the authority of the War Measures Act be pleased to approve the following Order:

1. On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Secretary of State for External Affairs will continue to negotiate with the Japanese Government through appropriate channels for exchanges of nationals, and in consultation with the other Departments of Canadian Government concerned, to make agreement with the Protecting Power for Japanese interests, on the lists of persons of Japanese race to be included in such exchanges.
2. On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour may give assurances, subject to such conditions as the Minister of Labour may prescribe, to persons of the

Japanese race who make application to be repatriated to Japan either during, or following the termination of hostilities with Japan, that upon repatriation following the termination of hostilities, they will be permitted to take with them a reasonable amount of their personal property as well as such funds as are to their credit in this country at the time of repatriation; and that the net proceeds realized thereafter from assets owned by them in Canada at the time of repatriation will be remitted to them; that, in deserving cases, re-settlement grants may be given to assist persons or families in necessitous circumstances; and that free passage will be provided for repatriated persons.

3. That, in the case of persons repatriated under any agreement for the exchange of nationals between Canada and Japan under which the amount of personal property and funds which may be carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian may be authorized on the advice of the Department of External Affairs to provide Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of the property or the proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.

4. That, on behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour may, in making arrangements or entering into agreements with any province for the re-settlement of persons of the Japanese race, give assurances to the government of the province that, subject to such conditions as the Minister may approve, the Government of Canada will be prepared to protect or reimburse the province (including the municipalities) for the cost of necessary maintenance and hospitalization and medical services furnished indigent persons of the Japanese race and their dependents who have left the protected areas of British Columbia since the outbreak of the war with Japan, during the period of re-settlement within the province not to exceed a period of ten years from January 1, 1945.

5. The Minister of Labour is authorized to take such measures as he deems necessary for the segregation in settlements of their own, persons of the Japanese race who have been accepted or designated for repatriation to Japan apart from loyal Japanese Canadians.

6. That appropriate amendments to Section 39E of the Defence of Canada Regulations be presently submitted for the consideration of His Excellency in Council to vest in the Minister of Labour the authority presently vested in the Minister of Justice under the said Section 39E for the issue of licences to persons of the Japanese race to hold or acquire land or growing crops in Canada or an interest therein.

Respectfully submitted,

Minister of Labour.

November 10, 1944.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the honour to report:

THAT in view of the provision to be made by the Government of Canada for the repatriation to Japan of persons of the Japanese race in Canada whose sympathies are with Japan and for the re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, it is expedient that such steps as are presently practicable be undertaken to determine those persons of the Japanese race in Canada who are prepared to make application at this time to go to Japan as occasion permits, or who are willing to accept repatriation to Japan under any agreement for the exchange of nationals which may be concluded at any time between the Canadian Government and the Japanese Government.

THAT to implement the foregoing, it is necessary that the Department of External Affairs, in consultation with the other Departments of the Canadian Government concerned, agree with the representative of the Protecting Power on lists of persons of Japanese race for repatriation on any exchanges of nationals which may be agreed to by Japan.

THAT it is necessary and advisable that the provision which the Government is prepared to make to enable such persons of the Japanese race to take with them personal property and funds belonging to them and the provision which the Government is prepared to make by way of assisted passage and subsistence allowances should be settled as far as reasonably possible at this time.

THAT it is further necessary and advisable that persons of Japanese race who have appealed to the Protecting Power for Japanese interests, or who have been accepted by him for repatriation in any exchange of nationals between Canada and Japan, or who have made application to go to Japan as occasion may permit it, should be segregated so far as possible from loyal Japanese Canadians and brought together in settlements of their own.

THAT it is further necessary and advisable, in the interests of re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, that reasonable assurances be given to the provinces of the continuing responsibility of the Canadian Government during the period of re-settlement in respect of maintenance and welfare of such persons of the Japanese race who otherwise might become charges upon the provinces or municipalities and that such assurances should extend for such period as will provide reasonable opportunity for permanent re-settlement;

THAT it is necessary for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada to make provision accordingly:

NOW, THEREFORE the undersigned has the honour to recommend that Your Excellency in Council under the authority of the War Measures Act be pleased to approve the following Order:

1. On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Secretary of State for External Affairs will continue to negotiate with the Japanese Government through appropriate channels for exchanges of nationals, and in consultation with the other Departments of Canadian Government concerned, to make agreement with the Protecting Power for Japanese interests, on the lists of persons of Japanese race to be included in such exchanges.
2. On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour may give assurances, subject to such conditions as the Minister of Labour may prescribe, to persons of the

Japanese race who make application to be repatriated to Japan either during, or following the termination of hostilities with Japan, that upon repatriation following the termination of hostilities, they will be permitted to take with them a reasonable amount of their personal property as well as such funds as are to their credit in this country at the time of repatriation; and that the net proceeds realized thereafter from assets owned by them in Canada at the time of repatriation will be remitted to them; that, in deserving cases, re-settlement grants may be given to assist persons or families in necessitous circumstances; and that free passage will be provided for repatriated persons.

3. That, in the case of persons repatriated under any agreement for the exchange of nationals between Canada and Japan under which the amount of personal property and funds which may be carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian may be authorized on the advice of the Department of External Affairs to provide Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of the property or the proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.

4. That, on behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour may, in making arrangements or entering into agreements with any province for the re-settlement of persons of the Japanese race, give assurances to the government of the province that, subject to such conditions as the Minister may approve, the Government of Canada will be prepared to protect or reimburse the province (including the municipalities) for the cost of necessary maintenance and hospitalization and medical services furnished indigent persons of the Japanese race and their dependents who have left the protected areas of British Columbia since the outbreak of the war with Japan, during the period of re-settlement within the province not to exceed a period of ten years from January 1, 1945.

5. The Minister of Labour is authorized to take such measures as he deems necessary for the segregation in settlements of their own, persons of the Japanese race who have been accepted or designated for repatriation to Japan apart from loyal Japanese Canadians.

6. That appropriate amendments to Section 39E of the Defence of Canada Regulations be presently submitted for the consideration of His Excellency in Council to vest in the Minister of Labour the authority presently vested in the Minister of Justice under the said Section 39E for the issue of licences to persons of the Japanese race to hold or acquire land or growing crops in Canada or an interest therein.

Respectfully submitted,

Minister of Labour.

November 19, 1944.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the honour to report:

THAT in view of the provision to be made by the Government of Canada for the repatriation to Japan of persons of the Japanese race in Canada whose sympathies are with Japan and for the re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, it is expedient that such steps as are presently practicable be undertaken to determine those persons of the Japanese race in Canada who are prepared to make application at this time to go to Japan as occasion permits, or who are willing to accept repatriation to Japan under any agreement for the exchange of nationals which may be concluded at any time between the Canadian Government and the Japanese Government.

THAT to implement the foregoing, it is necessary that the Department of External Affairs, in consultation with the other Departments of the Canadian Government concerned, agree with the representative of the Protecting Power on lists of persons of Japanese race for repatriation on any exchanges of nationals which may be agreed to by Japan.

THAT it is necessary and advisable that the provision which the Government is prepared to make to enable such persons of the Japanese race to take with them personal property and funds belonging to them and the provision which the Government is prepared to make by way of assisted passage and subsistence allowances should be settled as far as reasonably possible at this time.

THAT it is further necessary and advisable that persons of Japanese race who have appealed to the Protecting Power for Japanese interests, or who have been accepted by him for repatriation in any exchange of nationals between Canada and Japan, or who have made application to go to Japan as occasion may permit it, should be segregated so far as possible from loyal Japanese Canadians and brought together in settlements of their own.

THAT it is further necessary and advisable, in the interests of re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, that reasonable assurances be given to the provinces of the continuing responsibility of the Canadian Government during the period of re-settlement in respect of maintenance and welfare of such persons of the Japanese race who otherwise might become charges upon the provinces or municipalities and that such assurances should extend for such period as will provide reasonable opportunity for permanent re-settlement;

THAT it is necessary for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada to make provision accordingly:

NOW, THEREFORE the undersigned has the honour to recommend that Your Excellency in Council under the authority of the War Measures Act be pleased to approve the following Order:

1. On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Secretary of State for External Affairs will continue to negotiate with the Japanese Government through appropriate channels for exchanges of nationals, and in consultation with the other Departments of Canadian Government concerned, to make agreement with the Protecting Power for Japanese interests, on the lists of persons of Japanese race to be included in such exchanges.
2. On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour may give assurances, subject to such conditions as the Minister of Labour may prescribe, to persons of the

Japanese race who make application to be repatriated to Japan either during, or following the termination of hostilities with Japan, that upon repatriation following the termination of hostilities, they will be permitted to take with them a reasonable amount of their personal property as well as such funds as are to their credit in this country at the time of repatriation; and that the net proceeds realized thereafter from assets owned by them in Canada at the time of repatriation will be remitted to them; that, in deserving cases, re-settlement grants may be given to assist persons or families in necessitous circumstances; and that free passage will be provided for repatriated persons.

3. That, in the case of persons repatriated under any agreement for the exchange of nationals between Canada and Japan under which the amount of personal property and funds which may be carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian may be authorized on the advice of the Department of External Affairs to provide Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of the property or the proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.

4. That, on behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour may, in making arrangements or entering into agreements with any province for the re-settlement of persons of the Japanese race, give assurances to the government of the province that, subject to such conditions as the Minister may approve, the Government of Canada will be prepared to protect or reimburse the province (including the municipalities) for the cost of necessary maintenance and hospitalization and medical services furnished indigent persons of the Japanese race and their dependents who have left the protected areas of British Columbia since the outbreak of the war with Japan, during the period of re-settlement within the province not to exceed a period of ten years from January 1, 1945.

5. The Minister of Labour is authorized to take such measures as he deems necessary for the segregation in settlements of their own, persons of the Japanese race who have been accepted or designated for repatriation to Japan apart from loyal Japanese Canadians.

6. That appropriate amendments to Section 39E of the Defence of Canada Regulations be presently submitted for the consideration of His Excellency in Council to vest in the Minister of Labour the authority presently vested in the Minister of Justice under the said Section 39E for the issue of licences to persons of the Japanese race to hold or acquire land or growing crops in Canada or an interest therein.

Respectfully submitted,

Minister of Labour.

Ottawa, November 10, 1944.

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

Dear Mr. Heeney:

I am enclosing herewith a Recommendation to Council designed to facilitate the segregation of Japanese evacuated from the coastal areas of British Columbia as between those who are to return to Japan and those who are to be re-settled in this country. This has been settled after consultation with the Department of External Affairs.

The proposals covered by the submission are as follows:

1. To encourage the voluntary application of Japanese Nationals for return to Japan, assurances will be given that such persons will be permitted to take with them, upon repatriation at the end of the war, funds lying to their credit in this country.

In the case of those who are exchanged during the course of the war, assurances to be given of the remission of the proceeds of their property to them at the close of the war. Small re-settlement grants may also be provided for indigent Japanese.

By giving specific assurances of this nature, making a public announcement of policy and a systematic canvass of the Japanese Nationals, it is hoped to secure a large group of Japanese Nationals prepared to make application for return to Japan. These persons would not be adjudicated on by the Japanese Loyalty Commission and would be immediately segregated for subsequent return to Japan.

2/over

The jurisdiction of the Japanese Loyalty Commission would, accordingly, be limited to those Japanese Nationals who had not applied for return to Japan and to those Japanese Canadians against whom there was some evidence of disloyalty to Canada.

2. To facilitate re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, assurances will be given to the various provinces that, during the re-settlement period, not exceeding ten years of date, the Dominion Government will continue to be responsible for the care of indigent Japanese evacuated from the protected areas of British Columbia. These people are admittedly a Dominion Government responsibility at the present time, and one of the first arguments put forward by the provinces against accepting Japanese is the matter of assuming financial responsibility for unemployed Japanese.

3. Approval is asked of the principle that the control of the issue of licences to persons of the Japanese race for the purchase of real property should be vested in the Minister of Labour rather than the Minister of Justice for the reason that the Minister of Labour is responsible for the re-settlement and welfare of persons of the Japanese race in Canada, and will be the Minister responsible for negotiating with the provinces in respect thereto.

Yours sincerely,

Enc.

Copy for Under-Secretary of State for
External Affairs.

November 7, 1944.

to Honourable Mr. Mitchell,
Minister of Labour.

The attached Recommendation to Council with respect to Japanese administration has been discussed and cleared with the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Robertson, after preliminary discussion with other officers of that Department including the legal adviser, Mr. J. E. Read.

The matters covered by the submission are as follows:

1. The Government will give assurance to Japanese Nationals, who make application for repatriation, that funds lying to their credit in this country may be transferred to Japan at the end of the war. Those exchanged during the course of the war will be given receipts showing property left behind in Canada with a view to transmission of the funds to them at the close of the war. Small re-settlement grants may also be provided for indigent Japanese applying for repatriation.

By the Government giving specific assurances of this nature and making a public announcement of policy and by following through on a systematic canvass of the Japanese Nationals, it is hoped to secure a large group of Japanese Nationals who will be prepared to make application for return to Japan. These persons would not be adjudicated on by the Japanese Loyalty Commission and would be segregated for subsequent return to Japan.

The assurances given to those who make application for return to Japan will not be given to persons who are recommended for return to Japan by the Japanese Loyalty Commission for cause.

If the foregoing is carried out, the scope of inquiry of the Japanese Loyalty Commission will, accordingly, be limited to those Japanese Nationals who have not applied for return to Japan and to those Japanese Canadians against whom there is some evidence of disloyalty to Canada.

- continued -

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2. The Government is asked to agree to recognizing the continued responsibility for the maintenance and welfare of indigent Japanese Canadians who are re-settled throughout Canada for a specified re-settlement period not exceeding ten years. This assurance will be asked for by the provinces in accepting these persons for permanent residence.

The Council is asked to approve the principle of transferring the control over the issue of licences to persons of the Japanese race, for the purchase of real property or the leasing of property, from the Minister of Justice to the Minister of Labour. This will involve an amendment to the Defence of Canada Regulations. We are asking for this because we believe that the Department of Labour is better fitted to pass on the merits of these applications and is, in any event, the Department responsible for the re-settlement of the Japanese.

It is proposed that the policy to be followed on the issue of licences will be to restrict the issue thereof to persons of the Japanese race, mostly Japanese Canadians who the Department, after consultation with the R.C.M.P. or after having been adjudicated on by the Commission, is satisfied will remain in this country. Insofar as this latter group of Japanese is concerned, the policy will be to give them reasonable opportunities to purchase or lease property in various parts of Canada.

A. H. Brown.

November /0, 1944.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the honour to report:

THAT in view of the provision to be made by the Government of Canada for the repatriation to Japan of persons of the Japanese race in Canada whose sympathies are with Japan and for the re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, it is expedient that such steps as are presently practicable be undertaken to determine those persons of the Japanese race in Canada who are prepared to make application at this time to go to Japan as occasion permits, or who are willing to accept repatriation to Japan under any agreement for the exchange of nationals which may be concluded at any time between the Canadian Government and the Japanese Government.

THAT to implement the foregoing, it is necessary that the Department of External Affairs, in consultation with the other Departments of the Canadian Government concerned, agree with the representative of the Protecting Power on lists of persons of Japanese race for repatriation on any exchanges of nationals which may be agreed to by Japan.

THAT it is necessary and advisable that the provision which the Government is prepared to make to enable such persons of the Japanese race to take with them personal property and funds belonging to them and the provision which the Government is prepared to make by way of assisted passage and subsistence allowances should be settled as far as reasonably possible at this time.

*Forwarded to Privy Council
of Jan 21
with J. to Mr. Henry*

THAT it is further necessary and advisable that persons of Japanese race who have appealed to the Protecting Power for Japanese interests, or who have been accepted by him for repatriation in any exchange of nationals between Canada and Japan, or who have made application to go to Japan as occasion may permit it, should be segregated so far as possible from loyal Japanese Canadians and brought together in settlements of their own.

THAT it is further necessary and advisable, in the interests of re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, that reasonable assurances be given to the provinces of the continuing responsibility of the Canadian Government during the period of re-settlement in respect of maintenance and welfare of such persons of the Japanese race who otherwise might become charges upon the provinces or municipalities and that such assurances should extend for such period as will provide reasonable opportunity for permanent re-settlement;

THAT it is necessary for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada to make provision accordingly:

NOW, THEREFORE the undersigned has the honour to recommend that Your Excellency in Council under the authority of the War Measures Act be pleased to approve the following Order:

1. On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Secretary of State for External Affairs will continue to negotiate with the Japanese Government through appropriate channels for exchanges of nationals, and in consultation with the other Departments of Canadian Government concerned, to make agreement with the Protecting Power for Japanese interests, on the lists of persons of Japanese race to be included in such exchanges.
2. On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour may give assurances, subject to such conditions as the Minister of Labour may prescribe, to persons of the

Japanese race who make application to be repatriated to Japan either during, or following the termination of hostilities with Japan, that upon repatriation following the termination of hostilities, they will be permitted to take with them a reasonable amount of their personal property as well as such funds as are to their credit in this country at the time of repatriation; and that the net proceeds realized thereafter from assets owned by them in Canada at the time of repatriation will be remitted to them; that, in deserving cases, re-settlement grants may be given to assist persons or families in necessitous circumstances; and that free passage will be provided for repatriated persons.

3. That, in the case of persons repatriated under any agreement for the exchange of nationals between Canada and Japan under which the amount of personal property and funds which may be carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian may be authorized on the advice of the Department of External Affairs to provide Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of the property or the proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.

4. That, on behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour may, in making arrangements or entering into agreements with any province for the re-settlement of persons of the Japanese race, give assurances to the government of the province that, subject to such conditions as the Minister may approve, the Government of Canada will be prepared to protect or reimburse the province (including the municipalities) for the cost of necessary maintenance and hospitalization and medical services furnished indigent persons of the Japanese race and their dependents who have left the protected areas of British Columbia since the outbreak of the war with Japan, during the period of re-settlement within the province not to exceed a period of ten years from January 1, 1945.

5. The Minister of Labour is authorized to take such measures as he deems necessary for the segregation in settlements of their own, persons of the Japanese race who have been accepted or designated for repatriation to Japan apart from loyal Japanese Canadians.

6. That appropriate amendments to Section 39E of the Defence of Canada Regulations be presently submitted for the consideration of His Excellency in Council to vest in the Minister of Labour the authority presently vested in the Minister of Justice under the said Section 39E for the issue of licences to persons of the Japanese race to hold or acquire land or growing crops in Canada or an interest therein.

Respectfully submitted,

Minister of Labour.



REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO:
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

OTTAWA, November 3rd, 1944.

Dear Mr. Brown,

I have gone over the draft Order in Council regarding persons of Japanese race in Canada which we discussed at the meeting in Mr. MacNamara's office on Wednesday of this week, and have discussed it with the Legal Adviser. Having considered it from the point of view of the Department of External Affairs, we have taken the liberty of suggesting several insertions, first to provide for handling of exchange of nationals with Japan. We have also inserted a paragraph in the preamble recommending the segregation of persons of Japanese race who are to be repatriated, from loyal Japanese Canadians.

We have not made a similar insertion in the operative part of the Order in Council as it seems probable that your Department already has sufficient authority to carry out this segregation.

[REDACTED]

I do not think that it is necessary to mention the Department of External Affairs in this paragraph ~~if you decide to insert it.~~ However, there would be no objection to your doing so if you thought it desirable by including reference to consultation with the Department of External Affairs.

As I said at the meeting, bringing together of those Japanese ~~Canadians~~ who have asked the protection of the Spanish Consul General as representative of the Protecting Power for Japanese interests, apart from the loyal Japanese Canadians will be welcomed by the Department of External Affairs as it

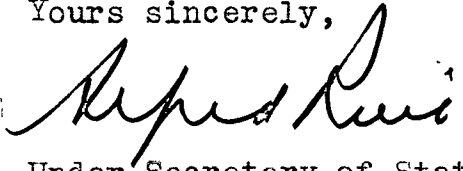
A.H. Brown, Esq.,
Special Assistant to the
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour, OTTAWA.

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and
would greatly simplify our dealings with the Spanish Consul General. We would like to confine his communications and visiting to the Japanese who claim his protection, and to keep him away from the loyal Japanese Canadians, under the present mixing of the two groups it is impossible for us to do this. I think also from the point of view of Government policy it is important.

With regard to the fifth and last operative paragraph of the Order, it might be preferable to make the amendments directly in this Order or, in the alternative, in a separate Order based upon a contemporaneous submission.

Yours sincerely,

As the 
Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Ottawa, October 27, 1944.

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

My dear Colleague:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of Recommendation to Council designed to facilitate the final disposition of Japanese evacuated from the protected areas of British Columbia, which follows from discussions which we have had with the Department of External Affairs.

One of the proposals included in the submission is for the subsequent amendment of the Defence of Canada Regulations, to vest in the Minister of Labour authority for the issue of licences for the purchase or leasing of property by persons of the Japanese race which is presently vested in the Minister of Justice.

The reason for this proposed change follows from a proposed change in policy whereby persons of the Japanese race whose record from the point of view of loyalty and co-operation and who, therefore, may be expected to be allowed to remain in Canada, will be given the necessary licence to purchase or lease property much more readily than under the existing policy. It is felt that relaxation on this matter will facilitate permanent re-settlement.

2/over

ES/

*Proposed Policy
re Japanese*

The information required to determine whether a particular Japanese should receive a licence to purchase property is largely within the information of this Department or in the files kept jointly by this Department and the R.C.M.P.

The above are the reasons behind the proposals to vest the issue of licences in the Minister of Labour. Before proceeding with the matter further, however, I, of course, wanted to submit the matter for your consideration as I want to be assured that you are in agreement on the same.

I would appreciate it if you could give the matter your early consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Enc.

(SIGNED) HUMPHREY MITCHELL


DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, October 27, 1944.

MEMORANDUM Mr. A. H. Brown.

The Minister thinks that the views
of the Department of Justice should be
obtained with respect to the attached.

GG/ GK


Geo. G. Greene,
Private Secretary.

INDEXED

Deliver to: Honourable Mr. Mitchell

Room:

From: A. MacNamara.

Room:

Remarks: ... Does the proposed Order

... meet your views? *Yes* *AM*

..... *Agree* *AM*

.....

.....

A0027079_156-000

Ottawa, October 26, 1944.

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

Dear Mr. Heeney:

I am enclosing herewith a Recommendation to Council designed to facilitate the final disposition of the Japanese who were evacuated from the coastal areas of British Columbia.

The three proposals put forward to Council are:

(a) Approval of the provision that Japanese who are prepared to make application for deportation to Japan be permitted to take back with them their liquid assets and proceeds of other assets as realized and that repatriation or re-settlement grants may be made to those applying for deportation to Japan who are, for all practical purposes, indigent.

The purpose behind this provision is to lend all reasonable encouragement to voluntary applications for deportation and in so doing, to reduce the number of cases which the Japanese Loyalty Commission will have to otherwise dispose of.

(b) To authorize the giving of assurances to the provinces that the Dominion Government will recognize continued responsibility for the maintenance and welfare of evacuated Japanese for a reasonable period of time, sufficient to ensure permanent re-settlement of Japanese in the provinces. Both the provinces and municipalities are afraid of having these people thrown out of employment in the transitional or post-war period, and becoming a

2/over

*Return file
+ answer
Jes.*

answer

charge upon them. Assurances of continued Dominion responsibility will facilitate substantially the acceptance of Japanese by the municipalities and the provinces. This issue has already been raised by the City of Toronto.

(c) That the control over the issue of licences to Japanese for the purposes of acquiring property be vested in the Minister of Labour rather than the Minister of Justice inasmuch as the Minister of Labour is the Minister responsible for re-settlement of Japanese in this country.

Draft copy of this Recommendation was sent over for the consideration of the Department of External Affairs and certain changes have been made in the Recommendation to meet suggestions made by the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Yours sincerely,

Minister of Labour.

Enc.

Copy for Mr. N. A. Robertson,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA. October 26, 1944.

MEMORANDUM To: Mr. A. H. Brown,

I think we will let the Recommendation to Council giving us authority to go ahead go forward to Mr. Heeney.

I think it would be wise to write a letter for the Minister's signature which could also be used by the Minister in Council to explain what the Order covers.

We could say in our letter to Mr. Heeney:

"Certain changes have been made in the Recommendation to meet suggestions made by the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs".

This would indicate that we had consulted Mr. Robertson.

We might also send a copy of our letter to Mr. Heeney to Mr. Robertson.

It occurs to me that we might say to Mr. Robertson that we feel that our plan should be put into effect before the Commission is established, that is, we ought to have a week or two clear sailing before the Commission is appointed.


A. MacNamara

Ottawa, October 26, 1944.

Mr. N. A. Robertson,
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
External Affairs Department,
O t t a w a.

I have your letter of October 21st with reference to the appointment of a Commission to investigate the position of Japanese persons in this country.

After discussing this matter with the Minister, the only point which we raise for your further consideration is the question as to whether this Commission should not operate under the instructions of and report to the Minister of Labour rather than to the Governor in Council inasmuch as the Commission will be working, in a very large measure, with the officers of this Department in charge of Japanese administration and with the records and files of this Department. It would seem that better results might be obtained, therefore, if the Commission were working directly under the direction of the Department.

Aside from the above, we have no suggestions to make in reference to the form of the submission.

A. MacNamara.

23-2-2-7

Ottawa, October 26, 1944.

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

*Not sent
Lead to my advice
from Mr. Heeney*

Dear Mr. Heeney:

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The three proposals put forward to Council are:

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The purpose behind this provision is to lend all reasonable encouragement to voluntary applications for deportation and in so doing, to reduce the number of cases which the Japanese Loyalty Commission will have to otherwise dispose of.

(b) To authorize the giving of assurances to the provinces that the Dominion Government will recognize continued responsibility for the maintenance and welfare of evacuated Japanese for a reasonable period of time, sufficient to ensure permanent re-settlement of Japanese in the provinces. Both the provinces and municipalities are afraid of having these people thrown out of employment in the transitional or post-war period, and becoming a

R/over

A0027079_161-000411

charge upon them. Assurances of continued Dominion responsibility will facilitate substantially the acceptance of Japanese by the municipalities and the provinces. This issue has already been raised by the City of Toronto.

(a) That the control over the issue of licences to Japanese for the purposes of acquiring property be vested in the Minister of Labour rather than the Minister of Justice inasmuch as the Minister of Labour is the Minister responsible for re-settlement of Japanese in this country.

Draft copy of this Recommendation was sent over for the consideration of the Department of External Affairs and certain changes have been made in the Recommendation to meet suggestions made by the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Yours sincerely,

Minister of Labour.

Enc.

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Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

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2/over

A0027079_163-000413

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(c) That the control over the issue of licenses to Japanese for the purposes of acquiring property be vested in the Minister of Labour rather than the Minister of Justice inasmuch as the Minister of Labour is the Minister responsible for re-settlement of Japanese in this country.

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Yours sincerely,

Minister of Labour.

Enc.

Copy for Mr. N. A. Robertson,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

, October 25, 1944.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the honour to report:

THAT in view of the provision to be made by the Government of Canada for the repatriation to Japan of persons of the Japanese race in Canada whose sympathies are with Japan and for the re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, it is expedient that such steps as are presently practicable be undertaken to determine those persons of the Japanese race in Canada who are prepared to make application at this time to go to Japan as occasion permits;

THAT to implement the foregoing, it is necessary and advisable that the provision which the Government is prepared to make to enable such persons of the Japanese race to take with them personal property and funds belonging to them and the provision which the Government is prepared to make by way of assisted passage and subsistence allowances be settled as far as reasonably possible at this time;

AND THAT it is further necessary and advisable, in the interests of re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, that reasonable assurances be given to the provinces of the continuing responsibility of the Dominion Government during the period of re-settlement for provision for maintenance and welfare of such persons of the Japanese race who otherwise might become charges upon the provinces or municipalities and that such assurances should extend for such period as will provide reasonable opportunity for permanent re-settlement;

THAT it is necessary for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada to make provision accordingly:

NOW, THEREFORE the undersigned has the honour to recommend that Your Excellency in Council under the authority of the War Measures Act be pleased to approve the following Order:

1. On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour be authorized to give assurances, subject to such conditions as the Minister of Labour may prescribe, to persons of the Japanese race who make application to be deported to Japan either during or following the end of the war with Japan, that they will be permitted to take with them a reasonable amount of their personal property as well as such funds as are to their credit in this country at the time of deportation and the net proceeds realized thereafter from assets owned by them in Canada and that, in deserving cases, certain re-settlement grants may be given to assist persons or families in necessitous circumstances and free passage will be provided also for such persons and their dependents.
2. That, on behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour be authorized, in making arrangements or entering into agreements with any province for the re-settlement of persons of the Japanese race, to give assurances to the governments of the provinces that the Government of Canada will be prepared to protect or reimburse on an agreed basis the province (including the municipalities) for the cost of maintenance and hospitalization of indigent persons of the Japanese race who have left the protected areas of British Columbia since the outbreak of the war with Japan and their dependents during an agreed re-settlement period not to exceed a ten year period from January 1, 1945.

3. That appropriate amendments to Section 39E of the Defence of Canada Regulations be presently submitted for the consideration of His Excellency in Council to vest in the Minister of Labour the authority presently vested in the Minister of Justice under the said Section 39E for the issue of licenses to persons of the Japanese race to hold or acquire land or growing crops in Canada or an interest therein.

Respectfully submitted,

Minister of Labour.

October 26, 1944.

SUBJECTS FOR CONFERENCE

I. Re Organization and Employment Proposals

- (a) New Commissioner
- (b) Commission Staff changes -
 - Western Supervisor - Lister - at Nelson, B.C.
 - Prairie Supervisor - Ernst - at Winnipeg, Man.
 - Eastern Supervisor - McTavish - at Toronto, Ont.
- (c) Movement of Headquarters to Winnipeg
- (d) Closing of Kaslo, Greenwood, etc.

II. Relocation Policy and Program

- (a) Guarantee to provinces
- (b) Relocation prospects in various areas east of Rockies.
- (c) Increased subsistence allowances
- (d) Permits to acquire property
- (e) Hostels at Toronto, Montreal, etc.
- (f) Housing and maintenance
- (g) Citizens' Committees
- (h) Education of public
- (i) Relaxation of Travel East of Rockies

III. Loyalty Commission

- (a) Members and staff
- (b) Duties and powers
- (c) Procedure
- (d) Implementation of decisions

IV. Repatriation and Expatriation

- (a) Registration of volunteers
- (b) Establishment of Tashme as Clearing Centre.
- (c) Japanese Government supplementary relief for Nationals
- (d) Procedure for segregation
- (e) Conditions and allowances
- (f) Revocation of citizenship for Japanese Canadians
- (g) Comparison with United States plans

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

12

OTTAWA, October 25, 1944.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

The submission to Council has been re-drafted in order to make paragraph one of the operative part conform to the view put forward in the External Affairs' letter of October 24th. Perhaps we could discuss this with the Minister along with the draft submission to Council for the appointment of the Japanese Loyalty Commission which External Affairs have sent over and which they are now extremely anxious to have dealt with and returned by this Department.

Perhaps it would be possible to talk to the Minister on this sometime tomorrow morning.

Enc..


A. H. Brown.

October 25, 1944.

to Mr. MacNamara.

The submission to Council has been re-drafted in order to make paragraph one of the operative part conform to the view put forward in the External Affairs' letter of October 24th. Perhaps we could discuss this with the Minister along with the draft submission to Council for the appointment of the Japanese Loyalty Commission which External Affairs have sent over and which they are now extremely anxious to have dealt with and returned by this Department.

Perhaps it would be possible to talk to the Minister on this sometime tomorrow morning.

Enc.

A. H. Brown.

, October 25, 1944.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the honour to report:

THAT in view of the provision to be made by the Government of Canada for the repatriation to Japan of persons of the Japanese race in Canada whose sympathies are with Japan and for the re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, it is expedient that such steps as are presently practicable be undertaken to determine those persons of the Japanese race in Canada who are prepared to make application at this time to go to Japan as occasion permits;

THAT to implement the foregoing, it is necessary and advisable that the provision which the Government is prepared to make to enable such persons of the Japanese race to take with them personal property and funds belonging to them and the provision which the Government is prepared to make by way of assisted passage and subsistence allowances be settled as far as reasonably possible at this time:

AND THAT it is further necessary and advisable, in the interests of re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, that reasonable assurances be given to the provinces of the continuing responsibility of the Dominion Government during the period of re-settlement for provision for maintenance and welfare of such persons of the Japanese race who otherwise might become charges upon the provinces or municipalities and that such assurances should extend for such period as will provide reasonable opportunity for permanent re-settlement;

THAT it is necessary for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada to make provision accordingly:

NOW, THEREFORE the undersigned has the honour to recommend that Your Excellency in Council under the authority of the War Measures Act be pleased to approve the following Order:

1. On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour be authorized to give assurances, subject to such conditions as the Minister of Labour may prescribe, to persons of the Japanese race who make application to be deported to Japan either during or following the end of the war with Japan, that they will be permitted to take with them a reasonable amount of their personal property as well as such funds as are to their credit in this country at the time of deportation and the net proceeds realized thereafter from assets owned by them in Canada and that, in deserving cases, certain re-settlement grants may be given to assist persons or families in necessitous circumstances and free passage will be provided also for such persons and their dependents.
2. That, on behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour be authorized, in making arrangements or entering into agreements with any province for the re-settlement of persons of the Japanese race, to give assurances to the governments of the provinces that the Government of Canada will be prepared to protect or reimburse on an agreed basis the province (including the municipalities) for the cost of maintenance and hospitalization of indigent persons of the Japanese race who have left the protected areas of British Columbia since the outbreak of the war with Japan and their dependents during an agreed re-settlement period not to exceed a ten year period from January 1, 1945.

3. That appropriate amendments to Section 39E of the Defence of Canada Regulations be presently submitted for the consideration of His Excellency in Council to vest in the Minister of Labour the authority presently vested in the Minister of Justice under the said Section 39E for the issue of licenses to persons of the Japanese race to hold or acquire land or growing crops in Canada or an interest therein.

Respectfully submitted,

Minister of Labour.

Mr. Brown

He will consider
this as his blessing
& go ahead - we might agree
I think on his wording cases so
in deserving
pls redraft -

allan



DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO:
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA

Ottawa, October 24, 1944

Department of Labour

OCT 25 1944

To: SECRET

☐ DRAFT LETTER
☐ YOU HANDLE
☐ YOUR COMMENTS
☐ SEE ME PLEASE
☐ RETURN
☐ GET FILE FOR ME

A. MacN.

TO: A. MacNamara, Esq., Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

I have received your letter of October 23 covering a draft Recommendation to Council which the Minister of Labour proposes to make with regard to certain aspects of the Japanese problem.

I agree with the suggestion that it would be desirable to have some definite indication as to the basis on which Japanese persons will be allowed to proceed to Japan after the war if they wish to go there voluntarily. You will recall that this matter was touched on in one of your earlier letters and was included in the draft note for circulation to members of the Cabinet which I sent to you under cover of my letter of September 26. In view of the fact that it seems probable that it will be possible very shortly to bring before Council the recommendation for the appointment of the commission, I have had a covering memorandum prepared for the Prime Minister which includes the suggestion that when the appointment of the commission is announced the Government should simultaneously make clear its policy to assist persons to return to Japan who wish to do so voluntarily. There does not appear, however, to be any reason why separate action could not be taken on this matter prior to consideration in Council of the appointment of the Commission.

With regard to the details included in paragraph 1 of the operational part of your draft recommendation, I must say that I am rather doubtful as to whether Council will at this stage be prepared to authorize a grant in aid in such specific terms. The draft announcement included in the note which you sent under cover of your letter of October 10 simply contained a sentence stating that "in deserving cases certain re-settlement grants may be given to assist persons or families in necessitous circumstances". The indefiniteness of this probably would make it less effective from the point of view of encouraging Japanese declarations, but on the other hand I think it would be much more likely of acceptance by Council. I think it would be desirable in any event to have it in mind that an announcement even in general terms would be very useful in order

that this may be put forward as an alternative if the specific decision along the lines in your draft recommendation is not found acceptable.

I think there is every probability that the Prime Minister will bring our recommendation concerning the commission before Council at an early date. When he does so, he will no doubt have in mind the proposal that will be made in my covering memorandum to him concerning an announcement of the voluntary return of Japanese persons to Japan. That might be a suitable occasion for the Minister of Labour to bring up the more ^{specific} pressing provisions contained in this recommendation. Unless you consider there is a high degree of urgency attached to this, perhaps you might wish to suggest to him the desirability of waiting for the Prime Minister's recommendation.

With regard to paragraph 2 of the operative part of your draft recommendation, I think that such a Government decision with regard to financial responsibility for indigent Japanese would be very helpful from the point of view of re-settlement. Once again, I am a little bit doubtful as to whether Council will be prepared to make this move at the present time, but it might be well to have the matter brought up for discussion.

With regard to paragraph 3 of the operative portion, ~~also~~, I think that it would be more reasonable to have control over the issuance of licences for the purchase of land by Japanese persons vested in the Minister of Labour than in the Minister of Justice as at present. As I understand it, if this section were approved, you would later bring further recommendations forward as to the basis on which land purchases should be allowed.

You will by now have received my letter of October 21 under cover of which I forwarded the revised draft Recommendation to Council for the appointment of the commission. Approval of this has already been received from some departments and I am hopeful that it may be possible to place it before the Prime Minister this week. I shall let you know when this has been done.



Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Ottawa, October 23, 1944.

SECRET

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

Dear Sir:

I think it has been agreed that our policy should be to obtain applications now for the return to Japan of as many persons of the Japanese race as are inclined to do so since the continued success in the war against Japan will result in increasing reluctance on the part of many Japanese to leave this country.

If, in the process of canvassing Japanese for this purpose, our administration is in a position to outline to them reasonably definite conditions attached to the disposition of their assets in this country and some small re-establishment grant to the persons who have no other assets, this would contribute, we believe, to the purpose we have in mind.

With respect to the Japanese who will stay in this country, further progress in re-settlement is dependent to a very important degree on the ability of these people to acquire property and as a condition precedent to this, in our being able to make some progress with the provinces to accept Japanese for permanent settlement. In order to obtain a government decision on these matters at an early date, the attached submission to Council has been prepared. The Minister proposes to

bring this up for the consideration of Council at an early date.

Unless you see some reason against the proposed action, it is the opinion of the Minister that he should bring the recommendation forward without delay. We, here, are of the opinion we have a better chance at this stage of the war of obtaining an understanding from a large number of families that they are to return than would be the case at a later date after Japan has lost the war.

It further suggests itself that the procedure of obtaining a commitment might precede the activity of the Royal Commission.

May I hear from you please.

Yours very truly,

Enc.

A. MacNamara.

Ottawa, October 23, 1944.

SECRET

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Under Secretary of State for
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External Affairs Department,
East Block,
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May I hear from you please.

Yours very truly,

Enc.

A. MacNamara.

Department of Labour

Ottawa October 21, 1944.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

THE UNDERSIGNED has the honour to report:

THAT in view of the fact that provision will be made by the Government of Canada for the repatriation to Japan of persons of the Japanese race in Canada whose sympathies are with Japan and for the re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, it is expedient that such steps as are presently practicable be undertaken to determine the persons of the Japanese race in Canada who are prepared to make application at this time to go to Japan as occasion permits;

THAT to implement the foregoing, it is necessary and advisable that the provision which the Government is prepared to make in the matter of such persons of the Japanese race being permitted to take with them personal property and funds belonging to them and the provision which the Government is prepared to make by way of assisted passage and subsistence allowances be determined as far as reasonably possible at this time:

AND THAT it is further necessary and advisable that in the interests of re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, reasonable assurances should be provided to the provinces of the continued responsibility of the Dominion Government during the period of re-settlement for provision for maintenance and welfare of such persons who otherwise might become charges upon the province or municipalities and that such assurances should extend for such period as will provide reasonable opportunity for permanent re-settlement:

THAT it is necessary for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada to make provision accordingly:

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1. On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour be authorized to give assurances, subject to such conditions as the Minister of Labour may prescribe, to persons of the Japanese race who make application to be deported to Japan either during or following the end of the war with Japan, that they will be permitted to take with them a reasonable amount of their personal property as well as such funds as are to their credit in this country at the time of deportation and the net proceeds realized thereafter from assets owned by them in Canada and that where the aggregate amount of such funds available to such persons of the Japanese race to take with them to Japan is less than two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) in the case of a single man, two hundred dollars (\$200.00) in the case of a single woman, or an amount of four hundred dollars (\$400.00) for a married couple together with fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each dependent child but not to exceed a total of six hundred dollars (\$600.00) for any family, the difference up to the foregoing amounts will be provided by the Government as a repatriation grant and free passage will be provided also for such persons and their dependents.

2. That, on behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour be authorized, in making arrangements or entering into agreements with any province for the re-settlement of persons of the Japanese race, to give assurances to the governments of the provinces that the Government of Canada will be prepared to protect or reimburse on an agreed basis the province (including the municipalities) for the

cost of maintenance and hospitalization of indigent persons of the Japanese race who have left the protected areas of British Columbia since the outbreak of the war with Japan and their dependents during an agreed re-settlement period not to exceed a ten year period from January 1, 1945.

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Respectfully submitted,

Minister of Labour.

Reviewed

Ottawa, October 23, 1944.

SECRET

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Under Secretary of State for
External Affairs,
External Affairs Department,
East Block,
O t t a w a.

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It further suggests itself that the procedure of obtaining a commitment might precede the activity of the Royal Commission.

May I hear from you please.

Yours very truly,

Enc.

A. MacNamara.

Ottawa, September 6, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. A. H. Brown

Re: Future Japanese Policy

I have gone over the recommendations advanced by Mr. Collins after consultation with his staff, which I have summarized below, adding to each my own comment in a following bracket:

1. Appoint a Commission to start work at once dividing the loyal from the disloyal. (I agree.)
2. Appoint a Provincial Advisory Committee as a fact-finding body. (I am not clear on the purpose or usefulness of such Committee or Committees unless they are designed to aid in reestablishing Japanese in the various provinces.)
3. Announce the following Federal proposals:
 - (a) Continue to register Japanese at 16 and ask at that time for a declaration of loyalty. (I agree with the first part but cannot see the purpose of continuing indefinitely to demand declarations of loyalty from 16 year old children once the disloyal persons have been deported. These 16 year olds would be the children of loyal Japanese in any event.)
 - (b) Remove travel restrictions cast of the Rockies as soon as segregation and relocation are completed. (Restrictions on temporary movements may be lifted, but all permanent movement, i.e. change of residence should be by permit for ten years at least to prevent undue concentration in small areas like Toronto.)
 - (c) Allow Japanese Canadians to purchase property except in defence areas on license. (I agree, and the license should be issued by the Minister of Labour since it is part of placement policy.)
 - (d) Prohibit Japanese language schools in Canada. (I agree.)
 - (e) Prohibit printing of any Japanese language publications in Canada. (I agree, and also prohibit importation of same for at least ten years.)
 - (f) Export of cash from Canada by Japanese should be by special license or heavily taxed. (We want volunteers to go to Japan and must therefore be generous with them in this connection. Once this group has left, there should be more restriction on export of money by Japanese to Japan for any purpose.)

.....

3. (Cont.)

- (g) Federal Government should not pay for education of Japanese children or other customary Provincial and Municipal services. (I agree, once the war is over.)
- (h) Japanese entitled to usual Unemployment Insurance benefits, Children's Allowances, Workmen's Compensation, Mother's Allowances, Old Age Pensions, etc. Provinces to provide for indigent Japanese the usual maintenance and welfare services and Federal Government to refund same in full for ten years. (I agree.)
- (i) Japanese Canadians to participate in programs sponsored and financed by Federal Government, such as "National Fitness". (I agree.)
- (j) No Japanese Consulate to be established again in Canada. (I agree that this will not be necessary to look after Japanese Nationals in this country, but if we are to have any trade with Japan some diplomatic connection is required.)
- (k) Japanese Canadians should be given franchise like other citizens within ten years, at the end of which time they would have local provincial residence. (Loyal Japanese Canadians should get the Federal franchise immediately at the end of the war wherever they are living, and the provincial franchise as soon as local residence is established.)

RFF/LE

H. T. P.



Department of Labour	
To: <i>Mr. Parnell</i>	5 1944
<input type="checkbox"/>	DRAFT LETTER
<input type="checkbox"/>	YOU HANDLE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	YOUR COMMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	SEE ME PLEASE
<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTE & RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/>	GET FILE FOR ME

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

September 2nd, 1944.


Air Mail - "Personal"

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

I am attaching hereto my General Notes on the submission you sent to me in regard to future policy on Japanese Relocation.

Attached also are the notes kept at a general meeting of the staff and R.C.M.P. officials as outlined.

There are innumerable other points and details which will have to be discussed at Ottawa, however, the attached will give you something to work on to draw up an agenda for the proposed conference. Any further information or suggestions which you would care to have kindly let me know along what lines you would like them prepared and I will endeavour to obtain the information for you.


GEORGE COLLINS,
Commissioner.

GC/DS
Encl:

G E N E R A L
N O T E S

When you consider all the facts and make an unbiased appraisal of the efforts of the administration in dispersing one-third of the former Pacific Coast Japanese east of the Rockies and the utilization of the productive abilities of those remaining in British Columbia who were moved from the Pacific Coast, I think the record is more than satisfactory.

It must not be assumed that all of the group moved east of the Rockies are relocated in the proper sense of the word, that is; many have not been nor will they be absorbed into the normal economy of the area in which they are at present residing.

In the case of Alberta and Manitoba the Provincial authorities feel that they are providing a place of refuge to a group of people who are considered to be a Dominion Government responsibility and as soon as the present War is successfully concluded and the labour represented by this group is in competition with local residents, the Federal Government will be called upon to take adequate measures to correct the situation.

It is apparent to those who have been intimately associated with the Japanese in Canada that there will be a large number whose declaration of loyalty to Canada will have to be accepted and as such is the case it will be the responsibility of the administration to devise ways and means of carrying out the Honourable, the Prime Minister's announcement that this group would not be permitted to again congregate in the Pacific Coast area and that they would be dispersed throughout Canada.

Public sentiment is such that this group will have to be handled differently from the other racial groups representing the countries with which we are now at War. There is not sufficient time for any organization or for the Government to carry on a publicity programme to minimize or refute the charges which have been made against the Japanese in Canada during the past forty years.

It is obvious that the Federal Government will have to ask the Provinces to accept a minority group who are at present denied the full rights of citizenship and as such might well be expected not to measure up to what are considered to be the responsibilities of good citizenship.

It would appear that we must establish a space of time during which by means of education and legislation, we will provide the opportunity for the Japanese Canadians to demonstrate that they are capable of and prepared to accept and become a part of the life of Canada.

My suggestions in respect to approaching the problem are:-

- (a) Request the Provinces to fully consider the proposals as a national postwar problem and as such the Federal Government is prepared to:--
 - (1) Appoint a "Commission" or "Tribunal" to determine whom among those of Japanese extraction residing in Canada are disloyal to Canada and who will be removed from this country as soon as possible.
 - (2) Commence Hearings before this Commission at once.
 - (3) Appoint a Provincial Advisory Committee to be a fact-finding body who may hold sittings to hear briefs from various organizations as well as to analyze the Federal proposals, the findings and recommendations of such a Committee to be given to the Municipal and Provincial Governments in order that they may arrive at a well-informed decision.

At first thought this may appear to be a long, drawn-out procedure which may result in the Provinces not willingly accepting the Federal Government's proposals. However, if the Federal Government is sincere in the conviction that their proposals are a solution to the

... problem, then, the authorities and civil groups, etc., are entitled to know something of the facts upon which the Federal Government bases their policy. If we cannot stand up to an open enquiry and be given an opportunity to replace rumours, prejudice and misinformation with facts and proposals to prevent situations arising which lead to recurrence of rumours, then, certainly no dispersal programme can hope to succeed.

(4) The Federal Government should publically announce the following proposals:--

- (a) All persons who are of full Japanese extraction will continue to be required to register with the R.C.M.P. upon attaining their sixteenth birthday, at which time their declaration of loyalty to Canada can be affirmed.
- (b) Present travel restrictions as regulated by the B.C. Security Commission to be removed for all persons of Japanese extraction residing east of the Rocky Mountains.
- (c) Subject to the recommendation of the Provincial Advisory Committee and approved by the Minister of Labour, Canadian Japanese whose loyalty to Canada has been established, may purchase real property.
- (d) That the Federal Government will pass legislation to prohibit the operation of Japanese language schools or give assurance that they will not veto such Provincial Legislation.
- (e) Prohibit by Federal Statute the printing in Canada of Japanese language newspapers, publications, text-books, religious rituals, etc.

- (f) The export of cash reserves from Canada by anyone of Japanese extraction to be prohibited or severely taxed.
- (g) No Federal funds shall be forthcoming to cover other Provincial or Municipal services such as Education, Fire protection, Police Services, etc.
- (h) That Japanese Canadians are entitled to Unemployment Insurance benefits, Children Allowances, Mothers' Allowances, Old-age Pensions, State medicine and Hospitalization and such Unemployment Relief or Social Welfare maintenance as is in accordance with and is provided by the Municipal and Provincial authorities on a refundable basis from the Federal Government for a period of not more than ten years from the date of the agreement with each Province.
- (i) Japanese Canadians shall be entitled to participate in all nationally-sponsored or financially assisted programmes such as "National Fitness", etc., without additional cost to the Federal Government.
- (j) In view of the fact that there will be no future immigration of Japanese and that any person of Japanese origin left remaining in Canada will have renounced any loyalty, support or allegiance to Japan, the Federal Government will not permit the re-establishment of a Japanese Consulate in Canada.
- (k) At the end of ten years or at such time as the Province may designate, the Japanese Canadians to be given the same franchise privileges as Canadians of other racial origins.

By the end of such period, it is to be agreed that all Japanese residing in the Province shall have legal "Provincial Residence." Local or Municipal residence within the Province will be a matter for the local Legislature to establish by Statute.

A P P E N D I X

On Thursday, August 31st, a meeting was held in Commissioner Collins' office to discuss Policy of Japanese Placement. The meeting opened at 2:00 p.m. and was attended by Mr. Eastwood, Mrs. Booth, Mr. DesBrisay, Mr. Brown and Mr. Simmons of the B.C. Security Commission, Department of Labour, Superintendent Gray, Sergeant Barnes and Constable Davidson of the R.C.M. Police.

The Commissioner opened the meeting by reading aloud suggestions in respect to handling this matter, (submission attached) which were open to discussion and amendment if agreed by those present.

Concurrence was given to the fact that public opinion was sufficiently strong against the Japanese to warrant this group being handled differently from other minority groups, at least for the time being.

PARAGRAPHS (a) 1, 2 and 3.

These proposals were agreed to without comment but in connection with the segregation of loyal and disloyal subjects, the question arose of placing restrictions on those Japanese who were loyal to Canada. If a man is adjudged a loyal citizen of Canada then how can restrictions be placed on him? This question was debated and it was agreed that the Japanese should be told what restrictions, if any, would be placed on them if they declared themselves loyal to Canada.

PARAGRAPH 4-(a)

It was agreed that this regulation which is incorporated in P.C. #9760 should stand as it assists materially in keeping a check on the population of Japanese in any one district.

PARAGRAPH 4-(b)

This paragraph was not agreed to in its present wording, the argument being that the Japanese would probably resettle and

..... congregate in numbers and in accordance with the contents of the Prime Minister's speech, it was desired to disperse them over the country by means of a quota. However, it was agreed that travel regulations should be retained for a certain period and the question then arose as to when travel regulations should be removed. All present were in accord that the dispersal programme would have to be completed before travel regulations could be lifted, how soon after such a programme was completed was a matter of debate. Some suggested six months and others for the length of time of the dispersal. It was ultimately agreed that "present travel restrictions as regulated by the B.C. Security Commission to be retained for all persons of Japanese extraction and lifted after segregation and relocation was completed." In this regard it was pointed out that those Japanese who relocate in the early stages of the dispersal programme should not be penalised for too long a period before being granted normal travel privileges.

PARAGRAPH 4-(c)

Debate arose on the wording of this paragraph as the majority present felt the matter to be one of the rights of Canadian citizenship and as such, should not be "subject to the recommendation of the Provincial Advisory Committee". The majority finally agreed that loyal Japanese should be permitted to acquire or lease real property in Canada except within the confines of any Defence area which may be set aside. A difference of opinion arose between certain members as to whether approval to applications to acquire land should be given by the Minister of Labour or the Minister of Justice.

PARAGRAPHS 4-(d) and 4-(e)

Unanimous approval of the members was given to these two proposals as they stood.

PARAGRAPH 4-(f)

Exception was taken to this clause as some members felt that it was a matter for the External Affairs Department to decide; others did not think it was necessary to bring the matter up as it was one of the rights of citizenship. It was finally agreed that the export of cash reserves from Canada by anyone of Japanese extraction should be subject to application for special licence or severely taxed.

PARAGRAPH 4-(g)

All were agreed on this stand although it was felt that difficulty would be experienced in getting the Provinces to educate Japanese children as from experience it was known that the Provincial Governments would only assume this responsibility providing their own school systems were not embarrassed. However, the opinion was voiced that if discrimination was shown in the matter of educating Japanese children then these people were not being treated as Canadians.

PARAGRAPH 4-(h)

Members agreed on this proposal, although the question was raised as to whether the Provinces would accept extra payments in such matters as Old Age Pensions. It was pointed out that payments of such pensions were made on a proportionate basis depending on the length of residence in a Province.

PARAGRAPH 4-(i)

Agreed to without comment.

PARAGRAPH 4-(j)

Exception was taken to this clause as it was deemed to be a matter for decision by the Department of External Affairs. It was moved that this proposal be omitted from the submission, however, from the point of view of the Department of Labour, a Japanese Consulate established on the Pacific Coast would be a deterrent to dispersal of the Japanese.

PARAGRAPH 4-(k)

The subject of this clause was agreed to but debate arose as to the time when the Japanese Canadians should be given the franchise privilege. The question was asked, why not give a Japanese this right as soon as he establishes his loyalty? Otherwise, it was considered the Tribunal would have no value. If this step was taken, the relocation programme would be materially assisted. A term of five years was suggested in accordance with Naturalization laws of the country and after discussion, it was decided to amend the clause to read "ten years or sooner" for the reason that a person to have a vote in the Province must be considered a resident of such Province.

Further points discussed had to do with the paying by the Dominion of a per capita sum of money for each Japanese accepted by the Provinces during the dispersal period. If, after the period, the Japanese moved to another Province, the Dominion would not pay the second Province the per capita grant.

The question was raised as to the probability of the successful operation of the relocation programme being hindered by Japanese making requests for relief direct to the Spanish Consul and the possibility of the Consul granting special benefits to certain Japanese. This was ruled out as loyal Japanese should not contact the Spanish Consul.

A discussion also took place with regard to the status of Nationals, whether they would be automatically returned to Japan or permitted to declare their loyalty to Canada and remain in the country. It was pointed out that in accordance with the Naturalization laws of this country, it was a foregone conclusion that they would be returned to Japan.

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 P.M.

A. MacLennan

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United States Policy re Japanese

According to our information the United States' policy re evacuated Japanese is as follows:

1. United States has not disposed of Japanese real property holdings in California without the consent of the Japanese owners.
2. United States has asked all Japanese to take a declaration of allegiance and loyalty to the United States. Those who have failed to do so have been segregated and no effort is being made to relocate them. The prospect is that this group may be subsequently repatriated to Japan.
3. The loyal Japanese have been given assurance of their right to return to California after the war. In the meantime there is nothing to prevent their relocation any place else in the U.S. nor any bar against the purchase of property or engaging in business elsewhere than in the west coast protected area. Japanese are accepted for enlistment in the army.

Canadian Policy

1. By Order-in-Council, the Custodian of Enemy Property has been authorized to dispose of real and personal property in the protected area of Japanese evacuated therefrom.
2. By the Defence of Canada Regulations, no Japanese may acquire any interest in real property whether by lease or otherwise in Canada other than a lease *for a term of not more than one year except* by special licence from the Minister of Justice.

No Japanese is allowed to enlist in the Armed Forces.

3. No licences are, in fact, issued by the Minister of Justice for the purchase of land except in the case of transactions between Japanese.
4. Licenses to lease farm lands for farming purposes or business premises for business purposes are issued by the Minister of Justice in individual instances but are obtained by Japanese only with difficulty and after very considerable delay. Such delay means that current business or farming opportunities are often lost or the Japanese is put to considerable expense or difficulty and uncertainty in endeavouring to re-establish himself outside the protected area of British Columbia.
5. The restoration to Japanese of the right to buy and lease land or business premises outside the protected area is a matter of increasing and vital importance for the following reasons:

(1) Japanese who have acted on the encouragement and urging of the Department of Labour to leave B.C. and re-establish themselves elsewhere have acclimatized themselves, in considerable numbers, in other parts of Canada and after having worked for other persons, now see opportunities to go into business for themselves, either farming or commercial which they wish to undertake. Under present regulations, it is extremely difficult for them to do so.

(2) The proceeds of the real and personal property of Japanese in B.C. sold by the Custodian will be shortly available to the Japanese. This capital will be available for re-establishment if the opportunity for re-establishment

is given but if this opportunity is not given, a considerable part of this money may be dissipated over a period of time by the Japanese and their ultimate re-establishment will have to be carried out with government capital assistance.

(3) Japanese who have moved to eastern Canada and are now self-supporting find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, in urban centres to get lodgings or rent houses. The only solution for this difficulty and to enable married men with families in such centres to find living accommodation for their families is to buy residential accommodation and operate their own rooming houses.

In the case of married men, who are farmers, employment for men with several children on farms with secondary houses is not easy to arrange. The knowledge that such Japanese will be free to lease or buy farm land would provide a stimulus however to the movement of such married groups.

(4) Any expectation that the Japanese will be satisfied to be merely employees working for wages for occidentals is unfounded. These people want the opportunity to earn their living and engage in business in their own way. Until the government is prepared to give a clear cut declaration of future policy covering

(a) their rights to remain in Canada after the war;

(b) future relocation policy in Canada including their right to buy and lease property and engage in business

the Japanese now in the Interior Settlements will not be prepared to move out in any considerable numbers--nor can the Department of Labour make any substantial progress in relocation. There are a substantial number of Japanese engaged in war industry and as hired workers in the sugar beet industry who are self-supporting but they are not re-established and if we deny them the opportunity to re-establish themselves until after the war, the problem at that time will be an extremely difficult one and we may find, in fact, at that time that the population of the Interior Centres will be increased substantially rather than decreased.

(5) If the government can give the Japanese with capital and initiative, the necessary assurance as to future citizenship rights in this country and the right to buy and lease property (but endeavour to avoid undue concentration of Japanese in any area), such Japanese as they establish themselves may be expected to take into their employ many of those Japanese family groups now in the Interior Settlements who have neither the initiative nor the capital to work independently and who are unemployable in so far as working for a white man is concerned.

6. A most serious difficulty in the way of re-establishment of the Japanese is the undertaking given in 1942 to each of the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario, that after the war the Dominion Government would, at the request of the province, remove the Japanese who were brought by the government, into the province under Dominion Government auspices.

Recommendations

A. That following the lead of the United States authorities the Dominion Government be prepared to make a declaration as to policy for the relocation of loyal Japanese in this country--there may be some virtue in the device followed in the United States of

ing the Japanese the opportunity to declare allegiance to Canada but only if restoration of citizenship rights to the loyal Japanese is contemplated. Such a declaration would have some value in talking to the provinces or in dealing with complaints.

B. That the power now vested in the Minister of Justice to give Japanese a licence to lease or purchase real property be vested in the Minister of Labour. As the Minister of Labour is responsible for placement of the Japanese, this power should obviously be vested in him.

C. That the government be asked for a direction as to how far the Department can go in authorizing the acquisition of real property by Japanese in areas outside the protected area in B.C. and whether the government will be prepared to ask all provinces to co-operate in accepting quotas of loyal Japanese for permanent location or if not, what alternative approach in relation to the provinces is authorized or suggested.

D. That Japanese be accepted for voluntary enlistment in the Armed Forces.

Conclusion

1. It seems apparent that irrespective of what future relocation policy is adopted, the Dominion Government has acquired the responsibility for the maintenance and welfare of a residue of unemployable Japanese in the Interior Settlements. These include the aged, those otherwise physically or mentally incapable, and the family groups without a bread winner. This group will be a continued responsibility for a considerable number of years to come.

2. As to the balance, the longer they stay where they are, the more difficult they will be to move, as they lose their initiative and capital. We can continue to move single men and women out of the settlements but we cannot expect to make any real progress with the married groups until they know and the Department knows what future government policy is. The longer this is delayed the more difficult will be the eventual relocation.

The situation of the Japanese in Alberta and Manitoba is quite similar. They are not yet re-established but they are good material for re-establishment and our policy should be to give them reasonable freedom and opportunity to re-establish themselves, something which cannot be done under existing restrictions.

3. On the whole, the Japanese have been remarkably co-operative and amenable to direction but there are nevertheless a considerable number of Japanese embittered by the evacuation, the subsequent forced sale of their property and the current restrictions on citizenship rights elsewhere in Canada. This group have good talking points and will make continued progress in conversion of Japanese who attitude has been loyal or at least quiescent as long as future policy remains unclarified.

23-2-2-7

Ottawa, August 24, 1944.

PERSONAL

Deputy Commissioner F. J. Mead,
R.C.M. Police,
O t t a w a.

In the light of the Prime Minister's recent statement on Government policy in relation to Japanese in Canada, we are enclosing herewith outline of a future programme covering the general line of approach to be made to the Provinces, and the type of placement programme and administrative set-up necessary to carry through the programme.

We believe that it will be necessary to have a conference at an appropriate date at which the policy can be finally settled but in the meantime, we would appreciate it if you could give the attached proposals consideration and let us have the benefit of your own considered views thereon.

Enc.

A. MacNamara.

23/2/45



Dunn
BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

174 Spadina Avenue,
Toronto 2B, Ontario.

August 9, 1944.

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

Attention - Mr. A. H. Brown

On Friday last, the long expected statement on Japanese general policy was made by Prime Minister King.

We are now wondering just what effect that statement will have in regard to details.

As far as this office is concerned, the first matter needing settlement is the question of getting the permission of the Toronto Municipality to bring more Japanese into the City. Particularly are we anxious that the families of those already here be allowed to come in as well as any who may desire to study in the University. The latter item is more or less urgent since some of the college courses will be opening in a very few weeks.

As I see the situation, I feel rather confident that we can work out satisfactory arrangements with Mayor Conboy provided that the Federal Government is willing to assume costs of any relief for Japanese that may be required. On two occasions, the Mayor has intimated to me that the chief difficulty in the way of accepting more Japanese is the fact that, according to his ideas, at least, many of them will be forced on relief as soon as the European war is over. Many of us, of course, do not share that belief at all. If, however, His Worship's concern on that point can be taken from him, it stands to reason that we ought to be able to make a new deal with him.

Is it too much to ask that this matter be given careful consideration and an answer reach me in the course of the next few days? There are at least forty families, some members of which are now in Toronto, who wish to join them here. To be able to give a positive answer to these people would undoubtedly be a great boon to them.

G. E. Trueman
G. E. Trueman,
Placement Officer.

GET/LG

Ottawa, August 8, 1944.

Mr. G. E. Trueman,
Placement Officer,
B.C. Security Commission,
174 Spadina Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.

I am enclosing copy of hansard containing the Prime Minister's statement of policy on Japanese in which I am sure you will be interested.

Enc.

A. H. Brown.

Deliver to:.....MR. BROWN.....

Room:.....

From:.....A. MACNAMARA.....

Room:.....

Remarks:..I THINK WE CAN PROCEED

WITH THIS POLICY DEVELOPMENT NOW

THAT THE HON. MIN. OF EXTERNAL

.....
AFFAIRS AND THE PRIME MI

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er

HAVE SPOKEN IN THE HOUSE

A0027079_205-000455

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, July 20, 1944.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

Re: Japanese Policy

I attach hereto memo which I have prepared by way of a review of departmental policy re Japanese.

In my opinion, the Prime Minister should be advised that further constructive progress in the disposition of this problem is practically impossible until such time as the Government is prepared either to make a public declaration of policy or give instructions to this Department and that if the final disposition of the Japanese is to retain any substantial number of them in this country, the failure to indicate the line of policy now will add greatly to the difficulties in the final re-settlement.

I, personally, cannot see any reason why a declaration of policy cannot be made with respect to Canadian-born Japanese at this time even though it may be expedient or necessary to withhold any declaration with respect to Japanese Nationals or Naturalized Canadians. There may be over-riding considerations which make a declaration of such policy at this time inadvisable. If so, and if the view is that no policy should be formulated until the end of the war, the Department should be advised to this effect.

My thought is that an approach should be made to the Prime Minister in this matter outlining the difficulties of the present situation and, assuming that Japanese Canadians will, as a group, continue to be citizens of this country, urging that the Government be prepared to issue a statement of policy with respect to this group.

I think it is fair to say that the policy to date has been largely influenced by British Columbia members. I don't believe this Department, which carries the chief administrative responsibility in this matter, should be satisfied to work "in the dark".

Enc.

A. H. Brown.

A0027079_206-000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, July 20, 1944.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. A.H. Brown

Re: Government Policy on Japanese

This report is well developed, and I believe the time is over-due to press for a clear-cut statement of policy.


The following items might be included under the sections mentioned:

I. United States Position

1. No Japanese property has been sold by the Custodian, in the U.S.A.
2. Japanese Americans have the unimpeded right to vote anywhere in the U.S.A.
3. Families of the thousands of Japanese American soldiers are already being allowed to move back to the Pacific Coast.

IV. Policy Re Japanese Canadians

1. Enlistment in the armed forces should be allowed as in the U.S.A.
2. Sale of Japanese property in restricted areas should be stopped.
3. A publicity and educational campaign is essential to prepare the public for the new government policy of re-establishing the Japanese Canadians.


H. T. Pammett

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OTTAWA.

MEMORANDUM

OTTAWA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

A0027079_208-000458

REVIEW OF GOVERNMENT POLICY
RE JAPANESE IN CANADA

I. Summary of United States position.

1. President Roosevelt's statement of September 14, 1943 and Secretary of Interior, H. Ickes' statement of April 13, 1944 contain specific assurances that loyal Japanese American citizens may return to the west coast after the war. *Families of Japanese service men in U.S. army are being allowed to return to the west coast now.*
2. In meantime, no restrictions on citizenship rights other than exclusion from the west coast protected area have been enacted against Japanese Americans and encouragement for Eastern relocation is given.
3. There has been no compulsory liquidation of Japanese assets in the protected area as in Canada.
4. Japanese Nationals and disloyal Japanese Americans have been physically segregated with a view to probable repatriation and expatriation to Japan.
5. No policy has been declared re Japanese Nationals in United States - the way remains open either for post war repatriation to Japan or for relocation in United States.
6. The United States Attorney-General appearing before a Congress Committee has given an opinion that it is not within the constitutional authority of the United States to deprive Japanese Americans of citizenship rights and that the utmost that can be done is to make legislative provision whereby Japanese Americans can by voluntary action renounce American citizenship. This opinion was concurred in by representatives of the State Department.

II. CONTRASTING CANADIAN POLICY

1. Canadian policy has been marked firstly by the failure to make any distinction in treatment between Japanese Canadians and Japanese Nationals: secondly by the directly contradictory measures applied by the three Departments of Government handling Japanese administrative matters viz Labour Department measures as against Department of Justice and Secretary of State measures. The Department of External Affairs, which has assumed to some extent the role of a co-ordinator on Japanese policy, has not had much success as such.

The foregoing has resulted in the present very badly confused situation as regards policy and a consequent stalemate in progress towards a final solution of this problem.

2. To elaborate on the above:

(1) The undertakings given by the B.C. Security Commission and approved by the Government for removal of Japanese from various provinces after the war if required, were based on the initial understanding that the evacuation was a temporary war measure and that the Japanese would return to the coast after the war.

(2) On the other hand, the later sale of Japanese coast holdings by the Secretary of State Department was apparently authorized without consideration of its effects on the undertakings given other provinces and makes return of any large group of Japanese to the coast practically impossible.

(3) The Department of Labour embarked, at the start of 1943, on a policy of relocation of Japanese across Canada.

Every reasonable means to induce Japanese to relocate East of the Rockies has been tried. These include *some debatable measures*:

- (a) cutting employable single Japanese men and women over 18 years off maintenance in the settlements:
 - (b) requiring Japanese in the settlements to live off their own assets down to a minimum figure before furnishing maintenance:
 - (c) painting the move East as a move towards permanent re-establishment:
 - (d) bringing Japanese Canadians under Selective Service compulsory employment regulations.
- (4) On the other hand, by Defence of Canada Regulations, the purchase of property or leasing of property by Japanese has been prohibited except by license of Minister of Justice. (other than 1 yr. leases on buildings).

In practice, this provision has operated as an absolute prohibition against purchase or lease as no licenses for property purchase have been granted except for non-evacuated Japanese.

Its effect has been to limit and discourage the establishment of individual self-supporting enterprises by evacuated Japanese thereby maintaining them on the status of 'employees' and making impossible the use of their own capital resources for re-establishment.

(5) The Department of Labour itself by its policy in requiring Japanese families evacuated to sugar beet farming in Alberta and Manitoba to remain frozen in such occupation has also limited the dispersal of these concentrated groups.

(6) Another contradictory measure in relation to the Department of Labour policy of re-establishment of Japanese Canadians in Canada is the enactment of Section 5 of Bill 135 depriving evacuated Japanese Canadians of a vote. (This measure is another sponsored by the Secretary of State's Dept).

Comment If any conclusion as to future policy can be fairly drawn from the various Dominion legislative measures enacted affecting Japanese it is that a policy of total repatriation and expatriation of all Japanese irrespective of nationality will be pursued.

III.

The results to date of these contradictory measures are:

(1) Relocation progress is necessarily limited to measures to provide temporary employment for evacuated Japanese. This, no doubt, has substantial value as an initial step towards resettlement and is in the interests of the Japanese irrespective of their final disposition.

However all possibilities of finality in re-settlement are in suspense until the restrictions on individual enterprise are lifted and the right to establish homes is restored.

The valuable use of capital possessed by the evacuated Japanese in re-establishment is prohibited and a considerable part of the capital otherwise available for this purpose is being dissipated in mere existence with the prospect of continued depletion.

(2) Dispersal policy is at a definite standstill because of--

(a) inability of Japanese already dispersed to establish homes for dependents or establish businesses employing other Japanese,

(b) uncertainty of Japanese in settlements in B.C. as to their future disposition,

(c) local employment opportunities in B.C. offer better wages than further east and in view of the lack of definite government declarations of policy no guarantee of permanent resettlement elsewhere can be offered as a counter inducement to this plus the closer ties which proximity to the settlements afford,

(d) the initial faith and enthusiasm among certain groups of Japanese in an Eastern relocation programme has largely disappeared because of the continued lack of definite policy pronouncements and continued restrictions affecting resettlement. This applies with particular force to the Japanese Canadian group who are discouraged with the lack of a distinguishing policy for their group in relation to Japanese Nationals.

In the B.C. settlements and because of the above, the Japanese National group opinion carries increasing weight.

(3) Assuming that re-settlement is involved in the Government's ultimate programme, the dam built up by existing restrictions against the normal progress of resettlement will make the final problem of resettlement immensely more difficult if policy decisions are postponed until the post war period. Not only will the economic opportunities be much fewer in number but the administrative authority will be handling an increasingly discouraged or apathetic or embittered group of people.

(4) Unless policy is settled at an early date, the first substantial layoffs of labour and the easing up of the farm labour situation will result in large numbers of Japanese now employed, including family groups, being thrown back on the Departmental administration for both housing accommodation and maintenance. This applies with particular force to the family groups working in sugar beets in Alberta and Manitoba.

(5) With the end of the war, the present controls over the movement of Canadian Japanese will disappear. Continued post war control of movement will be ~~equally~~ *legally* doubtful and practically impossible. Therefore it is all the more important that present advantage be taken of wartime controls and wartime economic conditions to spread those classes of Japanese across the country whom we are satisfied will be resident in this country after the war.

IV.

POLICY DECLARATIONS RE JAPANESE CANADIANS

1. Because of constitutional and international considerations and in view of United States' policy, it is not conceivable that Canadian born Japanese will be deported from Canada after the war against their will.

criticism

The majority of public opinion in this country - if public opinion poll is any ~~criticism~~ recognizes and is (it is suggested) prepared to accept this conclusion.

If this conclusion is correct there is no good reason why the Government cannot or should not make a declaration of policy to this effect re loyal Japanese Canadians now and ~~urgent~~ *sound* reasons why it should. The United States have done so.

It should be recognized that wartime restrictions on movement and residence of Japanese-Canadians cannot be carried through as post war measures. Therefore it seems advisable in proceeding with a dispersal policy to afford every immediate opportunity for those Japanese-Canadians East of the Rockies to establish permanent residence now. A considerable number of those now engaged in sugar beet work in Alberta and Manitoba will not continue in this occupation and if given the opportunity will re-establish themselves further east or in urban western cities.

It is suggested that with respect to Japanese Canadians a decisive and aggressive declaration of policy be ~~taken~~ *made* and pursued by the Government as follows:

1. Declaration of rights of loyal Japanese Canadians of Canadian birth to stay in this country and to have full citizenship rights, by the Prime Minister.
2. Appeal by Prime Minister to all provinces for ~~free~~ *free* admission of loyal Japanese Canadians. This includes release by Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario of Dominion undertaking re removal after war.
3. Undertaking by Dominion Government to be responsible to reimburse provinces for indigent relief given Japanese Canadians and dependents for maintenance, hospitalization, and old age pension for a period of 10 years. The provinces to provide all education on same basis as other citizens.
4. Appointment of a Commissioner to inquire into position of all naturalized Japanese Canadians and Japanese Canadians allegedly disloyal, and to recommend revocation of naturalization and expatriation in proper cases, and to pass on and confirm all applications from persons of Japanese race for removal or return to Japan.
5. Removal of all restrictions on purchase or leasing of property by Japanese Canadians: alternatively if this is considered to leave the matter too open, then the licensing powers now vested in the Minister of Justice to be vested in the Minister of Labour and licences to be freely given in case of loyal Japanese Canadians of Canadian birth.
6. No right on the part of any municipality to bar entry of Japanese Canadians to be recognized.
7. The present controls over movement of Japanese including Japanese Canadians to be continued for the time being.
8. All Departmental placement efforts to be concentrated on resettlement of Japanese Canadians.

V.

JAPANESE NATIONALS

With the exception of such Japanese Nationals who are in special categories e.g. aged dependent parents of a self-

staining Japanese Canadian willing to support them or a Japanese National and family whose demonstrated attitude and actions by way of co-operation would endanger his existence if returned to Japan, no policy or action for re-settlement to be undertaken. Any action taken or policy followed in reference to this group to be based on the supposition that they will be returned to Japan.

VI.

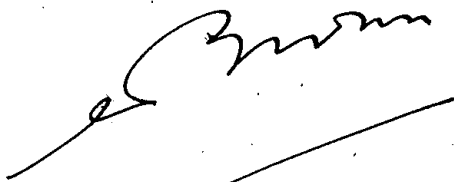
NATURALIZED JAPANESE-CANADIANS

Each case to be carefully reviewed by the Commissioner and revocation of naturalization recommended where lack of co-operation or disloyal attitude shown to exist.

VII.

In event no declaration of policy or removal of restrictions is considered possible in the near future, the whole policy of requiring Japanese in the settlements to live off their assets should be reviewed with a view to providing maintenance as an interim policy in the case of all unemployables.

The present instruction to refusing maintenance for employable girls over 18 years to be cancelled.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A. H. Brown', with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

A. H. Brown.

23-2-2-7

Department of Labour



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

APR 20 1944

To: *[Signature]*

<input type="checkbox"/>	DRAFT LETTER
<input type="checkbox"/>	YOU HANDLE
<input type="checkbox"/>	YOUR COMMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	SEE ME PLEASE
<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTE & RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/>	GET FILE FOR ME

[Signature]

A. MacN.

REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO:
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA

Ottawa, April 18, 1944.

SECRET

TO: A. MacNamara, Esq., Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

With reference to my letter of April 12 concerning the discussion of policy for the post-war treatment of Japanese in Canada, I am now enclosing herewith a copy of notes made concerning our second meeting of April 15 on this subject.

A memorandum is being circulated to-day to all the members of the War Committee setting forth the conclusions of our discussions in order that the matter may be brought forward tomorrow. The memorandum seeks general approval of the policy outlined and to have consideration given to the appointment of a Commissioner to consider individual cases of Japanese who may be eligible for deportation at the end of the war. I shall communicate with you again when I have any information as to the views of the War Committee.

Japanese

[Signature]

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

23/2/45

POLICY WITH REGARD TO JAPANESE IN CANADA:-

- (1) A second Interdepartmental meeting to consider the formulation of policy with regard to Japanese in Canada was held at 3 o'clock on April 15th in Room 123 of the East Block. The following were present:

Mr. A. MacNamara)	-	Labour
Mr. A.H. Brown			
Dr. E.H. Coleman	-		Under-Secretary of State
Mr. A.L. Jolliffe	-		Director of Immigration
Deputy Commissioner Mead	-		Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Mr. N.A. Robertson)	-	External Affairs
Mr. J.E. Read			
Mr. H.F. Feaver			
Mr. R.G. Robertson			

- (2) The meeting agreed in general with the approach set forth in the Department of External Affairs memorandum dated April 11th which had been circulated to all Departments. In implementing the policy Mr. MacNamara suggested that the first steps might be to go through the records of all Japanese who had declared a desire to return to Japan and of all Japanese who had been interned during the war. To this might also be added the records of Japanese who had placed themselves under the protection of the Protecting Power. These records might in themselves contain sufficient evidence to determine whether there had in fact been disloyalty and a list might be prepared on the basis of them. A further step might be to give any who had not already declared a desire to return to Japan an opportunity to elect so to return on the assurance that their transportation would be paid and that they would be enabled to take out their property. Mr. MacNamara suggested that in cases in which it was impossible to remove property or where the person involved had very little in the way of resources, it might even be worthwhile for the Government to consider the desirability of giving a small amount of cash assistance to enable the person to re-establish himself. With regard to the disloyal ones, physical segregation would at some stage become desirable and the camp at Tashmi might be used for this purpose.

- (3) With regard to revocation of nationality, Dr. Coleman agreed that this should be done before deportation was instituted in any case and added that as far as possible he thought it would be preferable to use the ordinary statutory provisions rather than extraordinary measures under an Order-in-Council.

The Naturalization Branch was going through the list of Japanese who had corresponded with them in connection with repudiation of British Nationality and revocation would be instituted wherever possible.

(4) A category of Japanese who were clearly subject to deportation were those illegally in Canada, but Deputy Commissioner Mead was of the opinion that there would be very few of these. At the time of registration a very careful watch had been kept for cases of this type and there were very few.

(5) Mr. Jolliffe suggested that another group to which attention might be paid were those who had been born in Canada, but who returned to Japan to take military training. The Immigration Department would have record of the name, age and length of absence of any person who had left the country and starting with this it might be possible to determine those who had gone back for military training.

(6) It was agreed by the meeting that it would be desirable to recommend to Council that appointment should be made of a commissioner or council to review cases of Japanese in order to determine those who fall within the group for segregation preliminary to deportation. It was agreed that it would be desirable to have a man with legal training and preferably someone serving on the Bench. Mr. MacNamara stated that the Department of Labour would be able to provide the staff necessary to review individual files and prepare all cases for consideration by the Commissioner. In addition to examining such files it would probably be necessary for him to interview Japanese persons and also authorities in various parts of the country to get additional evidence. The work would have to be done very thoroughly and carefully, but at the same time it was desirable that it should be completed *at an early date* in order that deportations and settlement of the Japanese problem in Canada could be concluded within a period of six months or a year after the end of hostilities.

It was agreed by the Committee that it would be best if the decision of the Commissioner could be final. The provision of an *appeal* ~~daily~~ procedure would delay matters.

As to revocation proceedings, once the Commissioner had decided that any individual Japanese should be deported Dr. Coleman said that it would be possible to delegate to County Courts the power to review the evidence and ~~cause~~ *cases where* revocation ~~was~~ to take place. Such delegation would probably be necessary in order to handle the large number of cases there would be.

(7) Mr. Robertson stated that he would bring the conclusions of the meeting to the attention of the Prime Minister with the hope of having the decision from Council during the following week.



Secret

REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO:
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA.



DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

Ottawa, April 12, 1944

Department of Labour

APR 13 1944

To: *Mr. A. Brown*

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

See me pls.

A. MacN.

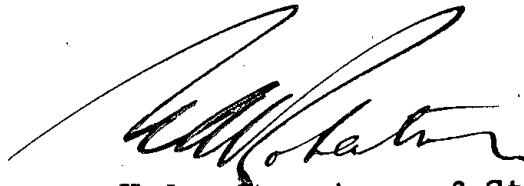
TO: Mr. A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of notes which were taken on the meeting which you attended yesterday in this Department to give consideration to the policy to be adopted with regard to the treatment of Japanese in Canada.

In accordance with the wish that was expressed at the meeting, I am also enclosing a copy of the Departmental memorandum which was drawn up some weeks ago in preparation for the consideration of this matter which we have now begun. The memorandum was, as you will understand, intended for departmental use and was drawn up without the opportunity of consulting the various departments and persons who have had particularly close association with the administration of Japanese affairs during the war. As a result, it may be that the memorandum is not as exact in all places as it might be, but I think you may find it helpful in considering the general problem.

I think the meeting which we held yesterday was of some value in initiating the consideration that will be necessary in great detail before this matter can be completely thrashed out. It seems to me that what we should do now is hold a further meeting at which, perhaps, agreement can be achieved on the general approach which seems to be most desirable and at which also consideration might be given to the means by which examination should be begun of the measures that will have to be taken before the related problems of deportation and revocation of nationality can be dealt with. I think it is desirable that we should get this matter under way as soon as possible. After the end of this week I am afraid that it will be virtually impossible for me to arrange any meeting for some time to come and consequently I was wondering whether it might be possible to hold a second meeting

on the coming Saturday afternoon (April 15th) at 3 o'clock in Room 123 of the East Block. I should appreciate it if you would inform me whether this is a suitable time and if so we can carry the matter one step further without any great delay.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W. L. Clayton', is written over the typed name.

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

POLICY WITH REGARD TO JAPANESE IN CANADA:

- (1) A meeting was held at 2:30 p.m. on April 11 in room 123, East Block, to consider recommendations which might be made to Council on the policy to be adopted with regard to Japanese in Canada. The following were present:

Mr. A. MacNamara)		
Mr. A.H. Brown)	-	Department of Labour
Mr. H.T. Pommett)		
Dr. E.H. Coleman	-	Under Secretary of State
Mr. F.P. Varcoe)		
Mr. D.W. Mundell)	-	Department of Justice
Mr. A.L. Jolliffe	-	Director of Immigration
Deputy Commissioner Mead))		R.C.M.P.
Inspector Perlson)		
Mr. N.A. Robertson)		
Mr. J.E. Read)	-	Department of External Affairs
Mr. A.V. Rive)		
Mr. R.G. Robertson)		

Mr. N.A. Robertson acted as chairman.

- (2) Mr. Robertson stated that it was desirable to give consideration now to the formulation of policy for the handling of the Japanese problem, both for the remainder of the war and for the post-war period. Interdepartmental consideration was the first step. The policy would have to be kept more or less in line with United States policy in the same matter, the provincial governments would have to be consulted, and, ultimately, the matter would have to be related to peace terms in the Pacific.

As a basic assumption Mr. Robertson suggested that it might be accepted that it would be necessary to aim at a fairly substantial reduction in the Japanese population of Canada after the war. The difficult problem was to determine the basis on which reduction should take place. The first recommendation could probably be to have "assisted emigration" as soon and as extensively as possible -- assisting all persons of Japanese race to leave Canada who wished to do so. They might be given free transportation; release from exchange restrictions; permission to take furniture and other belongings; etc. The next step would be to select certain categories of the remainder for post-war deportation. A possible beginning might be to segregate (nominally, but not necessarily physically) for deportation:

- (a) Persons of Japanese race whose internment was necessary during the war, and
- (b) Persons of Japanese race who declared their loyalty for Japan or who sought repatriation to Japan during the war.

It would be necessary, on whatever basis, to tackle segregation vigorously in order to make it possible to give freedom from restriction to those who remained after the "winnowing" process. Ultimately we should aim at getting rid of restrictions which rest on a basis of racial discrimination.

With regard to "disloyal" Japanese, Mr. Robertson stated that he thought it would probably not be very helpful to require declarations of loyalty and condemn as disloyal those who refused. A sounder approach would be to judge on the basis of conduct during the war. Labour and Royal Canadian Mounted Police records would be helpful here. The term "disloyal" would probably have to be construed pretty widely for practical reasons, and in many cases motives behind uncooperative conduct might have to be ignored to an extent greater than abstract justice would warrant.

- (3) Mr. MacNamara agreed that United States and Canadian policy should be kept in line, and also that the aim should be to reduce the Japanese population considerably. He was rather doubtful as to whether the approach suggested would achieve this object in sufficient measure. An alternative approach would be to decide what classes (on a nationality basis) we are forced to retain in Canada, and deport the rest. He agreed, however, that it would be difficult to proceed on a basis of a common degree of obligation in respect of all persons coming within a given category drawn on lines of naturalization, birth, etc.
- (4) Dr. Coleman was of the opinion that many Canadian-born Japanese were more undesirable than a large number of Japanese nationals here, and for this reason he thought there would have to be consideration of individual cases.
- (5) Deputy Commissioner Mead thought that on the basis suggested by Mr. Robertson it would be possible to segregate a "disloyal" section of the Japanese population for future deportation. At Tashmi, out of a group of 3,000, about 700 had asked for repatriation. At the beginning of the war, some 40-odd had been picked up as "potentially dangerous". Several hundred had refused to obey the orders of the British Columbia Security Commission to leave the protected area of British Columbia and some hundreds were still interned. (Mr. MacNamara mentioned the figure of 700.) Many more have expressed disloyalty to Canada and loyalty to Japan. Some have asked to be repatriated.
- (6) Mr. Jolliffe pointed out that families are normally treated as units for deportation, and when dependents here were added in, probably a fairly large group would be involved in the total suggested by Deputy Commissioner Mead.
- (7) Mr. Read suggested that a modification of the basis of segregation might be to have a "presumption of innocence" for naturalized and Canadian born Japanese, except where they come within groups (a) and (b) mentioned by Mr. Robertson (paragraph 2), and a "presumption of guilt" in the case of Japanese nationals. This would probably serve to increase the deportable group.
- (8) With regard to military service for Japanese in Canada, the general view was that there would be little to be gained by reopening the matter. It was thought that we might have been remiss in not allowing selected cases to serve in the forces as the United States had done, but it was too late to remedy the defect now. Mr. Mead thought that most of those who might once have gone in were now "sour" on the whole idea.

- (9) Mr. Varcoe raised the question of the desirability of having the Japanese policy questions brought up at the Dominion-Provincial conference. It was thought that the occasion might provide a useful opportunity for discussion, but that perhaps the matter should not be for the agenda of the conference itself.

Mr. MacNamara pointed out that some difficulty would arise with regard to the undertakings given to provinces for removal of Japanese at the end of the war.

- (10) With regard to revocation of nationality thus far, Dr. Coleman said that the government had not taken any initiative. Cases of revocation were at the initiative of the parties concerned. No revocations had yet taken place under the terms of P.O. 10773 of November 28, 1942.

- (11) It was agreed that copies of the External Affairs departmental memorandum on the Japanese problem should be sent to all departments represented at the meeting, and that a second meeting should be held at an early date in an effort to formulate recommendations and draw up plans for procedure in the light of the discussion that had been had.

NOTE FOR MR. ROBERTSONPolicy with Regard to Japanese in Canada.

(1) On August 20th, 1943, you made the following suggestions to the Prime Minister as to future policy with regard to the Japanese in Canada:

- (a) That all possible assistance be given to any persons of Japanese race who wish to return to Japan (including free transportation and permission to transfer funds).
- (b) That all Japanese nationals be deported whose internment was necessary during the war.
- (c) That the British status be revoked of all Japanese Canadians who had to be interned or who put themselves under the protection of the Protecting Power. Such persons would then be liable to deportation in the same way as persons falling under (b).
- (d) That immigration for permanent settlement be stopped.

The Prime Minister approved the above recommendations. With regard to your further recommendation for allowing the residuum of persons of Japanese now to reside in Canada on a basis of non-discrimination, the Prime Minister indicated that consideration of the matter would be necessary.

Copies of your memorandum were sent to Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Atherton with a view to getting information as to the contemplated U.S. policy. The most informative statement at present available on this is contained in the following extract from a message to the Senate by President Roosevelt on Sept. 14, 1943:

NB

" With the segregation of the disloyal evacuees in a separate center, the War Relocation Authority proposes now to redouble its efforts to accomplish the relocation into normal homes and jobs in communities throughout the United States, but outside the evacuated areas, of those Americans of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty to this country has remained unshaken through the hardships of the evacuation which military necessity made unavoidable. We shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible. Americans of Japanese ancestry, like those of many other ancestries, have shown that they can, and want to, accept our institutions and work loyally with the rest of us, making their own valuable contribution to the national wealth and well-being. In vindication of the very ideals for which we are fighting this war it is important to us to maintain a high standard of fair, considerate, and equal treatment for the people of this minority as of all other minorities."

(2) The desirability of attempting to reach some preliminary decisions as to post-war policy is indicated in the letter of Feb. 21 from the Deputy Minister of Labour, concerning travel restrictions on Japanese in Canada. There it is pointed out that:

- (a) Undertakings have been given to officials in certain localities as to entry and removal of Japanese;
- (b) After the war provincial and municipal governments, will want information as to the location, numbers, occupation, etc. of Japanese; and
- (c) It is probable that numbers of Japanese who are naturalized or who were born here, and who are at liberty, would declare their loyalty for Japan rather than for Canada.

All of these are cited as factors which make it difficult, if not inadvisable, to allow a relaxation of restrictions in favour of Japanese Canadians in connection with travel and movement. It is generally recognized that the existing regulations and orders in council constitute a very great injustice to many Canadians of Japanese descent. For that reason it would be desirable to have them alleviated as soon as possible. Moreover, any relaxations that could be granted gradually during the war would render less difficult the adoption of a post-war policy not too flagrantly unjust to Japanese Canadians. However, the experience with the travel regulations indicates that the officials responsible for security and for administration of Japanese affairs are especially dubious of any relaxations that would benefit Japanese persons, who, while not interned, nevertheless feel a primary loyalty to Japan. In the circumstances, it seems that it would be desirable to endeavour to segregate the loyal from the disloyal as a prerequisite step toward the elimination of unjust restrictions on the latter.

(3) In the United States the following categories of persons have been segregated at the Tule Lake Relocation Center:

- (a) Persons who requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan and who did not withdraw such applications prior to July 1, 1943.
- (b) American citizens evacuees who have refused to pledge loyalty to the U.S.
- (c) Alien evacuees who have refused to swear that they will abide by the laws of the U.S. and refrain from interfering with the war effort.
- (d) Persons denied leave clearance from camps because of an adverse report from a Federal intelligence agency, or some other information indicating loyalty to Japan.

The segregation center has no punitive purpose. Any person who shows "persistent troublemaking tendencies, is sent to the isolation center at Leupp, Arizona.

It is not definitely so stated, but presumably the intention is that persons in the segregation and isolation centers may be subject to deportation after the war. In any event, it is made clear in the President's statement quoted above that the undertakings as to restoration to evacuated areas, etc. apply only to "loyal" evacuees.

(4) I would suggest that the first step toward Canadian post-war policy should be an attempt at segregation undertaken as soon as possible. Such segregation need not be physical in all cases. It could in many involve merely the establishment of a list of undesirables. In some cases physical segregation is now a fact and could be continued, or extended where necessary. The reasons cited in paragraph 2 support the view that it would be desirable to have such segregation now rather than after the war. There is, moreover, the probability that this would give a more accurate indication of the actual loyalties of the persons involved than would a purely post-war investigation. A defeated, and perhaps harshly handled Japan, would probably not attract an attitude of loyalty from many persons in Canada even of strong sympathy for Japan if it would be likely to involve their deportation to that country.

(5) If segregation were undertaken in Canada, the following basis for procedure might be considered:

- (a) All persons of Japanese race whose internment has proved necessary during the war should automatically be considered to come within the segregated group unless they can show cause why they should not.
- (b) All persons of Japanese race who have declared their loyalty to Japan, or who have sought repatriation to Japan during the war should automatically be segregated unless they can show cause why they should not. (A group of Japanese evacuees held at Angler have already declared their loyalty to Japan in a letter to the Minister of Justice.)
- (c) All other persons of Japanese race should be subjects to investigation for failure to abide by the laws of Canada, for non-compliance with Selective Service Regulations, or for other indications that their sympathies are with Japan in the war and, if adequate cause is shown, should be segregated.

(6) Acceptance of the above principles (or others along the same line) would raise questions of procedure which would have to be carefully considered, such as the nature of the tribunal which should hear persons seeking to show cause against segregation in groups (a) and (b) or charges against persons in group (c); the nature of offences which should involve liability for segregation under item (c); the extent to which appeal to the courts should be allowed in any case to (i) Japanese nationals and (ii) British subjects; the form which segregation should take - i.e. - actual physical

segregation or merely classification; etc. All of these and other problems could be dealt with once the basic decision of policy was taken.

(7) In considering the policy of segregation, it is clear that a determining factor, not only as to its usefulness, but also as to the criteria which should be adopted in deciding cases for segregation, is the nature of the consequences which are to flow from segregation. It is suggested that, to provide a basis for operation the understanding should be that:

- (a) segregated persons of Japanese nationality will be subject to deportation whenever it becomes practicable without any further investigation or right of appeal.
- (b) segregated persons who are British subjects will be deprived of their naturalization or status as British subjects (if they acquired it other than by naturalization) and will then be subject to deportation as in the case of Japanese nationals.

Decision on deportation for the categories of persons mentioned would be in accordance with the views advanced by you and approved by the Prime Minister, although wider in scope. The justification for such action would be, as you have suggested, the necessity of dealing severely with those who have been disloyal or of a doubtful character during the war in order that it may be possible to secure general agreement on a policy which would deal justly with those Japanese who have been blameless.

If the above principles were adopted, it would involve the necessity of providing machinery for careful consideration of the case of each person prior to segregation, including whatever scope for appeal from the decision of the board of review might seem desirable. After the necessary consideration had been given to each case, which could be done over a certain period of time, it would provide the advantage that all cases would be decided and a definite group of persons whose deportation was considered desirable would be segregated and ready for such deportation at the end of the war without further delay or investigation.

(8) Approval of a policy along the lines suggested above would go beyond the suggestions set forth in items (b) and (c) of your memorandum to the Prime Minister. The essential approach would, however, be the same. It would be desirable also to maintain the principle you suggested of "assisted emigration" for all who wish to go to Japan.

(9) With regard to deportation, Mr. Howard Green recently raised in the House the desirability of having special consideration given to the law governing it by the committee set up to review the Defence of Canada Regulations. His amendment in this connection was accepted, and the Committee will consider both deportation and naturalization. In the course of his remarks Mr. Green stated that he believed it was virtually impossible to deport a person who has been in Canada for more than 5 years. Any policy of deportation of Japanese, will require an examination of the present law governing deportation and consideration of necessary amendments. The position, from a preliminary examination, appears to be as follows:

(a) Persons born in Canada -

As the Immigration Act stands at present, it seems clear that it does not enable deportation under any circumstances of a person born in Canada who has not become an alien. "Deportation" is defined in S. 2(c) as the removal of a rejected immigrant or of a person already landed in Canada, or in Canada contrary to the provisions of the Act "to the place whence he came to Canada, or to the country of his birth or citizenship." If it is deemed desirable to enable the deportation of certain persons born in Canada (under group (d) supra) provision will be necessary, not only for depriving them of their British status, but also to enable deportation.

(b) Persons who have acquired the status of British subject in Canada otherwise than by birth -

Such persons will be persons naturalized here, or women who became British subjects by marriage. Such persons will have a "country of birth" outside of Canada, and there would not appear to be the same basic inability in respect of deportation that exists for persons born here. Provision could be made to render their status as British subjects null ab initio, in which case it would appear that deportation would be possible to the same extent as for aliens who have acquired domicile in Canada.

(c) Aliens -

(i) S.41 of the Immigration Act provides that "Whenever any person other than a Canadian citizen advocates in Canada the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of Great Britain or Canada, ---- or the overthrow by force or violence of constituted law and authority, ---- or shall by word or act create or attempt to create riot or public disorder in Canada ----; such person for the purposes of this Act shall be considered and classed as an undesirable immigrant."

(ii) Persons whose internment has proved necessary in the present war could probably be brought within the scope of the above, and it might be interpreted widely enough to include persons who declare loyalty for Japan during the war as by implication advocating "the overthrow by force ---- of the Government of Great Britain or Canada." The latter is doubtful. It seems clear that the section is not wide enough to cover persons who merely declared a desire to return to Japan.

(iii) If the above is correct an extension to the scope of S.41 of the Immigration ACT (or a specific provision directed entirely at the problem under discussion) will be necessary before deportation is possible in the cases suggested in this memorandum.

(iv) If the procedure is adopted of extending the scope of S.41 to include additional categories of persons as "undesirable immigrants", it is necessary to consider the adequacy of existing provisions for the examination and deportation of such persons.

(v) By S.42 of the Act, persons charged with being undesirable immigrants are subject to examination by a Board of Inquiry set up by the Minister of Mines and Resources under S.13 of the Act. Persons charged have the right to be represented by counsel. Decisions of the Boards are by majority (S.17). An appeal may be made to the Minister of Mines and Resources (S.19), and the decision of the Board or Minister may

be reviewed or reversed by a court if the person involved is a "Canadian citizen or has Canadian domicile." (S.23) (Presumably it is this possibility of judicial review in the case of a person having Canadian domicile that Mr. Green had in mind in his statement referred to above.) Persons held to be undesirable immigrants under the above procedure may be ordered deported.

(vi) The procedure and machinery established by the Immigration Act were not designed for the handling of a problem such as this and would not be suited for the determination of cases for segregation with a view to ultimate deportation or (if immediate segregation is not thought desirable) for later dealing with deportation hearings involving the Japanese whose deportation seems desirable. The policy involved is not primarily an Immigration one, nor are the cases that will have to be heard of the type for which the Immigration Boards of Inquiry are designed. Appeals, if they are allowed, should probably not be to the Minister of Mines and Resources, but to the Minister of Justice or to a court.

(10) In the light of the above examination it is suggested that:

- (a) The provisions of the Immigration Act are not suited either as to scope or as to machinery to handle the deportation cases that will arise if the suggested policy is adopted.
- (b) It would not be sufficient simply to extend the classification of "undesirable immigrants" or the definition of "deportation" under the act.
- (c) The most satisfactory procedure would be to have a comprehensive order in council passed under the War Measures Act, or an act passed by Parliament, to provide special deportation measures to take care of the immediate post-war problem.

(11) A question distinct from deportation is that of depriving persons to be deported of their status as British subjects in cases in which non-aliens are involved. There seems to be no doubt but that such status should be removed before deportation is ordered.

(12) Under the Naturalization Act there is no method of depriving a British subject by birth of his status as a British subject. Persons who are British subjects by naturalization may have their naturalization revoked for:

- (a) disaffection or disloyalty to His Majesty (S.9(1).)
- (b) trading or communicating during war with the enemy or with the subject of an enemy state, or engaging in any business carried on so as to assist the enemy (S.9(2)(a));
- (c) remaining, according to the law of a state at war with His Majesty, a subject of that state (S.9(2)(e)).

Naturalized Japanese refusing to give a declaration of loyalty could probably be handled under (a). A further group of naturalized Japanese in the segregated group could be handled under (c) since a number of Japanese naturalized prior to August, 1934, did not cease to be Japanese nationals. (This

was because Japanese law provides that a person who has not complied with military service requirements cannot divest himself of Japanese nationality. Since P.C. 1760 of August 13, 1934, no Japanese have been accepted for naturalization who did not have a certificate from the Japanese Minister indicating that they had complied with Japanese military service requirements.)

(13) A further provision at present in effect which enables persons who are British subjects by birth, as well as naturalized persons, to be deprived of their status as British subjects is P.C.10773 of Nov. 26, 1942. This Order provides that any British subject (by birth, marriage, or naturalization in Canada, or by the birth or naturalization of his father in Canada) who seeks "repatriation" to a country at war with Canada "shall, as from the date of his departure from Canada for repatriation cease to be a British subject."

The Order also provides that any person of the above category who:

- (a) Makes application for protection to the Protecting Power of a State at war with Canada, or
- (b) asserts allegiance to such state, or
- (c) makes application for repatriation to such a state but is not so repatriated,

may "in the discretion of the Secretary of State be deprived of his status as a British subject."

(14) Applying the provisions outlined above (paragraphs 12 and 13) to the categories suggested for segregation in paragraph 5, it appears that the following groups would not be covered:

- (a) Canadian-born Japanese interned during the war.
- (b) Possibly naturalized persons who failed to abide by the law of Canada, etc.
- (c) Canadian-born Japanese who failed to abide by the law of Canada, etc.

(15) From the above it would appear that provisions for depriving persons of their status as British subjects are much more adequate for the purpose in mind than are the provisions regarding deportation. Nevertheless, there are gaps. These could be filled either by an Order-in-Council to supplement P.C.10773, or by a new and comprehensive order consolidating all provisions necessary to deal with the whole problem. Some amendments in the Naturalization Act may be deemed desirable, but it is probable that for permanent purposes it would not be desirable to make these as broad in scope as the legal provisions which will be necessary to handle the immediate post-war problem.

(16) If the necessary legal provisions were made to enable segregation, revocation of status as British subjects, and deportation of persons in the categories suggested in paragraph 5, it is probable that several hundred and possibly in the thousands of Japanese persons would be removed from Canada at the end of the war. It is to be noted that the suggested provisions would not eliminate all Japanese nationals from Canada. Deportation of persons merely because they have omitted to become naturalized would appear to be unjustified, especially when it is known that many persons took out naturalization papers,

not because of loyalty to Canada, but simply to be enabled to engage in fishing, etc. Neither this nor other considerations were, of course, before the public at the time of a recent Gallup Poll which indicated that some 83% of people interviewed were in favour of deporting all Japanese nationals.

(17) It is difficult to know in advance how large the residue would be in respect of whom the problem of resettlement in Canada would have to be dealt with. The Prime Minister indicated in reply to your memorandum of last August that consideration would have to be given to allowing them to reside in Canada subject to no "special or peculiar disabilities with respect to place of residence, employment, civil obligations, or educational opportunities." It was, however, somewhat of a surprise to note that the recent Gallup Poll showed 59% of the people interviewed to be in favour of allowing Japanese Canadians to remain in Canada, and particularly to note that the proportion was not noticeably less in British Columbia than elsewhere. A large portion of the remaining 41% were "undesided". This suggests that most of the opposition to allowing continued residence in Canada and return to former places of residence may be coming from a vociferous minority who are loudly supporting a completely unjust policy. If the hard core of disloyal elements, among the Japanese could be eliminated, there would seem to be good reason to expect that it would be possible to declare firmly and without general opposition that the remainder would be allowed to continue to live here without restriction.

(18) It is clear that the matter would have to be taken up with the provinces at some stage. This will be easier if the Government's proposals are clearly outlined. Moreover, if the scattering of the Japanese can be made more or less permanent by allowing eligible ones to purchase land outside of B.C., thus enabling them to "take root" during the war, the problem caused by the fear of concentration in British Columbia would be reduced.

(19) If the suggested policy were considered suitable as a basis on which to begin consideration of the problem there are a large number of matters that would have to be considered, such as:

(a) The detailed basis, provision for and machinery of segregation -

- The persons to be segregated; the nature of the tribunal which should hear cases; the extent to which appeal from that tribunal should be allowed; the court to which or the person to whom appeal should be made; the nature of "segregation" in the physical or nominal sense; etc.

(b) Necessary provisions for deportation -

- Decision as to the nature of these provisions; whether they should be embodied in the Immigration Act or in a special Order or Act; etc. (It may be noted here that it would become necessary to impose as one of the peace terms on Japan the obligation to receive any persons of Japanese race deported from Canada, since otherwise there would be no obligation to receive persons who are not Japanese nationals. The simplest way of doing this might be to require them to grant Japanese nationality automatically to persons of Japanese race who are deprived of any other nationality they may have acquired or been born to.)

(c) Provisions for the revocation of British status:-

- Whether by amendment of the Naturalization Act, or by a special Order or Act; the possible necessity of securing the concurrence, in certain aspects of other countries of the Commonwealth; the desirability of requiring the Japanese to grant the status of Japanese national to any person of Japanese race deprived of the status of British subject. (Here it might be noted that consideration should also be given to requiring the Japanese Government to divest of the status of Japanese national any person in Canada having the status of British subject.)

(d) Wartime controls that should be continued on non-segregated persons. -(e) Problems of post-war resettlement -

- To deal with these fully, a thorough examination would have to be made of all orders and regulations that have been passed affecting Japanese; of the extent to which such orders have been carried out, especially in connection with sale of Japanese property, removal from homes, etc.; of the agreements made with various local governments which have agreed to accept Japanese for settlement during the war; of the aspects of the problem falling under provincial jurisdiction; etc.

(f) Correlation of Canadian policy with U.S. Policy.

(20) The above is by no means exhaustive, but it does indicate that many agencies of the government are involved, and that it would be desirable to have the matter discussed and as much as possible done to prepare the ground during the war. Probably it would be desirable to set up an interdepartmental committee which could deal with the details that must be examined in order to implement whatever policy is decided on. The work of this committee on matters involving deportation and naturalization problems should be brought before the committee which has been set up in the House to consider the Defence of Canada Regulations, deportation, and naturalization. Departments which will be interested in the problem appear to be:

External Affairs
Labour
Immigration
Justice
Secretary of States' Department.

(NOTE - This memorandum has dealt only with the Japanese problem. Questions of deportation and post-war resettlement will arise, though not in so serious a form, in connection with other enemy aliens or persons of enemy descent. These groups would have to be kept in mind in considering the Japanese question. In part, some may be dealt with under P.C.10773 (see paragraph 13). It is probable, however, that amendments will be made in the Immigration Act and also in the Naturalization Act even if a special measure is passed to provide specifically for the Japanese. If so, possibly other groups can be handled under such amendments without special measures to cover them analogous to those which will be necessary to deal with the Japanese.)

Memorandum:

CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS
SEGREGATION AND REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE

Present:-

Commissioner Mead and Inspector Saul, R.C.M.P.
Messrs. Scott, Read, Glazebrook, Miles, McDougall,
and Soward of External Affairs.
Messrs. Brown and Pammett of Labour Department.

Messrs. Brown and Pammett explained the need of preliminary discussion on distinction in treatment of loyal and disloyal Japanese in Canada. It was feared that if this matter drifted until the war ends, the pressure on the West coast to prevent return of Japanese there would lead to a strong campaign to force repatriation of all Japanese from Canada. Even if we decided at that time to repatriate only the disloyal it would be much more difficult to segregate these after the war, with Japanese defeated nation.

A memorandum was read outlining steps taken in the United States:

- (1) admitting loyal Japanese Americans to the army,
- (2) requesting all Japanese Americans to sign a declaration of allegiance,
- (3) segregating the disloyal who refused to sign - 12,000 or 15,000 out of 110,000,
- (4) concentrating on reallocation of loyal Japanese Americans into productive employment, with considerable favourable publicity to educate the public,
- (5) a declaration by the President that loyal Japanese American evacuees would be allowed to return to the Pacific coast when the military situation permitted, if they so desired.

Inspector Saul, who has recently investigated the Japanese in Angler Internment Camp, expressed the view that many of the young men were nursing a grievance and becoming "bushido", so that the number who sign a declaration of allegiance would decrease from this time on. He stressed the need of deciding definitely our policy towards the Japanese before asking them to declare allegiance.

Commissioner Mead, said that our policy has always been hinged to United States policy re Japanese, and that in view of the recent radical changes in United States policy some-one from the Labour Department should go to the United States to study their administration under the War Relocation Authority. Thus a report could be secured on ways and means which could be submitted to Cabinet with recommendations to suit our needs. It was suggested that Mr. Paul Martin, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Honourable Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. George Collins, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, make a study of the United States Administration and submit a report as soon as possible.

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said that this would later be extended to married men. The meeting agreed that this was a necessary measure at this time. Mr. Scott thought that we should ask each adult Japanese for a statement whether or not he wanted to be repatriated, as had been done in the United States. Mr. Pammett pointed out that this was much the same as asking them to declare allegiance, as supposedly those who would refuse to declare allegiance wanted to be repatriated to Japan. Inspector Saul suggested a questionnaire covering all these points, in the form of a statutory declaration. Commissioner Mead thought it would be best to leave this until after we have a full report on United States policy and after our Cabinet had agreed on a policy.

Mr. Scott, felt that we had fallen behind the United States in favourable publicity for our relocation scheme, and it was agreed that this program should be increased to educate the public re Japanese.

The following immediate steps were endorsed by the meeting:

- (1) A thorough study of United States Administration and a report on same.
- (2) Discussion with Justice Department to relax the Defence of Canada Regulations, by allowing Japanese to lease property on a yearly basis for business or farming.
- (3) Publicity campaign to show how Japanese are aiding the war effort in Canada.

H.T. Pammett.

Mr. Pammett.

If we relax our restriction we will incur the condemnation of all the "Jap Haters" The House of Commons would put us under fire.

These folks have no friends and I am not prepared to "go to bat for them"

Would it be worth while to ask the new Commission to make suggestions?

A. MacN.

- ① The U.S. has already adopted a clearcut sensible policy, led by Roosevelt.
- ② Public opinion east of the Rockies is much better toward the Japanese, and steadily improving. The "Jap-haters" are vocal but few in number, and mostly in B.C. Some favourable publicity would swing public opinion to support a democratic stand toward Jap Canadians.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA, December 9, 1943

MEMORANDUM

to Mr. A. MacNamara.

RE: Government Policy and the Japanese.

We have received a number of petitions from Canadian born and Naturalized Japanese in various Settlements, complaining that on one hand they are denied Canadian citizenship rights and on the other they are treated more severely than other Canadians under Selective Service Regulations. I have prepared a reply to three of these petitions for your signature.

If we are to get the cooperation of the Japanese in reallocation and employment, we must seriously consider restoring certain citizenship rights as the United States Government has recently done. Mr. Brown several weeks ago gave you a memorandum on this subject.

I enclose memoranda on this same subject which I prepared six weeks ago in response to your memorandum of October 13 on the matter. I have brought these up to date but otherwise they still outline my opinion on the subject.

Enc.

H. T. Pammett.

H. T. Pammett.

P.S. This matter becomes more urgent every week. The Japanese are organizing to resist Sel. Service transfer.

Memorandum to Mr. MacNamara:

IN REPLY TO YOUR MEMORANDUM OF OCTOBER 13
RE JAPANESE PLACEMENT

It is agreed that we have gone about as far as we can in re-allocating Japanese under the present policy. Fifty to one hundred Japanese are moving East of the Rockies per month, and about the same number are moving out of settlements and road camps to employment in British Columbia. These movements will inevitably slacken up over winter.

We have also reached particularly the limit in getting internees out of Angler. There are about 445 more men there, but Inspector Saul reports almost all of these are very nationalistic and will refuse to work if moved out by force, as Mr. Collins suggested.

The main steps so far taken to move people out of the settlements have been negative steps. Single men and girls eighteen years and over, and married men with four or less children, have been struck off relief if physically fit to take employment. Others with assets have been compelled to live off these down to a certain minimum.

The following steps have been approved but are not yet working efficiently, to get people out of the settlements and camps.

- (1) Single men and married men with no children to be fired if employed on the fuel-wood project, or on commission town staffs.
- (2) Single Japanese, Canadians to be moved out by Selective Service direction - there may be 300 or 400 of these.
- (3) Placement officers to be appointed in towns to concentrate on voluntary movement of families East of the Rockies.
- (4) All men to be moved from Blue River - Yellowhead and Revelstoke ~~to~~ Sicamous road camps to private employment - there are still 331 Japanese Nationals and 166 Japanese Canadians in these camps at the end of November.
- (5) Girls to be trained in domestic work, dressmaking, etc., and then sent East for employment.
- (6) Mr. Collins also proposes to close down the town of Sandon, to show the people that the settlements are only temporary centres.

There will continue to be a general trickle of placement eastward, under present conditions, but not sufficient to solve the Japanese problem or to meet the labour shortages in the East. Many industries in Southern Ontario and Quebec want these people. The Pigeon Timber Company wants 200 or 300 men for bush work at good wages and is willing to build up the Neys settlement for their families. Schrieber Manning Pool could be used to employ 75 or 100 men in the surrounding area cutting fuel-wood.

I believe, however, that no real solution can be found until the Government makes a definite decision on its attitude towards Japanese in Canada, to suit the changed conditions, as the United States has now done:

- "(1) admitting loyal Japanese Americans to the army,
- (2) requesting all Japanese Americans to sign a declaration of allegiance,
- (3) segregating the disloyal who refused to sign - 12,000 or 15,000 out of 110,000,
- (4) concentrating on re-allocation of loyal Japanese Americans into productive employment, with considerable favourable publicity to educate the public,

- (5) a declaration by the President that loyal Japanese Americans evacuees would be allowed to return to the Pacific coast when the military situation permitted, if they so desired."

I would recommend for your consideration the following proposals:

- (1) Send someone to the United States to make a full report on what they are doing in this matter. Messrs. Paul Martin and George Collins have been suggested for this tour.
- (2) Relax Defence of Canada Regulations to allow loyal Japanese to lease property for business or farming.
- (3) Start a publicity campaign to show the public what the Japanese Canadians are doing to help our war effort.
- (4) Submit the report on United States policy to Cabinet, with recommendations that our policy be revised, along lines somewhat as follows:
 - (a) Request a declaration of allegiance from each adult Japanese.
 - (b) Allow loyal Japanese in the armed forces.
 - (c) Discuss with provinces permission for a certain quota of loyal Japanese to remain in each province after the war.
 - (d) Segregate disloyal Japanese with a view to repatriation, and make no further effort to re-allocate them.
 - (e) Promise loyal Japanese civilians that after the war all citizenship rights will be returned to them.

With such policy we can in the spring open an all-out campaign to get all fit and loyal Japanese into employment, preferably where they can remain after the war. There will necessarily be a residue of older persons in the Interior Housing Centres, for whom we can develop handicrafts and small industries AFTER all employables have been moved out of the towns.

Without some definite policy along the lines recommended, we will certainly face a growing passive resistance from the less ambitious and intelligent Japanese remaining in the settlements, road camps and internment camp. With a statement by the Government to re-assure the loyal Japanese Canadians of their post war position, however, these will be encouraged to re-establish themselves at once in various parts of Canada. The question of allowing them to return to the Pacific coast is one that will probably have to be left until after the war for decision.

By segregating the disloyal now, we can proceed with repatriation as fast as negotiations with Japan permit. At the end of the war there will inevitably be a demand for repatriation of Japanese, which can be met at that time by immediate repatriation of the rest of the disloyal who would not in any event make good citizens of this country.

(Sgd.) *H.T. Pammett*

H.T. Pammett.

Memorandum:

Oct. 143

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SEGREGATION AND REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE

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- (3) Publicity campaign to show how Japanese are aiding the war effort in Canada.


H.T. Pammett.

12/10/43

SEGREGATION AND REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE

It is felt that there should be some preliminary discussion among the departments concerned about post-war plans for Japanese, and what steps we should be taking now to prepare for that time.

In the United States of America the President has recently declared that loyal Japanese evacuees will be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast as soon as the military situation permits. This statement followed the steps outlined below:

- (a) Requesting all Japanese *Americans* to sign a Declaration of Allegiance and segregating disloyal, i.e., those who refuse to sign.
- (b) Admitting loyal Japanese to the army.
- (c) Concentrating on reallocation of loyal Japanese into productive employment.

In Canada, after the war, there will be strong pressure especially in the west,

- (1) to prevent Japanese flocking back to the west coast,
- (2) to repatriate all Japanese. This will be an issue in the next British Columbia elections, both provincial and federal.

It will perhaps be necessary to repatriate at least some of the Japanese from Canada, and it is suggested that the present is the best time (rather than after the war) to decide who are the disloyal Japanese who should be repatriated. When the war is won and Japan defeated, practically all will want to settle here and it will be difficult to sift out those who would become loyal citizens.

The following suggested steps are presented for discussion:

- (1) Present immediately to each adult Canadian born or naturalized Japanese a Declaration of Allegiance to sign.
- (2) If he refuses, make no further effort to place him in private employment or to resettle him. Give him subsistence rations and perhaps even segregate all those individuals in separate settlements.
- (3) Children of these disloyal Japanese should be given the opportunity at 16 years of age to sign a Declaration of Allegiance independent of parents' action.
- (4) If the man signs, and his record shows he is sincere, he should be given the right to join the armed forces or to lease land for business or for farming. After the war, all discriminatory *legislation* against these persons should be removed.
- (5) Our efforts at reallocation for the balance of the war emergency should be confined to these loyal Japanese Canadians.
- (6) When the signing of Declarations of Allegiance has been completed, those who sign should be required to prove their desire for Canadian citizenship by adopting Canadian ways completely and supporting the war effort in every possible way.

(7) When the war ends, all disloyal Japanese should be repatriated at once,

(8) Re Japanese nationals, certain selected ones with good records who so desire may be given the opportunity to become Canadian citizens either now or at the end of the war. The rest of the nationals should be repatriated. Their children, if reaching the age of 16 before the end of the war, should be given an opportunity to declare allegiance and remain in this country,

(9) This plan will require publicity to educate the general public, and will also require negotiation with provincial governments. From the tone of the press and from conversations with white persons across Canada, it is believed that fair minded people are in favour of allowing loyal Japanese Canadians to remain in this country with full rights of citizenship.

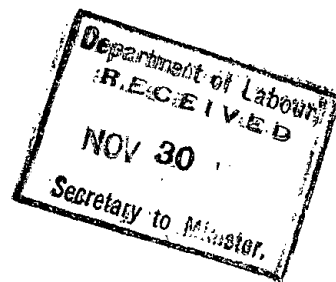
HTP/VA

H. T. Pannett.

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



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
OTTAWA



REF. NO. [REDACTED]

Vol. 4

November 28, 1942.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

Replying to your letter of the 23rd instant to which was attached outline of a proposed policy to deal with persons of the Japanese race in Canada: I am in agreement with the policy proposed. It is my opinion that the only solution to the Japanese question in Canada is the dispersement of these people into comparatively small groups throughout the country; I feel certain that when the war is over, if the Japanese return to the West Coast agitation against them will be continuous and embarrassing to the Government. It is my belief that these people, being good workers, will eventually be able to make homes for themselves if given reasonable opportunities for doing so and, once they are established in family units and small groups, they will be acceptable to the communities in which they live. In the meantime I would advocate that the general policy towards them be in keeping with the highest democratic principles in order to make up to them in some small measure for the suffering that has necessarily been theirs on account of having been removed from their homes and the breaking up of their communal life.

2. I would suggest that this recommendation should be our first consideration now that the evacuation has been completed. It is altogether likely that the great majority of these people will remain in Canada and anything we can do to salvage their morale should, in my opinion, be done. It has come to my notice that these people are happiest when employed and that their morale deteriorates when idle. Therefore, as a temporary measure at least, I think the British Columbia Government should relax its regulations in regard to the employment of Japanese now located in interior settlements in that province in the lumbering industry. This will give your Department time to carry out a dispersal policy and will prevent the possibility of delinquency developing among the younger people through idleness.

3. I am glad to note that your Department has in mind retaining on the Commission the present Chairman, together with Dr. Lyall Hodgins. From the information I have received the advice of these two men will be

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

invaluable. The problem as I see it is just beginning and much depends on the type of men that are appointed to the Commission and it is my further suggestion that the Commission itself should establish the policy which would be carried out by the General Supervisor, who should be a man of outstanding ability in administrative work.

4. There is an angle to this question that has been given very little consideration by the Commission in the past for the reason that they felt, no doubt, that it came under the direction of the Secretary of State, and that is the property and homes, furnishings, etc. left behind by the Japanese in the protected area. My information is that much damage has been done to such property and the question of compensation will undoubtedly arise in the future and, for that reason, you might be disposed to ask that a member of the Department of the Secretary of State be appointed to the new Commission, and, as a suggestion, he might replace one of the two members whom it is proposed to ask the British Columbia Government to appoint. This matter of property, in my opinion, will assume increasing importance. I also consider it most important that two members of the Japanese race, elected by the Japanese themselves, be included on the Commission. These should be Canadian citizens.

Yours very truly,


(S. T. Wood)
Commissioner.

P.S.: As you know, there are over 1000 Japanese men in Ontario; over 700 are in an Internment Camp for refusing to obey the orders of the British Columbia Security Commission to leave the protected area. Attempts are being made to secure employment in Eastern Canada for these people and I wish to go on record as recommending that the families of such persons who find employment, be transferred East at government expense. This, I believe, will assist materially in placing these people on a self-supporting basis, thereby effecting a general economy.

Deliver to:

Mr Pammelt

Room:

From:

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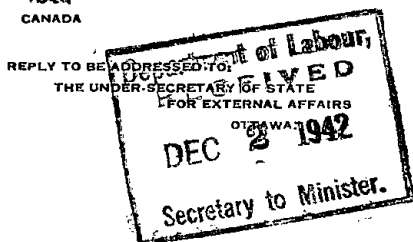
Room:

Remarks:

I think we are
almost ready to
wrap this up



Department of External Affairs



OTTAWA, November 26th, 1942.

Our File #3464-B-40C.

Dear Mr. MacNamara,

Thank you for your letter of November 17th containing your tentative views on policy towards the Japanese in Canada. It seems to me a carefully constructed and well balanced plan. I have looked at it of course chiefly from the point of view of this Department and have only a few comments to make.

The passage on page 2 concerning compulsory assignment of pay by single men to their families is obscure. It might cause difficulties if adult Japanese nationals were compelled to do more towards the support of their parents or of relatives not legally dependent upon them than is required of ordinary persons. Doubtless this point will be noted when the plan comes to be elaborated.

In general, the policy proposed for those who refuse to accept work seems reasonable. I do not think that the statement should appear anywhere in writing that these men will be given only enough relief to supply two meals a day. Could some such phrase as "subsistence necessary for health" or "basic rations" or "rations and medical care only" be devised. I am concerned here not so much with what we do as with what we say. I feel strongly, however, that medical care should be given to all who need it.

The policy of your Department respecting those who refuse to work should be co-ordinated closely with that of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. We are now fully committed to the proposition that refusal to work is not ground for internment and it must be made clear to the R.C.M.P. that in their reports they should avoid giving a contrary impression.

I can see no objection to the proposed new administrative machinery. I do feel, however, that it would be impossible to have a Japanese national on the new Commission. This view is /consistent

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Associate Deputy Minister,
Dept. of Labour,
Ottawa.

consistent with the one which we have always expressed to the Protecting Power, that the Japanese nationals who have sometimes talked with the British Columbia Security Commission are responsible solely to the Consul General and are in no sense employees or representatives of any branch of this Government.

The Consul General has been pressing us for a statement about relief. As soon as any definite schedule or plan has been arrived at I should be grateful if you would let me have the requisite information for transmission to the Protecting Power.

Yours sincerely,



Alfred Rive,

First Secretary.

I should add that I have not had the opportunity to submit this to the Under-Secretary but I believe it is in line with the policy agreed upon during our recent meeting in his office
AR

Nov. 28/42

Mr. MacNamara

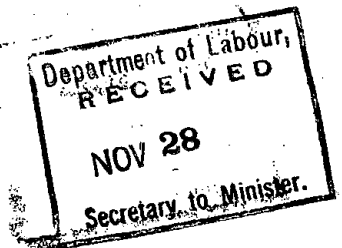
Comm. Wood and Mr. Morley Scott
assured me yesterday that their
replies on the subject of reorganization
proposals would be over today
(Saturday)

Mr. Collins' reply herewith
is in full support.

A. T. Sammett



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE
WINNIPEG



November 26th, 1942.

PLEASE QUOTE FILE NO.....

Air Mail.

Mr. A. MacNamara,
Associate Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

With reference to your recent letter with the enclosure relative to the proposed policy for the Japanese, I beg to advise you that I have gone over this quite thoroughly and I believe I have grasped the intent of the programme. I will deal with it paragraph by paragraph, as it appears in your copy.

Uniform Treatment

I think this is basically sound, and while I have had no contact with Japanese, either Canadian born or Nationals, I think that the policy laid down in the memorandum has to be maintained.

Work

With reference to work, I have listened with interest, ~~and have made several casual inquiries from farmers throughout this area~~ who had Japanese working for them. I have been advised by several that as far as sugar beets are concerned they have practically turned the whole matter of cultivation of sugar beets over to the Japanese. Some of them frankly admit that the Japs have shown them when the best time is to market their beets so that they have the highest moisture content and they get the best net weight when delivered at the plant.

One farmer in the Carberry area, whom I know quite well, had a Jap working for him, and this hired man had never operated a tractor before. After a very short time he was operating the tractor and took such a delight in it that he would work almost unlimited hours in the field as long as he could work with the tractor.

I also know several cases where farmers are giving these men and their wives yearly contracts for the regular farming operations in this Province. It must be remembered that in the Prairie Provinces

at least, we have not the prejudice against the Japanese that appears to be evident by the people who have lived with and dealt with them in the Coast area. I believe there is every possibility of placing a greater number of these people in normal agriculture in the Prairie Provinces. This, I presume, is the desire of the Federal authorities insofar that no expenditure is required on their part for maintenance, supplying of living quarters or supplying them with equipment.

Where steady work is to be provided, the rates of pay appear to me to be reasonable, and the method of withholding certain of the pay for maintenance of the family is sound, and has been proven by our experience to be feasible and workable.

The maintenance allowances will of course have to be determined by the factors in the area in which the people are located.

In regard to the paragraph in Interior Towns, and with special reference to the sub-paragraphs, I would say -

(1) is quite reasonable, and should be organized to be proceeded with prior to the planting time next spring. From my present position I do not know whether this will take the form of communal gardens or individual gardens secured through the interior towns. If it is communal gardens, advantage could be taken in supplying horses for some of the heavier equipment that could be used to good advantage, such as, plows, drills, etc.

(2) is quite a normal undertaking and could be enlarged to almost any capacity.

(3) is only a matter of organization, and can best be enlarged upon after a review of the situation on the ground.

~~(4) would be limited first by the available supply of cured lumber.~~
If portable houses can be made of a commercial type for marketing a fairly good supply of kiln dried lumber would have to be available.

(5) I have no personal knowledge whatsoever of fish-curing

(6) can be worked quite easily, and I would suggest that it be enlarged to include reforestation and fire prevention work if such can be carried out in the areas adjacent to the settlements.

In regard to the possibilities of the Japanese becoming assimilated in other parts of the country, I do not feel that I should make any comments on this until I have had some contact with this class of people.

Hospitalization and Medical Care:

This will have to be supplied, and it will be done in the most economical manner, with due regard to the services given under the somewhat frontier conditions.

Education

Since receiving your letter I have received an additional one dated November 23rd, dealing with educational facilities, and it would appear that quite a concerted effort is being made to provide for this feature of the work.


Publicity

I am unable to make any comment in this regard until I have a chance to discuss the matter with you, and see what views you have upon this phase of the work.

In regard to administration, I have no comments to make other than that it would appear that the new set-up would make a much closer contact with the Department in Ottawa responsible for this whole matter.

I am afraid that my comments consist mainly of approving of all the suggestions outlined in your memo, and very little has been added in the way of original suggestions on my part. However, I am sure that you appreciate my position in this matter at the present time.

Yours very truly,



A horizontal line with a handwritten signature, "R. B. Dyer", written over it. The signature is in cursive and appears to be written in ink.

AM:MC

Ottawa, November 23, 1942

Commissioner S. T. Wood,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
O t t a w a

I attach hereto rough draft of what I
thought might be a policy in regard to the Japanese.
This is in draft form only.

I should like you to look it over and let
me have your criticism. I also attach copy of Mr.
Hereford's criticism.

Associate Deputy Minister
(A. MacNamara)

Encl.

U

Ottawa, November 21, 1942

Dear Mr. Collins:

I attach hereto rough draft of what I thought might be a policy in regard to the Japanese. This is in draft form only.

I should like you to look it over and let me have your criticism. I also attach copy of Mr. Hereford's criticism.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara
Associate Deputy Minister

Mr. Geo. Collins,
c/o E. Bailey,
General Office,
Public Works Department,
Winnipeg, Man.

Ottawa, November 20, 1942

To: Mr A MacNamara
Associate Deputy Minister

From: Harry Hereford

Re: Japanese Policy.

Referring to the draft attached, I have no comment to make on the general policy, which looks good to me, but I am taking the liberty however of suggesting a few verbal changes which I think might forestall criticisms which might come from certain sources as follows:

Page 1, 4th paragraph: It is stated that the rates of wages which prevail in the locality will be insisted upon for the Japanese. I would suggest some such wording as "rates of wages which prevail in the locality shall be paid for equivalent performance." The thought I have here is using the word "insist" and assuming that the efficiency is equal to the prevailing efficiency might be criticized.

Page 1, 5th paragraph: I would suggest that the word "commercial" (2nd and 3rd lines) should be changed to "industrial" or that the expression be "commercial and industrial".

Page 2, 1st paragraph: I would leave out the words "of minimum standards" on the 3rd line so that the paragraph reads ".....granted maintenance on a basis which will provide not more than is sufficient to maintain health".

Page 2, 4th paragraph (b): I do not like the basing of the schedule on that of "the nearest large city". I am inclined to think that for a rural dweller this might result in an unnecessarily high rate. Would it not be sufficient to provide that "the full schedule will be sufficient to buy the same quantity of food allowed to relief recipients in the nearest municipality but not to exceed, etc., etc."

Page 2, 7th paragraph (e): I suggest that you add the words "at least" after the word "assigned" so that the paragraph will read "Single men in work camps will be required to assign at least \$20.00 per month, etc."

Page 3, 1st paragraph: I suggest that you substitute the word "sufficient" for "generous" in the second line and in the 3rd line I presume "of" is intended to be "for".

Page 3, last paragraph: The wording of this paragraph depends upon the meaning of the word "assimilate". I have not got a very good dictionary in my office but the dictionary we have would indicate that the word "assimilate" refers to absorption or bringing to harmony so that it would be correct to state that the experience in certain provinces was that the Japanese could be brought into harmony and so forth. It may be however that the B.C. Security Commission do not attach this meaning to the word but rather the meaning which I might assign to it myself, ~~that used in this connection~~, namely, that assimilation means marriage, with, etc. and I take it that it cannot be hoped that the orientals will be assimilated in this sense. If I am right as to the general meaning of the phrase you could perhaps just cut out the words "This does not seem to be borne out by the experience in Manitoba and Alberta however".

(over)

As requested this note has been made as soon as possible without any reference to files or documents which may bear upon the subject. Mr Boyd is no longer with this office but with the National Registration at 227 Laurier Avenue, otherwise I would have consulted him.

A handwritten signature, possibly reading "H. H. S.", followed by a long, sweeping horizontal line that extends to the right.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, November 19 1942

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. H. Hereford

With reference to the proposed Japanese policy, I should appreciate it very much if you would look through the attached outline and criticize it without mercy and let me have your comments as soon as possible.

amara
A. MacNamara

Ottawa, November 16, 1942.

Proposed Policy - Japanese

Uniform Treatment

As far as possible there will be no distinction made between Canadian born and foreign born, between aliens and Canadian citizens. It is desirable that the position be maintained of being able to say that all are treated alike. It may be necessary to state that foreign born may not accept work in certain parts of Canada, but this will be because of the fact that local opposition to foreign born Japanese may be greater than to Canadian born Japanese.

Work

Every effort will be made to induce evacuees to accept work, conditional upon work being reasonably acceptable as to terms of pay, living conditions, etc. The work should be such that it does not involve separation of heads of families from their wives, or children under eighteen years of age.

Girls and boys eighteen years or over will be encouraged to take work even though it may mean leaving their families. Some plan may be worked out to allow these to visit their families for an annual leave of two or three weeks, if they have given satisfactory service where employed.

Work opportunities in various parts of Canada will be developed for family units, and for family units and single persons in middle and eastern Canada. In all such cases the rates of wages which prevail in the locality will be insisted upon for the Japanese. Every effort will be made to secure employment for Japanese with special training in their respective fields, insofar as this can be effected in local circumstances.

Where it is necessary for the Government to develop work projects to provide employment for those who cannot be given commercial employment, the schedule of rates will be fixed somewhat lower than prevailing rates for such work, in order that this type of employment will be the least attractive. For example, work camps for single men on road construction, etc., at 25¢ per hour less deduction for meals.

over ..

no! more
than 10

Compulsory labour will not be resorted to at present, but those who do not accept work offered will be granted maintenance on a basis ~~(of "minimum standard")~~ which will provide sufficient to maintain health ~~only~~. For example, the budget fixed for a single man who will not accept work will be sufficient for two meals per day. For a family, if the employable members will not accept work, the budget will be based on full allowances for those members who are not employable, but sufficient for only two meals per day for those members who are employable yet idle.

Maintenance Allowances

The Committee already appointed will develop a schedule of maintenance allowances based on the following general provisions:-

(a) A distinction between those who accept work offered and those who do not accept work will be made, as briefly outlined above.

municipality (b) The full schedule will be sufficient to buy the same quantity of food allowed to relief recipients by the nearest ~~large city~~, but shall not exceed in any circumstances that allowed by the Department of Pensions and National Health in the case of veterans who have to be assisted. X

(c) Earnings will be assessed in accordance with the policy developed by the Manitoba authorities. Rules are printed and copies will be made available to the Maintenance Advisory Committee. The rules provide for reduction of allowances in a common-sense way with their earnings, and permit no reduction for a certain part of earnings. When a man earns more than the maintenance allowance by a certain amount, no additional allowance is paid.

(d) Clothing will be given in cases of need depending upon the actual need established after an investigation of each case.

at least (e) Single men in work camps will be required to assign \$20.00 per month toward maintenance of their families in the interior towns. Single men in private employment will be given every encouragement to assign the same amount or a smaller amount in accordance with earnings.

Transportation

Transportation will be provided to the nearest railway station to place of employment, including a ~~generous~~ ^{sufficient} allowance of freighting furniture and personal effects of families.

Interior Towns

These settlements will be looked upon as a step in the evacuation process. It shall be the policy to provide comfortable housing and maintenance, but it should be kept in mind that the settlements are not to be developed with any contemplation of permanency.

In realization of the fact that it will take some time (possibly years) to settle families permanently elsewhere, every opportunity will be taken to develop work projects adjacent to the interior towns to provide employment for the married men (and some of the Women). Types of projects which should be studied are:

(1) Growing of food supplies at least sufficient for those in the interior towns.

(2) Dairying, with the possibility that a surplus may be obtained for commercial marketing.

(3) Special industries such as making clothing for residents and for men in work camps from materials provided, repairing shoes, making furniture, army materials, etc.

(4) Possibility of building portable houses from local lumber for the commercial market.

(5) Fish curing.

(6) Development of local logging and lumbering in co-operation with provincial authorities.

It may be found that it is impossible to locate some families elsewhere. It is noted that at least one of the members of the British Columbia Security Commission expresses the opinion that "we in Canada cannot hope that the Japanese will ever be assimilated." This does not seem to be borne out by the experience in Manitoba and Alberta; however, time will develop the decision in this regard, and in the meantime at least interior towns should be considered only as clearing stations.

Hospitalization and Medical Care

Adequate and proper care for the sick will be provided for those in interior towns and work camps, including hospitalization and dental treatment.

Education

Correspondence courses will be continued for public school children in the interior towns. The problem of developing a more satisfactory program for education of elementary and high school pupils will be studied. In other provinces the Japanese children will receive education equivalent to Canadian children, by arrangements with provincial authorities.

Publicity

A two-fold educational and publicity campaign should be developed to impress the Japanese with the importance of taking employment when offered in private industry, and to diminish the anti-Japanese feeling in middle and eastern Canada by showing:-

(a) The need for Japanese labour during the current shortage in particular industries.

(b) The general peacefulness, industry and loyalty of the majority of the Japanese.

Administration

The good work of the British Columbia Security Commission will be recognized by an individual letter to each member from the Prime Minister. In view of the fact that the members of the Commission are pressing for release, the present Commission will be dissolved as recommended by Commissioner Shirras. The Advisory Committee will also be dissolved by the existing Commission.

The further administration will be carried on as a function of the Labour Department. There shall be appointed a General Supervisor who will be in full charge of the staff and operation of the evacuation and reallocation program. The present staff of the Commission shall be retained insofar as satisfactory and necessary.

There shall be a Commission established to develop and control policy, consisting of:

Chairman - A. MacNamara, Associate Deputy Minister
Vice-Chairman - The General Supervisor

Members-

Mr. A. Taylor

Dr. Lyall Hodgins

Two members nominated by British Columbia Prov. Government)

One member selected to represent Labour

One member selected by External Affairs.

It might be possible to work out a plan whereby one or two Japanese might be included in the Commission, democratically chosen to represent the Japanese. Commission members will be paid \$10.00 per meeting and necessary travelling expenses.

November 19

2

To: Mr. H. Heroford W

With reference to the proposed Japanese policy, I should appreciate it very much if you would look through the attached outline and criticize it without mercy and let me have your comments as soon as possible.

A. MacNamara

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA, November 18 19 42

MEMORANDUM to Honourable Mr. Mitchell

We have reached the stage in "Japanese Evacuation" when a definite policy requires to be stated.

I have roughly drafted a plan which I am working on. This is the first draft and I am not entirely satisfied with some features of it.

Would you please glance through it, from which you will get an idea of the general plan I am developing.

A. MacNamara
A. MacNamara

*Mr. Macnamara
To Hald*

[Signature]



Ottawa, November 16, 1942.

Proposed Policy - Japanese

Uniform Treatment

As far as possible there will be no distinction made between Canadian born and foreign born, between aliens and Canadian citizens. It is desirable that the position be maintained of being able to say that all are treated alike. It may be necessary to state that foreign born may not accept work in certain parts of Canada, but this will be because of the fact that local opposition to foreign born Japanese may be greater than to Canadian born Japanese.

Work

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Girls and boys eighteen years or over will be encouraged to take work even though it may mean leaving their families. Some plan may be worked out to allow these to visit their families for an annual leave of two or three weeks, if they have given satisfactory service where employed.

Work opportunities in various parts of Canada will be developed for family units, and for family units and single persons in middle and eastern Canada. In all such cases the rates of wages which prevail in the locality will be insisted upon for the Japanese. Every effort will be made to secure employment for Japanese with special training in their respective fields, insofar as this can be effected in local circumstances.

Where it is necessary for the Government to develop work projects to provide employment for those who cannot be given commercial employment, the schedule of rates will be fixed somewhat lower than prevailing rates for such work, in order that this type

of employment will be the least attractive. For example, work camps for single men on road construction, etc., at 25¢ per hour less deduction for meals.

Compulsory labour will not be resorted to at present, but those who do not accept work offered will be granted maintenance on a basis of "minimum standard" which will provide sufficient to maintain health only. For example, the budget fixed for a single man who will not accept work will be sufficient for two meals per day. For a family, if the employable members will not accept work, the budget will be based on full allowances for those members who are not employable, but sufficient for only two meals per day for those members who are employable yet idle.

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(d) Clothing will be given in cases of need depending upon the actual need established after an investigation of each case.

(e) Single men in work camps will be required to assign \$20.00 per month toward maintenance of their ^{dependents} families in the interior towns. Single men in private employment will be given every encouragement to assign the same amount or a smaller amount in accordance with earnings.

Transportation

Transportation will be provided to the nearest railway station to place of employment, including a generous allowance for freighting furniture and personal effects of families.

Interior Towns

These settlements will be looked upon as a step in the evacuation process. It shall be the policy to provide comfortable housing and maintenance, but it should be kept in mind that the settlements are not to be developed with any contemplation of permanency.

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Administration

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5.

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Two members nominated by British Columbia Prov.)
Government)

One member selected to represent Labour

One member selected by External Affairs.

It might be possible to work out a plan whereby one or two Japanese might be included in the Commission, democratically chosen to represent the Japanese. Commission members will be paid \$10.00 per meeting and necessary travelling expenses.

*Japanese Relocation Commission
Wartime Security Commission*

Ottawa, November 16, 1942.

Proposed Policy - Japanese

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HTP/HMM