

23-2-2-1 pt 4 Future Japanese Policy

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FROM March 1/47

TO

ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRAL REGISTRY

SUBJECT JAPANESE

SUB-SUBJECT ADMINISTRATION

FILE TITLE FUTURE JAPANESE POLICY-  
CABINET LEVEL

CROSS REFERENCES

(1) REFERRED TO	(2) REMARKS	(3) DATE LEFT CENTRAL REGISTRY	(4) P.A. OR B.P.	(5) PASS	(6) USER'S INITIALS	(7) DATE RETURNED
<i>Permitt</i>	AS REQUESTED	JUL 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1947	<i>Pa</i>	<i>HP</i>		JUL 3 <sup>rd</sup> 1947
<i>Permitt</i>	AS REQUESTED	JUL 23 1947	<i>Pa</i>	<i>HP</i>		JUL 24 1947
<i>Permitt</i>	AS REQUESTED	AUG 6 1947	<i>Pa</i>	<i>HP</i>		AUG 11 1947
<i>Permitt</i>	AS REQUESTED	SEP 3 - 1947	<i>Pa</i>	<i>HP</i>		SEP 8 - 1947
<i>Permitt</i>	AS REQUESTED	OCT 14 1947	<i>Pa</i>	<i>HP</i>		OCT 27 1947
<i>Permitt</i>	AS REQUESTED	NOV 10 1947	<i>Pa</i>	<i>HP</i>		NOV 21 1947
<i>Permitt</i>	AS REQUESTED	NOV 20 1947	<i>Pa</i>	<i>HP</i>		NOV 21 1947
<i>Mac</i>	WITH NEW MAIL	NOV 27 1947	<i>Pa</i>	<i>HP</i>		DEC 22 1947
<i>Brown</i>	AS REQUESTED	JAN 5 - 1948	<i>Pa</i>	<i>HP</i>		JAN 12 1948
<i>Permitt</i>	AS REQUESTED	JAN 5 1948	<i>Pa</i>	<i>HP</i>		JAN 14 1948
<i>Brown</i>	AS REQUESTED	JAN 15 1948	<i>Pa</i>	<i>HP</i>		JAN 16 1948
<i>Permitt</i>	AS REQUESTED	FEB 19 1948	<i>Pa</i>	<i>HP</i>		FEB 19 1948
<i>Permitt</i>	<i>Asy</i>	MAY 17 1948	<i>Pa</i>	<i>HP</i>		MAY 18 1948
<i>Brown</i>	AS REQUESTED	FEB 3 1949				

FILE NO. 23-2-2-7  
 VOL. NO. 4

VOL. NO. 4

**IMPORTANT—Do not fail to NOTIFY CENTRAL REGISTRY whenever a file is passed direct to another Branch.**

FILE NO. 23-2-2-7

4

CHARGED OUT

FEB 3 1949

To

Brown

RETURNED

A0027100\_3-0011

FILE NO.

CHARGED OUT

To

RETURNED

A0027100\_4-001199

Ottawa, February 3, 1949.

Mr. D. H. W. Henry,  
Secretary to Committee  
on Emergency Powers,  
Department of Justice,  
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Henry: Your File 149,885

I have your letter of January 27th with  
reference to Order in Council P.C. 946.

If P.C. 946 were revoked prior to April 1, 1949,  
this would have the effect of immediately lifting the  
restrictions on movement into the coastal area of British  
Columbia for Japanese. The present provisions of the  
Order provide that it is revoked effective April 1st next  
and this date is well known to the people of British  
Columbia and to the Japanese.

I have discussed the matter with the Minister  
and it is his view that the date of April 1, 1949 for  
revocation should not be changed.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

*P.D.*  
*4-2-49*

*11*

Mr Brunson

Pls write  
Henry no  
change

amen

Deliver to: .....

*Mr. Nakamura*

Room: .....

*Leo Helms*

From: .....

Room: .....

Remarks:



CANADA

MINISTER OF FISHERIES

Department of Labour,  
RECEIVED  
FEB 2 1949  
Secretary to Minister.

Ottawa, February 2, 1949.

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

My dear Colleague,

I am replying to your letter of  
January 31st in reference to Order-in-Council  
P.C. 946.


I am fully in accord with you in  
believing that the date for repeal should not  
be brought forward prior to April 1st.

As you know, I will not be able to  
attend the Cabinet meeting tomorrow as I am  
leaving this evening for Halifax and will not  
be back in Ottawa until Saturday.

Yours very truly,

  
R.W. Mayhew

Per AS.







~~WR~~  
23-2-27  
WR

Mr. Gammett,

To be coded

CRP

A0027100\_10-001205

Ottawa, January 31st, 1949.

My dear Colleagues:

I quote letter from D.H.W. Henry, Secretary to Committee on Emergency Powers:

"I am advised by the office of the Privy Council that Orders in Council P.C. 7355, P.C. 1665 and P.C. 469 have been revoked in accordance with the recent Submission to Council signed by the Minister of Labour and the Secretary of State. The revocation is effective February 28th next.

The Committee on Emergency Powers is considering recommending to Cabinet that Order in Council P.C. 946 relating to evacuation and relocation of persons of the Japanese race be revoked prior to the introduction of legislation to extend the Transitional Measures Act at the present session. At present this Order in Council has been revoked effective April 1st next. I should be obliged if you would advise me if your Department and your Minister have any objection to this proposal."

Personally I would not be disposed to moving the date for repeal forward as the April 1st date is well known now among the Japanese and the people at the Coast.

Do you agree?

Yours sincerely,

~~(SIGNED) HUMPHREY MITCHELL~~

*amuel*

Honourable H.W. Myher,   
Minister of Fisheries,   
Ottawa, Ontario.   
AM:rin

January 28, 1949.

to Mr. MacNamara.

Please note the attached letter from Mr. Henry.

I think the present inquiry emanates from Mr. Henry rather than the Committee itself, but undoubtedly the Government will, I think, in bringing in the legislation to extend the Emergency Powers Act, desire to have repealed before that time, as far as practicable, all the orders which are not to be carried forward into the next fiscal year.

The major effect of repealing the Order prior to April 1st would be the removal of the controls over movement into British Columbia and into the coastal area just that much sooner than is now provided by P.C. 946 which provides for its repeal on April 1, 1949.

I think we could say in reply that the chief point for consideration in connection with the early repeal of P.C. 946 is the question of whether the Government wishes to remove the controls over movement into British Columbia and into the coastal area prior to April 1st and this is a matter for Cabinet consideration and decision.

Personally I would not be disposed to moving the date for repeal forward as the April 1st date is well-known now among the Japanese and the people at the Coast.

  
A. H. Brown.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, January 28, 1949.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

Please note the attached letter from Mr. Henry.

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Personally I would not be disposed to moving the date for repeal forward as the April 1st date is well-known now among the Japanese and the people at the Coast. } (u)

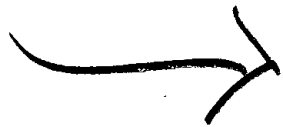
  
A. H. Brown.

23-2-2-7

Mr. Bennett

Room 1057

To be coded



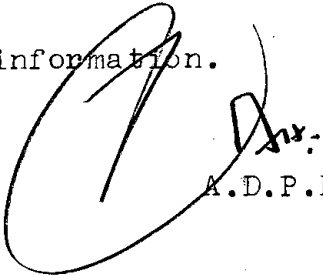
C.P.

MEMORANDUM  
Privy Council Office

Ottawa, Feb. 21, 1948.

Mr. Ranger:

For information.



A.D.P.H.

A0027100\_15-001

Secret

Ottawa, February 21st, 1948.

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

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, consideration was given to the status of the emergency-Orders-relating to persons of Japanese race. You will recall that Mr. Ilsley put forward two suggestions which had been made, I believe, by Mr. Mayhew.

(1) that the Japanese Placement Order (P.C. 946, Feb. 5, 1943 as amended) be so amended so as to reduce the present general power to specific authority to keep Japanese out of the coastal area for a limited time; this in effect would limit the authority to the powers presently exercisable under the Ministerial Order.

✓ (2) to revoke the Japanese Fishing Order (P.C. 251, Jan. 13, 1942).

The Cabinet agreed that you and Mr. Ilsley should consider this proposal further with a view to submitting a specific recommendation at the next meeting along the lines indicated.

I have asked Ranger, the Secretary of your Cabinet Committee to follow this up with Labour and Justice with a view to the completion of a draft for consideration at Monday's meeting.

Yours sincerely,

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

Σ  
TT 11  
A0027100\_16-001



Cent. Registry

23-2-2-7

AMP

Mr. Sammett  
Room 105

To be coded

Central Register

A0027100\_18-001213

R U S H

~~Mr. A. Brown~~

*PLW*

Deliver to: .....

Room: .....

A. MacNamara

From: .....

Room: .....

Remarks:

To note.

*Richard S. ...*



CANADA

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

Secret

CABINET SECRETARIAT

Ottawa, February 21st, 1948.

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

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, consideration was given to the status of the ~~emergency Orders relating to persons of Japanese race.~~ You will recall that Mr. Ilsley put forward two suggestions which had been made, I believe, by Mr. Mayhew.

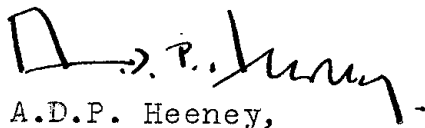
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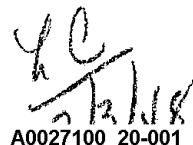
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I have asked Ranger, the Secretary of your Cabinet Committee to follow this up with Labour and Justice with a view to the completion of a draft for consideration at Monday's meeting.

Yours sincerely,

  
A.D.P. Heeney,

Secretary to the Cabinet.

  
A0027100\_20-001



Central Registry

23-2-2-7

249

A0027100\_21-001

Mr. Pammatt  
Room 105

To be coded please

Central Registry

A0027100\_22-001217

MEMORANDUM

Privy Council Office

Ottawa *[Signature]* Feb. 21, 1948.

Mr. MacNamara:

For information.

*[Signature]*  
A.D.P.H.

A0027100\_23-001

Secret

Ottawa, February 21st, 1948.

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

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, consideration was given to the status of the emergency Orders relating to persons of Japanese race. You will recall that Mr. Ilsley put forward two suggestions which had been made, I believe, by Mr. Mayhew.

(1) that the Japanese Placement Order (P.C.946, Feb.5, 1943 as amended) be so amended so as to reduce the present general power to specific authority to keep Japanese out of the coastal area for a limited time; this in effect would limit the authority to the powers presently exercisable under the Ministerial Order.

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The Cabinet agreed that you and Mr. Ilsley should consider this proposal further with a view to submitting a specific recommendation at the next meeting along the lines indicated.

I have asked Ranger, the Secretary of your Cabinet Committee to follow this up with Labour and Justice with a view to the completion of a draft for consideration at Monday's meeting.

Yours sincerely,

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

Copies to: Mr. A.H. Brown  
Mr. MacKinnon, Vancouver) Feb.23/48

A0027100\_24-001



CENTRAL REGISTRY DIVISION  
MEMORANDUM

TO:

~~Mr. Howard Parnell~~

Room 105

FROM:

E. Wild

REMARKS:

For coding please

23-2-27

DATE

12-2-48

OTTAWA, February 9, 1948.

~~Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley,  
Minister of Justice,  
O t t a w a.~~

My dear Colleague:

I attach copy of notes I had  
when discussing the question of extension  
of regulations in regard to Japanese.  
This is in connection with my telephone  
conversation with you this morning.

Yours sincerely,

(SIGNED) HUMPHREY MITCH

TK/PW

LC  
13/2/48

February 9, 1948.

Deliver to: ..... Mr. MacNamara .....

Room: ..... 137 .....

From: ..... A. H. Brown .....

Room: ..... 119 .....

Remarks: The attached is noted  
and returned.

With all respect, I  
think the Cabinet are not well  
advised in this matter. *The*

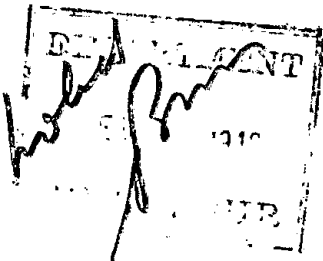
*job is done*



Mr Brown

To make  
and  
return

A. MacNamara



MEMORANDUM

Privy Council Office

Department of Labo

Ottawa...Feb...6...1948.....

FEB 7 1948

Mr. MacNamara

To:.....

For your information.

*JRB*  
*for* A.D.P.H.

A0027100\_29-001

Ottawa, February 6th, 1948

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,  
Minister of Labour,  
O T T A W A

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

You will remember that at the meeting of Cabinet yesterday, February 5th, you noted, in reference to the discussion at the meeting of January 14th, that the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions had referred back for further consideration by the Cabinet the question of the continuation of the Orders relating to persons of Japanese origin presently in effect under the Continuation of Transitional Measures Act.

In this connection an explanatory memorandum had been circulated of which you have a copy (Cabinet Document 591).

The Cabinet agreed that, in the circumstances, no action be taken to revoke the Orders in Council referred to above, but that they be continued in effect under the Continuation of Transitional Measures Act and the proposed extension thereof to March 31st, 1949.

8/3/48

2.

Mr. Gibson has been informed of this decision and I have sent copies of this letter to Mr. Henry of the Department of Justice and Mr. MacNamara for their information.

Yours sincerely,

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

Deliver to: Mr. C. McCord .....

Room: .....

From: A. Mac<sup>N</sup>amara .....

Room: .....

Remarks: To note.

*Noted  
[Signature]*



**RECEIVED**

**JAN 22 1948**

**Department of Labour  
Administrative Office**

REMARKS:

TO:

FROM:

DATE:

OFFICE USE:

A0027100\_33-001228

*A MacNamara*

Deliver to: To Mr. R. Ranger..... (2)

Room: .....

*Ranger*

From: A. MacNamara.....

Room: .....

Remarks: To note & return.

*noted + returned with thanks  
RH  
20-1-48*

Deliver to: ..... Mr. A. H. Brown .....

Room: ..... 119 .....

From: ..... Mr. A. Naonamaya .....

Room: .....

Remarks: This means, I presume, that any agreement with Man. will have to go through the same procedure.

*Handwritten notes:*  
What Now?  
This is correct  
I believe  
Same as  
[Signature]

8

12

MEMORANDUM

Privy Council Office

Department of Labour

Ottawa..... Jan. 16, 1948

JAN 17 1948

To:.....

Copy for Mr. MacNamara. MEMBER

	A.D.P.H.
	GET FILE FOR THE

Ottawa, January 17th, 1948.

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, M.P.,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

At a meeting of the Cabinet on Thursday, January 15th, you reported on two items that had been referred to the Cabinet as the result of a meeting, under your chairmanship, of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions that morning.

1. Maintenance and welfare of persons of Japanese race; agreement with British Columbia

The Cabinet approved your proposals for agreement with the Province of British Columbia regarding maintenance and welfare of persons of Japanese race as recommended by the Cabinet Committee.

2. Maintenance and education of persons of Japanese race; agreement with Alberta

The Cabinet approved your proposals for agreement with the Province of Alberta regarding education and welfare assistance for persons of Japanese race as recommended by the Cabinet Committee.

The major question of the Orders in Council affecting persons of Japanese race, which

was also discussed by your Committee, will be placed on the agenda for a Cabinet meeting in the near future.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. MacNamara.

Yours sincerely,

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

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

H.T. Pammett.

B.F.

P.A.

*HM*

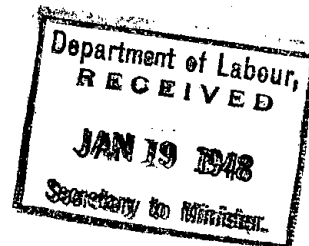


*Mr. Tom Hanover  
has copy  
Robb*

CABINET SECRETARIAT

Ottawa, January 17th, 1948.

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, M.P.,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ontario.



Dear Mr. Mitchell:

At a meeting of the Cabinet on Thursday, January 15th, you reported on two items that had been referred to the Cabinet as the result of a meeting, under your chairmanship, of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions that morning.

1. Maintenance and welfare of persons of Japanese race; agreement with British Columbia

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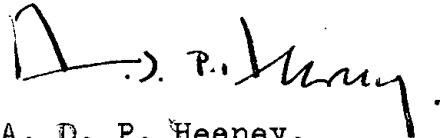
*HC  
22/1/48*



was also discussed by your Committee, will be placed on the agenda for a Cabinet meeting in the near future.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. MacNamara.

Yours sincerely,



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

60/22/1/48

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

CABINET SECRETARIAT

Ottawa, January 17th, 1948.

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, M.P.,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

At a meeting of the Cabinet on Thursday, January 15th, you reported on two items that had been referred to the Cabinet as the result of a meeting, under your chairmanship, of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions that morning.

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The major question of the Orders in Council affecting persons of Japanese race, which was also discussed by your Committee, will be placed on the agenda for a Cabinet meeting in the near future.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. MacNamara.

Yours sincerely,

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

**CROSS REFERENCE SHEET**

DATE January 16, 1948.

SUBJECT: Extract of memorandum from Mr. A. H. Brown,  
to Mr. MacNamara.

Japanese

There was a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Cabinet on Japanese on Thursday, the 15th, which approved your arrangements with the Provinces of B.C. and Alberta. The meeting recommended the policy of continued assistance for the coming year to move Japanese from B.C. and Alberta east and referred back to Cabinet for decision the question of continued controls.

When MacKinnon was here, the Minister agreed to send a Treasury Board recommendation to buy the Popoff property in order to settle the claim. The recommendation has gone forward to Treasury Board.

Deliver to: ..... Mr. R. Ranger .....

Room: ..... 174 .....

From: ..... Mr. A. MacNamara .....

Room: .....

Remarks: Please see me re these  
minutes.

*p/a*

MEMORANDUM  
Privy Council Office

13

Ottawa.....January 19, 1948

Mr. A. MacNamara

For your information.

RR

Raymond Ranger A0027100\_45-001

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

for Hon. Mr. Mitchell

Attached herewith for your information is copy of the Minutes of the eleventh meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese questions held on Thursday, January 15, 1948.

Raymond Ranger

January 19, 1948

CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

Minutes of the eleventh meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese questions held in the Privy Council Chamber, Thursday, January 15, 1948, at 11:00 a.m.

Present

- The Minister of Labour  
(Mr. Mitchell) in the chair
- The Minister of Veterans Affairs  
(Mr. Mackenzie)
- The Minister of Justice  
(Mr. Ilsley)
- The Secretary of State  
(Mr. Gibson)
- The Minister of Fisheries  
(Mr. Gregg)

---

From Privy Council Office  
(Mr. Raymond Ranger) Secretary

---

Also Present

- The Deputy Minister of Fisheries  
(Mr. Stewart Bates)
  - From Department of Labour  
(Mr. A. H. Brown)
  - From External Affairs  
(Mr. A. R. Menzies)
  - From Department of Justice  
(Mr. D. H. W. Henry)
  - From Prime Minister's Office  
(Mr. R. G. Robertson)
  - From Custodian's Office  
(Mr. K. W. Wright)
- 

I. EMERGENCY ORDERS IN COUNCIL RELATING TO JAPANESE

The Chairman reported that, at the Cabinet meeting Tuesday, January 13th, in respect to the report of the Solicitor General on Emergency Legislation, it was agreed:

- (a) that the Cabinet Committee on Japanese questions consider the advisability of allowing all Orders in Council relating to the Japanese to lapse on March 31st, with the exception of those required by the Custodian of Enemy Property for fulfilment of his responsibilities in relation to settlement of Japanese properties;
- (b) that the Custodian prepare, for consideration, draft legislation to replace the above Orders pending final decision on their retention.

Mr. Mitchell pointed out that the Transitional Measures Act, 1947, and Order in Council P.C. 5304 of December 30, 1947, continued in effect until March 31, 1948; the following Orders in Council relating to persons of the Japanese race in Canada:

- (a) P.C. 251 of January 13, 1942 - This Order prohibits the issue of fishing licences on the West Coast to persons of the Japanese race and also prohibits these persons from serving on fishing vessels.
- (b) P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942 and P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943 - These Orders give the Custodian of Enemy property authority to liquidate property of evacuated Japanese vested in him under these Orders.
- (c) P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, as amended - This Order gives the Minister of Labour authority to provide for the welfare and relocation of Japanese evacuated from the Coastal area of British Columbia and to make orders governing their movement, places of residence, and discipline.
- (d) P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945 - This Order authorizes financial assistance to voluntary repatriates to Japan and gives authority to the Custodian of Enemy Property to take over and liquidate the assets of Japanese repatriated to Japan under this Order and to transmit the proceeds to the Japanese in Japan. The Government has already made a decision to discontinue financial assistance for repatriation of Japanese under this Order.

(Memorandum dated January 10, 1948, from the Secretary: JAP Document No. 11, circulated January 10, 1948)

The Committee, after considerable discussion, agreed to refer back to the Cabinet for decision the five Orders in Council referred to above.

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## II. AGREEMENT WITH PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA - MAINTENANCE AND WELFARE OF RELOCATED PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACE

The Chairman, referring to the minutes of the meeting of September 3, 1947, reported that the Department of Labour has been negotiating with the provincial authorities of British Columbia with a view to having the Province take over the responsibility for the welfare and maintenance of evacuated Japanese resident in the Province.

Mr. Mitchell recommended the following proposal which has been agreed to by the British Columbia Government:

- (a) that from March 31, 1948, all expenses relating to welfare and maintenance of the Japanese in the province, including maintenance, sickness and administration, will be shared by the Province and the Dominion on a dollar-for-dollar basis;



- (b) that the British Columbia authorities will assume complete responsibility for administration, but will set up a joint administrative committee on which the Dominion will be represented;
- (c) that the buildings presently owned by the Dominion in the New Denver Project will continue to be available for the care and treatment of Japanese;
- (d) that the Commissioner of Japanese Administration will be the Dominion representative on the joint committee, and the Department of Labour will continue to pay his remuneration; other members of the Japanese Division staff, Department of Labour, who have been engaged in administration and care of Japanese indigent and invalid cases in British Columbia, will be transferred to the provincial payroll;
- (e) that this arrangement will continue in effect until March 31, 1950, after which date the Dominion contribution will cease;
- (f) that in the cases of Japanese who have moved outside of British Columbia and who claim old age pensions, the residential period in the new Province for the purposes of the Old Age Pensions Act will not start until April 1, 1948, so that such applicants will not be considered to have changed their British Columbia residence until eighteen months have passed following April 1, 1948, i.e., until October 1, 1949.

The Dominion cost for assistance and administration of assistance to Japanese in British Columbia for maintenance and illness during the current fiscal year 1947-48 is estimated at \$175,000, and in the next fiscal year 1948-49 is estimated at approximately the same, since while the number of Japanese to be assisted is decreasing, operating costs are steadily increasing. These estimates do not include headquarters administrative costs of the Japanese Division at Vancouver.

(Memorandum from the Minister of Labour dated January 10, 1948: JAP Document No. 10, circulated January 10, 1948)

The Committee, after discussion, agreed to recommend to the Cabinet the approval of the proposed agreement between the Department of Labour and the Province of British Columbia outlined above.

### III. AGREEMENT WITH PROVINCE OF ALBERTA - JAPANESE EVACUEES

The Chairman, referring to the minutes of the meeting of September 3, 1947, reported that the Department of Labour has been negotiating with the provincial authorities of Alberta with a view to having the Province declare those Japanese evacuees who intend to remain in the Province as bona fide residents of Alberta, and to having the Province therewith take over full responsibility for the education and welfare of such Japanese evacuees.

Mr. Mitchell recommended the following proposal, which has been agreed to by the Alberta Government:

- (a) that after March 31, 1948, the Alberta Government would announce that Japanese in Alberta would receive the same status and treatment as any other residents of the Province;

- (b) that the Province would continue the administration of education and welfare for Japanese evacuees, and would appoint a provincial official to work with the departmental representative, Mr. J. F. MacKinnon, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement;
- (c) that the Dominion and the Province would divide the cost of education and welfare assistance for Japanese evacuees in Alberta on a dollar-for-dollar basis, for a period of two years from March 31, 1948, and that the Dominion would step out of the picture completely at March 31, 1950;
- (d) that in the case of Japanese evacuees who are now in Alberta and who may claim old age pensions, the residential period in Alberta for the purposes of the Old Age Pensions Act will not start until April 1, 1948, so that such applicants will not be considered to have changed from British Columbia residence until eighteen months have passed following April 1, 1948, i.e., until October 1, 1949. This is the arrangement to which the Province of British Columbia has also agreed.

The Dominion cost of assistance to Alberta Japanese covering education and welfare during the current fiscal year is estimated at \$50,000.00, and for the fiscal year 1948-49 is estimated at approximately the same. The Province will assume half of this cost for the two years April 1, 1948 - March 31, 1950, after which the Province will assume the full cost.

(Memorandum from the Minister of Labour dated January 13, 1948: JAP Document No. 12, circulated January 13, 1948)

The Committee, after discussion, agreed to recommend to the Cabinet the approval of the proposed agreement between the Department of Labour and the Province of Alberta as outlined above.

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#### IV. CLAIMS OF JAPANESE EVACUEES

##### 1. Extension to Corporations

The Secretary of State, referring to the minutes of the meeting of April 21, 1947, recommended that the terms of reference contained in Order in Council P.C. 1810 of July 18, 1947, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 3737 of September 17, 1947, be extended to include claims of corporations of which the majority of the shares were formerly owned by persons of the Japanese race resident in Canada and evacuated from the Coast of British Columbia as a war measure.

(Submission to Council from the Secretary of State dated January 14, 1948: JAP Document No. 13 circulated January 15, 1948)

The Committee, after discussion, approved the recommendation of the Secretary of State as outlined above and agreed that in consultation with the Department of Justice a submission to Council be prepared accordingly.

---

##### 2. Appointment of Deputy Commissioners

The Secretary of State, referring to the minutes of the meeting of April 21, 1947, recommended that Order in Council

P.C. 1810 of July 18, 1947, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 3737 of September 17, 1947, be further amended so that the Commissioner be authorized to depute certain qualified persons to enquire into and hear the testimony of the claimants in person and of witnesses on their behalf other than those called to give expert or technical evidence at sessions of the Commission at certain places.

(Submission to Council from the Secretary of State dated January 14, 1948, JAP Document No. 14 circulated January 15, 1948)

The Committee, after discussion, approved the recommendation of the Secretary of State as outlined above and agreed that in consultation with the Department of Justice a submission to Council be prepared accordingly.

Privy Council Office,  
January 17, 1948.

Raymond Ranger,  
Secretary.

MEMORANDUM

Privy Council Office

Department of Labour

Ottawa..... January 14, 1948

JAN 14 1948

To:.....

Mr. A. MacNamara

For your information and guidance.

DRAFT LETTER

YOU HANDLE

SEE ME PLEASE

NOTE & RETURN

GET FILE FOR ME

Raymond Ranger A0027100\_52-001

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

for Mr. Mitchell

Would you please add the following item to the Agenda for the eleventh meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese questions to be held in the Privy Council Chamber on Thursday, January 15, 1948, at 11:00 a.m.

- "3. Arrangement with province of Alberta - maintenance and welfare of relocated Japanese persons"

In this connection I am enclosing herewith document JAP No. 12, dated January 13, 1948.

Raymond Ranger

January 14, 1948

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA  
MEMORANDUM TO THE CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

Re: Proposed Agreement with the Province  
of Alberta covering Japanese Evacuees  
resident in that Province

1. There are approximately 4,000 Japanese in Alberta at the present time, of whom about 3,300 are evacuees from British Columbia, the large majority having resided in Alberta since 1942.
2. Under an agreement of September 1, 1942, the Dominion has been paying \$65.00 per year for the public school education of each evacuee Japanese child up to the age of 15 years. In the last fiscal year 1946-47 this cost the Dominion \$36,230.02, and will cost approximately the same in the current fiscal year.
3. Under an agreement of December 1, 1942, the Province administered maintenance assistance to indigent Japanese evacuees in Alberta and billed the Dominion Government for the full cost. In the last fiscal year 1946-47 this cost the Dominion \$29,711.64, and will cost approximately half this amount in the current fiscal year.
4. In order to expedite the winding up of Japanese administration in Alberta, the Department of Labour has been negotiating with the provincial authorities with a view to having the Province declare those Japanese evacuees who intend to remain in the Province as bona fide residents of Alberta, and to having the Province therewith take over full responsibility for the education and welfare of such Japanese evacuees.
5. The following agreement has been tentatively reached with the Government of the Province of Alberta:
  - (a) That after March 31, 1948 the Alberta Government would announce that Japanese in Alberta would receive the same status and treatment as any other residents of the Province.

- (b) That the Province would continue the administration of education and welfare for Japanese evacuees, and would appoint a provincial official to work with the departmental representative, Mr. J. F. MacKinnon, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement.
- (c) That the Dominion and the Province would divide the cost of education and welfare assistance for Japanese evacuees in Alberta on a dollar for dollar basis, for a period of two years from March 31, 1948, and that the Dominion would step out of the picture completely at March 31, 1950.

6. In addition, the Alberta Government has agreed that, in the case of Japanese evacuees who are now in Alberta and who may claim old age pensions, the residential period in Alberta for the purposes of the Old Age Pensions Act will not start until April 1, 1948, so that such applicants will not be considered to have changed from British Columbia residence until eighteen months have passed following April 1, 1948, i.e., until October 1, 1949. This is the arrangement to which the Province of British Columbia has also agreed.

7. The Dominion cost of assistance to Alberta Japanese covering education and welfare during the current fiscal year is estimated at \$50,000.00, and for the fiscal year 1948-49 is estimated at approximately the same. The Province will assume half of this cost for the two years April 1, 1948 - March 31, 1950, after which the Province will assume the full cost.

8. Cabinet approval of the proposed agreement between the Department of Labour and the Province of Alberta as outlined above is thereby recommended.

Humphrey Mitchell  
Minister of Labour

January 13, 1948

TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY,  
Room / Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

H.T. Pammett.

B.F.

P.A.



MEMORANDUM

Privy Council Office of Labour  
Department

Ottawa January 14, 1948  
JAN 14 1948

Mr. A. H. Brown

To:.....

For your information and guidance.

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

Raymond Ranger. A. MacN.

A0027100\_57-001

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

for Mr. Mitchell

Would you please add the following item to the Agenda for the eleventh meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese questions to be held in the Privy Council Chamber on Thursday, January 15, 1948, at 11:00 a.m.

- "3. Arrangement with province of Alberta - maintenance and welfare of relocated Japanese persons"

In this connection I am enclosing herewith document JAP No. 12, dated January 13, 1948.

Raymond Ranger

January 14, 1948

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA  
MEMORANDUM TO THE CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

Re: Proposed Agreement with the Province  
of Alberta covering Japanese Evacuees  
resident in that Province

1. There are approximately 4,000 Japanese in Alberta at the present time, of whom about 3,300 are evacuees from British Columbia, the large majority having resided in Alberta since 1942.
2. Under an agreement of September 1, 1942, the Dominion has been paying \$65.00 per year for the public school education of each evacuee Japanese child up to the age of 15 years. In the last fiscal year 1946-47 this cost the Dominion \$36,230.02, and will cost approximately the same in the current fiscal year.
3. Under an agreement of December 1, 1942, the Province administered maintenance assistance to indigent Japanese evacuees in Alberta and billed the Dominion Government for the full cost. In the last fiscal year 1946-47 this cost the Dominion \$29,711.64, and will cost approximately half this amount in the current fiscal year.
4. In order to expedite the winding up of Japanese administration in Alberta, the Department of Labour has been negotiating with the provincial authorities with a view to having the Province declare those Japanese evacuees who intend to remain in the Province as bona fide residents of Alberta, and to having the Province therewith take over full responsibility for the education and welfare of such Japanese evacuees.
5. The following agreement has been tentatively reached with the Government of the Province of Alberta:
  - (a) That after March 31, 1948 the Alberta Government would announce that Japanese in Alberta would receive the same status and treatment as any other residents of the Province.

(b) That the Province would continue the administration of education and welfare for Japanese evacuees, and would appoint a provincial official to work with the departmental representative, Mr. J. F. MacKinnon, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement.

(c) That the Dominion and the Province would divide the cost of education and welfare assistance for Japanese evacuees in Alberta on a dollar for dollar basis, for a period of two years from March 31, 1948, and that the Dominion would step out of the picture completely at March 31, 1950.

6. In addition, the Alberta Government has agreed that, in the case of Japanese evacuees who are now in Alberta and who may claim old age pensions, the residential period in Alberta for the purposes of the Old Age Pensions Act will not start until April 1, 1948, so that such applicants will not be considered to have changed from British Columbia residence until eighteen months have passed following April 1, 1948, i.e., until October 1, 1949. This is the arrangement to which the Province of British Columbia has also agreed.

7. The Dominion cost of assistance to Alberta Japanese covering education and welfare during the current fiscal year is estimated at \$50,000.00, and for the fiscal year 1948-49 is estimated at approximately the same. The Province will assume half of this cost for the two years April 1, 1948 - March 31, 1950, after which the Province will assume the full cost.

8. Cabinet approval of the proposed agreement between the Department of Labour and the Province of Alberta as outlined above is thereby recommended.

Humphrey Mitchell  
Minister of Labour

January 13, 1948

D R A F T

CONFIDENTIAL

Document JAP 12

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

(7)

MEMORANDUM TO THE CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

Re: Proposed Agreement with the Province  
of Alberta covering Japanese Evacuees  
resident in that Province

1. There are approximately 4,000 Japanese in Alberta at the present time, of whom about 3,300 are evacuees from British Columbia, the large majority having resided in Alberta since 1942.
2. Under an agreement of September 1, 1942, the Dominion has been paying \$65.00 per year for the public school education of each evacuee Japanese child up to the age of 15 years. In the last fiscal year 1946-47 this cost the Dominion \$36,230.02, and will cost approximately the same in the current fiscal year.
3. Under an agreement of December 1, 1942, the Province administered maintenance assistance to indigent Japanese evacuees in Alberta and billed the Dominion Government for the full cost. In the last fiscal year 1946-47 this cost the Dominion \$29,711.64, and will cost approximately half this amount in the current fiscal year.
4. In order to expedite the widening up of Japanese administration in Alberta, the Department of Labour has been negotiating with the provincial authorities with a view to having the Province declare these Japanese evacuees who intend to remain in the Province as bona fide residents of Alberta, and to having the Province therewith take over full responsibility for the education and welfare of such Japanese evacuees.
5. The following agreement has been tentatively reached with the Government of the Province of Alberta:
  - (a) That after March 31, 1948 the Alberta Government would announce that Japanese in Alberta would receive the same status and treatment as any other residents of the Province.

- (b) That the Province would continue the administration of education and welfare for Japanese evacuees, and would appoint a provincial official to work with the departmental representative, Mr. F. J. MacKinnon, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement.
- (c) That the Dominion and the Province would divide the cost of education and welfare assistance for Japanese evacuees in Alberta on a dollar for dollar basis, for a period of two years from March 31, 1948, and that the Dominion would step out of the picture completely at March 31, 1950.

6. In addition, the Alberta Government has agreed that, in the case of Japanese evacuees who are now in Alberta and who may claim old age pensions, the residential period in Alberta for the purposes of the Old Age Pensions Act will not start until April 1, 1948, so that such applicants will not be considered to have changed from British Columbia residence until eighteen months have passed following April 1, 1948, i.e., until October 1, 1949. This is the arrangement to which the Province of British Columbia has also agreed.

7. The Dominion cost of assistance to Alberta Japanese covering education and welfare during the current fiscal year is estimated at \$50,000.00, and for the fiscal year 1948-49 is estimated at approximately the same. The Province will assume half of this cost for the two years April 1, 1948 - March 31, 1950, after which the Province will assume the full cost.

8. Cabinet approval of the proposed agreement between the Department of Labour and the Province of Alberta as outlined above is thereby recommended.

January 13, 1948.

MEMORANDUM  
Department of Labour  
Privy Council Office

Ottawa..... January 12, 1948

Mr. A. MacNamara

For your information and guidance.

*RR*  
Raymond Ranger

A0027100\_63-001

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

for Mr. Mitchell

Please find attached herewith copy of the Agenda for the eleventh meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese questions to be held in the Privy Council Chamber on Thursday, January 15, 1948, at 11:00 a.m.

Raymond Ranger

January 12, 1948



SECRET

COPY NO. \_\_\_\_\_

CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

AGENDA for eleventh meeting to be held in the  
Privy Council Chamber, Thursday, January 15,  
1948, at 11:00 a.m.

1. Arrangement with province of British Columbia  
maintenance and welfare of relocated Japanese  
persons

(Document JAP No. 10, January 10, 1948, attached)

1 A. *Arrangement with Province of Alberta*

2. Emergency orders in council relating to Japanese  
expiring on March 31, 1948.

(Document JAP No. 11, January 10, 1948, attached)

Privy Council Office,  
January 10, 1948.

Raymond Ranger,  
Secretary.

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA  
MEMORANDUM TO THE CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

Re: Proposed Agreement with the Province of  
British Columbia covering indigent and  
invalid Japanese resident in that Province

1. The Department of Labour has a residue of 543 indigent and invalid Japanese evacuated from the coastal area of British Columbia, whom it is maintaining in a Departmental Housing Centre at New Denver, B. C. These consist mostly of aged persons, and families without breadwinners. The Department also owns and operates a Tuberculosis Sanatorium for Japanese at New Denver in which there are at present 52 patients.
2. In order to expedite the winding up of Japanese administration in British Columbia, the Department has been negotiating with the provincial authorities with a view to having the Province take over the responsibility for the welfare and maintenance of the evacuated Japanese resident in the province including therewith the operation of the Sanatorium.
3. The following proposal has been agreed to by the British Columbia Government:
  - (a) That from March 31, 1948, all expenses relating to welfare and maintenance of the Japanese in the province, including maintenance, sickness and administration, will be shared by the Province and the Dominion on a dollar-for-dollar basis;
  - (b) That the British Columbia authorities will assume complete responsibility for administration, but will set up a joint administrative committee on which the Dominion will be represented;
  - (c) That the buildings presently owned by the Dominion in the New Denver Project will continue to be available for the care and treatment of Japanese;

(d) That the Commissioner of Japanese Administration will be the Dominion representative on the joint committee, and the Department of Labour will continue to pay his remuneration; other members of the Japanese Division staff, Department of Labour, who have been engaged in administration and care of Japanese indigent and invalid cases in British Columbia, will be transferred to the provincial payroll;

(e) That this arrangement will continue in effect until March 31, 1950, after which date the Dominion contribution will cease.

4. In addition to the foregoing the provincial authorities have agreed that in the cases of Japanese who have moved outside of British Columbia and who claim old age pensions, the residential period in the new Province for the purposes of the Old Age Pensions Act will not start until April 1, 1948, so that such applicants will not be considered to have changed their British Columbia residence until eighteen months have passed following April 1, 1948, i.e., until October 1, 1949.

5. The Dominion cost for assistance and administration of assistance to Japanese in British Columbia for maintenance and illness during the current fiscal year 1947-48 is estimated at \$175,000, and in the next fiscal year 1948-49 is estimated at approximately the same, since while the number of Japanese to be assisted is decreasing, operating costs are steadily increasing. These estimates do not include headquarters administrative costs of the Japanese Division at Vancouver.

6. Cabinet approval of the proposed agreement between the Department of Labour and the Province of British Columbia outlined above is hereby recommended.

January 10, 1948.

Humphrey Mitchell,  
Minister of Labour.

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

SECRET

MEMORANDUM TO THE CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

Re: Japanese Orders in Council

The Transitional Measures Act, 1947, and Order in Council P.C. 5304 of December 30, 1947, continued in effect until March 31, 1948, a number of Orders in Council relating to persons of the Japanese race in Canada. These Orders included the following:

(a) P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, as amended

The Order gives the Minister of Labour authority to provide for the welfare and relocation of Japanese evacuated from the Coastal area of British Columbia and to make orders governing their movement, places of residence, and discipline.

The Order has been extended until March 31, 1948, to carry out the current year's program. The provisions for welfare and relocation might be taken care of after March 31, 1948, by an item in the Annual Estimates of the Department, if it is the policy of the Government to continue restrictions on the movement and residence of Japanese in the Coastal area of British Columbia.

The Department of Labour is of the opinion that if the restrictions over movement of Japanese into the Coastal area are lifted there will be a limited movement of Japanese back into the Coastal area, but that it is probable this movement will not be in the nature of an immediate influx but will extend over a period of time and will not comprise a major percentage of Japanese in Canada. It is probable that the greater majority of those who do return to the Coast over a period of time will be drawn from the group now resident in the interior of British Columbia, who number approximately 6,000 persons, the greater majority of whom are in self-supporting employment. There may be some movement over a period of time back from Alberta. On the other hand, our Commissioner of Japanese Placement estimates there may be a movement of 500 Japanese east from British Columbia in the Spring of 1948.

(b) P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945

This Order authorizes financial assistance to voluntary repatriates to Japan and gives authority to the Custodian of Enemy Property to take over and liquidate the assets of Japanese repatriated to Japan under this Order and to transmit the proceeds to the Japanese in Japan.

The Government has already made a decision to discontinue financial assistance for repatriation of Japanese under this Order. There is, however, a small amount of assets of Japanese still vested in the Custodian under this Order which will not be liquidated for some months at least. We are advised by the Custodian that this consists of amounts totalling around \$3,000, representing the refundable portion of Income Tax payments for 1942, 1943 and 1944, and a limited quantity of other assets of a miscellaneous nature, including various company stocks.

It would appear that the extension of the provisions of this Order, to the extent necessary to continue the authority of the Custodian with respect to the disposition of these assets, will be necessary.

(c) P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942, and P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943

These Orders are administered by the Department of the Secretary of State and give the Custodian of Enemy Property authority to liquidate property of evacuated Japanese vested in him under these Orders.

It would appear that the extension of the provisions of these Orders will be necessary.

(d) P.C. 251 of January 13, 1942

This Order prohibits the issue of fishing licenses on the West Coast to persons of the Japanese race and also prohibits these persons from serving on fishing vessels. The decision as to the continuation of this Order is one of policy which is tied in with P.C. 946.

The Minister of Fisheries possesses under the Fisheries Act powers to grant or withhold the issuance of fishing licenses.

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Without further action of Parliament to the contrary, all of the above Orders will expire on March 31, 1948.

Privy Council Office,  
January 10, 1948.

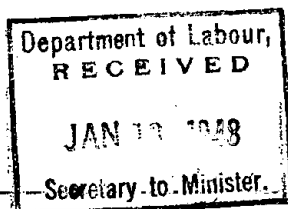
Raymond Ranger,  
Secretary.

Prush

Mr. Bennett

his dept - members  
for cabinet committee  
to cover the bill

arranged as for  
attached called me  
see 1-  
B. Brown



Dear Mr Mitchell

Edmonton Jan 11/48

This is Hon Mr McKinnon's City - He had a joint lunch meeting of Chamber of Commerce and Canadian Club yesterday and a Public Reception last evening. He is well liked by everyone - I explained the proposal re 'Japs' to him and he expressed the opinion that the plan proposed for B. C. was very good - I invited him to interview Mr Manning with me but he said he would rather not -

Mr Manning seemed very glad to see me and said we should come West more frequently - after two conferences he finally agreed "to recommend to his Cabinet" the following:-

1. after March 31st '48 to announce that 'Japs' in Alberta would receive the same treatment as other residents of the Province.
2. that the Dominion and the Province would divide the cost of assistance and education etc on a 50-50 basis for a period of two years from March 31st 1948 - Then the Dominion would step out.
3. The ~~same~~ arrangement in regard to Old Age Pensioners agreed to by B. C. was acceptable.

He said if you wrote him he was "sure his Cabinet would agree" - He did not say so but I am satisfied he talked to his Cabinet Members.

On the question of directing the administration he will appoint an official to work with our Mr McKinnon -

Our costs for Alberta cases are

\$50,000 per year which includes \$30,000 for education - You will note the arrangement is really better from our point of view than the plan originally suggested (i.e. that the Dominion continue until the persons gained provincial standing through two years residence without assistance). The danger I foresaw in regard to our original plan was that some might never gain provincial residence if we had to continue to assist them. Under the 50-50 idea we do have a finishing date.

Of course, too, there is a saving of \$25,000 for two years in the case of Alberta.

Mr Manning discussed Immigration - Vocational Training and the Coal Miners dispute with me -

I saw Judge O'Connor in Calgary - he is acting as Conciliation Commissioner but was a bit blue about the situation - Their general feeling seemed to be that a strike would develop - I did not see any of the Union Chaps - seemed best to keep out of the picture -  
Am leaving for Saskatoon tonight.

Yours sincerely

Arnold



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, January 9, 1948.

MEMORANDUM to Honourable Mr. Mitchell,  
Minister of Labour.

1

Attached is draft of memorandum prepared  
for the Sub-Committee of the Cabinet.

*A. H. Brown*  
*HM*



A. H. Brown.

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

MEMORANDUM TO THE CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

Re: Proposed Agreement with the Province of  
British Columbia covering indigent and  
invalid Japanese resident in that Province

1. The Department of Labour has a residue of 543 indigent and invalid Japanese evacuated from the coastal area of British Columbia, whom it is maintaining in a Departmental Housing Centre at New Denver, B.C. These consist mostly of aged persons and families without breadwinners. The Department also owns and operates a Tuberculosis Sanatorium for Japanese at New Denver in which there are at present 52 patients.
2. In order to expedite the winding up of Japanese administration in British Columbia, the Department has been negotiating with the provincial authorities with a view to having the Province take over the responsibility for the welfare and maintenance of the evacuated Japanese resident<sup>s</sup> in the province including therewith the operation of the Sanatorium.
3. The following proposal has been agreed to by the British Columbia Government:
  - (a) That from March 31, 1948, all expenses relating to welfare and maintenance of the Japanese in the province, including maintenance, sickness and administration, will be shared by the Province and the Dominion on a dollar-for-dollar basis;
  - (b) That the British Columbia authorities will assume complete responsibility for administration, but will set up a joint administrative committee on which the Dominion will be represented;
  - (c) That the buildings presently owned by the Dominion in the New Denver Project will continue to be available for the care and treatment of Japanese;

- (d) That the Commissioner of Japanese Administration will be the Dominion representative on the joint committee, and the Department of Labour will continue to pay his remuneration; other members of the Japanese Division staff, Department of Labour, who have been engaged in administration and care of Japanese indigent and invalid cases in British Columbia, will be transferred to the provincial payroll;
- (e) That this arrangement will continue in effect until March 31, 1950, after which date the Dominion contribution will cease.

4. In addition to the foregoing the provincial authorities have agreed that in the cases of Japanese who have moved outside of British Columbia and who claim old age pensions, the residential period in the new Province for the purposes of the Old Age Pensions Act will not start until April 1, 1948, so that such applicants will not be considered to have changed their British Columbia residence until eighteen months have passed following April 1, 1948, i.e., until October 1, 1949.

5. The Dominion cost for assistance and administration of assistance to Japanese in British Columbia for maintenance and illness during the current fiscal year 1947-48 is estimated at \$175,000, and in the next fiscal year 1948-49 is estimated at approximately the same, since while the number of Japanese to be assisted is decreasing, operating costs are steadily increasing. These estimates do not include headquarters administrative costs of the Japanese Division at Vancouver.

6. Cabinet approval of the proposed agreement between the Department of Labour and the Province of British Columbia outlined above is hereby recommended.

January 9, 1948.

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

H.T. Pammett.

B.F.

P.A.

A0027100\_76-001

~~to Mr. R. Ranger,~~  
Room 174.

January 9, 1948.

The attached memorandum is ready to be  
mimeographed and circulated.

A. H. Brown.

January 9, 1948.

to Honourable Mr. ~~Mitchell~~,  
Minister of Labour.

Attached is draft of memorandum prepared  
for the Sub-Committee of the Cabinet.

A. H. Brown.

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

MEMORANDUM TO THE CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

Re: Proposed Agreement with the Province of British Columbia covering indigent and invalid Japanese resident in that Province

1. The Department of Labour has a residue of 543 indigent and invalid Japanese evacuated from the coastal area of British Columbia, whom it is maintaining in a Departmental Housing Centre at New Denver, B.C. These consist mostly of aged persons and families without breadwinners. The Department also owns and operates a Tuberculosis Sanatorium for Japanese at New Denver in which there are at present 52 patients.
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  - (c) That the buildings presently owned by the Dominion in the New Denver Project will continue to be available for the care and treatment of Japanese;

- (d) That the Commissioner of Japanese Administration will be the Dominion representative on the joint committee, and the Department of Labour will continue to pay his remuneration; other members of the Japanese Division staff, Department of Labour, who have been engaged in administration and care of Japanese indigent and invalid cases in British Columbia, will be transferred to the provincial payroll;
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4. In addition to the foregoing the provincial authorities have agreed that in the cases of Japanese who have moved outside of British Columbia and who claim old age pensions, the residential period in the new Province for the purposes of the Old Age Pensions Act will not start until April 1, 1948, so that such applicants will not be considered to have changed their British Columbia residence until eighteen months have passed following April 1, 1948, i.e., until October 1, 1949.

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6. Cabinet approval of the proposed agreement between the Department of Labour and the Province of British Columbia outlined above is hereby recommended.

January 9, 1948.



THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

MEMORANDUM TO THE CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

Re: Proposed Agreement with the Province of British Columbia covering indigent and invalid Japanese resident in that Province

1. The Department of Labour has a residue of 543 indigent and invalid Japanese evacuated from the coastal area of British Columbia, whom it is maintaining in a Departmental Housing Centre at New Denver, B.C. These consist mostly of aged persons and families without breadwinners. The Department also owns and operates a Tuberculosis Sanatorium for Japanese at New Denver in which there are at present 52 patients.
2. In order to expedite the winding up of Japanese administration in British Columbia, the Department has been negotiating with the provincial authorities with a view to having the Province take over the <sup>responsibility</sup> administration ~~for the maintenance and operation of the sanatorium and other project property owned by the Dominion, and all expenses including the operation of the sanatorium.~~ of the Sanatorium and other project property, and assume complete responsibility for these indigent and invalid Japanese.
3. The following proposal has been agreed to by the British Columbia Government:
  - (a) That from March 31, 1948, all expenses <sup>relating to welfare and maintenance</sup> ~~with respect to administration of the Japanese in the Province~~ ~~of assistance to the indigent and invalid Japanese, including including maintenance, operations and administration~~ ~~operation of the Sanatorium and other project property,~~ will be shared by the Province and the Dominion on a dollar-for-dollar basis;
  - (b) That the British Columbia authorities will assume complete responsibility for administration, but will set up a joint administrative committee on which the Dominion will be represented;
  - (c) That the buildings presently owned by the Dominion in the New Denver Project will continue to be available for the care and treatment of ~~indigent and invalid~~ Japanese, ~~during the period when expenditures are shared by the Province and the Dominion.~~

(d) That the Commissioner of Japanese Administration will be the Dominion representative on the joint committee, and the Department of Labour will continue to pay his remuneration; ~~That~~ other members of the Japanese Division staff, Department of Labour, who have been engaged in administration and care of Japanese indigent and invalid cases in British Columbia, will be transferred to the provincial payroll;

(e) That this arrangement will continue in effect until March 31, 1950, <sup>after</sup> at which date the Dominion contribution will cease;

*In addition to the foregoing the provincial authorities have agreed that*  
 (f) ~~That~~ <sup>in the matter of</sup> Japanese who have moved outside of

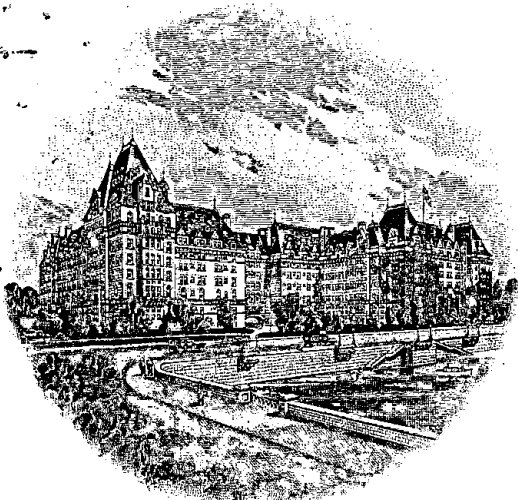
British Columbia and who claim old age pensions, the residential period in the new Province for the purposes of the Old Age Pensions Act will not start until April 1, 1948, so that such applicants will not be considered to have changed their British Columbia residence until eighteen months have passed following April 1, 1948, i.e., until October 1, 1949.

*4. 5.* The Dominion costs <sup>of assistance made</sup> for administration of assistance to indigent ~~and invalid~~ Japanese in British Columbia, <sup>for maintenance and allowances</sup> during the current fiscal year 1947-48 is estimated at \$175,000, and in the next fiscal year 1948-49 is estimated at approximately the same, since while the number of Japanese to be assisted is decreasing, operating costs are steadily increasing. These estimates do not include headquarters administrative costs of the Japanese Division at Vancouver.

5. Cabinet approval of the proposed agreement between the Department of Labour and the Province of British Columbia <sup>outlined above</sup> ~~covering the sharing of administrative costs for the next two years on the above basis, and covering the transfer of responsibility for such administration to the Province as outlined above,~~ is hereby recommended.

January 9, 1948.

Department of Labour,  
RECEIVED  
JAN 2 1948  
Secretary to Minister.



EMPRESS HOTEL  
VICTORIA, B.C.

## Canadian Pacific Hotels

Tuesday Jan 6/48

Dear Mr Mitchell

The Cabinet arrived at a decision and I am starting for Edmonton at noon. When I look at the time table I find it is a long way back and I am glad I will not have to walk.

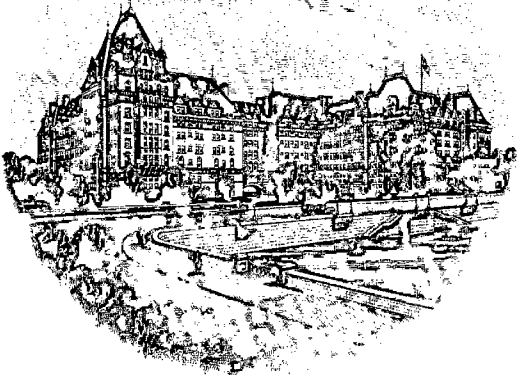
The deal the B.C. Cabinet suggests is the one proposed in my letter of the 30th except that they ask for a two year period rather than one year - Mr Pearson recommended one year however there was the opinion that "Japs are not a B.C. Problem" to overcome and it was agreed that a 2 year period would be proposed.

That is to say:-

- (a) That from March 31/48 - all expenses for <sup>any purpose, including,</sup> - administration - Sickness - or maintenance would be shared on a dollar for dollar basis.

- (a) That B.C. authorities would take over responsibility of administration but would set up a joint administration Committee on which the Dominion would be represented.
- (b) That buildings presently in use and owned by the Dominion would continue to be available for care and treatment.
- (c) That our Director (McKinnon) would be the Dominion representative on the joint committee and we would continue to pay him. That the other members of the staff who have been engaged in care of B.C. cases would be transferred to the Province. Mr McKinnon and Mr Griffith to confer on details.
- (d) This arrangement to continue until March 31st 1950, after which date the Dominion contribution would cease.

In the matter of persons claiming Old Age Pensions the residential period in the new province will not start until April 1st 1948 so that any such applicants will not be considered to have changed their B.C. residence until after 18 months have passed.



EMPRESS HOTEL  
VICTORIA, B.C.

## Canadian Pacific Hotels

If you approve you will write Hon Mr Pearson proposing the arrangement and he has his authority from B.C. Cabinet to approve.

---

My opinion is that the plan is reasonable and fair when all the facts are considered and I recommend approval —

---

I have not figured out when I will be back but should be in Edmonton on Friday.

Trusting that everything is going satisfactorily and that all are well and with best regards from both of us, I am,

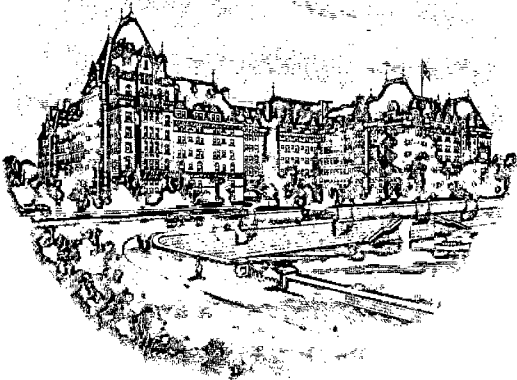
Yours Sincerely

a. Mack.

P. S.

I think it would be wise to dispose of B.C. as soon as possible and clear the matter up — The other Provinces are not so important

amc



EMPRESS HOTEL  
VICTORIA, B.C.

## Canadian Pacific Hotels

- December 20, 1947.

Deliver to: Central Registry .....

Room: .....

From: ..... C. Finlayson .....

Room: .....

Remarks: Please B.F. the  
attached file and correspondence  
on January 11th, 1948.



John F  
~~Booth + R~~

B.F. ~~for 3 months~~  
Jan 11th

File  
23-2-2-7  
B.F. ~~for~~  
~~Jan 11th~~

DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR



CANADA

Forwarded from the office of the Minister.

To .....

.....

.....

George G. Greene  
Private Secretary.

A0027100\_90-001285



*retype*

Ottawa, December 2, 1947.

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

I enclose herewith submission to Council to rescind the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945, except insofar as the provisions of the Order apply to persons of the Japanese race who voluntarily repatriated to Japan prior to the 5th of December, 1947.

The Cabinet Committee on Japanese, earlier in the Fall, agreed that no further financial assistance would be given to Japanese repatriated to Japan and this decision was approved by Cabinet.

It is considered that the provisions of P.C. 7355 should be continued in effect insofar as they apply to Japanese who have already repatriated to Japan in order that the Custodian of Enemy Property may complete the liquidation of property in his hands belonging to Japanese who have repatriated to Japan and provide the continuing authority for transmission of funds so realized to these Japanese in Japan in accordance with the Government's undertaking given to them. On the other hand, it is felt that the Order should be repealed insofar as it would otherwise apply to future repatriation to Japan.

The Department of Justice have advised that the terms of the proposed Order constitute a revocation of Order in Council P.C. 7355 within the meaning of section 4 of The Continuation of Transitional Measures Act, 1947 and have approved the terms of the submission as to form.

Enc.

A. MacNamara.

*h C*  
*22/12/17*  
A0027100\_91-001

Department of Labour,

Ottawa, December 2, 1947.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

*retyped*

The undersigned has the honour to recommend that under the authority of The Continuation of Transitional Measures Act, 1947, Your Excellency in Council be pleased to order as follows:

1. Order in Council P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 268 of January 23, 1947, is revoked, except insofar as it affects or relates to persons who, having made a request for repatriation, have proceeded to Japan prior to the fifth day of December, 1947.

Respectfully submitted,

Minister of Labour.

CANADA

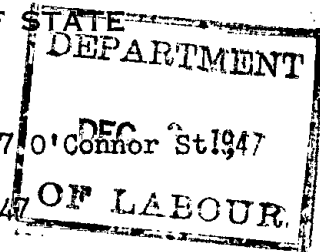
DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

ADDRESS ALL  
COMMUNICATIONS  
TO THE  
CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE

PLEASE REFER  
TO  
J-101  
FILE No. ....

Victoria Bldg., 70' Connor St, 1947  
Ottawa, Ontario  
December 1st, 1947



A. H. Brown, Esq.,  
Solicitor,  
Department of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Brown:

We have for acknowledgment your communication of the  
28th ultimo, with enclosure.

This is to advise that the Custodian approves the  
recommendation which you propose to submit to Council, empowering  
the Custodian to complete the liquidation of assets and transfer  
proceeds to persons in Japan who were repatriated prior to 1st  
December, 1947.

It would be appreciated if you would send us a copy of  
the Order, as, if and when issued in order that we may advise our  
Vancouver Office.

Thanking you for your co-operation herein, we are,

Yours very truly,

K. W. WRIGHT  
COUNSEL TO THE CUSTODIAN

KWW/JF

LC  
22/12/47  
A0027100\_93-001

Ottawa, November 28, 1947.

Mr. K. W. Wright,  
Legal Adviser,  
Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property,  
Secretary of State Department,  
O t t a w a .

You are familiar with the provisions of P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945 relating to assistance to persons repatriating to Japan. You have advised that it will be necessary to continue the provisions of this Order to the extent necessary to enable you to complete the liquidation of the property which has been vested in the Custodian under this Order and for the subsequent transmission of the proceeds to the Japanese in Japan.

In order to limit the application of the Order to Japanese who have already repatriated to Japan, it is proposed to make a submission to Council, as per attached copy, which would have this effect. Before doing so, however, we would like to make sure that your Department has no objection to this proposed Order. I do not think it would prejudice your operations so long as provision is made for the extension of P.C. 7355 as so amended.

Enc.

A. H. Brown.

OTTAWA

1947.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

The undersigned has the honour to recommend that under the authority of The Continuation of Transitional Measures Act, 1947, Your Excellency in Council be pleased to order as follows:

1. Order in Council P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 268 of January 23, 1947, is revoked except insofar as it affects or relates to persons who, having made a request for repatriation, have proceeded to Japan prior to the first day of December, 1947.

Respectfully submitted,

Minister of Labour.

CENTRAL REGISTRY DIVISION  
MEMORANDUM

TO

*Mr. Hammett*  
*Room 605*

FROM:

REMARKS:

*For coding please*

*73-2-27*

DATE

*2/12/47*

*sl*  
A0027100\_96-001



Deliver : *Mr Macdonald*

Room: .....

From: *Phong*

Room: .....

Remarks:

*noted with thanks*

*PL*  
*2-12-47*

23-2-2-7

Mr R Ranger

To make

answer

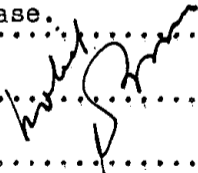
Deliver to ~~Mr. Brown~~ .....

Room .....

From Mr. MacNamara .....

Room .....

Remarks. To note please. ....

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'W. S. ...', is written over the dotted lines of the 'Remarks' section.

A0027100\_99-001



CANADA

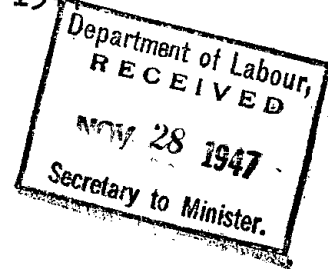
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

CABINET SECRETARIAT

*HM*

Ottawa, November 28th, 1947

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,  
Minister of Labour,  
O T T A W A



Dear Mr. Mitchell:

At the meeting of Cabinet on Wednesday, November 26th, you submitted a report on behalf of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions (Cabinet Document 559).

In connection with the discussion on emergency legislation by the Cabinet at the meeting of November 19th, the Cabinet Committee had recommended that Orders in Council P.C. 251 of January 13, 1943, P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942 and P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943, P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943 as amended and P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945, be extended under the Continuation of Transitional Measures Act until March 31st, 1948.

With reference to the discussion at the Cabinet meeting of September 11th, the Committee, in respect to the question of restrictions on the granting of applications for fishing licences to the Northwest Territories in the same manner as in British Columbia, had recommended that no restrictions be imposed except as otherwise provided for in the Fisheries Act.

*HC*  
*11/28/47*

2.

The Cabinet approved the report submitted and agreed:

- (a) that the Orders in Council referred to above be retained in the schedule to the Continuation of the Transitional Measures Act; and,
- (b) that no action be taken to impose restrictions on persons of Japanese race in the Northwest Territories.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Glen and additional copies to Mr. MacNamara and Dr. Keenleyside.

Yours sincerely,



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

*Handwritten initials and date*  
1/2/47

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

H.T. Pammett.

B.F.

P.A.

~~Mr. A. Brown~~

Mr. Powell  
Brooklyn  
Robert

P.A.  
B

MEMORANDUM Department of Labour  
Privy Council Office

Ottawa Nov. 28, 1947.....

To:

Mr. MacNamara

For your information.

*ADP*  
A.D.P.H.

12  
V  
ME



Ottawa, November 28th, 1947

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,  
Minister of Labour,  
O T T A W A

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Yours sincerely,

A.D.F. Hoenev,  
Secretary to the Cabinet

CENTRAL REGISTRY DIVISION  
MEMORANDUM

TO

*Mr. Bennett*  
*Rep. 105*

FROM:

REMARKS:

*For coding please*

*23-227*

DATE

*29/11/47*

*100*  
A0027100\_107-001

Deliver to..... ~~Mr. A. H. Brown~~ .....

Room..... 119 .....

From..... A. MacNamara .....

Room..... .....

Remarks..... To note .....

*W. J. ...*  
*[Signature]*

28/10/47

A0027100\_108-001

MEMORANDUM  
Privy Council Office

Ottawa.....Nov. 27, 1947.

for Mr. MacNamara

for your information



R.R.

9

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

for Hon. Humphrey Mitchell

Attached herewith for your information, copy of the Minutes of the tenth meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions held on Tuesday, November 25th, 1947.

Raymond Ranger.

November 27, 1947.

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

SECRET

COPY NO

CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

Minutes of the tenth meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions held in the Privy Council Chamber, at 3:00 p.m. on Tuesday, November 25, 1947.

Present

- The Minister of Labour  
(Mr. Mitchell) in the chair
- The Secretary of State  
(Mr. Gibson)
- The Minister of Mines and Resources  
(Mr. Glen)
- The Solicitor General  
(Mr. Jean)
- The Minister of Fisheries  
(Mr. Gregg)
- The Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Finance  
(Mr. Mayhew)

---

From Privy Council Office Secretary  
(Mr. Raymond Ranger)

---

Also Present

- The Deputy Minister of Labour  
(Dr. A. MacNamara)
  - The Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources  
(Dr. H.L. Keenleyside)
  - From Department of Labour  
(Mr. A.H. Brown)
  - From External Affairs  
(Mr. A.R. Menzies)
  - From Department of Justice  
(Mr. D.H.W. Henry)
  - From Prime Minister's Office  
(Mr. R.G. Robertson)
- 

1. EMERGENCY ORDERS IN COUNCIL RELATING TO JAPANESE

The Secretary read a communication from the Minister of Veterans Affairs in which he very strongly desires that no action be taken on the revision of emergency Japanese Orders in Council until his return to Ottawa, November 30, 1947.

The Chairman explained that the following emergency Orders in Council relating to Japanese will automatically lapse on December 31, 1947, and that the problem under consideration was whether they should be extended:

P.C. 251 of January 13, 1942  
P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942  
P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943  
P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943 as amended  
P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945

(Memorandum, dated November 21, 1947, from the Secretary:  
JAP Document No. 9, circulated November 21, 1947)

The Committee, after discussion, agreed to recommend to the Cabinet that the five Orders in Council referred to above be extended until March 31, 1948.

---

II. ISSUANCE OF FISHING LICENCES TO PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACE  
IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The Chairman reported that the Department of Fisheries referring to the existing restrictions on the granting of fishing licences to persons of Japanese race in British Columbia had raised the question of whether similar restrictions should be imposed in the Northwest Territories.

The Committee, after discussion, agreed to recommend to the Cabinet that no restrictions on the granting of fishing licences to persons of Japanese race in the Northwest Territories be imposed except as otherwise provided for in the Fisheries Act.

Privy Council Office,  
November 26, 1947.

Raymond Ranger,  
Secretary.



OTTAWA,

1947.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

The undersigned has the honour to recommend that under the authority of The Continuation of Transitional Measures Act, 1947, Your Excellency in Council be pleased to order as follows:

1. Order in Council P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 268 of January 23, 1947, is revoked except insofar as it affects or relates to persons who, having made a request for repatriation, have proceeded to Japan prior to the ..... day of ....., 1947.

Respectfully submitted,

Minister of Labour.

TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY,  
Room Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

H.T. Pammett.

B.F.

P.A.

Ottawa, November 25, 1947.

Memo re Japanese Orders

1. P.C. 946

There are two points to decide in connection with this Order:--

(a) Should the Order be extended to March 31st, 1948?

(b) Should the Order be extended for another year after March 31st, 1948?

It would be an advantage, from an administrative point of view, to keep P.C. 946 in effect to March 31st, 1948, even if it is decided not to continue the Order after that date. The important decision which has to be made, however, is whether the Order is to be continued beyond March 31, 1948, in order to continue controls over movement of Japanese in Canada.

2. P.C. 7355

It is necessary to continue this Order in effect for at least another year to the extent necessary to enable the Custodian of Enemy Property to complete the disposition of assets left in his hands by Japanese who have repatriated to Japan and to provide for the transmission of funds so realized to these Japanese in Japan. Otherwise the Order could be repealed except in so far as it applies to Japanese who have repatriated to Japan prior to this date.

3. P.C. 251

This Order could be allowed to lapse at the 31st of December because it would be impracticable to keep the Order in effect after other controls over Japanese lapse and because if controls over Japanese are continued under P.C. 946, there is authority under P.C. 946 to enable the Minister of Labour to prohibit Japanese to engage in any specific line of activity or entering any area or locality in Canada.

4. P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942 and  
P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943

It is necessary to make provision for the continuation of these Orders in order to permit the Custodian of Enemy Property to complete the liquidation of Japanese property vested in him.

The decision will have to be made as to whether the provision for extension should be taken care of by merely an extension of the life of the Order, or whether the Order should be replaced by a special statute. The decision on this point depends on the procedure which, it is agreed, will be followed in regard to the extension of the provisions of other Orders in Council the life of which has been extended by the Transitional Measures Act and on the length of time it will take the Custodian to complete liquidation and distribution.

Ottawa, November 25, 1947.

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P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943

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Order in Council re deportation of Japanese

P. C. 7355

SATURDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER, 1945.

(As amended by P.C. 268 of 23/1/47.)

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS during the course of the war with Japan certain Japanese nationals manifested their sympathy with or support of Japan by making requests for repatriation to Japan and otherwise;

AND WHEREAS other persons of the Japanese race have requested or may request that they be sent to Japan;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed desirable that provisions be made to deport the classes of persons referred to above;

AND WHEREAS it is considered necessary by reason of the war, for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada, that provision be made accordingly;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, concurred in by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following Order,-

- O R D E R -

1. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:

(c) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;

(d) "request for repatriation" means a written request or statement of desire, to be repatriated or sent to Japan.

6. (1) Any person who, having made a request for repatriation, is proceeding to Japan, shall be entitled, in so far as circumstances at the time permit

(a) to purchase suitable foreign exchange to the extent of any money in his possession or standing to his credit in Canada or advanced to him by the Minister pursuant to section seven and to take such foreign exchange out of Canada with him;

(b) to deposit any money in his possession or standing to his credit in Canada with the Custodian of Enemy Property, who shall provide such person with a receipt therefor and purchase foreign exchange therewith, and transfer the same, less transfer charges, to such person whenever reasonably possible;

(c) to take with him such other personal property belonging to him as may be authorized by the Minister; and the Foreign Exchange Control Board shall do such things and issue such permits as may be required to implement these provisions.

(2) Where real or personal property of a person who, having made a request for repatriation, has proceeded to Japan, has not been sold or otherwise disposed of prior to departure such real and personal property shall, as of the date of departure from Canada of such person, be vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, who shall sell the same as soon as in his opinion it is reasonably practicable to do so, and in the meantime he may take such measures as he deems proper for the care, maintenance and safeguarding of such property, and the net proceeds realized from such sale, after the deduction of reasonable charges of handling shall be placed to the credit of such person and dealt with as provided in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section.

7. (1) The Minister may at or immediately prior to the time of departure advance to or for a person who, having made a request for repatriation, is proceeding to Japan, an amount in suitable foreign exchange equivalent to the following:

(a) Where such person is sixteen years of age or over and does not possess at least two hundred dollars, the difference between the amount he possesses and two hundred dollars which shall be paid to such persons;

(b) Where such person has one or more dependents under sixteen years of age and does not possess at least two hundred dollars together with a further amount computed on the basis of fifty dollars for each such dependent, the difference between the amount he possesses and the total of two hundred dollars and the amount so computed, to be paid to such person.

(2) Any amount advanced as provided for in subsection (1) of this section shall be recoverable from the person to whom it is paid, from any money to the credit of such person with the Custodian of Enemy Property.

8. (1) The Minister may make arrangements with any department or agency of the Government of Canada to assist him in carrying out the provisions of this Order.

#### GENERAL

13. The costs involved in the administration of this Order shall be paid from the amounts allotted from the war appropriation to the Department of Labour for Japanese administration.

A. D. P. Heeney,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Confidential

23-2-2-7



CANADA

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

*P/a*

CABINET SECRETARIAT

Department of Labour,  
RECEIVED  
1947  
Secretary to Minister.

Ottawa, November 21st, 1947

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,  
Minister of Labour,  
O T T A W A

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

At the meeting of Cabinet on Wednesday, November 19th, in your absence, consideration was given to a report upon the extension of transitional measures submitted by the Solicitor General on behalf of the Committee on Emergency Powers. One of the recommendations of the Committee was that Orders relating to Japanese be the subject of early decision.

The Cabinet noted submission of the Committee's report and agreed, in this connection, that the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Problems expedite their examination of the remaining emergency Orders in Council relating to Japanese and submit their report thereon to the Cabinet at the next meeting (Mr. Mayhew, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Finance, to be added to the Committee in the absence of the Minister of Veterans Affairs).

Mr. Ranger, Secretary to the Committee, has been informed of this decision and will be getting in touch with you as to an early meeting.

Yours sincerely,

*A.D.P. Heeny*  
A.D.P. Heeny,

Secretary to the Cabinet

*HC*  
*1/12/47*

Deliver to Mr. Brown .....

Room: .....

From: A. MacNamara .....

Room: .....

Remarks:

Will you attend please.



MEMORANDUM  
Privy Council Office

Ottawa..... Nov. 21, 1947.

Mr. A. MacNamara

for your information and guidance.

*RR*  
R. R.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

for Hon. Mr. H. Mitchell

A meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions will be held in the Privy Council Chamber, Tuesday, November 25 at 3:00 p.m. to review and consider Emergency Orders in Council P.C. 946 February 5, 1943 as amended, P.C. 7355 December 15, 1945, P.C. 1665 March 4, 1942, P.C. 469 January 19, 1943 and P.C. 251 January 13, 1942 relating to persons of Japanese race.

Attached herewith is a memorandum which has been prepared in this connection.

Raymond Ranger.

November 21, 1947.

SECRET

MEMORANDUM TO THE CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

Re: Japanese Orders in Council

The Transitional Measures Act, 1947, continued in effect a number of Orders in Council relating to persons of the Japanese race in Canada. These Orders included the following:

- (a) P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, as amended.

The Order gives the Minister of Labour authority to provide for the welfare and relocation of Japanese evacuated from the Coastal area of British Columbia and to make orders governing their movement, places of residence, and discipline.

The Order should be extended until March 31, 1948 to carry out the current year's program. The provisions for welfare and relocation can be taken care of after March 31, 1948 by an item in the Annual Estimates of the Department. If, however, it is the policy of the Government to continue restrictions on the movement and residence of Japanese in the Coastal area of British Columbia, it will be necessary to provide for the extension of the life of this Order in Council.

The Department of Labour is of opinion that if the restrictions over movement of Japanese into the Coastal area are lifted there will be a movement of Japanese back into the Coastal area, but that it is probable this movement will not be in the nature of an immediate influx but will extend over a period of time and will not comprise a major percentage of Japanese in Canada. It is probable that the greater majority of those who do return to the Coast over a period of time will be drawn from the group now resident in the interior of British Columbia, who number approximately 6000 persons, the greater majority of whom are in self-supporting employment. There may be some movement over a period of time back from Alberta. On the other hand, our Commissioner of Japanese Placement estimates there may be a movement of 500 Japanese east from British Columbia in the Spring of 1948.

- (b) P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945.

This Order authorizes financial assistance to voluntary repatriates to Japan and gives authority to the Custodian of Enemy Property to take over and liquidate the assets of Japanese repatriated to Japan under this Order and to transmit the proceeds to the Japanese in Japan.

The Government has already made a decision to discontinue financial assistance for repatriation of Japanese under this Order. There is, however, a small amount of assets of Japanese still vested in the Custodian under this Order which will not be liquidated for some months at least. We are advised by the Custodian that this consists of amounts totalling around \$3,000, representing the refundable portion of Income Tax payments for 1942, 1943 and 1944, and a limited quantity of other assets of miscellaneous nature, including various company stocks.

It would appear that the extension of the provisions of this Order, to the extent necessary to continue the authority of the Custodian with respect to the disposition of these assets, will be necessary.

(c) P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942, and P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943.

These Orders are administered by the Department of the Secretary of State and give the Custodian of Enemy Property authority to liquidate property of evacuated Japanese vested in him under these Orders.

(d) P.C. 251 of January 13, 1942.

This Order prohibits the issue of fishing licenses on the West Coast to persons of the Japanese race. The decision as to the continuation of this Order is one of policy which is tied in with P.C. 946.

Without further action of Parliament to the contrary, all of the above Orders will expire on December 31, 1947.

Privy Council Office,  
November 21, 1947.

Raymond Ranger,  
Secretary.

MEMORANDUM  
Privy Council Office

Ottawa.....Nov. 21, 1947.

Mr. A. H. B wn

for your information and guidance.



R.R.

A0027100\_125-001

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

for Hon. Mr. H. Mitchell

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Attached herewith is a memorandum which has been prepared in this connection.

Raymond Ranger.

November 21, 1947.

SECRET

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Re: Japanese Orders in Council

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(a) P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, as amended.

The Order gives the Minister of Labour authority to provide for the welfare and relocation of Japanese evacuated from the Coastal area of British Columbia and to make orders governing their movement, places of residence, and discipline.

The Order should be extended until March 31, 1948 to carry out the current year's program. The provisions for welfare and relocation can be taken care of after March 31, 1948 by an item in the Annual Estimates of the Department. If, however, it is the policy of the Government to continue restrictions on the movement and residence of Japanese in the Coastal area of British Columbia, it will be necessary to provide for the extension of the life of this Order in Council.

The Department of Labour is of opinion that if the restrictions over movement of Japanese into the Coastal area are lifted there will be a movement of Japanese back into the Coastal area, but that it is probable this movement will not be in the nature of an immediate influx but will extend over a period of time and will not comprise a major percentage of Japanese in Canada. It is probable that the greater majority of those who do return to the Coast over a period of time will be drawn from the group now resident in the interior of British Columbia, who number approximately 6000 persons, the greater majority of whom are in self-supporting employment. There may be some movement over a period of time back from Alberta. On the other hand, our Commissioner of Japanese Placement estimates there may be a movement of 500 Japanese east from British Columbia in the Spring of 1948.

(b) P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945.

This Order authorizes financial assistance to voluntary repatriates to Japan and gives authority to the Custodian of Enemy Property to take over and liquidate the assets of Japanese repatriated to Japan under this Order and to transmit the proceeds to the Japanese in Japan.

The Government has already made a decision to discontinue financial assistance for repatriation of Japanese under this Order. There is, however, a small amount of assets of Japanese still vested in the Custodian under this Order which will not be liquidated for some months at least. We are advised by the Custodian that this consists of amounts totalling around \$3,000, representing the refundable portion of Income Tax payments for 1942, 1943 and 1944, and a limited quantity of other assets of miscellaneous nature, including various company stocks.

It would appear that the extension of the provisions of this Order, to the extent necessary to continue the authority of the Custodian with respect to the disposition of these assets, will be necessary.

(c) P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942, and P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943.

These Orders are administered by the Department of the Secretary of State and give the Custodian of Enemy Property authority to liquidate property of evacuated Japanese vested in him under these Orders.

(d) P.C. 251 of January 13, 1942.

This Order prohibits the issue of fishing licenses on the West Coast to persons of the Japanese race. The decision as to the continuation of this Order is one of policy which is tied in with P.C. 946.

Without further action of Parliament to the contrary, all of the above Orders will expire on December 31, 1947.

Privy Council Office,  
November 21, 1947.

Raymond Ranger,  
Secretary.



November 7th

47.

to Mr. MacNamara.

With reference to the attached letter from Honourable Mr. Jean, I enclose draft memorandum which I have prepared to be submitted by this Department to the Interdepartmental Committee.

Just as soon as you have agreed on the nature of the submission to the Committee, I will send a copy of it over to the Secretary of the Committee and arrange with the Secretary for an appointment for discussion of the matter between the Committee and the departmental representatives.

Enc.

~~A. H. Brown.~~

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR WITH REFERENCE TO THE EXTENSION OF NECESSARY CONTINUING POWERS UNDER ORDERS IN COUNCIL WHICH HAVE BEEN CONTINUED IN EFFECT PURSUANT TO THE CONTINUATION OF TRANSITIONAL MEASURES ACT 1947.

1. Order in Council P.C. 1003 of 17/2/44 - Wartime Labour Relations Regulations as amended by P.C. 6893 - 1/9/44  
690 - 1/2/45  
3220 - 30/7/46  
125 - 14/1/47  
302 - 30/1/47  
1981 - 20/5/47

These Regulations were continued in effect to permit the enactment of new legislation to replace the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Bill 338 to enact The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act was introduced at the last session of Parliament but after second reading in the House of Commons and referral to a Committee of the House, Parliament prorogued before the legislation could be finally disposed of. It is the intention to re-introduce Bill 338 at the coming session of Parliament. It will be necessary, however, to continue in effect the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations until such time as the new proposed legislation has been passed and proclaimed. Consequently, it is necessary to make provision for the extension of the life of the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, as amended, for a minimum period of at least six months.

2. P.C. 946 - 5/2/43 providing for evacuation and relocation of persons of the Japanese race in Canada as amended by

P.C. 9743 - 24/12/43  
5637 - 16/ 8/45  
5793 - 18/12/45  
5973 - 14/ 9/45  
270 - 23/ 1/47

This Order authorizes the Minister of Labour to make provision for the relocation and welfare of persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the coastal area of British Columbia and authorizes the Minister to make orders covering the movement and places of residence of such persons of the Japanese race. For all practical purposes the dispersal of persons of the Japanese race in Canada has been completed. The following matters relative to the Japanese in Canada are still outstanding:--

(a) There are agreements still outstanding with the Provinces of Alberta and Manitoba in which the Dominion undertook to remove persons of the Japanese race out of the Province at the end of the war with Japan if so requested and, in the meantime, to be responsible for the provision for welfare and maintenance of indigent Japanese brought in to the Province and in the case of Alberta, to make certain payments on account of school costs.

(b) The policy of the Government has been to refuse to permit Japanese to take up residence in the coastal area of British Columbia nor to enter the coastal area without a permit.

(c) There is a group of some 500 or 600 Japanese, mostly aged persons, who are living at the expense of the Government in a settlement at New Denver, B.C. The Department is also operating a T.B. Sanitarium for persons of the Japanese race which is still filled with Japanese under treatment.

Negotiations are now underway with Alberta and Manitoba with a view to reaching a settlement on Dominion commitments under the existing agreements but they will probably not be concluded before the end of the fiscal year. For this reason, it is considered advisable that the provisions of P.C. 946 should be continued in effect until at least the end of the fiscal year. Financial provision after the end of the fiscal year for the health and welfare of evacuated Japanese and some continued assistance in relocation can be taken care of by an item in the Estimates for the next fiscal year.

However, if it is Government policy to continue to retain control over the movement of Japanese, it will be necessary to extend the life of P.C. 946 for such period of time as the Government considers that the control should be retained.

3. P.C. 7355 - 15/12/45 - Financial assistance to voluntary repatriates to Japan and for liquidation and transfer of their assets to Japan  
as amended by P.C. 268 - 23/1/47

While the Government has discontinued financial assistance to Japanese repatriated to Japan, we are advised by the Department of Secretary of State that the provisions of this Order should be extended in order to permit the Custodian of Enemy Property to complete the liquidation of assets of Japanese who have repatriated to Japan under this Order and in order to carry out the undertaking which the Government gave to the Japanese who did repatriate under the Order, to the effect that any assets which were left behind in this country at the time of repatriation would be liquidated by the Custodian and the proceeds transmitted to them in Japan. It is proposed, however, to amend the Order to make it clear that the provisions thereof apply only to Japanese who repatriated to Japan prior to the 1st of September, 1947.

Mr Turner

Letter of Nov 3-1947 from  
the minister to Mr Aspinewey  
removed by Rhough  
Nov 20-47

I sincerely hope I don't  
lose the letter

PR

23-2-2-7

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA.....November 7, 1947<sup>19</sup>.....

MEMORANDUM

Hon. Mr. Mitchell:

You will note that letter does not make a definite recommendation to continue authority to control movement of "Japs", but leaves it for decision of Cabinet.

The matter is entirely political.

If you wish a definite recommendation, the letter requires to be changed.

*amr*  
A. MacNamara.

*h*  
*1/11/47*  
A0027100\_133-001

23-2-2-7

November 7, 1947

~~Hon. Mr. Mitchell:~~

You will note that letter does not make a definite recommendation to continue authority to control movement of "Japs", but leaves it for decision of Cabinet.

The matter is entirely political.

If you wish a definite recommendation, the letter requires to be changed.

AM/VC

A. MacNamara.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
10/11/47

Ottawa, Ontario.  
November 3, 1947.

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

Dear Mr. Heeney: Re: Japanese Orders in Council

The Transitional Measures Act, 1947, continued in effect a number of Orders in Council relating to persons of the Japanese race in Canada. These Orders included the following:

(a) P.C. 846 of February 5, 1943, as amended.

The Order gives the Minister of Labour authority to provide for the welfare and relocation of Japanese evacuated from the Coastal area of British Columbia and to make orders governing their movement, places of residence, and discipline.

① The provision for welfare and relocation can be taken care of by an item in the Annual Estimates of the Department. *carry out the present year programme* *March 31, 1948* *after March 31, 1945* *W* If, however, it is the policy of the Government to continue restrictions on the movement and residence of Japanese in the Coastal area of British Columbia, it will be necessary to provide for the extension of the life of this Order in Council.

The Department of Labour is of opinion that if the restrictions over movement of Japanese into the Coastal area are lifted there will be a movement of Japanese back into the Coastal area, but that it is probable this movement will not be in the nature of an immediate influx but will extend over a period of time and will not comprise a major percentage of Japanese in Canada. It is probable that the greater majority of those who do return to the Coast over a period of time will be drawn from the group now resident in the interior of British Columbia, who number approximately 6000 persons, the greater majority of whom are in self-supporting employment. There may be some movement over a period of time back from Alberta. On the other hand, our Commissioner of Japanese Placement estimates there may be a movement of 500 Japanese east from British Columbia in the Spring of 1948.

*amck*

*ATB*  
A0027100\_135-001  
141

(b) P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945.

This Order authorizes financial assistance to voluntary repatriates to Japan, and gives authority to the Custodian of Enemy Property to take over and liquidate the assets of Japanese repatriated to Japan under this Order and to transmit the proceeds to the Japanese in Japan.

The Government has already made a decision to discontinue financial assistance for repatriation of Japanese under this Order. There is, however, a small amount of assets of Japanese still vested in the Custodian under this Order which will not be liquidated for some months at least. We are advised by the Custodian that this consists of amounts totalling around \$3,000, representing the refundable portion of Income Tax payments for 1942, 1943 and 1944, and a limited quantity of other assets of a miscellaneous nature, including various company stocks.

It would appear that the extension of the provisions of this Order, to the extent necessary to continue the authority of the Custodian with respect to the disposition of these assets, will be necessary.

(c) P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942, and P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943.

These Orders are administered by the Department of the Secretary of State and give the Custodian of Enemy Property authority to liquidate property of evacuated Japanese vested in him under these Orders. The Secretary of State will no doubt advise as to the necessity for the continuation of these Orders.)

(d) P.C. 251 of January 13, 1942.

This Order prohibits the issue of fishing licences on the West Coast to persons of the Japanese race. The decision as to the continuation of this Order is one of policy which is tied in with P.C. 946.

Without further action of Parliament to the contrary, all of the above Orders will expire on December 31, 1947.

I would be glad if you would place this matter of extension of the life of the above Orders before Cabinet for consideration at a convenient early date.

Sincerely,

(SIGNED) HUMPHREY MITCHELL



Vancouver, B. C.  
October 31st, 1947

JAPANESE POPULATION IN THE PROVINCE OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

		JAP. NAT.	NAT. CAN.	CAN. BORN	U.S. CIT.	INTER - WED	T O T A L S					
							T	O	T	A	L	S
<u>Interior Housing Projects</u>												
New Denver	Adults	105	125	62			292					
	Children			147			147		439			
New Denver Sanatorium	Adults	13	11	31			55					
	Children			2			2		57			
Rosebery	Adults	10	24	6			40					
	Children			11			11		51		548	
<u>Other Points</u>	Adults	1121	710	1172	2	4	3009					
	Children	10		1701			1711		4720		4720	
<u>Non-Evacuees</u>	Adults	272	89	212		8	581					
	Children			284			284		865		865	
<u>Miscellaneous</u>												
Juvenile Detention Home				1			1		1			
Essondale Mental Hospital	Adults	20	6	14			40					
	Children			2			2		42			
Prince Rupert		1					1		1			
Mission				1			1		1			
Oakalla Prison Farm				2			2		2			
Vancouver	Adults		2	8			10					
	Children			2			2		12			
Provincial Deaf & Dumb School				2			2		2			
Intermarriages Inside Area						29	29		29		90	
<b>TOTAL JAPANESE IN B. C.</b>		1552	967	3660	2	41	6222		6222		6222	

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE RECORDED IN CANADA

Japanese Resident in British Columbia	1552	967	3660	2	41	6222		
Japanese in Prairie & Eastern Provinces as of April 30*47	2904	1538	9721	11	66	14240		
Transfers from British Columbia since April 30*47	56	48	115			219		20680
<b>APPROXIMATE TOTAL JAPANESE IN CANADA</b>	4512	2553	13495	13	107	20680		20680

REMARKS:

It can be noted that there was one death recorded in British Columbia during October 1947.

TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY,  
Room , Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

H.T. Pammett.

B.F.

P.A.

October 31, 1947.

to: Mr. A. MacNamara,  
Deputy Minister.

Re: Japanese

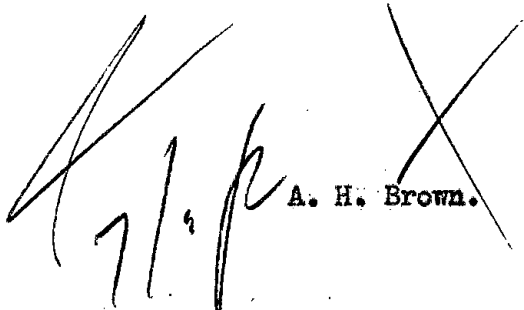
With reference to the matter of Japanese legislation,  
there are two courses that can be followed:

1. To write a letter to Mr. Heeney pointing out:
  - (a) that the present controls over Japanese movement will expire on the 31st of March next; and
  - (b) that the provision on realization on property by the Custodian, both with respect to repatriated Japanese and others, and with respect to property vested in the Custodian of B.C., also lapses on the 31st of March.

Is it the desire of Cabinet that with respect to (a) this is a matter falling within the purview of the Department of Labour, and with respect to (b) this is a matter falling within the purview of the Department of Secretary of State? Does the Cabinet wish to refer these matters for consideration of the Sub-Committee of the Cabinet on Japanese and to obtain the recommendation of this Sub-Committee now?

2. The alternative will be to simply arrange to have a meeting of the Sub-Committee of Cabinet on Japanese and to put these matters on the agenda for consideration.

I would think that the first alternative would perhaps be the preferable procedure to follow.

  
A. H. Brown.

C  
O  
P  
Y

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
Japanese Division

360 Homer Street,  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

October 30th, 1947.

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

Re: Relocation from British Columbia - East.

With Parliament meeting on December 5th it would appear that the legislation covering movements of persons of Japanese origin may lapse on December 31st.

Even if we no longer have authority to control the movements of persons of Japanese origin I think it would be good policy on the part of the Government to continue relocation assistance to persons of Japanese origin now resident in British Columbia who desire to change their permanent residence to somewhere in the East. There are, for example, a certain number of families in the New Denver area who very definitely desire to relocate East but who have not been able to do so because of sickness in the family. These people, I know, are looking forward to going East this Spring. There are also a sizeable number of self-supporting families in the Interior of British Columbia who have been planning to go East but who felt they were not in a position to go East before next Spring.

I used to feel that when the regulations governing the movements of persons of Japanese origin were no longer in effect our relocation financial assistance would automatically disappear. What I had in mind was that there would be nothing to prevent relocatees from returning. I have changed my mind. Families who move all their effects East are not going to change their mind and come back to British Columbia simply because they are legally entitled so to do.

I have an idea that the movement East from British Columbia in the year 1948-49 could easily reach 500 persons. There are a good many self-supporting families where the families are separated -- certain of the younger members being in the East. It seems to me that continuation of our financial assistance could influence the movement of the British Columbia members East and militate against the return of the Eastern members to British Columbia.

In making up our budget we had intended budgeting for transportation and relocation grants for 500 persons and we will do this unless we have advice from you to the contrary.

J. F. MacKinnon (signed)

Commissioner of Japanese Placement.

MEMORANDUM  
Privy Council Office

Ottawa..... Oct. 16, 1947.

Mr. MacNamara

for your information.

*R.R.*  
R.R.

3  
R  
S  
E  
N  
OR MB  
A0027100\_141-001336

Secret

OTTAWA, October 16, 1947.

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,  
Minister of Labour,  
Confederation Building,  
OTTAWA.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In reply to your letter of October 14th, 1947, I have now amended the Cabinet conclusions of October 1st 1947; changes are indicated by underline in the following sense:

II "(c) that the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo, except for persons mentioned in above paragraphs (a) and (b) shall not:

- (i) .....
- (ii) issue visas to Japanese nationals claiming domicile in Canada without prior reference to the Immigration Branch; in all such cases the Director of Immigration shall determine whether such persons may be deemed to have lost Canadian domicile; even in approved cases visas shall not be granted unless the persons concerned are able to produce evidence that they have secured passage for Canada and will be able to obtain the necessary exit permit from Japan; and
- (iii) issue or renew passports to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin to enable them to leave Japan unless they are able to produce evidence that they have secured passage for Canada and will be able to obtain the necessary exit permits from Japan.

Deliver to: <sup>M</sup>r. A. Brown

Room: .....

A. MacNamara.

From: .....

Room: .....

Remarks:

~~To follow up.~~  
~~attached~~  
~~Ms~~  
~~PA~~  
~~Q~~

The Cabinet, approved the recommendations  
submitted by the Cabinet Committee.

I am sending a copy of this letter to  
Mr. MacNamara, for his information.

Yours sincerely,

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



Deliver to: .. Mr. Brown .....

Room: ..... 119 .....

From: ..... A. MacNamara .....

Room: .....

Remarks: I think you already have  
the copy.

*Handwritten notes and signatures:*  
Mr. Brown  
A. MacNamara  
[Large signature]

21/10/47

*HM*



Secret

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

CABINET SECRETARIAT

OTTAWA, October 16, 1947.

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,  
Minister of Labour,  
Confederation Building,  
OTTAWA.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

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(iii) issue or renew passports to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin to enable them to leave Japan unless they are able to produce evidence that they have secured passage for Canada and will be able to obtain the necessary exit permits from Japan.

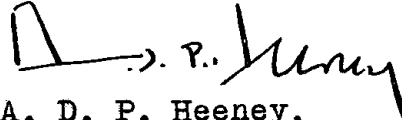
*Changes made in decision of Cabinet re: Japanese:*

*28/10/47*

The Cabinet, approved the recommendations  
submitted by the Cabinet Committee.

I am sending a copy of this letter to  
Mr. MacNamara, for his information.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "A. D. P. Heeney". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long horizontal stroke.

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

C  
O  
P  
Y

S

Ottawa, October 14, 1947.

Dear Mr. Heeney:

Your letter of the 9th of October before me, relative to the decision of Cabinet on October 1 on the issuance of visas or renewal of passports to Japanese aliens who formerly lived in Canada, and Canadian citizens of Japanese origin, now in Japan.

I agree with your suggestion for the rephrasing of the minutes of the Cabinet Committee on this matter.

Yours sincerely,

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

MEMORANDUM  
Privy Council Office

Ottawa.....Oct.10,1947.

Mr. MacNamara:

For information.

  
A.D.P.H.

A0027100\_149-001

23-2-2-7

SECRET

Ottawa, October 9th, 1947.

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

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It has been drawn to my attention that the document which formed the basis of the decisions of Cabinet on October 1st with regard to persons of Japanese origin did not entirely coincide with the recommendations of the Cabinet Committee, as set forth in the minutes of the Committee's meeting of September 3rd. The relevant portion of the document approved by Cabinet reads as follows:

II "(c) that the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo, except for persons mentioned in above paragraphs (a) and (b) shall not:

- (i).....
- (ii) issue visas to Japanese aliens even if they have technically retained Canadian domicile, and
- (iii) issue or renew passports to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin except in special circumstances."

The portion of the minutes of the Cabinet Committee which corresponds to item (ii) above reads as follows:

"(e) Visas for travel to Canada shall not be issued to Japanese nationals claiming domicile in Canada without prior reference to the Immigration Branch. In all such cases

the Director of Immigration shall determine whether such persons may be deemed to have lost Canadian domicile. Even in approved cases visas shall not be granted unless the persons concerned are able to produce evidence that they have secured passage for Canada and will be able to obtain the necessary exit permit from Japan."

While the difference here is not fundamental and would probably lead to no difference in actual result, the phrasing of the paragraph from the minutes is less open to objection as conflicting with legal provisions regarding the right of entry of persons with domicile in Canada.

The portion of the minutes corresponding to item (iii) above reads as follows:

"(d) Passports shall not be issued to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin to enable them to leave Japan unless they are able to produce evidence that they have secured passage for Canada and will be able to obtain the necessary exit permit from Japan."

The difference between this and the phrasing in the Cabinet document is, I think, of some importance. It simply prescribes certain conditions precedent to the issuance of a passport to a Canadian citizen. The wording of the Cabinet document is more open to criticism on the ground of directly denying a passport to Canadian citizens.

If you concur, I would suggest that it might be desirable to substitute in the records of Cabinet the actual paragraph of the Cabinet Committee's recommendation for the points I have mentioned above. This

would bring the record in line with what I believe to have been the intention of Cabinet, namely, to approve the Committee's recommendations. There would not, I think, be any need to have the matter brought before Cabinet again.

The above revision would meet the point which Mr. Gibson had in mind, and would enable the deletion of the exception to the decision on point II(c)(iii) which was inserted at his instance.

Would you please inform me if you agree with the suggestion for the above substitution.

Yours sincerely,

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



October 9, 1947.

Deliver to: .. Mr. MacNamara.....

Room: .. 137..... *P.H.*

From: ..... A. H. Brown.....

Room: ..... 119.....

Remarks: The attached is noted.  
The Minutes and action taken  
are satisfactory as far as I can  
see.

23-2-2-7



Confidential

CABINET SECRETARIAT

OTTAWA, October 6, 1947.

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,  
Minister of Labour,  
Confederation Bldg.,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Department of Labour,  
RECEIVED  
OCT 7 1947  
Secretary to Minister.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

You will recall that, at the meeting of the Cabinet of October 1st 1947, you submitted a report of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions following a meeting held on September 3rd. Consideration had been given to a number of questions, including, particularly, policy governing repatriation to Japan and the return to Canada of persons of Japanese origin who had left Canada before the war or who were repatriated and who now wished to come back to this country.

The Cabinet Committee's recommendations on these two questions were as follows:

- I. (a) that the present policy of granting financial assistance to persons of Japanese race who volunteer or volunteered to be repatriated to Japan be discontinued immediately;
- (b) that, from now on, persons of Japanese origin who wish to be repatriated to Japan will have to do so at their own expense;
- II. (a) that the Department of External Affairs and the Immigration Branch be authorized to consider and approve applications for temporary entry into Canada on behalf of Japanese nationals whose visits abroad are approved by Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan and who would be coming to Canada for conference, educational or other approved temporary purposes that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan;

*[Handwritten signature]*  
10/1/47  
A0027100\_154-001

- (b) that, where a Canadian citizen of Japanese origin "stood out" in Japan during the war and suffered proven hardship on that account and is desirous of returning to Canada, the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan may consult the Department of External Affairs to determine what assistance, if any, may be afforded such person to return to Canada; and,
- (c) that the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo, except for persons mentioned in above paragraphs II (a) and II.(b) shall not:
  - (i) help persons of Japanese race to obtain exit permits or buy passage,
  - (ii) issue visas to Japanese aliens even if they have technically retained Canadian domicile, and,
  - (iii) issue or renew passports to Canadian citizens in special circumstances.

You also reported upon a number of other subjects discussed by the Cabinet Committee at the meeting mentioned, including that of students wishing to attend the University of British Columbia, and the enfranchisement of Japanese persons in British Columbia. No action by the Cabinet in these respects was necessary at present.

The Minister of Mines and Resources observed that, in submitting the above recommendations with respect to the return to Canada of persons of Japanese origin, it had been agreed by the Cabinet Committee that a proviso be added to the effect that the right to Canadian domicile of any Japanese national should be considered lost after six years absence from Canada, unless they could show that they maintained their intention throughout the war of returning to Canada at the earliest opportunity. In the interpretation of "maintenance of intention", attention should be paid to the actions of all such Japanese nationals throughout the period of the war.

Such a proviso was important in relation to certain particular cases which had come to the attention of Immigration authorities. In the implementation of the recommendations, it was advisable that officials of the Immigration Branch and External Affairs should be able to make appropriate provision for such special cases.

The Secretary of State drew attention to the fact that a person of Japanese origin who was a Canadian citizen by birth could hardly be dealt with in the manner recommended in II (c) (iii) above, at least after the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan.

The Cabinet, after discussion, approved the recommendations submitted by the Cabinet Committee, subject to:

- (a) the qualification of paragraph II (b) thereof, relating to the return to Canada of persons of Japanese origin, to meet the situation to which attention was drawn by the Minister of Mines and Resources; and,
- (b) the amendment of II (c) (iii) to include only those who were Canadian citizens by naturalization.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. MacNamara for his information. Messrs. Howe and Glen have also been advised of this item.

Yours sincerely,



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

Y.C. 11/0/47

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

H.T. Pannett.

B.F.

P.A.

MEMORANDUM  
Privy Council Office

Ottawa...Sept. 18, 1947..

for Mr. H.A. Brown

*note*  
for your information and guidance.

~~Raymond Ranger~~  
*Raymond Ranger*  
Raymond Ranger.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

for Hon. Mr. Mitchell

Attached herewith, for your information, a copy of the Minutes of the ninth meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions held on September 3, 1947.

Reymond Ranger.

*per P.D.*

September 18, 1947.

SECRET

COPY NO 17

CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

Minutes of the ninth meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions held in the Privy Council Chamber at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, September 3, 1947.

Present

The Minister of Labour  
(Mr. H. Mitchell) in the chair

The Minister of Veterans Affairs  
(Mr. I.A. Mackenzie)

The Secretary of State  
(Mr. C. Gibson)

---

From Privy Council Office  
(Mr. Raymond Ranger) Secretary

also Present

From External Affairs  
(Mr. L.B. Pearson)  
(Mr. A.R. Menzies)

From Department of Labour  
(Mr. A.H. Brown)

From Department of Justice  
(Mr. D.H.W. Henry)

From Custodian's Office  
(Mr. K.W. Wright)

From Department of Finance  
(Mr. M.W. Sharp)

1. Representations by University of Toronto Liberal Association

The Secretary read a brief of the University of Toronto Liberal Association, submitted under letter of June 16 to the Prime Minister, copies of which had been circulated, making representations regarding persons of Japanese origin on the following subjects:

- (a) Restriction on Movement, Residence and Occupation,
- (b) Denial of Federal Franchise, and
- (c) Canadian Status of Deportees.

It was represented that restriction on movement, residence and occupation of persons of Japanese origin be abolished, that Canadians of Japanese origin resident in British Columbia be enfranchised, and that Canadian Citizenship be restored to naturalized Canadians of Japanese origin who had been repatriated to Japan, (subject only to a simple request and to the conditions of the Canadian Citizenship Act.)



The Association particularly requested the relaxation of the administrative order regarding students of Japanese origin attending the University of British Columbia.

Mr. Mitchell stated that on April 14, 1947 under the authority of Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943 as amended by P.C. 5793 of December 18, 1945 and P.C. 270 of January 23, 1947, he had issued a revised travel regulation (Administrative Order No. 5) to the following effect:

No person of the Japanese race shall:

- (a) enter or reside in the coastal area of British Columbia as defined; or
- (b) enter the Province of British Columbia; or
- (c) travel a distance of more than fifty miles within the Province of British Columbia; or
- (d) if resident in any place in the Province of British Columbia, take up residence elsewhere in the Province of British Columbia

unless such person has obtained a permit in writing to do so from a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provisions of paragraphs (b) (c) and (d) of this Order shall not apply to any person of the Japanese race who served as a member of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of His Majesty in World War II or in World War I (1914-18) nor to the wife or dependent children of such person and that no other orders affecting residence or movement of Japanese in Canada were in effect under P.C. 946.

Mr. Gibson stated that Section 14 (2) (i) of the Dominion Elections Act provides that the following persons are disqualified for the federal franchise;

"Every person who is disqualified by reason of race from voting at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of the province in which he or she is resident, who did not serve in the military, naval, or air forces of Canada in the war of 1914-1918, or in the war that began on the 10th day of September 1939".

Section 14(2) (n) which was introduced in 1945 (1944-45, Chapter 26) also provides that the following persons are disqualified for the federal franchise:

"Every person residing in Canada whose racial origin is that of a country at war with Canada who, at the time of the passing of this Act, namely July 1st, 1938, and on the date of the declaration of such war, resided in a province in which on those dates a person of his racial origin was disqualified from voting at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of that province, and who did not serve in the naval, military or air forces of Canada in the war of 1914-1918 or in any subsequent war in which Canada may be engaged".

Mr. Gibson reported that the Deputy Minister of Justice, in his letter of April 21, 1947 to the Under Secretary of State, had stated that a person of the Japanese race who was naturalized as a British Subject in Canada and who was removed or sent from Canada to Japan pursuant to arrangements made under Order in Council P.C. 7355, following a request for repatriation which remained unrevoked on September 1, 1945, is a person who has been "deported" within the meaning of that term as used in Order in Council P.C. 7355 December 15, 1945 and, also, as used in Order in Council P.C. 7356 of the same date and therefore such person has no right to enter into Canada. A person of the Japanese race who was born in Canada, however, has such a right to enter.

Mr. Menzies pointed out that according to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 10773 November 26, 1942 and P.C. 7356 December 15, 1945 the Secretary of State shall publish in the Canada Gazette a list of persons of Japanese race who had been repatriated to Japan and had lost their status as Canadians pursuant to these Orders. He said that the publication of such lists would enable the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo and other diplomatic offices in the Far East in identifying the persons who had lost their status as Canadian citizens and British subjects pursuant to the Orders.

(Document JAP #4 circulated April 17, 1947)  
( " " JAP #6 " " August 26, 1947)

The Committee, after discussion, agreed to recommend:

- (a) that students of Japanese origin desiring to attend University of British Columbia be given by the Department of Labour through the R.C.M.P. or the Commissioner of Japanese Placement a temporary permit to enter the Province of British Columbia, to enter or remain and take residence in the coastal area of British Columbia, for the duration of their studies, if such students show proof of acceptance by the University of British Columbia;
- (b) that; in view of the fact that the Elections Act is coming up for consideration at the next Session of Parliament, special consideration be given to the suggestion of the Association to enfranchise Japanese persons resident in British Columbia, keeping in mind the fact of the Japanese peace treaty being completed and signed in the next 12 months;
- (c) that no steps be taken to change the status of persons of Japanese origin who were repatriated or deported to Japan and that the Department of Secretary of State in consultation with the Department of Labour and the Immigration Branch prepare a list of persons of Japanese origin who lost their status as Canadian Citizens and British Subjects under P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942 and, P.C. 7356 December 15, 1945 such lists to be furnished to the Department of External Affairs for transmission to the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo and other interested Consular offices in the Far East; and
- (d) that appropriate steps be taken by the Department of Secretary of State to make note in the records of the Department of the revocation of naturalization of Japanese deported under P.C. 7355 and P.C. 10773.

2. Repatriation to Japan -- Persons of Japanese Race

The Chairman reported that if the present government policy to repatriate to Japan persons of Japanese origin was continued, government assistance would total approximately \$50,000. for the 140-150 persons presently requesting repatriation. He pointed out that following the repeal of Order in Council P.C. 7356 December 15, 1945 effective January 23, 1947 there is now no means by which the Naturalized Japanese Canadian who repatriate to Japan can be deprived of Canadian Citizenship, except under the clauses of the Citizenship Act of 1946 which provide for possible loss of citizenship; e.g. upon acquiring other nationality or after being absent from Canada for at least six consecutive years.

(Document JAP 7 circulated August 26, 1947)

The Committee after discussion agreed to recommend to the Cabinet:

- (a) that, the present policy of granting financial assistance to persons of Japanese race who volunteer or volunteered to be repatriated to Japan be discontinued immediately; and
- (b) that, from now on persons of Japanese origin who wish to be repatriated to Japan will have to do so at their own expense.

3. Return to Canada of Persons of Japanese Origin

Mr. Menzies explained in detail the present policy followed regarding persons of Japanese origin (Canadian-born, naturalized or nationals retaining Canadian domicile) who left Canada before the war or who were repatriated and who wish to obtain Consular protection and assistance in Japan and who want to re-enter Canada. The Department of External Affairs recognize the right, under existing law, of Canadian citizens and Japanese nationals retaining Canadian domicile to re-enter Canada, but lays down that the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo shall not for the present (a) help persons of Japanese race to obtain exit permits or buy passage, (b) issue visas to Japanese aliens even if they have technically retained Canadian domicile; and (c) issue or renew passports to Canadian Citizens of Japanese origin except in special circumstances.

It was proposed

- (a) The Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan shall be authorized to accept, from persons claiming to be Canadian citizens, applications for certificates of Canadian citizenship to be forwarded after careful examination to the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada along with such documents or affirmations as the Department may, in the circumstances, consider necessary to determine whether.

(1) in the case of a person claiming to be a natural-born Canadian citizen he was in fact born a Canadian citizen, and that he has not ceased to be a Canadian citizen

(i) under section 16, 17(1) or 18 of the Canadian Citizenship Act, or

(ii) under P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942

(2) in the case of a person claiming to be a Canadian citizen other than natural-born he did in fact acquire Canadian citizenship and that he has not ceased to be a Canadian citizen

- (i) under section 21 or 23 of the Canadian Citizenship Act (Wherever there exist grounds for the issue by the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada of a notice of revocation of naturalization, the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission shall so report), or
  - (ii) under P.C. 10773 of November 20, 1942, or
  - (iii) under P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945
- (b) The Department of External Affairs shall determine the extent of Consular protection and assistance to be afforded Canadian citizens in Japan in conformity with Canadian practice in other countries and United States practice in Japan.
- (c) Where a Canadian citizen of Japanese origin "stood out" in Japan during the war and suffered proven hardship on that account and is desirous of returning to Canada the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan may consult the Department of External Affairs to determine what assistance, if any, may be afforded such person to return to Canada.
- (d) Passports shall not be issued to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin to enable them to leave Japan unless they are able to produce evidence that they have secured passage for Canada and will be able to obtain the necessary exit permit from Japan.
- (e) Visas for travel to Canada shall not be issued to Japanese nationals claiming domicile in Canada without prior reference to the Immigration Branch. In all such cases the Director of Immigration shall determine whether such persons may be deemed to have lost Canadian domicile. Even in approved cases visas shall not be granted unless the persons concerned are able to produce evidence that they have secured passage for Canada and will be able to obtain the necessary exit permit from Japan.
- (f) The Department of External Affairs and the Immigration Branch shall be authorized to consider and approve applications for temporary entry into Canada on behalf of Japanese nationals whose visits abroad are approved by Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan and who would be coming to Canada for conference, educational or other approved temporary purposes that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan.

(Document JAP 3 circulated April 16, 1947)

The Committee, after discussion approved the proposals submitted by the Department of External Affairs and agreed to recommend to the Cabinet that these proposals be implemented immediately with the proviso that the right of Canadian domicile of any Japanese national shall be considered lost after six years' absence from Canada, unless they can show that they maintained their intention throughout the war of returning to Canada at the earliest opportunity.- In the interpretation of the foregoing "maintenance of intention", attention should be paid to the actions of such Japanese nationals throughout

the period of the war.

4. Displaced Japanese Persons: Arrangements with Provinces

The Chairman explained the present residential status of displaced Japanese in the various provinces. The Government has been reimbursing the provinces for maintenance and welfare costs of indigent Japanese. Furthermore, the Department of Labour operates a Sanatorium in British Columbia. The estimated cost of maintenance cases in this sanatorium run from \$80,000.00 to \$100,000.00 per annum.

It was proposed that all provinces be asked to accept as residents of the province, for the purpose of all welfare acts and regulations, the evacuated Japanese, who have been resident in the province and in self-sustaining employment for a period of twenty-four months, and their dependents.

In connection with the province of British Columbia it was proposed:

- (a) That in the case of all evacuated Japanese and their dependents who are in self-supporting employment in the Province, the Dominion advance the same proposal as was advanced in the case of other provinces, and that,
- (b) that, in the case of the maintenance and T.B. cases at New Denver, who are presently on maintenance, the Department of Labour enter into discussions with the Province to determine whether the Province will accept any financial responsibility in connection with this group; the Provincial authorities expressing themselves as willing to undertake welfare administration for this group as agent for the Dominion but not indicating that they will recognize any financial responsibility in respect thereto.

(Document JAP 8 circulated August 26, 1947)

The Committee, after discussion approved and agreed that the Minister of Labour carry on his negotiations with the provinces regarding the maintenance and welfare of those persons of Japanese origin who had been relocated and to report further to this Committee on the progress of his negotiations.

5. Liquidation -- Properties of Japanese Associations or Societies

Mr. Gibson reported that, in connection with properties vested in an association or other body that is incorporated and whose members are persons of Japanese origin, the Deputy Minister of Justice in a letter dated January 24, 1947 stated that:

- (a) Order in Council P.C. 1665 March 4, 1942 as amended is not applicable to vest the property of such a corporation in the Custodian, and furthermore; and,
- (b) that, the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945 does not authorize the Governor in Council to make an order or regulation vesting the property of these associations in the Custodian.

The Committee, after discussion, approved and agreed:

- (a) that this question be allowed to develop further for a period of six months; and
- (b) that the situation be analyzed with a view of contemplating possible legislative action.

Privy Council Office,  
September 16, 1947.

Raymond Ranger,  
Secretary.

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

---

H.T. Farnett.

B.F.

P.A.

September 13, 1947.

to: Mr. R. Ranger.

Re: Minutes of the 9th Meeting of the  
Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions

I have gone over the draft minutes, which I think are very good. I have pencilled in one or two items which are not important but which might be, I think, usefully included in the minutes.

Mr. Menzies, of External Affairs, discussed with me paragraph 3 on page 6 of your draft minutes and in his attached letter of September 12th, of which he has sent you a copy, he proposes an alternative paragraph which I would consider to be an acceptable substitute. However, in inserting the substitute paragraph I would add on the following sentence:

"In the interpretation of the foregoing, attention should be paid to the actions of such Japanese Nationals throughout the period of war."

  
A. H. Brown.

Att.

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

H.T. Parnett.

B.F.

P.A.



(COPY)

Ottawa, Ontario.  
September 4, 1947.

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

This will confirm our wire today as follows:

"Decision has been made that Department do not provide further financial assistance for repatriation of Japanese to Japan. In view of this decision, please take necessary action to advise prospective repatriates accordingly and to cancel any sailing arrangements for repatriates to Japan in so far as these involve financial commitments by Department."

As I advised you some time ago, it was the intention to bring this matter of financial assistance up to Cabinet for decision. The decision to discontinue further financial assistance has now been made.

A. H. Brown.

*See corr. on 23-2-17-21*

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OTTAWA, SEPT. 4, 1947

MR. J. F. MACKINNON  
COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT  
DEPT. OF LABOUR  
360 HOMER ST  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

DECISION HAS BEEN MADE THAT DEPARTMENT DO NOT PROVIDE FURTHER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE TO JAPAN stop IN VIEW OF THIS DECISION PLEASE TAKE NECESSARY ACTION TO ADVISE PROSPECTIVE REPATRIATES ACCORDINGLY AND TO CANCEL ANY SAILING ARRANGEMENTS FOR REPATRIATES TO JAPAN INSOFAR AS THESE INVOLVE FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS BY DEPARTMENT

A. MACNAMARA

Charge to  
Dept. of Labour

# CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY

(OPERATING ITS OWN LINES AND THOSE OF THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS), HEREINAFTER CALLED THE COMPANY.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS UPON WHICH TELEGRAPH AND CABLE MESSAGES SHALL BE TRANSMITTED ARE PRESCRIBED BY ORDER NO. 49274, DATED DECEMBER 5TH, 1932, OF THE BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA AND PUBLISHED IN THE CANADA GAZETTE.

IT IS AGREED BETWEEN THE SENDER OF THE MESSAGE ON THE FACE OF THIS FORM AND THIS COMPANY THAT THIS COMPANY SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR DAMAGES ARISING FROM FAILURE TO TRANSMIT OR DELIVER, OR FOR ANY ERROR IN THE TRANSMISSION OR DELIVERY OF, ANY UNREPEATED TELEGRAM, WHETHER HAPPENING FROM THE NEGLIGENCE OF ITS SERVANTS OR OTHERWISE, OR FOR DELAYS FROM INTERRUPTIONS IN THE WORKING OF ITS LINES, FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE MESSAGES, OR FOR ERRORS FROM ILLEGIBLE WRITING, BEYOND THE AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR SENDING THE SAME.

TO GUARD AGAINST ERRORS, THE COMPANY WILL REPEAT BACK ANY TELEGRAM FOR AN EXTRA PAYMENT OF ONE-HALF THE REGULAR RATE; AND, IN THAT CASE, THE COMPANY SHALL BE LIABLE FOR DAMAGES SUFFERED BY THE SENDER TO AN EXTENT NOT EXCEEDING \$200.00, DUE TO THE NEGLIGENCE OF THE COMPANY IN THE TRANSMISSION OR DELIVERY OF THE TELEGRAM.

CORRECTNESS IN THE TRANSMISSION AND DELIVERY OF MESSAGES CAN BE INSURED BY CONTRACT IN WRITING, STATING AGREED AMOUNT OF RISK, AND PAYMENT OF PREMIUM THEREON AT THE FOLLOWING RATES, IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL CHARGE FOR REPEATED MESSAGES, VIZ: ONE PER CENT. FOR ANY DISTANCE NOT EXCEEDING 1000 MILES, AND TWO PER CENT. FOR ANY GREATER DISTANCE.

THIS COMPANY SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR THE ACT OR OMISSION OF ANY OTHER COMPANY, BUT WILL ENDEAVOR TO FORWARD THE TELEGRAM BY ANY OTHER TELEGRAPH COMPANY NECESSARY TO REACHING ITS DESTINATION, BUT ONLY AS THE AGENT OF THE SENDER AND WITHOUT LIABILITY THEREFOR. THE COMPANY SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MESSAGES UNTIL THE SAME ARE PRESENTED AND ACCEPTED AT ONE OF ITS TRANSMITTING OFFICES; IF A MESSAGE IS SENT TO SUCH OFFICE BY ONE OF THE COMPANY'S MESSENGERS, HE ACTS FOR THAT PURPOSE AS THE SENDER'S AGENT; IF BY TELEPHONE, THE PERSON RECEIVING THE MESSAGE ACTS THEREIN AS AGENT OF THE SENDER, BEING AUTHORIZED TO ASSENT TO THESE CONDITIONS FOR THE SENDER. THIS COMPANY SHALL NOT BE LIABLE IN ANY CASE FOR DAMAGES, UNLESS THE SAME BE CLAIMED, IN WRITING, WITHIN SIXTY DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF THE TELEGRAM FOR TRANSMISSION.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE COMPANY SHALL VARY THE FOREGOING.

---

## LA "CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY"

(EXPLOITANT SES PROPRES LIGNES DE MÊME QUE CELLES DE LA "GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY", DE LA "GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY" ET CELLES DES CHEMINS DE FER DU GOUVERNEMENT CANADIEN)—CI-APRÈS NOMMÉE LA COMPAGNIE.

LES CLAUSES ET CONDITIONS SUIVANT LESQUELLES LES DÉPÊCHES PAR TÉLÉGRAPHE ET PAR CÂBLE SERONT TRANSMISES SONT PRÉSCRITES PAR L'ORDONNANCE NO. 49274 DE LA COMMISSION DES TRANSPORTS DU CANADA EN DATE DU 5 DÉCEMBRE 1932 ET PUBLIÉE DANS LA GAZETTE OFFICIELLE DU CANADA, AINSI QUE PAR L'ORDONNANCE NO. 57471 EN DATE DU 22 MAI 1939.

IL EST CONVENU ENTRE L'EXPÉDITEUR DE LA DÉPÊCHE AU RECTO ET LA COMPAGNIE, QUE LA DITE COMPAGNIE NE SERA PAS RESPONSABLE DES DOMMAGES POUVANT RÉSULTER DU DÉFAUT D'EXPÉDITION OU DE LIVRAISON, OU D'UNE ERREUR DANS L'EXPÉDITION OU LA LIVRAISON D'UNE DÉPÊCHE NON-RÉPÉTÉE, POUR UN MONTANT EXCÉDANT LE PRIX PAYÉ POUR L'ENVOI DE LA DITE DÉPÊCHE, QUE CES DOMMAGES SOIENT DUS OU NON À LA NÉGLIGENCE DES EMPLOYÉS DE LA DITE COMPAGNIE, OU AUTREMENT, OU À DES RETARDS CAUSÉS PAR L'ARRÊT OU LE FONCTIONNEMENT DES APPAREILS TÉLÉGRAPHIQUES, OU À TOUTE ERREUR DANS UNE DÉPÊCHE DUE À SES CHIFFRES ET À SES TERMES OBSCURS OU À UNE ÉCRITURE ILLISIBLE.

POUR ÉVITER TOUTE ERREUR LA COMPAGNIE RÉPÉTERA UNE DÉPÊCHE MOYENNANT UN PAIEMENT ADDITIONNEL DE LA MOITIÉ DU TAUX RÉGULIER, ET DANS CE CAS LA RESPONSABILITÉ DE LA COMPAGNIE SERA LIMITÉE À \$200.00 S'IL Y A DANS L'EXPÉDITION OU LA LIVRAISON DE LA DITE DÉPÊCHE ERREUR OU RETARD RÉSULTANT DE LA NÉGLIGENCE DE LA COMPAGNIE.

LA RESPONSABILITÉ DE L'EXPÉDITION ET DE LA LIVRAISON PARFAITE D'UNE DÉPÊCHE S'ASSURE PAR CONTRAT ÉCRIT DANS LEQUEL EST STIPULÉ LE MONTANT DU RISQUE ET SUR PAIEMENT, EN PLUS DU TAUX POUR LES DÉPÊCHES RÉPÉTÉES, D'UN SUPPLÉMENT CALCULÉ SUR LA BASE SUIVANTE: UN POUR CENT POUR UNE DISTANCE N'EXCÉDANT PAS 1,000 MILES ET DEUX POUR CENT POUR UNE PLUS LONGUE DISTANCE.

LA DITE COMPAGNIE NE SERA PAS RESPONSABLE DU FAIT OU DE L'OMISSION D'UNE AUTRE COMPAGNIE, MAIS S'EFFORCERA TOUJOURS DE FAIRE PARVENIR LES DÉPÊCHES À DESTINATION EN SE SERVANT DE CETTE AUTRE COMPAGNIE LORSQUE NÉCESSAIRE. DANS CE CAS ELLE NE SERA CONSIDÉRÉE QUE COMME MANDATAIRE DE L'EXPÉDITEUR ET N'ENCOURRA AUCUNE RESPONSABILITÉ PERSONNELLE. LA RESPONSABILITÉ DE LA DITE COMPAGNIE COMMENCERA SEULEMENT QUAND LES DÉPÊCHES AURONT ÉTÉ PRÉSENTÉES ET ACCEPTÉES À UN DE SES BUREAUX D'EXPÉDITION. LORSQU'UNE DÉPÊCHE EST APPORTÉE À UN DES BUREAUX DE LA COMPAGNIE PAR UN DE SES MESSAGERS CE MESSAGER EST CONSIDÉRÉ COMME MANDATAIRE DE L'EXPÉDITEUR. LORSQU'UNE DÉPÊCHE EST COMMUNIQUÉE AU BUREAU DE LA COMPAGNIE PAR TÉLÉPHONE, LA PERSONNE QUI REÇOIT CETTE DÉPÊCHE EST CONSIDÉRÉE COMME MANDATAIRE DE L'EXPÉDITEUR ET EST CENSÉE AVOIR TOUTE AUTORITÉ POUR CONSENTIR, AU NOM DE L'EXPÉDITEUR À CES CONDITIONS. DANS AUCUN CAS LA COMPAGNIE NE SERA RESPONSABLE POUR DOMMAGES À MOINS QUE DEMANDE N'EN SOIT FAITE PAR ÉCRIT DANS LES SOIXANTE JOURS QUI SUIVENT LA REMISE DE LA DÉPÊCHE À LA DITE COMPAGNIE.

AUCUN EMPLOYÉ DE LA COMPAGNIE N'A LE DROIT DE CHANGER CES RÈGLEMENTS. LA VERSION ANGLAISE DES PRÉSENTES CONDITIONS PRÉVAUDRA.

(COPY)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, September 4, 1947.

MEMORANDUM to: Mr. A. MacNamara,  
Deputy Minister.

The attached wire follows from the decision of the Cabinet Sub-Committee yesterday not to give further financial assistance for repatriation of Japanese to Japan.

Mr. MacKinnon has reserved space in S.S. MARINE sailing from San Francisco in October, and there are some 142 repatriates lined up to go. Talking to him over the phone yesterday, he did not believe there would be any difficulty in so far as cancellation of shipping space is concerned. It may be that we will receive complaints from some prospective repatriates who may have proceeded with arrangements in the light of earlier repatriation.

(Sgd.) A. H. Brown

Att.

MEMORANDUM  
Privy Council Office

Ottawa..... August 26, 1947.

for Mr. A.H. Brown

for your information and guidance.

Raymond Ranger.

A0027100\_173-001

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

for Hon. Mr. Mitchell

Please find attached herewith copy of the AGENDA for the ninth meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions to be held in the Privy Council Chamber on Wednesday, September 3rd, at 10:00 a.m.



Raymond Ranger.

August 26, 1947.

SECRET

COPY NO. 17

CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

AGENDA for ninth meeting to be held in the Privy Council Chambers, Wednesday, September 3, 1947 at 10:00 a.m.:

1. Representations by University of Toronto Liberal Association:
  - (a) restriction on movement
  - (b) denial of federal franchise
  - (c) Canadian status of deportees  
(Document JAP 6 attached)
2. Control over movement and residence of Japanese persons within or into British Columbia.  
(Document JAP 4 circulated April 17, 1947)
3. Repatriation from Canada to Japan of Japanese persons.  
(Document JAP 7, August 12, 1947 attached)
4. Return to Canada of Japanese (Canadian-born, naturalized or Nationals retaining Canadian domicile):
  - (a) persons who left Canada before the war
  - (b) persons who were repatriated  
(Document JAP 3 circulated April 16, 1947)
5. Displaced Japanese persons: arrangements with provinces.  
(Document JAP 8, August 21, 1947 attached)
6. Custodian's authority - liquidation of properties of Japanese associations or societies.

Privy Council Office,  
August 26, 1947.

Raymond Ranger,  
Secretary.

Brief of the University of Toronto Liberal Association

(Submitted under letter of June 16 to the  
Prime Minister)

#1. Restrictions on Movement, Residence and Occupation(a) Statement in Brief -

"We strongly recommend that Orders-in-Council preventing Japanese-Canadian students making use of scholarships won at the University of British Columbia, and making possible the recent Yoskioka incident. The Rev. "Eddie" Yoskioka was a fellow student of ours at the University of Toronto, where he won three prizes for his theological studies. In order to go to Vancouver to be ordained, he was compelled to get a "police permit" (and a return railway fare). His father, who came to Canada in 1919 on a scholarship and who for the last eighteen years has been United Church Minister at Kelowna, B.C., was forced to submit to similar humiliating treatment in order to see his son ordained.

We strongly oppose that type of Canadian "democracy" that permits indefeasible and arbitrary restrictions on the movement, residence and means of livelihood of any group of citizens purely on the basis of race."

(b) Note -

Under Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, which is continued in effect under the Continuation of Transitional Measures Act, restrictions on travel and movement by Japanese persons may be imposed by order of the Minister of Labour. At present the orders in force restrict only movement into British Columbia and travel there. There would be nothing to prevent further modification of the travel control orders now in effect without any change in the legislation.

#2. Denial of Federal Franchise(a) Statement in Brief -

"We most emphatically protest against those sections of the Dominion Elections Act which (in effect) not only disfranchises Japanese-Canadians in British Columbia, but also those who were moved East. We feel that democracy is destroyed the instant we start to pick and choose among the electorate those whom we will allow to vote and those whom we will not. The "will of the people" loses all meaning if "the people" can be redefined whenever we feel like it. We therefore wish to stress to you the compelling necessity of righting these wrongs particularly as this disfranchisement is based upon the worst of all bases - racial origin. Also, we hope you will see fit to specifically repeal that section of the Act disfranchising Japanese-Canadians moved East of the Rockies, before it lapses on July 1st."



(b) Note -

There are two sections of the Dominion Elections Act of relevance here. Section 14(2)(i) provides that the following persons are disqualified for the federal franchise:

"Every person who is disqualified by reason of race from voting at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of the province in which he or she resides who did not serve in the military, naval or air forces of Canada in the war of 1914-1918, or in the war that began on the 10th day of September, 1939."

The British Columbia legislature has recently enfranchised Chinese and East Indian persons. As a result, the above section disfranchises only Japanese persons resident in British Columbia. In the Special Committee on the Elections Act, Mr. MacInnis moved on May 29 for deletion of this section. The motion was lost by 10 to 6.

The second relevant portion of the Elections Act is section 14(2)(n) which was introduced in 1945 (1944-45, Chapter 26) and which reads as follows:

"Every person residing in Canada whose racial origin is that of a country at war with Canada who, at the time of the passing of this Act, namely July 1st, 1938, and on the date of the declaration of such war, resided in a province in which on those dates a person of his racial **origin** was disqualified from voting at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of that province, and who did not serve in the naval, military or air forces of Canada in the war of 1914-1918 or in any subsequent war in which Canada may be engaged."

On May 22 the Special Committee agreed that this section should be deleted. The reference in the brief to automatic termination of this section on July 1, would seem to be in error.

#3. Canadian Status of Deportees

(a) Statement in Brief -

"We would welcome a clear statement that those Canadians deported ("repatriated") between December 15th, 1945 and January 24th 1947, did not lose their Canadian citizenship. Further, we are desirous that serious consideration be given to rendering the repeal of P.C. 7356 retroactive to December 15th, 1945, and enabling Canadian citizenship to be restored to naturalized Canadians deported (subject only to a simple request and to the conditions of the Canadian Citizenship Act)."

(b) Note -

16  
The use of the terms "deportee" and "deported" here is not accurate. Apart from dependent children under eighteen years of age, all Japanese who left Canada did so pursuant to a written statement of desire to leave. There are at present further persons of Japanese origin wishing to leave Canada for whom it has not yet been possible to secure transportation.

Order in Council P.C. 7356, which was revoked on January 24 last, deprived of Canadian status those naturalized persons who left Canada prior to that date. There has not been any strong or general suggestion that this measure was in any sense improper. The naturalized Japanese who were affected by the order had ample opportunity for notice of its existence.

*Porter -*

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CABINET COMMITTEE  
ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

Secret

Repatriation from Canada to Japan of Persons of Japanese Origin

(1) 3,964 Japanese were assisted during 1946 by the Canadian Government in voluntary return to Japan, at a total cost of \$1,131,733.81, and consisting of

1,355	Japanese Nationals
630	Naturalized Japanese Canadians
658	Canadian Born 16 years and over
<u>1,321</u>	Canadian Born under 16 years
3,964	

(2) The following assistance is provided by the Government for those volunteering to go to Japan, under the authority of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945, as amended by P.C. 268 of January 23, 1947:

- a/ Transportation of individuals and reasonable amounts of baggage from present addresses anywhere in Canada to debarkation depot in Japan;
- b/ Medical inspection and necessary inoculations prior to departure;
- c/ Transfer of full proceeds of all assets of an individual in Canada to the Bank of Japan to his credit, at the official U.S. exchange rate;
- d/ Grant sufficient to bring the funds of an individual up to a minimum amount of \$200 for an adult and \$50 for each dependent child.

(3) The number listed as volunteering to return to Japan on the sixth repatriation ship (scheduled for October next) now stands at 166. These are divided approximately as follows:

Japanese Nationals	76	B.C.	76
Naturalized Canadians	32	Alta.	36
Canadian Born	27	Sask.	6
16 and over		Man.	19
Canadian Born	31	Ont.	25
under 16 years		Que.	4
	<u>166</u>		<u>166</u>

(4) It is expected that government assistance in the repatriation of this group will total approximately \$50,000.00.

(5) Following the repeal of Order in Council P.C. 7356 (dated December 15, 1945) effective January 23, 1947, there is now no means by which the Naturalized Japanese Canadians who repatriate to Japan can be deprived of Canadian citizenship, except under the clauses of the Citizenship Act of 1946 which provide for possible loss of citizenship: e.g. upon acquiring other nationality or after being absent from Canada for at least six consecutive years.

(6) The situation arises therefore that no legal bar remains to prevent the return to Canada of these repatriated Naturalized Japanese Canadians as well as Canadian born of Japanese origin, provided that they can obtain ship accommodation from Japan to Canada. Only repatriated Japanese Nationals can be prohibited from returning to Canada.

(7) There are three alternatives which might be considered:

- a/ To cut off all government assistance of those Japanese in Canada who now desire or in the future may desire to go to Japan;
- b/ To give government assistance only to Japanese Nationals and their dependent children under 16 years of age;
- c/ To continue the present policy of assisting all Japanese in Canada who volunteer to go to Japan, facing the possibility that a certain number may later desire to come back to Canada.

(8) If a/ or b/ is determined upon as future policy, it will also be necessary to decide whether the amended policy will go into effect at once, or after the next sailing in October for which 166 persons have volunteered on the basis of present arrangements.

(9) The Department of Labour favours a/ above - that is to discontinue immediately the policy of granting financial assistance to persons of Japanese race to go to Japan for the reasons:

- (a) that the numbers now involved in such repatriation are so few as to have no appreciable effect in the matter of the disposition of Japanese evacuated from the coastal areas of British Columbia; and,
- (b) that as there is no effective means now available to prevent the return of Canadian citizens who are given assistance in going to Japan, the project is open to valid criticism as involving useless expenditure of public funds.

Privy Council Office  
August 12, 1947.

Raymond Ranger,  
Secretary.

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

MEMORANDUM RE ARRANGEMENTS WITH PROVINCES TO ACCEPT  
DISPLACED JAPANESE AS RESIDENTS OF THE PROVINCE

A. Present residential status of displaced Japanese.

1. British Columbia

There are 6500 Japanese in British Columbia all of whom are self-supporting except a group of 400 persons at New Denver, B.C. Of this group of 400, there are 77 T.B. patients in the T.B. sanatorium operated by the Department of Labour; 33 are Old Age Pensioners and the remaining 290 are present or prospective maintenance cases unable to support themselves due to old age or lack of a breadwinner in the family. These persons are housed in small huts on property owned by the Department of Labour and receive a cash maintenance grant monthly plus clothing allowances.

The Sanatorium costs amount to \$125,000.00 per annum and the estimated costs of maintenance cases run from \$80,000.00 to \$100,000.00 per annum.

The Provincial educational authorities have re-assumed the responsibility for education of the Japanese in British Columbia but the Department of Labour, in addition to providing full maintenance for the group in New Denver, also provides a limited amount of assistance for indigent Japanese who are ordinarily in self-supporting employment in the Province.

2. Alberta

There are 4100 Japanese in Alberta of whom 3600 are evacuees from British Columbia. The evacuees were brought in under an agreement by the Dominion with the Province whereby, on the termination of the war with Japan, the Dominion would remove these Japanese if so requested by the Province. Another agreement provides that during the term of temporary residence in the Province, the Dominion will pay to the Province \$65.00 per school year per child for the education of the children of the evacuated Japanese temporarily resident in the Province. The basis upon which the agreement was predicated, namely, that the Japanese would return to the B.C. coast at the end of the war, no longer exists and in the circumstances, it is impracticable to carry out the agreement. The Department, nevertheless, recognizes that the heavy concentration of Japanese in Southern Alberta may give rise to subsequent difficulties and is following the policy of providing free transportation to any Japanese groups moving eastward from Alberta to other employment. It will be obviously necessary to make some arrangements with Alberta whereby the Province will accept the Japanese as provincial residents and thus give the Japanese entitlement to free schooling and the usual welfare services. The Department, at present, is reimbursing the Province for the cost of welfare services supplied to indigent Japanese brought in under the agreement.

3. Saskatchewan

There are no problems here in view of the limited number of 500 Japanese in the Province and no commitments to the Provincial authorities.

4. Manitoba

There are 1200 Japanese in Manitoba, who were moved into the Province at the time of evacuation under arrangements with the Province, covered by an exchange of letters which obligated the Dominion to remove Japanese on request at the end of the war. The Government of the Province, by public statement, indicated that this was no longer regarded by them as a subsisting obligation but the Dominion is still reimbursing the Province for maintenance and the welfare costs of indigent Japanese in the Province in accordance with the arrangements with the Province.

5. Ontario

There are 7,000 Japanese in Ontario. No written agreements were entered into with the Province with respect to this group but following from discussions with the Province in the early stages of evacuation, the Dominion has recognized the responsibility for maintenance and welfare costs of indigent Japanese within the Province.

6. Quebec

There are 1300 Japanese in Quebec, mostly in Montreal. No commitments were made to the Province. The Dominion has provided for the maintenance and welfare costs of indigent Japanese in the Province in conformity with the policy followed in Ontario.

B. Objectives

The objective of the Dominion authorities is to have the relocated Japanese in all provinces accepted by the provincial authorities as provincial residents and as such entitled, upon compliance with the normal residential qualifications, to provincial and municipal maintenance and welfare services to indigent residents of the province. In addition, in British Columbia, there is the group of around 300 maintenance and T.B. cases now in the departmental settlement of New Denver, a large majority of whom, due to age or physical or mental incapacity, are permanently unemployable and require maintenance indefinitely.

An examination of the provincial legislation relating to requirements for provincial and municipal residents for the purpose of qualifying for maintenance and hospitalization shows that in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Quebec, a person must have resided for twelve consecutive months in the province to qualify for relief maintenance. The requirements for public hospitalization are less stringent. In some of these Provinces, namely, British Columbia and Alberta, the twelve months' residence is defined as twelve months' self-sustaining residence.

In Ontario, the residence qualifications for maintenance are not too clear but under existing Orders in Council it appears that persons coming to Ontario must reside for three years in the Province before qualifying for maintenance.

C. Proposals

1. That all provinces be asked to accept as residents of the province, for the purpose of all welfare acts and regulations, the evacuated Japanese, who have been resident in the province and in self-sustaining employment for a period of twenty-four months, and their dependents.

2. British Columbia --

(a) That in the case of all evacuated Japanese and their dependents who are in self-supporting employment in the Province, the Dominion advance the same proposal as was advanced in the case of other provinces.

(b) In the case of the maintenance and T.B. cases at New Denver, who are presently on maintenance, the Department of Labour enter into discussions with the Province to determine whether the Province will accept any financial responsibility in connection with this group. The Provincial authorities have expressed themselves as willing to undertake welfare administration for this group as agent for the Dominion but have not indicated that they will recognize any financial responsibility in respect thereto.

Privy Council Office,  
August 21, 1947.

Raymond Ranger,  
Secretary.

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

Please place attached on file

23 - 2 - 2 - 7

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

On 23-2-2-6  
in error  
HPP



Deliver to: *A. Macdonald*

Room: .....

From: *Shanger*

Room: ..... *J.W.*

Remarks:

*with reference to  
attached: yes sir*

*PR*

*30-8-47*

A0027100\_185-001

23-2-2-7

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA, August 29, 1947

MEMORANDUM

- Mr. Ranger:

I presume you have given Mr. Brown  
a copy of the Agenda for the 9th meeting of the Cabinet  
Committee on Japanese.

*A. MacNamara*  
A. MacNamara

*2/9/47*

July 19,

47

to: Honourable Mr. Mitchell.

The Dominion Government's position of having Japanese as wards, should be brought to conclusion as soon as possible.

In most municipalities (there is no uniform rule) a man or woman becomes eligible for aid after one year's residence.

If the Japanese moved from British Columbia require aid the Dominion Government, through this department, is giving same.

I think this has been a most wise arrangement, and I think an abrupt cut-off date is inadvisable.

I respectfully propose:-

1. That a report be prepared for the Cabinet Committee showing the current cost (which is not very great);
2. That it be proposed that the Labour Department be authorized to negotiate with the provinces in respect to a cut-off date for Federal aid for hospitalization and maintenance;
3. The basis for the discussion to be that Japanese would be considered ordinary residents after having been in the new district for two or three years.

I don't believe we would have very much difficulty in convincing the provinces that this arrangement was reasonable especially as there are very few cases where the Japs are not self-supporting.

If you will indicate your approval of the general idea, we will go ahead and get the material ready for the Cabinet Committee.

AM/LRL-S

A. MacNamara.

9  
21/7/47

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45 Single

10

- over 60 - 5

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Fit - (40)



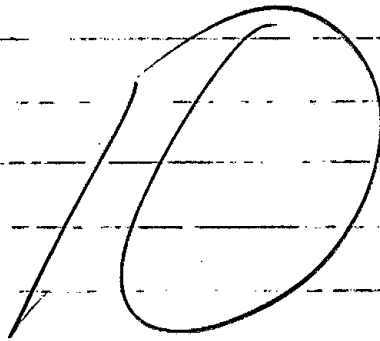
{ 35 Family - } 2/3rds dependents -  
- 6 Men - }

To be cared for

5 or 6 single men.

6 families - (35 people)

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\$ 51,300	
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, July 9, 1947.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

Re: Cabinet Committee on Japanese

Item 1 - Restrictions on movement of Japanese.

All restrictions on the movement of Japanese in Canada outside of the Province of British Columbia were lifted effective April 14th, 1947.

In British Columbia a permit is required to enter the Province, to travel a distance of more than fifty miles in the Province, to make a change of residence in the Province and to enter the coastal area.

There is no intention on the part of the Department to lift these restrictions in B.C. at the present time.

One point which has caused some difficulty has been that raised with respect to the granting of permission to Japanese students to attend the University of British Columbia. This Department has advocated that, as a matter of policy, permits for this purpose should be issued by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement upon advice from the University authorities that such students had been admitted to attend the course at the University. Mr. Mackenzie has been opposed to this proposal and the matter has accordingly been left in abeyance.

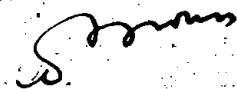
With respect to the return of Japanese to Canada, Justice Department has ruled that naturalized Japanese, who were repatriated to Japan, pursuant to the provisions of P.C. 7355, had their naturalization cancelled in virtue of P.C. 7356 and thus lost their status as Canadian citizens. This applies to all Japanese who were repatriated to Japan prior to the revocation of P.C. 7356 of January 15, 1947.

Insofar as Canadian-born Japanese are concerned, who had been repatriated to Japan, or insofar as naturalized

Japanese are concerned who may be repatriated to Japan subsequent to January 15, 1947, these people are Canadian citizens and cannot be denied re-entry to Canada legally provided they obtain a visa from the Canadian authorities in Japan and are able to obtain transportation.

The Canadian authorities in Japan are asking instructions on the question of according to these native-born Canadians recognition as Canadian citizens. They are flooded with requests of this nature as even in the case of Canadian-born Japanese in Japan who do not wish to return to Canada, formal recognition of their status as Canadians accords them special privileges in Japan.

My view would be that Canadian Government representatives in Japan should not give any assistance to these people to come back to Canada and that visas should not be issued in any event until the individual is able to show that he is able to obtain transportation. Further, if it is feasible to do so, it should be the policy to require these people to refund to the Government the cost of their transportation to Japan and the amount of any repatriation grant which the Government may have given to them before issuing a visa.



A. H. Brown.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

for Mr. MacNamara

I am attaching herewith for your comments and approval the proposed Agenda for the ninth meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions.

Will you please note that I have tentatively set Tuesday, July 15th, 1947 as the date for the meeting.

*Raymond Ranger*  
Raymond Ranger

Ottawa, July 7, 1947.

SECRET

COPY NO. \_\_\_

CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

1. Representations by University of Toronto Liberal Association:
  - (a) restriction on movement
  - (b) denial of federal franchise
  - (c) Canadian status of deportees

(Document JAP 6, attached)
2. Control over movement and residence within or into the province of British Columbia  

(Document JAP 4 circulated April 17, 1947)
3. Return to Canada of Japanese (Canadian-born, naturalized or Nationals retaining Canadian domicile):
  - (a) persons who left Canada before the war
  - (b) persons who were repatriated

(Document JAP 3 circulated April 16, 1947)
4. Custodian's authority - liquidation of properties of Japanese associations or societies.

Raymond Ranger,  
Secretary.

Privy Council Office,  
July 7, 1947.



Brief of the University of Toronto Liberal Association

(Submitted under letter of June 16 to the  
Prime Minister)

#1. Restrictions on Movement, Residence and Occupation(a) Statement in Brief -

"We strongly recommend that Orders-in-Council preventing Japanese-Canadian students making use of scholarships won at the University of British Columbia, and making possible the recent Yoskioka incident. The Rev. "Eddie" Yoskioka was a fellow student of ours at the University of Toronto, where he won three prizes for his theological studies. In order to go to Vancouver to be ordained, he was compelled to get a "police permit" (and a return railway fare). His father, who came to Canada in 1919 on a scholarship and who for the last eighteen years has been United Church Minister at Kelowna, B.C., was forced to submit to similar humiliating treatment in order to see his son ordained.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA: July 4, 1947.

MEMORANDUM to: Mr. R. Ranger.

Will you please confirm the attached and send it on to

Mr. MacNamara.

  
A. H. Brown.

*Confirmed  
RH  
5-7-47*

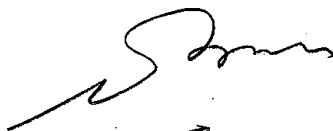
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA. July 4, 1947.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

Mr. Ranger advised me that after the attached letter had been written by Mr. Heeney to the Minister, Mr. Ranger explained to Mr. Heeney that the Minister would be tied up next week with the meetings of the Industrial Relations Committee and it was then agreed that the meeting should be not called until a more convenient time. Mr. Ranger will confirm this.

As to the matters that are on the agenda, I assume that Mr. Ranger will prepare this and will ask each of the Departments concerned to prepare appropriate memoranda on the items in which the department is directly concerned. We will prepare a report on the matter of restrictions on movement of Japanese in Canada.



A. H. Brown.

Delivered to: Mr. A. H. Brown .....

Room: .....

From: A. MacNamara .....

Room: .....

Remarks: Could you put somebody on preparation of report. Will you please return so that I can make arrangements with Mr. Ranger to call a meeting. What date would you suggest.

SECRET



CANADA

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

Ottawa, June 30, 1947.

CABINET SECRETARIAT

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,  
Minister of Labour,  
Confederation Building,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Please find enclosed herewith copies of the correspondence between the Prime Minister and the President of the University of Toronto Liberal Association in connection with various questions re persons of Japanese race.

As the Prime Minister wishes to have these matters considered by the Cabinet, I would suggest that they be put on the Agenda for a meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions so that the Committee may be in a position to report thereon to the Cabinet next week.

I would suggest further that a meeting of the Cabinet Committee be convened for later this week at which meeting these questions (together with other questions awaiting the Committee's attention) can be dealt with.

Yours sincerely,

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

Encls.

C O P Y

Ottawa, June 25, 1947.

Douglas G. Anglin, Esq.,  
President,  
University of Toronto  
Liberal Association,  
34 Ava Road,  
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Anglin:

I duly received your letter of June 16 enclosing a brief prepared by the Executive of the University of Toronto Liberal Association concerning the policy of the government with respect to persons of Japanese origin in Canada. The specific points raised in the brief, as well as the general views of the executive have been carefully noted.

With regard to the more general aspects of the question, I feel that the origins and background of the present policy, together with certain of the practical difficulties which the government has faced, have been to some extent forgotten by many persons. The evacuation of the Japanese from the Pacific coast following the attack on Pearl Harbour was an emergency action at one of the darkest periods of the war. Virtually no one in Canada expressed any doubt as to the wisdom of that action at the time it was taken. From that original measure most of the later developments inevitably flowed. The evacuation would have been purposeless without restrictions on movement back to the protected area. Housing had to



be provided urgently, and for the purpose special camps had to be created. Property left behind had to be taken into custody, and in many cases sale was imperative to realize full value before deterioration could result. In all cases the purpose was to secure a fair market value for the owner. These subsequent aspects of policy were not isolated and separate decisions, but necessarily followed the original action. Permanent settlement of the Japanese in separate camps was obviously undesirable, and the government actively assisted their relocation in suitable homes and employment east of the Rocky Mountains. This has been virtually completed in a most successful manner. The government has paid the costs of movement.

In the course of the war, a number of Japanese indicated a desire to proceed to Japan, and a questionnaire was circulated to ascertain who did so wish to go. Approximately 10,000 were included in the final total. After the end of the war, following the defeat of Japan, a number of these withdrew their applications. No person who withdrew an application has been required to go to Japan, nor has any other person of Japanese origin, whether of Japanese nationality or otherwise. No deportations whatever have taken place. Some 4000 persons have left Canada voluntarily, but, apart from dependent children under eighteen, these were all following their own expressed desire and each one could have altered his or her decision up to the time of departure had he or she so wished. The government paid all costs of movement; full value of property could be taken out of the country; and assistance in cash was provided for cases of indigence. I might add that there are still a number of Japanese persons wishing to leave Canada for whom it has not yet been possible to provide transportation.

Since the developments to which I have referred, the restrictions applying to Japanese persons in Canada have been steadily reduced until only two remain -- that concerning movement and settlement in

British Columbia, and that concerning the acquisition of fishing licenses. These restrictions were approved by the Parliament of Canada at its present session as part of the Continuation of Transitional Measures Act, which has validity for a period of one year.

This is merely a short and incomplete outline of what has taken place but it does, I think, place the action of the government in proper perspective.

So far as the specific points in the brief are concerned there are a few comments which might be made. For the reasons I have indicated I cannot concur in the terms "deportee" or "deported" in the second part of the brief. With regard to the federal franchise, the Dominion Elections Act is at present under review. With regard to property losses, I announced on January 24 of this year that the government would be prepared to remedy the injustice in any case where it could be shown that a sale of property had been made by the Custodian at less than a fair market value. With regard to the United Nations Charter, I think that the suggestion that this country has been "the most persistent violator" of the pledge in respect of human rights will, on reflection, seem to you to be exaggerated.

I shall not attempt, however, to deal in detail with the points set forth in the brief submitted by the Executive of the University of Toronto Liberal Association. It is being brought to the attention of my colleagues in the Cabinet and will be given the most careful consideration.

Yours sincerely,

RGR/IM

W. L. MacKenzie King.

C O P Y

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

LIBERAL

ASSOCIATION

34 Ava Road,  
Toronto, Canada,  
June 16th, 1947.

The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,  
Prime Minister,  
House of Commons,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:

I am writing you in connection with your government's policy of discrimination against certain groups of Canadian citizens, particularly those of Japanese ancestry, on the basis of their racial origin. I am desirous of directing your attention to the conclusions contained in the accompanying brief. In the absence of a meeting of our Association, due to the dispersal of our membership in the summer months and the urgent need for action on this matter, responsibility for the views expressed must remain with the Executive of this Association. But, we are confident that they represent the unanimous opinion of our membership, as will be evident from a reference to the letters of December 16th, 1946 and February 15th and April 2nd 1947 addressed to you by this Association, as well as of thousands of Liberals throughout Canada who are deeply perturbed by the continuation of this policy.

The Rt. Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie has replied to a recent letter of ours on this subject, as follows, "in reply, I would say that this is a situation about which I happen to be better informed than most." We feel that this is no answer at all to the great weight of evidence that has accumulated to back up the ugly charge of racial discrimination being levelled against the government. We feel that as Liberals, our actions must correspond with our aims. We feel, as the Hon. Paul Martin does, that "the Liberal way is to think in terms of human rights." We feel that, if only for reasons of political expediency, it is imperative that we get back to our Liberal ideals -- a generosity of mind and a readiness to recognize and uphold the just rights of other men and other groups.

The accompanying brief is not intended to be a comprehensive survey of the problem. Rather, it is a series of

observations and suggestions that have engaged our attention. Because they deal with a subject of general and vital concern, we are taking the liberty of distributing copies to Liberal Members of the House of Commons.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Douglas G. Anglin

Douglas G. Anglin, President.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

LIBERAL

ASSOCIATION

The Executive of the University of Toronto Liberal Association respectfully submits the following observations and conclusions on the question of racial discrimination against Canadians of Japanese origin. We earnestly hope that these opinions will receive your full and sympathetic consideration.

1. Restrictions on Movement, Residence and Occupation

We strongly recommend that Orders-in-Council preventing Japanese-Canadian students making use of scholarships won at the University of British Columbia, and making possible the recent Yoskioka incident. The Rev. "Eddie" Yoskioka was a fellow student of ours at the University of Toronto, where he won three prizes for his theological studies. In order to go to Vancouver to be ordained he was compelled to get a "police permit" (and a return railway fare). His father, who came to Canada in 1919 on a scholarship and who for the last eighteen years has been United Church Minister at Kelowna, B.C., was forced to submit to similar humiliating treatment in order to see his son ordained.

We strongly oppose that type of Canadian "democracy" that permits indefeasible and arbitrary restrictions on the movement, residence and means of livelihood of any group of citizens purely on the basis of race.

2. Canadian Status of Deportees

We would welcome a clear statement that those Canadians deported ("repatriated") between December 15th, 1945 and January 24th, 1947, did not lose their Canadian citizenship. Further, we are desirous that serious consideration be given to rendering the repeal of P.C. 7356 retroactive to December 15th, 1945 and enabling Canadian citizenship to be restored to naturalized Canadians deported (subject only to a simple request and to the conditions of the Canadian Citizenship Act.)

3. Denial of Federal Franchise

We most emphatically protest against those sections of the Dominion Elections Act which (in effect) not only disfranchise Japanese-Canadians in British Columbia, but also those who were moved East. We feel that democracy is destroyed the instant we start to pick and choose among the electorate those whom we will allow to vote and those whom we will not. The "will

of the people" loses all meaning if "the people" can be redefined whenever we feel like it. We therefore wish to stress to you the compelling necessity of righting these wrongs particularly as this disfranchisement is based upon the worst of all bases - racial origin. Also, we hope you will see fit to specifically repeal that section of the Act disfranchising Japanese-Canadians moved East of the Rockies, before it lapses on July 1st.

#### 4. Compensation for Property Losses

We have long been aware of many cases of grave injustice in connection with the disposal of the property of Japanese-Canadians. Not only did the Government permit their property to be plundered and broken into, to deteriorate scandalously and "disappear" through neglect, but also agents of the Government sold much of the property at ridiculously low prices as has been confirmed by disclosures before the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons.

In our letter of December 16th 1946, we recommended that:

- "3. A Commission be set up,
- a) to inquire into the matter in which the Custodian of Alien Property disposed of property of Japanese-Canadians and,
  - b) to investigate complaints of injustice concerning such property disposal and to recommend compensation in the many flagrant cases of injustice."

We still feel that this is an essential first step if your pledge of "fair and just" treatment which up to now we regret to say has been ruthlessly violated, is to be implemented. Such a Commission to be effective must assist the Japanese-Canadians in every way to submit their claims for all losses directly or indirectly attributable to government policy, with the minimum of procedural obstruction and delay.

#### 5. Implications of the United Nations Charter

We have noted with pride that Article 56 of the United Nations Charter ("The Pledge") was an amendment submitted by Canada and adopted by the San Francisco Conference. By this Article, we pledged ourselves "to take joint and separate action" in the promotion of "universal respect for and observation of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion." We are deeply perturbed that the sponsor of this pledge should be, among democratic countries, the most persistent violator of it.

6. Conclusion

The above remarks indicate our deep concern with this policy of racial discrimination and suggest certain urgent needs to right these grievous wrongs. We feel that this policy is repugnant not only to morality and justice but also to the pretensions of the Canadian Citizenship Act, our adherence to the United Nations Charter, the place of respect which we claim among the nations of the world --- and to those principles of Liberal democracy which we share.

Deliver to:.....

Mr R. Ranger

Room:.....

From:.....

amall

Room:.....

Remarks:.....

Was this settled  
at meeting or stalled?

A0027100\_208-001



23-2-2-7

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, May 30, 1947.

MEMORANDUM To: Mr. A. MacNamara. *fla*

With reference to the attached, the question of Canadian Japanese who wish to be re-admitted to Canada was not discussed at the last meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese questions, although it was placed on the Agenda.

External Affairs are pressing for advice from the Cabinet Committee in connection with these persons.

May I suggest a meeting in the course of the next two weeks.

*Raymond Hanger*  
Raymond Hanger.

Encls.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, May 26, 1947.

MEMORANDUM

to: Mr. A. MacNamara,  
Deputy Minister.

Re: Memorandum to the Cabinet Committee  
on Japanese Problems


I have gone over the memorandum submitted by External Affairs regarding assistance in Japan for Canadian citizens of Japanese origin, and re-entry into Canada of such persons.

In relation to the recommendations of the Department of External Affairs covering the matter of re-entry into Canada, I am of the opinion that these recommendations are not decisive enough as defining what the Government attitude should be. I prefer the recommendations which Mr. Wrong submitted in his memorandum of August 10, 1946, which are clear and specific, namely:

1. There is no reason for the Canadian Government to help persons of the Japanese race in Japan to obtain exit permits or buy passage. If there is a case of a Canadian National who insisted on his Canadian status during the war, and suffered for it, the Government should be prepared to make an exception for his benefit.
2. For the present, do not give visas to Japanese aliens even if technically they have retained Canadian domicile.
3. In general, for the present, do not give or renew passports to those who are British subjects. Some sparing exceptions may be made in special circumstances, e.g., if a Canadian-born person went to Japan for a temporary person and if his family is staying in Canada, and if the applicant did nothing actively disloyal during the war. "

I think it is rather important that during the period of re-settlement of Japanese in Canada re-entries of persons of the Japanese race from Japan should be kept to the minimum. People returning will be landing on the West Coast and upon their arrival many of them will immediately become a government responsibility to resettle and reestablish upon arrival. If this matter of re-entry is something left to the decision of the Immigration Branch on the basis of the interpretation of the Immigration Act, a lot of these people, including Japanese Nationals, will be back on our doorstep in the course of another year's time.

  
A. H. Brown.

  
A0027100\_210-001

MEMORANDUM TO THE CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE PROBLEMS

RE: Questions of Consular protection and assistance in Japan for Canadian citizens of Japanese origin and the re-entry into Canada of such persons and Japanese nationals retaining Canadian domicile.

Present Canadian Policy

1. At the sixth meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Problems held on January 10, 1947, there was some preliminary discussion of these difficult questions but, as it was observed that no shipping would be available for some time to bring persons from Japan to this continent, no attempt was made to formulate firm recommendations. Accordingly, these matters remained largely governed by a memorandum of August 10, 1946 (attached), approved by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, which recognizes the right under existing law of Canadian citizens and Japanese nationals retaining Canadian domicile to re-enter Canada, but lays down that the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo shall not for the present (a) help persons of Japanese race to obtain exit permits or buy passage, (b) issue visas to Japanese aliens even if they have technically retained Canadian domicile and (c) issue or renew passports to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin, except in special circumstances. It was expected that this memorandum would be reviewed in eight months to a year's time.

Reasons for Reviewing Policy at this Time

2. Recently the Immigration Branch has been pressed to give rulings on a number of applications of persons of Japanese origin for re-entry into Canada (e.g. letters from Mr. Angus MacInnis, M.P. to the Hon. J. A. Glen regarding Mrs. Tsuru Fujiwara). In addition, the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan has been asked by the Japanese Government through the Diplomatic Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to state how the Canadian Government regards persons of Japanese ancestry born in Canada who went to Japan, before, during or after the war. Persons able to prove Allied nationality are entitled in Japan to special consideration in respect to extra food rations, foreign rates of pay when employed by the occupation authorities, and extra-territorial judicial status. Mr. Norman estimates that there are at least 5000 - 6000 persons in Japan having a prima facie claim to Canadian citizenship. It is assumed that the 2606 Japanese Canadians repatriated after the war would be included in this number. Most of these would be interested in securing the advantages of foreign status in Japan. The number who will make application sooner or later to return to Canada will be considerable because of the difficult economic situation in Japan. Mr. Norman points out the magnitude of the task of interviewing and processing these 5,000 - 6,000 applicants, but urges the desirability of our facing this problem now and reaching decisions that

will enable him to state Canadian Government policy at least on those questions on which United States policy has already been clearly defined. It would seem desirable, therefore, for the Committee to give consideration to these questions now with a view to giving guidance to the Immigration Branch and the Department of External Affairs.

#### United States Policy

3. The United States faces similar problems with regard to the extension of Consular protection and assistance in Japan for United States citizens of Japanese origin and the re-entry into the United States of such persons. They do not face a problem similar to ours with respect to Japanese nationals retaining Canadian domicile. Any alien leaving the United States for temporary purposes requires a re-entry permit which is only good for one year. All such permits issued to Japanese nationals resident in the United States and returning to Japan before the war for a visit would have expired and there appears to be no disposition to extend the life of these re-entry permits. The United States is prepared to recognize the claims of persons of Japanese origin to United States citizenship with full Constitutional rights. They have opened an office in Yokohama to examine the credentials of such persons. Preferred consideration is given to United States citizens of Japanese origin who "stood out" in Japan during the war and suffered proven discrimination, hardship or imprisonment for being United States citizens. Such persons are being assisted financially and in other ways to return to the United States, some of them this year. During the remaining months in Japan such persons receive the same treatment with regard to rations, pay, etc. as any other United States citizen. (Because of the number of Japanese Americans in the U.S. Army of Occupation special care is taken to avoid any trace of racial discrimination in Japan). Other persons claiming United States citizenship are being gradually screened, their credentials examined, their wartime activities investigated, etc. Persons passing this screening, but who suffered no hardship during the war, will be permitted to return to the United States, but must make their own arrangements when travel becomes normal.
4. United States officials in Japan have expressed the hope that the Canadian Government would coordinate, so far as its laws permit, its treatment in Japan of persons of Japanese origin claiming Canadian citizenship with United States policy toward similar categories of U.S. citizens of Japanese origin. They are concerned lest Japanese Canadians, without going through the same sort of screening which Japanese Americans are required to undergo, might as a group receive favoured treatment by the Japanese Government and thus cause dissatisfaction amongst those not similarly favoured in the United States group.

Proposed Canadian Policy

5. The recommendations formulated in the succeeding paragraphs are based on certain assumptions to which the Committee will wish to give prior consideration. In the event that these assumptions require modification the recommendations will also need to be changed. It is the assumption of this memorandum that:

(a) The Committee would not wish to recommend the introduction of new legislation depriving persons of Japanese origin of any rights they may now possess under The Canadian Citizenship Act and the Immigration Act;

(b) The Committee would not wish Canadian policy to diverge widely from United States policy in view of the similarity of the problems faced and the predominant role played by the United States in the control of Japan;

(c) The Committee would not wish to recommend the extension of any more protection or assistance to Japanese Canadians in Japan than they are entitled to by law and than is being accorded Japanese Americans;

(d) The Committee would not wish to recommend that any assistance be given to persons of Japanese origin to return to Canada, except in exceptional circumstances;

6. Based on the foregoing assumptions the following recommendations are submitted for the Committee's approval:

(a) The Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan shall be authorized to accept, from persons claiming to be Canadian citizens, applications for certificates of Canadian citizenship to be forwarded after careful examination to the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada along with such documents or affirmations as the Department may, in the circumstances, consider necessary to determine whether

(1) in the case of a person claiming to be a natural-born Canadian citizen he was in fact born a Canadian citizen, and that he has not ceased to be a Canadian citizen

(i) under section 16, 17(1) or 18 of the Canadian Citizenship Act, or

(ii) under P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942

(2) in the case of a person claiming to be a Canadian citizen other than natural-born he did in fact acquire Canadian citizenship and that he has not ceased to be a Canadian citizen

(i) under section 21 or 23 of the Canadian Citizenship Act (wherever there exist grounds for the issue by the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada of a notice of

revocation of naturalization, the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission shall so report), or

(ii) under P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942, or

(iii) under P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945

(b) The Department of External Affairs shall determine the extent of Consular protection and assistance to be afforded Canadian citizens in Japan in conformity with Canadian practice in other countries and United States practice in Japan.

(c) Where a Canadian citizen of Japanese origin "stood out" in Japan during the war and suffered proven hardship on that account and is desirous of returning to Canada the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan may consult the Department of External Affairs to determine what assistance, if any, may be afforded such person to return to Canada.

(d) Passports shall not be issued to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin to enable them to leave Japan unless they are able to produce evidence that they have secured passage for Canada and will be able to obtain the necessary exit permit from Japan. *his residence to be given such person to return to Canada*

*about 9 me any*  
(e) Visas for travel to Canada shall not be issued to Japanese nationals claiming domicile in Canada without prior reference to the Immigration Branch. In all such cases the Director of Immigration shall determine whether such persons may be deemed to have lost Canadian domicile. Even in approved cases visas shall not be granted unless the persons concerned are able to produce evidence that they have secured passage for Canada and will be able to obtain the necessary exit permit from Japan.

(f) The Department of External Affairs and the Immigration Branch shall be authorized to consider and approve applications for temporary entry into Canada on behalf of Japanese nationals whose visits abroad are approved by Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan and who would be coming to Canada for conference, educational or other approved temporary purposes that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan.

August 10, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Re: Applications to Return to Canada from Japan Made  
by Persons of Japanese Race

---

1. We have received, through the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Tokyo, a few such applications and will no doubt receive many more. So far they fall into two classes:

(a) Canadian-born Japanese,

(b) Japanese nationals who were permanently resident in Canada, who went to Japan shortly before Pearl Harbour on temporary visits, and who have retained Canadian domicile.

A third likely class will be:

(c) Naturalized persons who went to Japan on temporary visits and who have retained Canadian domicile.

2. Persons in all three classes are entitled to enter Canada under present law. The question therefore is not whether they are to be allowed reentry but whether their endeavours to return to Canada are to be helped by the Canadian Government in any of the following ways:

(a) By authorizing the Canadian Mission now en route to Tokyo under Mr. E.H. Norman, to give or renew passports to applicants who are British subjects.

(b) By authorizing the Mission to give visas to those who are not British subjects.

(c) By helping persons to obtain exit permits and to buy passage. Without positive help from the Canadian Government it is unlikely, under present conditions, that any person of Japanese race could arrange to sail from Japan.

3. We asked our Embassy in Washington to find out informally how the United States Government was handling similar problems. The answer was that it was unlikely that a Japanese who is not a United States citizen would get a visa; none of this category would have automatic reentry rights under U.S. law. Those who are U.S. citizens would be entitled to passports; but no other positive assistance in arranging return to the U.S. would be given unless the person had voluntarily "stood out" as a U.S. citizen in Japan and had suffered for it.

4. It seems to me that there is in general no reason for the Canadian Government to help persons of Japanese race to obtain exit permits or to buy passage. If we

should have a case of a Canadian national who insisted on his Canadian status during the war and suffered for it, an exception could be made for his benefit.

5. Nor would I favour at present authorizing the giving of visas to Japanese aliens even if they have technically retained Canadian domicile. This policy would of course require reconsideration in a year or so.

6. Finally, I think that for the present we should generally refuse to give or renew passports to those who are British subjects. Exceptions might be made sparingly in special circumstances e.g. if a Canadian-born person went to Japan for a temporary purpose, if his family in Canada will be staying in Canada, and if the applicant did nothing actively disloyal during the war.

7. Our practice in Germany is not quite as strict as that proposed for Japan. We scrutinize carefully all applications from "Canadians" in Germany who were not interned during the war. However, in a number of cases (a minority), we have ended by giving such persons travel documents and helping them to return to Canada. Most of these cases involve German-born persons naturalized in Canada but some involve Canadian-born persons of German race. We do not seem to have had any cases presented involving German nationals who went to Germany on visits and who clearly retain Canadian domicile.

8. A closely related problem has been submitted to us by the United Kingdom Mission in Tokyo in these words:

"Your letter of May 6th regarding Arthur and Harry Ono (refusing to authorize passports).

"American Occupation Forces have been granting preferential treatment regarding salary and rations to persons who show proof that they have been accepted as Allied nationals by American or British Foreign Service Officers even though they have dual Japanese nationality and are of pure Japanese race. In some cases such certificate has been made the condition of employment.

"2. Total inadequacy of our staff utterly precludes our making investigation of identity of individual cases on scale adopted by Americans and their practice has involved us in much embarrassment. In order to avoid discrimination we have granted certificates in some cases where dual British nationality was well attested and nothing was known to the detriment of the persons concerned.

"3. Should we infer from your letter under reference that even this limited degree of recognition should not be granted in future? Certificates in question are of course utterly useless for all travel purposes."



I do not understand why the United States authorities grant such preference to dual nationals over other Japanese. However, perhaps we should follow their example so far as concerns Canadian-born dual nationals.

9. I should be grateful for your instructions.

HUME WRONG

TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY,  
Roor , Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

H.T. Pamnett.

B.F.

P.A.

Deliver to: ... Mr. A.H. Brown ...

Room: .....

From: ..... A. MacNamara .....

Room: .....

Remarks:

*In Packet  
to not to per.*

*Sm*

Ottawa, May 28, 1947.

~~Dr. C. D. W. Cameron,~~  
Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare,  
O t t a w a.

Dear Dr. Cameron:

I have a copy of Memorandum to the Cabinet relative to Government medical services -- re-organization -- dated May 23rd, 1947, Secret Cabinet Document No. 462.

The Department of National Health and Welfare is to have the responsibility of providing Government medical service.

You will no doubt have copy of the Memorandum in question and when you are discussing the subject we would like you to discuss with us the matter of medical services for displaced Japanese.

I think the present arrangements meet the situation but we will be glad to discuss them with you when you are ready.

Very truly yours,

A. MacNamara

AU:AJ

*[Handwritten signature]*  
30/10/47

May 26, 1947.

to: Mr. A. MacNamara,  
Deputy Minister.

Re: Memorandum to the Cabinet Committee  
on Japanese Problems

I have gone over the memorandum submitted by External Affairs regarding assistance in Japan for Canadian citizens of Japanese origin, and re-entry into Canada of such persons.

In relation to the recommendations of the Department of External Affairs covering the matter of re-entry into Canada, I am of the opinion that these recommendations are not decisive enough as defining what the Government attitude should be. I prefer the recommendations which Mr. Wrong submitted in his memorandum of August 10, 1946, which are clear and specific, namely:

1. There is no reason for the Canadian Government to help persons of the Japanese race in Japan to obtain exit permits or buy passage. If there is a case of a Canadian National who insisted on his Canadian status during the war, and suffered for it, the Government should be prepared to make an exception for his benefit.
2. For the present, do not give visas to Japanese aliens even if technically they have retained Canadian domicile.
3. In general, for the present, do not give or renew passports to those who are British subjects. Some sparing exceptions may be made in special circumstances, e.g., if a Canadian-born person went to Japan for a temporary person and if his family is staying in Canada, and if the applicant did nothing actively disloyal during the war. "

I think it is rather important that during the period of re-settlement of Japanese in Canada re-entries of persons of the Japanese race from Japan should be kept to the minimum. People returning will be landing on the West Coast and upon their arrival many of them will immediately become a government responsibility to resettle and reestablish upon arrival. If this matter of re-entry is something left to the decision of the Immigration Branch on the basis of the interpretation of the Immigration Act, a lot of these people, including Japanese Nationals, will be back on our doorstep in the course of another year's time.


A. H. Brown.

MEMORANDUM  
Privy Council Office

Mr. Mitchell

Ottawa.....

In connection with Item 4 of  
the agenda.

  
A.D.P. Heene

A0027100\_222-001

MEMORANDUM TO THE CABINET

SECRET
CABINET DOCUMENT
No. 462
Copy No. 9

Government medical services -  
reorganization

At meetings held on March 26th and May 14th, 1947, the Cabinet considered a report from the Chairman of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Government Medical Services (Cabinet Document 427), and a memorandum from the Deputy Minister of Veterans Affairs (Cabinet Document 450), relating to certain proposals for the establishment of a single public health service.

It was suggested at the meeting of May 14th that it might be possible, as a first step in the direction of eventual establishment of a single public health service, to amalgamate all civilian medical services other than those under Veterans Affairs.

The Cabinet agreed that the Ministers of Veterans Affairs, National Revenue and National Defence confer and report upon steps which might now be taken along the lines recommended with a view to eventual establishment of a single service.

In accordance with the above, the undersigned met on Friday, May 23rd, 1947, and reviewed the question of government medical services with particular emphasis on civilian medical services other than those maintained by Veterans Affairs. This latter group consists of,-

1. National Health and Welfare -

With the exception of Veterans Affairs, this is by far the largest civilian medical service on the government payrolls. It should be noted that this department already supplies medical personnel to several departments, such as the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, the Civil Aviation Branch of the Department of Transport, etc.

2. Royal Canadian Mounted Police -

Medical services in Ottawa are rendered by two physicians, Dr. D.A. Whitton and Dr. J.M. Laframboise, retained on a part-time basis. They carry on their own private practices but attend R.C.M.P. patients daily if required. Similar arrangements are in effect in other large R.C.M.P. centres such as Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto and Edmonton. The medical needs of smaller centers are looked after by Veterans Affairs.

3. Penitentiaries -

One medical officer is supplied by this branch for each of the seven institutions for which it is responsible. Three are full-time medical officers and four are on a part-time basis.

4. Labour -

In connection with the sanatoriums for the Japanese in Western Canada, the Department of Labour employ the following medical personnel, all on a part-time basis:

New Denver, B.C.	- 1 Medical Superintendent
Vancouver, B.C.	- 1 Chief Med. Officer
Lethbridge, Alta.	- 1 Medical Adviser
Winnipeg, Man.	- " "
Moose Jaw, Sask.	- " "

5. Transport -

This department supplies one medical officer for the annual trip of the N.B. MacLean to Hudson's Bay and the Sub-Artic regions.

6. National Research Council -

There are two medical units in the Council, both of which are engaged on research and do not render any medical service, as such, to the public or to government departments. One of these units is at Ottawa; the other at Chalk River.

- a) Ottawa - There is on the establishment of the Council at Ottawa a medical research division consisting of two medical officers whose main duties are to supervise the research projects conducted in the medical faculties of various Canadian universities.
- b) Chalk River - The Council maintains a research group at Chalk River, engaged in sub-medical investigations into the effects of radio-activity, etc. This group is made up of 4 Research Officers, 1 Associate Research Officer, 2 Asst. Res. Officers, 3 Junior Res. Officers and 4 Senior Research Assistants.

The undersigned noted that since the inception of the Department of National Health and Welfare in 1944, the tendency has been towards having this department assume responsibility for supplying medical personnel or medical services to other government departments. Examples are the medical services rendered by National Health and Welfare to the Immigration Branch, the Civil Aviation Branch and the complete transfer of Indian Health Services from Mines and Resources to National Health and Welfare.

It was also agreed that although the integration of the medical units of the National Research Council into a proposed single Public Health Service was contemplated in the original proposal made by the then Minister of National Defence for Air in December, 1945, it did not appear that this would be possible or advisable unless a complete merger of all medical services, including Veterans Affairs and National Defence, were agreed to by the government.



After careful consideration of the circumstances, the undersigned recommend,

1. That all medical services of the Armed Forces be consolidated as rapidly as possible;
2. That, for the time being, the medical services of Veterans Affairs should retain their separate entity, but that they should, at the same time, be consolidated intra-departmentally to the fullest extent;
3. That the responsibility for providing all other government medical services, with the exception of National Research Council, be transferred to the Department of National Health and Welfare (in some cases this department would supply medical personnel only, in other cases complete medical services);
4. That the Department of National Health and Welfare be charged also with the responsibility of providing temporary medical assistance, as required, to government departments which do not normally maintain any such medical services.

Ian A. Mackenzie,

Brooke Claxton,

J. J. McCann.

23rd May, 1947.

SECRET

23-2-2-7  
Recd. May 15/47  
Ref. Document JAP 3.

MEMORANDUM TO THE "CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE PROBLEMS"

RE: Questions of Consular protection and assistance in Japan for Canadian citizens of Japanese origin and the re-entry into Canada of such persons and Japanese nationals retaining Canadian domicile.

Present Canadian Policy

1. At the sixth meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Problems held on January 10, 1947, there was some preliminary discussion of these difficult questions but, as it was observed that no shipping would be available for some time to bring persons from Japan to this continent, no attempt was made to formulate firm recommendations. Accordingly, these matters remained largely governed by a memorandum of August 10, 1946 (attached), approved by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, which recognizes the right under existing law of Canadian citizens and Japanese nationals retaining Canadian domicile to re-enter Canada, but lays down that the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo shall not for the present (a) help persons of Japanese race to obtain exit permits or buy passage, (b) issue visas to Japanese aliens even if they have technically retained Canadian domicile and (c) issue or renew passports to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin, except in special circumstances. It was expected that this memorandum would be reviewed in eight months to a year's time.

Reasons for Reviewing Policy at this Time

2. Recently the Immigration Branch has been pressed to give rulings on a number of applications of persons of Japanese origin for re-entry into Canada (e.g. letters from Mr. Angus MacInnis, M.P. to the Hon. J. A. Glen regarding Mrs. Tsuru Fujiwara). In addition, the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan has been asked by the Japanese Government through the Diplomatic Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to state how the Canadian Government regards persons of Japanese ancestry born in Canada who went to Japan, before, during or after the war. Persons able to prove Allied nationality are entitled in Japan to special consideration in respect to extra food rations, foreign rates of pay when employed by the occupation authorities, and extra-territorial judicial status. Mr. Norman estimates that there are at least 5000 - 6000 persons in Japan having a prima facie claim to Canadian citizenship. It is assumed that the 2606 Japanese Canadians repatriated after the war would be included in this number. Most of these would be interested in securing the advantages of foreign status in Japan. The number who will make application sooner or later to return to Canada will be considerable because of the difficult economic situation in Japan. Mr. Norman points out the magnitude of the task of interviewing and processing these 5,000 - 6,000 applicants, but urges the desirability of our facing this problem now and reaching decisions that

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will enable him to state Canadian Government policy at least on those questions on which United States policy has already been clearly defined. It would seem desirable, therefore, for the Committee to give consideration to these questions now with a view to giving guidance to the Immigration Branch and the Department of External Affairs.

#### United States Policy

5. The United States faces similar problems with regard to the extension of Consular protection and assistance in Japan for United States citizens of Japanese origin and the re-entry into the United States of such persons. They do not face a problem similar to ours with respect to Japanese nationals retaining Canadian domicile. Any alien leaving the United States for temporary purposes requires a re-entry permit which is only good for one year. All such permits issued to Japanese nationals resident in the United States and returning to Japan before the war for a visit would have expired and there appears to be no disposition to extend the life of these re-entry permits. The United States is prepared to recognize the claims of persons of Japanese origin to United States citizenship with full Constitutional rights. They have opened an office in Yokohama to examine the credentials of such persons. Preferred consideration is given to United States citizens of Japanese origin who "stood out" in Japan during the war and suffered proven discrimination, hardship or imprisonment for being United States citizens. Such persons are being assisted financially and in other ways to return to the United States, some of them this year. During the remaining months in Japan such persons receive the same treatment with regard to rations, pay, etc. as any other United States citizen. (Because of the number of Japanese Americans in the U.S. Army of Occupation special care is taken to avoid any trace of racial discrimination in Japan). Other persons claiming United States citizenship are being gradually screened, their credentials examined, their wartime activities investigated, etc. Persons passing this screening, but who suffered no hardship during the war, will be permitted to return to the United States, but must make their own arrangements when travel becomes normal.
4. United States officials in Japan have expressed the hope that the Canadian Government would coordinate, so far as its laws permit, its treatment in Japan of persons of Japanese origin claiming Canadian citizenship with United States policy toward similar categories of U.S. citizens of Japanese origin. They are concerned lest Japanese Canadians, without going through the same sort of screening which Japanese Americans are required to undergo, might as a group receive favoured treatment by the Japanese Government and thus cause dissatisfaction amongst those not similarly favoured in the United States group.

Proposed Canadian Policy

5. The recommendations formulated in the succeeding paragraphs are based on certain assumptions to which the Committee will wish to give prior consideration. In the event that these assumptions require modification the recommendations will also need to be changed. It is the assumption of this memorandum that:

(a) The Committee would not wish to recommend the introduction of new legislation depriving persons of Japanese origin of any rights they may now possess under The Canadian Citizenship Act and the Immigration Act;

(b) The Committee would not wish Canadian policy to diverge widely from United States policy in view of the similarity of the problems faced and the predominant role played by the United States in the control of Japan;

(c) The Committee would not wish to recommend the extension of any more protection or assistance to Japanese Canadians in Japan than they are entitled to by law and than is being accorded Japanese Americans;

(d) The Committee would not wish to recommend that any assistance be given to persons of Japanese origin to return to Canada, except in exceptional circumstances;

6. Based on the foregoing assumptions the following recommendations are submitted for the Committee's approval:

(a) The Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan shall be authorized to accept, from persons claiming to be Canadian citizens, applications for certificates of Canadian citizenship to be forwarded after careful examination to the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada along with such documents or affirmations as the Department may, in the circumstances, consider necessary to determine whether

(1) in the case of a person claiming to be a natural-born Canadian citizen he was in fact born a Canadian citizen, and that he has not ceased to be a Canadian citizen

(i) under section 16, 17(1) or 18 of the Canadian Citizenship Act; or

(ii) under P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942

(2) in the case of a person claiming to be a Canadian citizen other than natural-born he did in fact acquire Canadian citizenship and that he has not ceased to be a Canadian citizen

(i) under section 21 or 23 of the Canadian Citizenship Act (wherever there exist grounds for the issue by the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada of a notice of

revocation of naturalization, the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission shall so report), or

(ii) under P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942, or

(iii) under P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945

(b) The Department of External Affairs shall determine the extent of Consular protection and assistance to be afforded Canadian citizens in Japan in conformity with Canadian practice in other countries and United States practice in Japan.

(c) Where a Canadian citizen of Japanese origin "stood out" in Japan during the war and suffered proven hardship on that account and is desirous of returning to Canada the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan may consult the Department of External Affairs to determine what assistance, if any, may be afforded such person to return to Canada.

(d) Passports shall not be issued to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin to enable them to leave Japan unless they are able to produce evidence that they have secured passage for Canada and will be able to obtain the necessary exit permit from Japan.

(e) Visas for travel to Canada shall not be issued to Japanese nationals claiming domicile in Canada without prior reference to the Immigration Branch. In all such cases the Director of Immigration shall determine whether such persons may be deemed to have lost Canadian domicile. Even in approved cases visas shall not be granted unless the persons concerned are able to produce evidence that they have secured passage for Canada and will be able to obtain the necessary exit permit from Japan.

(f) The Department of External Affairs and the Immigration Branch shall be authorized to consider and approve applications for temporary entry into Canada on behalf of Japanese nationals whose visits abroad are approved by Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan and who would be coming to Canada for conference, educational or other approved temporary purposes that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan.

August 10, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Re: Applications to Return to Canada from Japan Made  
by Persons of Japanese Race

---

1. We have received, through the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Tokyo, a few such applications and will no doubt receive many more. So far they fall into two classes:

- (a) Canadian-born Japanese,
- (b) Japanese nationals who were permanently resident in Canada; who went to Japan shortly before Pearl Harbour on temporary visits, and who have retained Canadian domicile.

A third likely class will be:

- (c) Naturalized persons who went to Japan on temporary visits and who have retained Canadian domicile.

2. Persons in all three classes are entitled to enter Canada under present law. The question therefore is not whether they are to be allowed reentry but whether their endeavours to return to Canada are to be helped by the Canadian Government in any of the following ways:

- (a) By authorizing the Canadian Mission now en route to Tokyo under Mr. E.H. Norman, to give or renew passports to applicants who are British subjects.
- (b) By authorizing the Mission to give visas to those who are not British subjects.
- (c) By helping persons to obtain exit permits and to buy passage. Without positive help from the Canadian Government it is unlikely, under present conditions, that any person of Japanese race could arrange to sail from Japan.

3. We asked our Embassy in Washington to find out informally how the United States Government was handling similar problems. The answer was that it was unlikely that a Japanese who is not a United States citizen would get a visa; none of this category would have automatic reentry rights under U.S. law. Those who are U.S. citizens would be entitled to passports; but no other positive assistance in arranging return to the U.S. would be given unless the person had voluntarily "stood out" as a U.S. citizen in Japan and had suffered for it.

4. It seems to me that there is in general no reason for the Canadian Government to help persons of Japanese race to obtain exit permits or to buy passage. If we

should have a case of a Canadian national who insisted on his Canadian status during the war and suffered for it, an exception could be made for his benefit.

5. Nor would I favour at present authorizing the giving of visas to Japanese aliens even if they have technically retained Canadian domicile. This policy would of course require reconsideration in a year or so.

6. Finally, I think that for the present we should generally refuse to give or renew passports to those who are British subjects. Exceptions might be made sparingly in special circumstances e.g. if a Canadian-born person went to Japan for a temporary purpose, if his family in Canada will be staying in Canada, and if the applicant did nothing actively disloyal during the war.

7. Our practice in Germany is not quite as strict as that proposed for Japan. We scrutinize carefully all applications from "Canadians" in Germany who were not interned during the war. However, in a number of cases (a minority), we have ended by giving such persons travel documents and helping them to return to Canada. Most of these cases involve German-born persons naturalized in Canada but some involve Canadian-born persons of German race. We do not seem to have had any cases presented involving German nationals who went to Germany on visits and who clearly retain Canadian domicile.

8. A closely related problem has been submitted to us by the United Kingdom Mission in Tokyo in these words:

"Your letter of May 6th regarding Arthur and Harry Ono (refusing to authorize passports).

"American Occupation Forces have been granting preferential treatment regarding salary and rations to persons who show proof that they have been accepted as Allied nationals by American or British Foreign Service Officers even though they have dual Japanese nationality and are of pure Japanese race. In some cases such certificate has been made the condition of employment.

"2. Total inadequacy of our staff utterly precludes our making investigation of identity of individual cases on scale adopted by Americans and their practice has involved us in much embarrassment. In order to avoid discrimination we have granted certificates in some cases where dual British nationality was well attested and nothing was known to the detriment of the persons concerned.

"3. Should we infer from your letter under reference that even this limited degree of recognition should not be granted in future? Certificates in question are of course utterly useless for all travel purposes."

I do not understand why the United States authorities grant such preference to dual nationals over other Japanese. However, perhaps we should follow their example so far as concerns Canadian-born dual nationals.

9. I should be grateful for your instructions.

HUME WRONG



MEMORANDUM  
Privy Council Office

Ottawa..... May 1, 1947

for Hon. r. Mitchell

For your information.



A.D.P. H.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, May 1, 1947.

The Honourable Colin Gibson,  
Secretary of State,  
West Block,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Gibson:

You will recall that, at yesterday's meeting of Cabinet, you submitted a report of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions on the appointment of a Commissioner to consider claims by persons of the Japanese race.

It was recommended that a Commissioner be appointed to investigate and make recommendations regarding claims submitted by Japanese evacuees and only claims submitted by those resident in Canada on the date of the passing of the Order be considered.

The Cabinet agreed that the report submitted by the Cabinet Committee respecting the appointment of a Commissioner be approved and that the Commissioner be governed by terms of reference as set out below:

"Terms of reference

To enquire into claims of any person of the Japanese race who was resident in Canada on the day of the Order, that, by reason of the failure of the Custodian to exercise reasonable care in the management or disposition of the real and personal property vested in the Custodian pursuant to the above mentioned Orders, the amount received by him for such property was less than

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the market value thereof at the time of the evacuation of the owner, but no enquiry to be made into claims in respect of any property for any loss that arose while the property was under the custody, control or management of any person, other than the Custodian, appointed by the owner thereof."

The above terms of reference were approved subject to the concurrence of the Prime Minister (who had left the meeting).

It was also agreed that you would prepare the necessary submission to Council for the appointment of a Judge of the Exchequer Court to act as Commissioner on the above basis.

I shall let you know immediately I hear whether or not Mr. King concurs in the terms of reference set out above. You will recall that the Cabinet felt that the Prime Minister should consider the basis of the Commission's enquiry in relation to his statement of policy made on January 24th.

I have informed Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mitchell of these decisions and I am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Coleman for his information.

Yours sincerely,

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

MEMORANDUM  
Department of Labour  
Privy Council Office

Ottawa, April 25, 1947.

for Mr. MacNamara

For your information and guidance.

Raymond Ranger

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PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

for Hon. Mr. Mitchell

I am attaching herewith for your information:

- (a) copy of the minutes of the eighth meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions held on April 21, 1947; and
- (b) a revised draft submission to Council in connection with claims by Japanese Evacuees.

Please be advised that another meeting will be held in the Privy Council Chamber on Monday, April 28, 1947 at 10:00 a.m.

Raymond Ranger.

April 25, 1947.

MEMORANDUM  
Privy Council Office

Ottawa.....April 25, 1947..

for Mr. A.H. Brown

For your information and guidance.



Raymond Ranger.

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PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

for Hon. Mr. Mitchell

I am attaching herewith for your information:

- (a) copy of the minutes of the eighth meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions held on April 21, 1947; and
- (b) a revised draft submission to Council in connection with claims by Japanese Evacuees.

Please be advised that another meeting will be held in the Privy Council Chamber on Monday, April 28, 1947 at 10:00 a.m.

Raymond Ranger.

April 28, 1947.

CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

The eighth meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions was held in the Privy Council Chamber on Monday, April 21, 1947 at 10:00 a.m.

Present

- The Minister of Labour  
(Mr. H. Mitchell) in the Chair
- The Minister of Veterans Affairs  
(Mr. I.A. Mackenzie)
- The Minister of Justice  
(Mr. J.L. Ilesley)
- The Secretary of State  
(Mr. C. Gibson)
- The Minister of Mines and Resources  
(Mr. J.A. Glen)
- The Minister of Finance  
(Mr. D.C. Abbott)
- The Minister of Fisheries  
(Mr. H.F.G. Bridges)
- From Privy Council Office  
(Mr. Raymond Ranger) Secretary

Also Present

- The Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources  
(Dr. H.L. Keenleyside)
- From Department of Labour  
(Mr. A.H. Brown)
- From Immigration Branch  
(Mr. A.L. Jolliffe)
- From External Affairs  
(Mr. A.R. Menzies)
- From Department of Justice  
(Mr. D.H.W. Henry)
- From Prime Minister's Office  
(Mr. R.G. Robertson)
- From Custodian's Office  
(Mr. K.W. Wright)  
(Mr. F.G. Shears)

The Chairman drew attention to the Prime Minister's statements in 1944 and in January of this year that fair



treatment would be granted all loyal Japanese Canadians and that the Government would be prepared to remedy any injustice in cases where it could be shown that sale of property had been made at a loss rather than at a fair market value.

The Secretary of State, in this connection, referred to:

- (a) a draft submission to Council (copies of which had been circulated, document JAP 5) recommending appointment of a Commissioner to inquire into claims, set out in the Schedule hereto, arising from sale of property of Japanese Evacuees by the Custodian of Enemy Property, and
- (b) a memorandum (copies of which had been circulated, document JAP 5) showing the types of all other claims not covered by the draft submission to Council and on which representations might be made for possible extension of the terms of the above submission.

The Committee, after considerable discussion, agreed:

- (a) that a Commissioner be appointed to investigate the said claims of Japanese Evacuees and to make recommendations with respect thereto;
- (b) that only those claims submitted by Japanese Evacuees resident in Canada on the date of the passing of the Order be considered; and,
- (c) that the terms of reference mentioned in the draft submission to Council be revised along the lines as indicated in the course of discussion, for further consideration at the next meeting.

Raymond Ranger,  
Secretary.

Privy Council Office,  
April 24, 1947.

OTTAWA, April 1947

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

The undersigned has the honour to report as follows:

That during the war persons of the Japanese race were evacuated from the protected areas of British Columbia and by Order in Council P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 2483 of March 27, 1942; it was provided that all property situated in any protected area of British Columbia belonging to any person of the Japanese race (except fishing vessels subject to Order in Council P.C. 288 of January 13, 1942, hereinafter referred to, and deposits of money, shares of stock, debentures, bonds or other securities) delivered up to any person by the owner pursuant to an Order of the Minister of Justice or which was turned over to the Custodian by or on behalf of the owner, or which the owner on being evacuated from the protected area, was unable to take with him, should be vested in and subject to the control and management of the Custodian as defined in the Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy.

That by Order in Council P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943, it was provided that whenever the Custodian had been vested with the power and responsibility of controlling and managing any property of persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the said protected areas, such power and responsibility should be deemed to include and to have included from the date of the vesting of such property in the Custodian, the power to liquidate, sell or otherwise dispose of such property.

That by Order in Council P.C. 6247 of July 20, 1942, it was provided that all vessels and equipment not disposed of by the Committee established by the said Order in Council of January 13, 1942, should on and after the first day of August, 1942, be vested in and be subject to the control of the Custodian.

That pursuant to the above mentioned Orders real and personal property of persons of the Japanese race was disposed of and claims have been made by persons of the Japanese race that by reason of such disposition of their property they have suffered pecuniary loss.

That it is deemed advisable to appoint a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act to investigate the said claims and to make recommendations with respect thereto.

The undersigned, therefore, has the honour to recommend:

1. That the Honourable . . . . . be appointed a Commissioner pursuant to the Inquiries Act, chapter ninety-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, to inquire into claims of any person of the Japanese race, who was resident in Canada on the day of this Order, that the amount received by him for real and personal property vested in the Custodian pursuant to the above mentioned Orders was less than the market value thereof at the time of the evacuation of the owner, but no inquiry shall be made into claims in respect of any property for any loss that arose while the property was under the custody, control or management of any person, other than the Custodian appointed by the owner thereof.

ALTERNATIVE TO CLAUSE (1) ABOVE

1. That the Honourable . . . . . be appointed a Commissioner pursuant to the Inquiries Act, chapter ninety-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, to inquire into claims of any person of the Japanese race, who was resident in Canada on the day of this Order, that, by reason of the failure of the Custodian to exercise reasonable care in the management or disposition of the real and personal property vested in the Custodian pursuant to the above mentioned Orders, the amount received by him for such property was less than the market value thereof at the time of the evacuation of the owner, but no inquiry shall be made into claims in respect of any

property for any loss that arose while the property was under the custody, control or management of any person, other than the Custodian, appointed by the owner thereof.

2. That the Commissioner shall examine into each claim and make a report to the Governor in Council advising as to the amount of compensation that in his opinion would be fair and reasonable.

3. That the Commissioner shall give public notice in such manner as he deems advisable of the time for the filing of claims and for the hearing of evidence and that all claims shall be in writing, verified by statutory declaration and filed in the office of the Custodian at Vancouver, British Columbia.

4. That the Commissioner be authorized to engage the services of such counsel, technical advisers or other experts, clerks, reporters and assistants as he may deem necessary or advisable.

5. That the expenses of and incidental to the said inquiry be paid out of moneys appropriated by Parliament.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary of State.

*a machomara*

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CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE PROBLEMS

Agenda for eighth meeting to be held in the  
Privy Council Chamber, Monday, April 21, 1947  
at 10:00 a.m.

1. Claims - Japanese Evacuees (Document JAP 5 attached)
2. Control over movement and residence - persons of Japanese origin - within or into province of British Columbia (Document JAP 4 attached)
3. Issuance of fishing licences in Pacific Coastal waters - veterans of Japanese origin (Document JAP 2 circulated April 12, 1947)
4. Return to Canada of Japanese (Canadian-born, naturalized or nationals retaining Canadian domicile)
  - (a) persons who left Canada before the war
  - (b) persons who were repatriated (Document JAP 3 circulated April 16, 1947)
5. Custodian's authority - liquidation of properties of Japanese associations or societies.

Raymond Ranger,  
Secretary.

Privy Council Office,  
April 17, 1947.

*Cabinet Policy  
re Japs problem*

MEMORANDUM  
Privy Council Office

Ottawa, April 18, 1847.

for Mr. A. MacNamara

For your information.

Raymond Ranger.



CANADA

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

CABINET SECRETARIAT

Ottawa, April 18, 1947.

MEMORANDUM

for Hon. Mr. Mitchell

I wish to advise that, by decision of the Cabinet, on April 17, 1947, the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Problems and the Cabinet Committee on Claims by Japanese Evacuees have been replaced by a reconstituted Committee on Japanese questions composed of the following Ministers:

Minister of Labour (Chairman)  
Minister of Veterans Affairs  
Minister of Justice (the Solicitor General  
as alternate)  
Secretary of State  
Minister of Mines and Resources  
Minister of Fisheries  
Minister of Finance (for consideration of  
financial problems involved)

Raymond Ranger,  
Secretary,  
Cabinet Committee  
on Japanese Questions.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

for Hon. Mr. Mitchell

Please find attached herewith copies of:

- (a) Minutes of the seventh meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Problems held on April 17, 1947.
- (b) Agenda for the eighth meeting to be held in the Privy Council Chamber on Monday, April 21, 1947 at 10:00 a.m.

Raymond Ranger.

April 17, 1947.



CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE PROBLEMS

AGENDA FOR SEVENTH MEETING TO BE HELD IN THE  
PRIVY COUNCIL CHAMBER, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1947  
AT 10:30 A.M.

- I. Control over movement and residence - persons of Japanese origin. (Document JAP 1, March 7, 1947 attached).
  - (a) Veterans - Canadian citizens
    - (i) entry into former protected areas of B.C.
  - (b) Canadian citizens
    - (i) travel of a distance of over 50 miles in B.C.
    - (ii) change of residence in B.C.
    - (iii) absence from place of residence in B.C. for more than eight days.
    - (iv) change of residence outside B.C.
    - (v) travel across provincial boundaries
    - (vi) absence from place of residence for more than thirty days.
2. Issuance of fishing licences in Pacific Coastal waters - ~~veterans~~ of Japanese origin. (Document JAP 2, April 12, 1947 attached).
- X 3. Return to Canada of Japanese (Canadian-born, naturalized or nationals retaining Canadian domicile)
  - (a) persons who left Canada before the war
  - (b) persons who were repatriated  
(Document JAP 3 to be circulated)
- X 4. Custodian's authority - liquidation of properties of Japanese associations and societies.

Raymond Ranger,  
Secretary.

Privy Council Office,  
April 12, 1947.

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OF CANADA

MEMORANDUM TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF CABINET  
ON JAPANESE AFFAIRS:

S E C R E T

March 7, 1947.

Controls over Movement and Residence of Persons  
of Japanese Origin in Canada

- I. Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, as amended by P.C. 5793 of December 18, 1945 and P.C. 270 of January 23, 1947, gives the Minister of Labour control over the movement and change of residence of all persons of Japanese origin in Canada.
- II. Pursuant to the above authority a revised Travel Regulation was issued by the Minister of Labour, dated June 26, 1946, to the following effect:
 

No person of the Japanese race shall

  - (a) enter or remain in the coastal area of British Columbia, as defined in the Regulation and extending approximately 100 miles inland;
  - (b) cross any interprovincial boundary line;
  - (c) travel a distance of more than fifty miles within British Columbia;
  - (d) change his place of residence;
  - (e) if resident in British Columbia, be absent from his place of residence for more than eight days;
  - (f) if resident elsewhere in Canada, be absent from his place of residence for more than thirty days;

unless such person has first obtained a permit in writing to do so from a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
- III. Persons of Japanese origin who served in the naval, military or air forces of His Majesty in the war of 1914-18 or the war of 1939-45, and their wives and dependent children under sixteen years of age, are exempted from all travel restrictions except that they must obtain Travel Permits to enter or remain in the British Columbia coastal area.
- IV. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police act as agents of the Department of Labour in the issuance of travel and residence permits to persons of Japanese origin throughout Canada.

MEMORANDUM to the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Problems

Issuance of Fishing Licences to Persons of Japanese Origin

Order in Council P.C. 251, January 13, 1942 (copy attached) prohibits the issuing of fishing licences to fish in or off British Columbia to persons of Japanese origin and also prohibits these persons to serve on fishing vessels.

This Order in Council, which was passed on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and under the authority of the War Measures Act, is one of the 57 Orders in Council which appear in the Schedule to Bill 104 (The Continuation Of Transitional Measures Act 1947) now before Parliament. Therefore, this Order in Council is presently in force and may remain as such until March 31, 1948 at the latest.

Raymond Ranger,  
Secretary.

Privy Council Office,  
April 12, 1947.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS the Minister of Fisheries reports that the conference convened at Ottawa on January 8th, 1942, under the chairmanship of the Honourable Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health, to consider questions concerned with Canadian Japanese and Japanese Nationals in British Columbia, has recommended that during the period of war, for reasons of national defence and security, the Canadian Government should take steps to prohibit all persons of Japanese racial origin from fishing or serving on fishing vessels off the coast of British Columbia.

AND WHEREAS the Minister further reports that while under the Fisheries Act, Chapter 42, 22-23, George V, authority is vested in the Minister of Fisheries whereby he may, in his absolute discretion, issue or authorize to be issued licenses for fisheries and/or fishing wheresoever situate or carried on, in the extraordinary circumstances governing the above recommendation, it is deemed desirable that action to discontinue the licensing of all persons of Japanese racial origin in fishing activities in British Columbia should be supported by the authority of the War Measures Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and for reasons of national defence and security during the period of the war, is pleased to order and doth hereby order that no fishing licenses authorizing fishing in or off British Columbia, as contemplated by the Fisheries Act, Chapter 42, 22-23, George V, and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, shall be issued to persons of Japanese racial origin; and also, that no such persons shall be permitted to serve on fishing vessels.

A.D.P. Heeney,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Mr A. Ranger

Meeting postponed until  
after St of C. agains -

July 15<sup>th</sup>

Get agenda ready & let me  
see it please - before distributed.

amass

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT  
OF CANADA

S E C R E T

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CABINET COMMITTEE  
ON JAPANESE PROBLEMS:

April 17, 1947.

Controls over Movement and Residence of Persons  
of Japanese Origin in Canada

- I. Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, as amended by P.C. 5793 of December 18, 1945 and P.C. 270 of January 23, 1947, gives the Minister of Labour control over the movement and change of residence of all persons of Japanese origin in Canada.
- II. Pursuant to the above authority a revised Travel Regulation (Administrative Order No.5) was issued by the Minister of Labour, on April 14, 1947, to the following effect:

No person of the Japanese race shall

- (a) enter or remain in the coastal area of British Columbia, as defined in the Regulation and extending approximately 100 miles inland;
- (b) enter the Province of British Columbia;
- (c) travel a distance of more than fifty miles within the Province of British Columbia;
- (d) if resident in any place in the Province of British Columbia, take up residence elsewhere in the Province of British Columbia;

unless such person has first obtained a permit in writing to do so from a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

- III. Persons of Japanese origin who served in the naval, military or air forces of His Majesty in the war of 1914-18 or the war of 1939-45, and their wives and dependent children under sixteen years of age, are exempted from II (b) (c) and (d) above mentioned. With reference to (a) above, they must obtain Travel Permits to enter or remain in the British Columbia coastal area.
- IV. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police act as agents of the Department of Labour in the issuance of travel and residence permits to persons of Japanese origin throughout Canada.

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  - (b) enter the Province of British Columbia;
  - (c) travel a distance of more than fifty miles within the Province of British Columbia;
  - (d) if resident in any place in the Province of British Columbia, take up residence elsewhere in the Province of British Columbia;
- unless such person has first obtained a permit in writing to do so from a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
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No person of the Japanese race shall

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- (b) enter the Province of British Columbia;
- (c) travel a distance of more than fifty miles within the Province of British Columbia;
- (d) if resident in any place in the Province of British Columbia, take up residence elsewhere in the Province of British Columbia;

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- (b) enter the Province of British Columbia;
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- (d) if resident in any place in the Province of British Columbia, take up residence elsewhere in the Province of British Columbia;

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- III. Persons of Japanese origin who served in the naval, military or air forces of His Majesty in the war of 1914-18 or the war of 1939-45, and their wives and dependent children under sixteen years of age, are exempted from II (b) (c) and (d) above mentioned. With reference to (a) above, they must obtain Travel Permits to enter or remain in the British Columbia coastal area.
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- IV. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police act as agents of the Department of Labour in the issuance of travel and residence permits to persons of Japanese origin throughout Canada.

MEMORANDUM  
Privy Council Office

Ottawa.....April 16, 1947..

for Mr. MacNamara

The attached Document JAP 3 refers to Item 5 of the Agenda for the seventh meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Problems to be held in the Privy Council Chamber at 10:30 a.m. Thursday, April 17, 1947.

  
Raymond Benger.

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SECRETMEMORANDUM TO THE CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE PROBLEMS

RE: Questions of Consular protection and assistance in Japan for Canadian citizens of Japanese origin and the re-entry into Canada of such persons and Japanese nationals retaining Canadian domicile.

Present Canadian Policy

1. At the sixth meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Problems held on January 10, 1947, there was some preliminary discussion of these difficult questions but, as it was observed that no shipping would be available for some time to bring persons from Japan to this continent, no attempt was made to formulate firm recommendations. Accordingly, these matters remained largely governed by a memorandum of August 10, 1946 (attached), approved by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, which recognizes the right under existing law of Canadian citizens and Japanese nationals retaining Canadian domicile to re-enter Canada, but lays down that the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo shall not for the present (a) help persons of Japanese race to obtain exit permits or buy passage, (b) issue visas to Japanese aliens even if they have technically retained Canadian domicile and (c) issue or renew passports to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin, except in special circumstances. It was expected that this memorandum would be reviewed in eight months to a year's time.

Reasons for Reviewing Policy at this Time

2. Recently the Immigration Branch has been pressed to give rulings on a number of applications of persons of Japanese origin for re-entry into Canada (e.g. letters from Mr. Angus MacInnis, M.P. to the Hon. J. A. Glen regarding Mrs. Tsuru Fujiwara). In addition, the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan has been asked by the Japanese Government through the Diplomatic Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to state how the Canadian Government regards persons of Japanese ancestry born in Canada who went to Japan, before, during or after the war. Persons able to prove Allied nationality are entitled in Japan to special consideration in respect to extra food rations, foreign rates of pay when employed by the occupation authorities, and extra-territorial judicial status. Mr. Norman estimates that there are at least 5000 - 6000 persons in Japan having a prima facie claim to Canadian citizenship. It is assumed that the 2606 Japanese Canadians repatriated after the war would be included in this number. Most of these would be interested in securing the advantages of foreign status in Japan. The number who will make application sooner or later to return to Canada will be considerable because of the difficult economic situation in Japan. Mr. Norman points out the magnitude of the task of interviewing and processing these 5,000 - 6,000 applicants, but urges the desirability of our facing this problem now and reaching decisions that

will enable him to state Canadian Government policy at least on those questions on which United States policy has already been clearly defined. It would seem desirable, therefore, for the Committee to give consideration to these questions now with a view to giving guidance to the Immigration Branch and the Department of External Affairs.

### United States Policy

3. The United States faces similar problems with regard to the extension of Consular protection and assistance in Japan for United States citizens of Japanese origin and the re-entry into the United States of such persons. They do not face a problem similar to ours with respect to Japanese nationals retaining Canadian domicile. Any alien leaving the United States for temporary purposes requires a re-entry permit which is only good for one year. All such permits issued to Japanese nationals resident in the United States and returning to Japan before the war for a visit would have expired and there appears to be no disposition to extend the life of these re-entry permits. The United States is prepared to recognize the claims of persons of Japanese origin to United States citizenship with full Constitutional rights. They have opened an office in Yokohama to examine the credentials of such persons. Preferred consideration is given to United States citizens of Japanese origin who "stood out" in Japan during the war and suffered proven discrimination, hardship or imprisonment for being United States citizens. Such persons are being assisted financially and in other ways to return to the United States, some of them this year. During the remaining months in Japan such persons receive the same treatment with regard to rations, pay, etc. as any other United States citizen. (Because of the number of Japanese Americans in the U.S. Army of Occupation special care is taken to avoid any trace of racial discrimination in Japan). Other persons claiming United States citizenship are being gradually screened, their credentials examined, their wartime activities investigated, etc. Persons passing this screening, but who suffered no hardship during the war, will be permitted to return to the United States, but must make their own arrangements when travel becomes normal.
4. United States officials in Japan have expressed the hope that the Canadian Government would coordinate, so far as its laws permit, its treatment in Japan of persons of Japanese origin claiming Canadian citizenship with United States policy toward similar categories of U.S. citizens of Japanese origin. They are concerned lest Japanese Canadians, without going through the same sort of screening which Japanese Americans are required to undergo, might as a group receive favoured treatment by the Japanese Government and thus cause dissatisfaction amongst those not similarly favoured in the United States group.

Proposed Canadian Policy

5. The recommendations formulated in the succeeding paragraphs are based on certain assumptions to which the Committee will wish to give prior consideration. In the event that these assumptions require modification the recommendations will also need to be changed. It is the assumption of this memorandum that:

(a) The Committee would not wish to recommend the introduction of new legislation depriving persons of Japanese origin of any rights they may now possess under The Canadian Citizenship Act and the Immigration Act;

(b) The Committee would not wish Canadian policy to diverge widely from United States policy in view of the similarity of the problems faced and the predominant role played by the United States in the control of Japan;

(c) The Committee would not wish to recommend the extension of any more protection or assistance to Japanese Canadians in Japan than they are entitled to by law and than is being accorded Japanese Americans;

(d) The Committee would not wish to recommend that any assistance be given to persons of Japanese origin to return to Canada, except in exceptional circumstances;

6. Based on the foregoing assumptions the following recommendations are submitted for the Committee's approval:

(a) The Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan shall be authorized to accept, from persons claiming to be Canadian citizens, applications for certificates of Canadian citizenship to be forwarded after careful examination to the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada along with such documents or affirmations as the Department may, in the circumstances, consider necessary to determine whether

(1) in the case of a person claiming to be a natural-born Canadian citizen he was in fact born a Canadian citizen, and that he has not ceased to be a Canadian citizen

(i) under section 16, 17(1) or 18 of the Canadian Citizenship Act, or

(ii) under P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942

(2) in the case of a person claiming to be a Canadian citizen other than natural-born he did in fact acquire Canadian citizenship and that he has not ceased to be a Canadian citizen

(i) under section 21 or 23 of the Canadian Citizenship Act (wherever there exist grounds for the issue by the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada of a notice of

revocation of naturalization, the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission shall so report), or

(ii) under P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942, or

(iii) under P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945

(b) The Department of External Affairs shall determine the extent of Consular protection and assistance to be afforded Canadian citizens in Japan in conformity with Canadian practice in other countries and United States practice in Japan.

(c) Where a Canadian citizen of Japanese origin "stood out" in Japan during the war and suffered proven hardship on that account and is desirous of returning to Canada the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan may consult the Department of External Affairs to determine what assistance, if any, may be afforded such person to return to Canada.

(d) Passports shall not be issued to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin to enable them to leave Japan unless they are able to produce evidence that they have secured passage for Canada and will be able to obtain the necessary exit permit from Japan.

(e) Visas for travel to Canada shall not be issued to Japanese nationals claiming domicile in Canada without prior reference to the Immigration Branch. In all such cases the Director of Immigration shall determine whether such persons may be deemed to have lost Canadian domicile. Even in approved cases visas shall not be granted unless the persons concerned are able to produce evidence that they have secured passage for Canada and will be able to obtain the necessary exit permit from Japan.

(f) The Department of External Affairs and the Immigration Branch shall be authorized to consider and approve applications for temporary entry into Canada on behalf of Japanese nationals whose visits abroad are approved by Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan and who would be coming to Canada for conference, educational or other approved temporary purposes that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan.

August 10, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Re: Applications to Return to Canada from Japan Made  
by Persons of Japanese Race

---

1. We have received, through the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Tokyo, a few such applications and will no doubt receive many more. So far they fall into two classes:

- (a) Canadian-born Japanese,
- (b) Japanese nationals who were permanently resident in Canada, who went to Japan shortly before Pearl Harbour on temporary visits, and who have retained Canadian domicile.

A third likely class will be:

- (c) Naturalized persons who went to Japan on temporary visits and who have retained Canadian domicile.

2. Persons in all three classes are entitled to enter Canada under present law. The question therefore is not whether they are to be allowed reentry but whether their endeavours to return to Canada are to be helped by the Canadian Government in any of the following ways:

- (a) By authorizing the Canadian Mission now en route to Tokyo under Mr. E.H. Norman, to give or renew passports to applicants who are British subjects.
- (b) By authorizing the Mission to give visas to those who are not British subjects.
- (c) By helping persons to obtain exit permits and to buy passage. Without positive help from the Canadian Government it is unlikely, under present conditions, that any person of Japanese race could arrange to sail from Japan.

3. We asked our Embassy in Washington to find out informally how the United States Government was handling similar problems. The answer was that it was unlikely that a Japanese who is not a United States citizen would get a visa; none of this category would have automatic reentry rights under U.S. law. Those who are U.S. citizens would be entitled to passports; but no other positive assistance in arranging return to the U.S. would be given unless the person had voluntarily "stood out" as a U.S. citizen in Japan and had suffered for it.

4. It seems to me that there is in general no reason for the Canadian Government to help persons of Japanese race to obtain exit permits or to buy passage. If we



should have a case of a Canadian national who insisted on his Canadian status during the war and suffered for it, an exception could be made for his benefit.

5. Nor would I favour at present authorizing the giving of visas to Japanese aliens even if they have technically retained Canadian domicile. This policy would of course require reconsideration in a year or so.

6. Finally, I think that for the present we should generally refuse to give or renew passports to those who are British subjects. Exceptions might be made sparingly in special circumstances e.g. if a Canadian-born person went to Japan for a temporary purpose, if his family in Canada will be staying in Canada, and if the applicant did nothing actively disloyal during the war.

7. Our practice in Germany is not quite as strict as that proposed for Japan. We scrutinize carefully all applications from "Canadians" in Germany who were not interned during the war. However, in a number of cases (a minority), we have ended by giving such persons travel documents and helping them to return to Canada. Most of these cases involve German-born persons naturalized in Canada but some involve Canadian-born persons of German race. We do not seem to have had any cases presented involving German nationals who went to Germany on visits and who clearly retain Canadian domicile.

8. A closely related problem has been submitted to us by the United Kingdom Mission in Tokyo in these words:

"Your letter of May 6th regarding Arthur and Harry Ono (refusing to authorize passports).

"American Occupation Forces have been granting preferential treatment regarding salary and rations to persons who show proof that they have been accepted as Allied nationals by American or British Foreign Service Officers even though they have dual Japanese nationality and are of pure Japanese race. In some cases such certificate has been made the condition of employment.

"2. Total inadequacy of our staff utterly precludes our making investigation of identity of individual cases on scale adopted by Americans and their practice has involved us in much embarrassment. In order to avoid discrimination we have granted certificates in some cases where dual British nationality was well attested and nothing was known to the detriment of the persons concerned.

"3. Should we infer from your letter under reference that even this limited degree of recognition should not be granted in future? Certificates in question are of course utterly useless for all travel purposes."

I do not understand why the United States authorities grant such preference to dual nationals over other Japanese. However, perhaps we should follow their example so far as concerns Canadian-born dual nationals.

9. I should be grateful for your instructions.

HUME WRONG

Committee of Cabinet on JapaneseComments on Agenda1. Terms of reference of Commission on Japanese claims.

- Hon. Mr. Gibson should outline the problems and give the recommendations of his Department.

It is suggested that the terms of reference should be limited to determining

- (a) whether real and personal property was sold by the Custodian at less than the market value at the time of evacuation and making recommendations on claims of this nature;
- (b) dealing with claims for personal property unaccounted for by the Custodian after it was taken over by him;
- (c) all claims for loss of income, etc., should be thrown out but the Japanese should get a fair rate of interest on the purchase price realized while money in hands of the Custodian.

2. Control over movement and residence of Japanese.

All such controls have been removed outside B.C.

In B.C. all restrictions on movement of veterans of Japanese origin outside the former protected area have been removed.

The question before the Committee is whether these veterans should be exempted from controls over movement and residence in the protected area. This does not involve any amendment of P.C. 946 - it is a matter of the Minister's Order. The Labour Department is in favour of such exemption because the claim of these men to equality treatment with other veterans is unanswerable and because in practice it would be extremely difficult to enforce restrictions. The number involved is very small.

Granted that this should be done, the matter could be

dealt with in either of two ways as desired:

A - exempt the veterans completely from the regulations;  
or

B - don't write any exemption into the regulations but authorize the Department of Labour to grant permit to Japanese veterans and their wives and dependent children to enter the protected area. If done in this way, the matter won't be advertised and difficulty will be avoided.

3. Issue of fishing licenses in Pacific coastal waters to veterans.

It will be necessary to amend the Order in Council in Schedule to Bill 104 if the exemption is to be granted. There have been no requests from Japanese veterans for fishing licenses.

Why not let the Order stand until the situation arises?

4. Return to Canada of Japanese now in Japan.

(a) persons who left Canada before the war -  
- give no assistance to return

Japanese Nationals - don't let any Japanese Nationals back even if they have theoretically got residence rights - In any event, check on their activities during the war. If they were <sup>helping</sup> keeping Japan, they should be out.

Canadian born - if it is possible to check on their activities, do so and if they helped Japan, deprive them of Canadian citizenship - if not, then there is nothing to do but let them in if they can get back.

(b) persons who were repatriated

- what is legal status of those voluntarily repatriated?

Japanese Nationals - deny right to return to Canada.

Naturalized Canadians - see that naturalization is revoked  
do not allow to return.

Canadian-born Japanese - cannot be prevented from returning.

Custodian's authority - liquidation of properties  
of Japanese associations or societies.

If the Custodian hasn't authority to liquidate now,  
it is too late to amend - return the properties to the Associations.

April 15,

47

- The Minister:

Re: Cabinet Committee on Japanese.

The meeting of the Committee is called for Thursday, April 17th, at 1030 A.M. The matters which are on the agenda are as follows:

1. The revision of the regulations restricting travel and changes of residence of Japanese.

The Department of Labour can report on the removal of all travel restrictions outside of British Columbia and ask for information by the Committee. You signed the new Travel Order but I have not issued it because of this Committee meeting.

The real issue to be dealt with by the Committee is whether veterans of Japanese origin of War I or War II should be permitted to take up residence in the protected area of British Columbia. As long as this is refused Japanese veterans of War II cannot take advantage of the Veterans Land Act provisions for the purchase of land in the coastal area.

You have already, in correspondence with Rt. Hon. Ian Mackenzie, suggested that an exception be made in the case of veterans. Mr. Mackenzie has said that after consultation with the other Members from British Columbia he is opposed.

2. The issuance of fishing licences to Japanese.

The point here is the same as in No. 1, that is, if Japanese veterans are permitted to return to the coastal area, should they be permitted to take out fishing licences. The fishing Order in Council is in the schedule but presumably if a decision is made to permit veterans to take out fishing licences the Order in Council could be repealed insofar as it affects such veterans.

3. The return to Canada from Japan of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin.

This is a matter for Immigration and External Affairs.

4. Custodian's authority to liquidate properties of Japanese associations in British Columbia.

This will be simply a report by the Custodian on the reference to Justice as to whether the Custodian has authority to sell these properties. I understand that Justice has said that there is no authority to do so. If that is the case there is nothing further to be done about it.

A. H. Brown,  
Executive Assistant.

AND: AT

MEMORANDUM of Labour  
Privy Council Office

APR 14  
Ottawa.....April 14, 1947.

To:.....  
for Mr. A.H. Brown

For your information. IS

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[ ] FILE FOR ME

Raymond Ranger.

A. M. N.



PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

for Hon. Mr. Mitchell

Please find attached herewith copy of the Agenda for the seventh meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Problems to be held in the Privy Council Chamber at 10:30 a.m. on Thursday, April 17, 1947.

Raymond Ranger,  
Secretary.

Ottawa, April 14, 1947.