

1-13

Japanese in Canada
(676)

n.d., 1938,
1941-1948

RYK



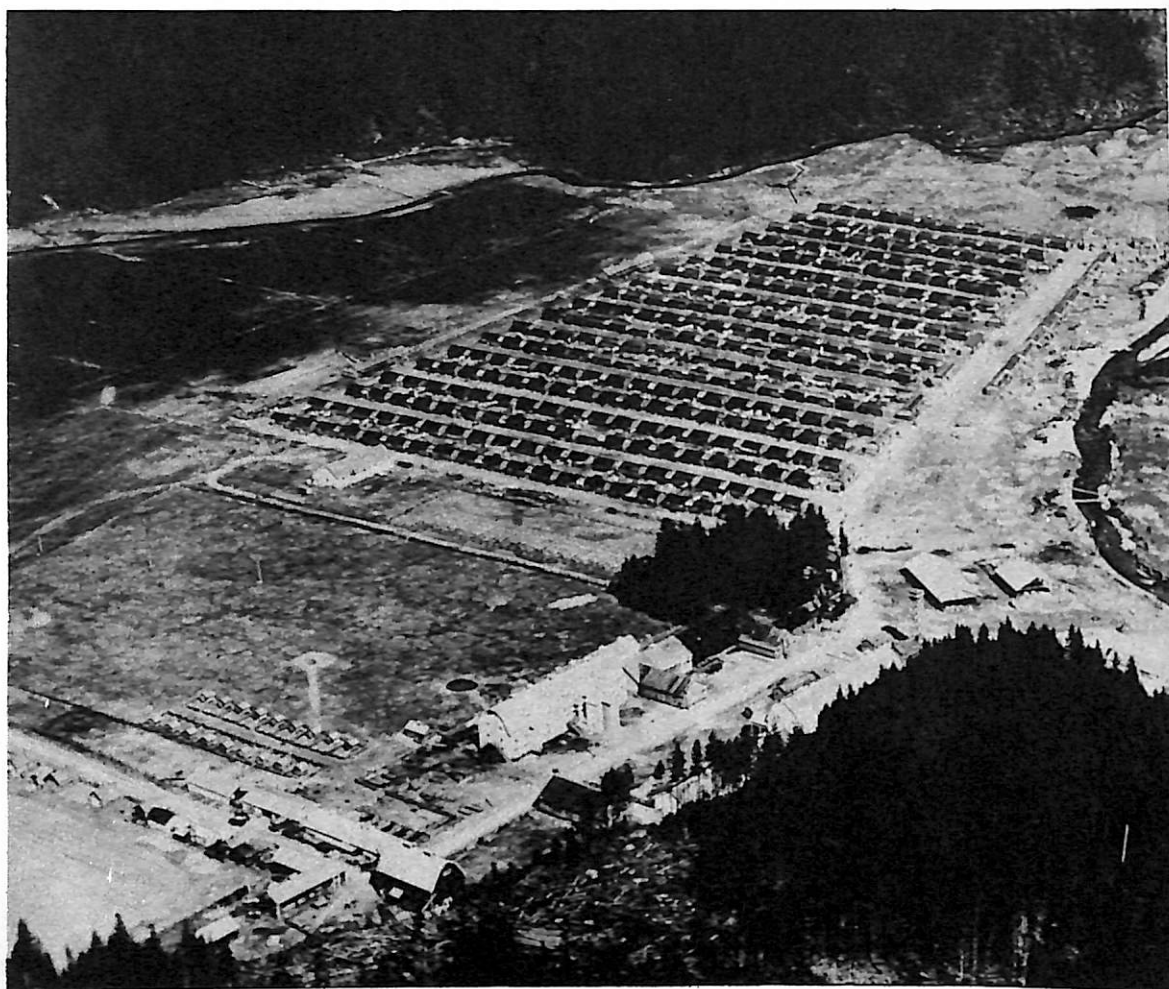
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

REPORT

ON

**THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
IN CANADA**

1942 — 1944



**JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTRE
TASHME, B.C.**

REPORT
of the
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
on the
ADMINISTRATION
of
JAPANESE AFFAIRS
in
CANADA
1942 - 1944

.....
Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, M.P.,
Minister of Labour
Arthur J. MacNamara,
Deputy - Minister of Labour
and
Director of National
Selective Service
.....

.....
August, 1944
.....

R E P O R T O F D E P A R T M E N T O F L A B O U R
O N
A D M I N I S T R A T I O N O F J A P A N E S E A F F A I R S
I N C A N A D A 1 9 4 2 - 4 4

	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>SECTIONS:</u> 1. JAPANESE REGISTRATION AND STATUS IN 1941	2
11. EVACUATION FROM PROTECTED AREAS 1942	5
111. JAPANESE ADMINISTRATION	8
IV. INTERIOR HOUSING CENTRES	10
V. GOVERNMENT WORK PROJECTS	13
VI. EDUCATION	15
VII. WELFARE SERVICES	18
VIII. JAPANESE PROPERTY	26
IX. INTERNMENT AND REPATRIATION	28
X. INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND PROTECTING POWER	30
XI. SECURITY, CONTROL, AND TRAVEL	31
XII. SELF-SUPPORTING JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA	34
XIII. PRAIRIE FARM PLACEMENT	36
XIV. RELOCATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN EASTERN CANADA	38
XV. DISTRIBUTION OF JAPANESE JULY, 1944	46
XVI. STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER ON POSTWAR POLICY	47
XVII. INDEX	51

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

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
ON

ADMINISTRATION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
IN CANADA 1942 - 44

INTRODUCTORY

I. JAPANESE REGISTRATION AND STATUS IN 1941

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21,000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III - JAPANESE ADMINISTRATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IV. INTERIOR HOUSING CENTRES.

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

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

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

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

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

Japanese construction and maintenance men, fuel cutters, etc., on outdoor work have been employed on hourly rates ranging from 22¢ to 40¢ per hour. Professional and inside employees were paid partly on hourly and partly on monthly rates up to April 1, 1943, from which time all were placed on monthly rates, ranging from \$30 to \$75 per month, except doctors and dentists who receive more.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

V. GOVERNMENT WORK PROJECTS

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

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

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

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

.....

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI. EDUCATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VII. WELFARE SERVICES

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

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

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

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

MAINTENANCE IN INTERIOR HOUSING CENTRES (Including Children)

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

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

Unemployable adults in the Centres have totalled:

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

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

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

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

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

Medical and Hospital Facilities

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

At some Centres the Commission operates hospitals for the Japanese:

Tashme	-	50 bed hospital
Greenwood	-	20 bed hospital
Slocan	-	50 bed hospital
Sandon	-	15 bed hospital
New Denver	-	100 bed Tuberculosis Sanitorium

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

In the Commission hospitals and clinics the total staff includes:

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

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

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

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

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

Royal Commission on Japanese Welfare

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

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

- (a) Whether the present provision for maintenance, clothing, housing, and health is adequate or otherwise, and if not, what revision thereof is advisable.
- (b) Whether the present policy of restricting the amount of maintenance paid to employable Japanese failing to take advantage of employment opportunities offered is sound and if not, what modification thereof is advisable.

- (c) Whether the policy followed in requiring the Japanese to resort to their own assets for maintenance within certain limits is sound or otherwise and what modifications thereof, if any, are advisable.
- (d) Any recommendations which the Commission may deem it advisable to make for the improvement and the efficiency of the departmental administrative set-up in the Interior settlements.
- (e) What further provision can be made to provide productive work and develop special industries in the settlements for those Japanese whom it is not presently practicable to locate elsewhere. This applies particularly to women and older men in the settlements.
- (f) In general, any recommendations which the Commission may deem advisable to make as necessary for the welfare of the Japanese in the settlements having regard for the fact that such settlements represent temporary relocations only and have not been administered as permanent relocation centres.

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

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

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

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

Findings

Maintenance

Wide variety and good quality foods available. Present maintenance rates equal or slightly higher than usual relief rates. School children when examined reveal improvement in health since evacuation. Clothing and fuel supplies satisfactory.

Recommendations

No increase in present food maintenance for employables and their families. Increase of not more than 10% for unemployables and dependents.

Shelter

No evidence that housing unsafe. Renovated old buildings EQUAL to pre-war housing of Japanese, and newly constructed housing SUPERIOR. Little over-crowding; not more than pre-war.

Movement of employables to work to give more space for unemployables in newer housing.

Employment

British Columbia Security Commission employs as many as possible. Movement out to self-supporting employment advantageous. Policy of re-using maintenance to employables is fair and necessary.

Increase in placement of Japanese in self-supporting employment, especially the more efficient, by co-operation of British Columbia Security Commission and Selective Service. Placement organization in towns should be strengthened.

Education

Provincial Department has refused to carry out responsibility for education of Japanese evacuee children. Elementary education provided free by Security Commission, and High School education by mission schools, etc. Isolated students take correspondence courses.

Negotiations re-opened with Province of British Columbia to have province reassume obligations for education of these children.

Medical Care

Excellent medical and hospitalization facilities in all settlements with good clinics and well-staffed hospitals. Fine T.B. sanatorium at New Denver. People exceptionally healthy and no epidemics in 1943.

Public health nurse at Kaslo to extend health education through settlements.

Recommendations

Findings

Indoor and outdoor recreation available in all settlements.

Recreation

No more capital expenditure for recreational facilities.

Japanese Assets

Policy of allowing Japanese to retain liquid assets to limit of \$260 per adult and \$50 per child. Assets released to Japanese after consideration by the Custodian and the Commissioner.

Japanese established outside settlements to be given assets upon request to Custodian. Present policy to be continued for Japanese in settlements, releasing assets to Japanese as and when the Commissioner decides.

General Remarks

1. The Royal Commission commended the work of the British Columbia Security Commission and the present Administration, and thanked all who co-operated in enabling a thorough investigation.
2. Attention centred on fact that Interior Housing Projects all temporary emergency settlements not intended for permanency, with which policy the Royal Commission agreed.
3. Some groups of Japanese Canadians stated present policies fair, and they disagreed with complaints of Japanese Committees.
4. Japanese Canadian war veterans asked preferred treatment and the Royal Commission was sympathetic.
5. Japanese voiced appreciation of fair and impartial treatment by Royal Canadian Mounted Police in security arrangements.

Welfare in the East

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

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

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

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

VIII. JAPANESE PROPERTY

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

Property in Restricted Areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

Property Outside Restricted Areas

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

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

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

IX. INTERNMENT AND REPATRIATION

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

Internment

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

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

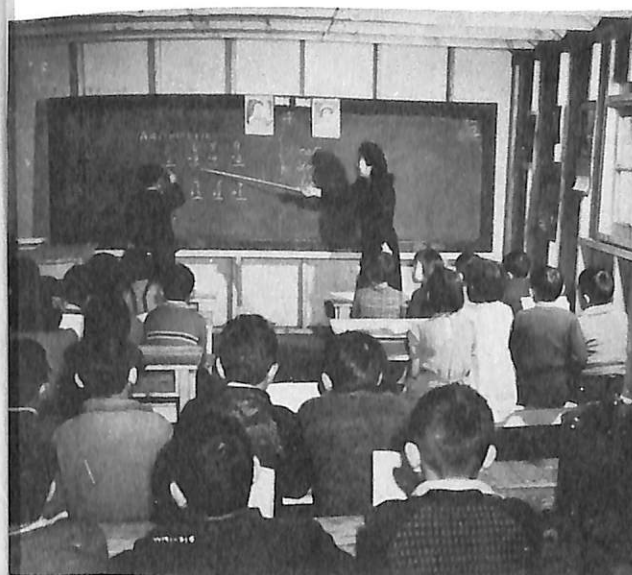
The total number of Japanese interned since 1942 was less than 800. During 1943 the number interned declined from 730 to 433, and at July 1, 1944, stood at 425, of whom a little less than half were Canadian-born Japanese.

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

Repatriation

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

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



A Commission School Class



Patient, Nurse and Doctor



A Housing Centre Store



Hospital Workers



Commission Fuelwood Project



A Tailor and His Family



Office Workers (National Film Board)



Nursery Gardeners (Toronto Star)



Prairie Farm Workers



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

- 29 -

Japanese Nationals	24
Naturalized Canadians	20
Canadian Born	17 (mostly children)
Total	<hr/> 61

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

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

X. INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND PROTECTING POWER

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

International Red Cross

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

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

Protecting Power

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

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

XI. SECURITY, CONTROL AND TRAVEL

Security

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

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

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

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

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

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

Control

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

- (a) Prohibitions on entering certain areas.
- (b) Directions to leave specific districts.
- (c) Surrender of certain possessions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Travel and Residence

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) when entering, for any purpose whatsoever, a Protected Area anywhere in Canada,
- (b) crossing any Provincial boundary within Canada,
- (c) a change of residence, which shall be interpreted as taking place when any person moves himself or herself and /or their dependents to a new place of residence,
- (d) travel, for any purpose whatsoever, in British Columbia a distance of more than fifty (50) miles from place of residence or for a period of thirty (30) days, or more.

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

XII. SELF-SUPPORTING JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

Self-Supporting Japanese in British Columbia Outside the Protected Areas

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

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

Self-supporting Projects

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

Miscellaneous Employment

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

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

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

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

XIII. PRAIRIE FARM PLACEMENT

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

Alberta	534
Saskatchewan	100
Manitoba	30
	<hr/>
	664

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

- The British Columbia Security Commission would be responsible for the transportation, welfare and supervision of the Japanese.
- The Japanese were to be employed in agriculture at regular rates of pay.
- The Japanese were to be removed after the war if the province so demanded at that time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XIV. RELOCATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN EASTERN CANADA

Policy and Organization

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

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

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

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

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

Movement in 1942

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

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

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

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

Movement in 1943

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

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

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

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

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

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

Movement in 1944

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

JAPANESE IN EASTERN CANADA

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

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

NATIONALITY:

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

Obstacles

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

- (a) A deeprooted fear of the "foreign territory" east of the Rockies among the older people, who fear that if they go east they may never return.
- (b) A reluctance to let their sons and daughters go east away from home before marriage, especially the girls who are brought up to shun independent action.
- (c) Lack of training for work in the east holds back many former fishermen, urban business men, etc. Hundreds of young people just out of high school are completely untrained.
- (d) Refusal to break up families, so that married men cannot be recruited willingly for work to which they cannot take their families, which brings complications with respect to housing in the east.
- (e) The lethargy and pseudo-security of the Housing Centres works against decision to break away from the past and go east.
- (f) Rumors about eastern discrimination and complaints from maladjusted persons in the east are distorted and magnified to discourage the faint-hearted. Those who fail to get

(f) Continued.

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

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

Reception in the East

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

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

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

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

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

Occupations in the east

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

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

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

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

Assistance in Resettlement

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

- (1) Assisting the Commission Placement Offices and National Selective Service in opening job opportunities locally for Japanese workers.
- (2) Finding accommodation for incoming families and single persons.
- (3) Introducing the evacuees to worthwhile community activities of various kinds.
- (4) Helping Japanese who become ill, or who get into any other difficulties away from home.

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

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

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

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

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

XV. DISTRIBUTION OF JAPANESE JULY 1944

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

British Columbia --

Interior Housing Centres.....	10,443
Road Camps.....	376
Self-Supporting.....	4,853
Restricted area on permits..	61

British Columbia Total..... 15,733

Yukon and Northwest Territories..... 28

Alberta..... 3,569

Saskatchewan..... 143

Manitoba..... 1,123

Ontario..... 2,613

Quebec..... 451

Maritimes..... 1

East of Rockies Total..... 7,900

Total Japanese in Canada..... 23,661

By Nationality they are divided:

Canadian born..... 14,423

Naturalized Canadian. 3,321

Japanese Nationals... 5,815

United States Citizens 10

Interwed..... 92

Total..... 23,661

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Interior Housing Projects...10,058
Road Camps..... 246
Self-supporting..... 5,322
Restricted Areas on Permit.. 64

TOTAL IN B.C.: 15,690

YUKON & NW.TERRITORIES:

28

ALBERTA:.....3,572

SASKATCHEWAN:..... 147

MANITOBA:.....1,133

TOTAL ON PRAIRIES: 4,852

ONTARIO:.....2,683

QUEBEC:..... 472

MARITIMES:..... 1

TOTAL IN E.CANADA: 3,156

TOTAL JAPANESE IN CANADA:

23,726

BY NATIONALITY: Canadian-born:.....14,499

Naturalized Canadians:... 3,314

Japanese Nationals:..... 5,809

U.S.Citizens:..... 10

Inter-wed:..... 94

TOTAL: 23,726

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XVII: INDEX

- ADMINISTRATION** 8-9, 22, 24
 Administrative Orders 31-33
 Advisory Committees 8, 20
 Agreements with provinces 6, 36
 Agriculture 3, 5-6, 13-14, 26, 35, 36-38, 39-40, 43-44
 Alberta relocation 6, 17, 24-25, 36-38
 Apprenticeship courses 12, 16
 Assets of Japanese 19-20, 22-24
 Attitudes of Japanese 4, 6, 28, 37, 42-43, 47-49
 Attitudes toward Japanese 4, 37-38, 39, 43, 47-49
- BLACK DRAGON CASE** 31
 British Columbia employment and residence 3, 34-35
 British Columbia provincial police 31
 British Columbia Security Commission 5-8, 20-24, 32, 36
- CENSUS 1941 STATISTICS** 2-4
 Church co-operation 16, 25, 43-45
 Citizens' committees 8, 25, 39, 44-45
 Clearing Centre (Vancouver) 5
 College studies 17, 45
 Commissioner of Japanese Placement 8-9, 20, 24, 32
 Commission (Royal) on "Black Dragon" Case 31
 Commission (Royal) on Japanese Welfare 17, 21-24
 Construction in Centres 6
 Custodian of Enemy Alien (Japanese) Property 5, 26-27
- DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS** 27, 29
 Department of Justice 5, 27, 28
 Department of Mines and Resources 7, 13, 21, 28
 Department of Munitions and Supply 13
 Department of National Defence 21, 28
 Department of Secretary of State 26-27, 29
 Department of Secretary of State for External Affairs 28-29, 30
 Deportation 28-29
 Dispersal policy 5-7, 13, 24-25, 27, 32-33, 39-40, 42
 Distribution across Canada 3-7, 34-35, 36-38, 39-45, 46
 Dominion Census 1941 Statistics 2-4
- EDUCATION** 4, 6, 9, 12, 15-17, 19, 23, 36
 Employment 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 22-23, 34-35, 36-38, 39-45
 Evacuation from restricted areas 5-7, 20, 28, 32-33
 Expatriation of Japanese Canadians 28-29
 Expenditures on Japanese 7, 9, 17
- FISHERMEN AND FISHING** 3, 12, 14, 26, 38, 42
 Food of Japanese 5, 11, 18-19, 23
 Fort William (Ontario) Office 8, 25, 40
 Franchise 4
 Fraser Valley 3, 5-6, 26
 Fuelwood project 11, 13-14
- GARDENING** 3, 14, 19, 40
 "Ghost" towns 5-6, 10-12, 18, 19-24

Index (cont.)

Government work projects 13-14, 19, 22
Greenwood centre 6, 11-12, 16, 20

HASTINGS PARK CLEARING CENTRE 5
Highway construction 5, 7, 13, 21, 28
Hospitalization 9, 19-20, 23
Hostels 44
Housing centres 5-6, 10-12, 18, 19-24, 42
Housing accommodation 6, 10, 19, 21-23, 37, 42, 44

INTER-CHURCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE 45
Interior Housing Centres 5-6, 10-12, 18, 19-24, 42
International aspects 1, 4, 28-29, 30, 47-50
International Red Cross 21, 30
Internment 5, 21, 28, 31, 39

JAPANESE LANGUAGE 4

KASLO CENTRE 6, 11, 14, 20

LEMON CREEK CENTRE 6, 20
Lethbridge (Alberta) office 6, 8, 25, 36
Location of Japanese 3-7, 34-35, 36-38, 39-45, 46
Lumbering employment 3, 13-14, 35, 38, 39-41, 44

MAINTENANCE (RATES) 6, 11, 14, 18-19, 36-38
Manitoba relocation 6, 17, 24-25, 36-38
Maritime provinces 41, 46
Medical facilities 9, 19-25, 36, 44
Montreal (Prov. of Quebec) office 6, 8, 25, 39-40, 44
Movement of Japanese 32-33

NATIONALITY 2, 42, 46
National Selective Service 8, 39-40, 44
Nelson (British Columbia) office 8, 41
New Denver centre 6, 11, 14, 20-21, 23
Nisei attitudes 4, 6, 28, 37, 42-43
Nisei Sponsoring Committee of Montreal 8, 25, 39, 44-45

OCCUPATIONS 3, 6-7, 37-38, 44
Okanagan Valley 6, 35
Ontario relocation 5-6, 13, 17, 24-25, 39-45

PLACEMENT OFFICES 6, 8, 24, 36, 39-41, 44
Placement programme 5-7, 13, 24-25, 27, 32-33, 39-40, 42
Postwar plans and proposals 6, 20, 36, 47-49
Prairie placement 5-6, 16, 24-25, 36-38, 42
Property of Japanese 5, 19, 26-27
Protected (restricted) areas 5, 26-27, 33, 46
Protecting Power (Spain) 21, 29, 30

QUEBEC RELOCATION 6, 17, 24-25, 39-45

Index (cont.)

REALLOCATION (RESETTLEMENT) 5-7, 13, 24-25, 27, 32-33, 39-40, 42
 Registration 1941 2, 31
 Repatriation to Japan 4, 28-29, 47-50
 Residence 3-5, 10-12, 32-33, 34-35, 36-38, 39-45, 46
 Restricted (protected) areas 5, 26-27, 33, 46
 Revocation of citizenship 28-29, 47-50
 Road camps 5, 7, 13, 21, 28
 Rosebery centre 6, 11
 Royal Canadian Mounted Police 2, 11, 24, 26, 28, 31-33
 Royal Commissions of Inquiry 17, 21-24, 31

SANDON CENTRE 6, 11-12, 20
 Sanitorium (tuberculosis) 20-21, 23
 Saskatchewan relocation 17, 36-38
 Schools and schooling 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15-17, 19, 23, 36
 Schreiber camps 39-40
 Security Commission (British Columbia) 5-8, 20, 24, 32, 36
 Security measures 11, 28, 31-33
 Self-supporting evacuees and projects 6, 21, 34-35, 42
 Selective Service 8, 39-40, 44
 Settlements, Japanese 5-6, 10-12, 18, 19-24
 Slocan centre 6, 11, 14, 20
 Spanish consul 21, 29, 30
 Staff of Commission 8, 10, 16, 20
 Sugar beet work 5-6, 13, 36-38, 40

TASHME CENTRE (TRITES RANCH) 6, 11, 14, 20
 Teachers 10, 15-17, 37, 45
 Telephone, use of 32
 Toronto (Ontario) office 8, 25, 39, 44
 Trade training 12, 14, 16, 38, 41, 44, 45
 Travel regulations 32-33
 Tuberculosis treatment 5, 20-21, 23

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION 4, 17, 45

VANCOUVER (BRITISH COLUMBIA) HEAD OFFICE 8, 20, 39
 Voluntary citizen's committees 8, 25, 39, 44-45
 Vote 4

WAGE RATES 10, 36, 39
 War veterans 24
 Welfare Inquiry Commission 17, 21-24
 Welfare services 5-6, 14, 18-25, 36, 38, 44-45
 Winnipeg (Manitoba) office 6, 8, 25, 36
 Work projects 13-14, 22
 Workmen's Compensation Regulations 39

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION 25, 43
 Young Women's Christian Association 8, 25, 40, 43



A Boy Scout Troop in a Housing Centre



Teachers at Summer Training Course



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

SEGREGATION OF LOYAL AND DISLOYAL JAPANESE IN
RELOCATION CENTERS

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

REPORT ON SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 166 RELATING TO SEGREGATION OF LOYAL AND DISLOYAL JAPANESE IN RELOCATION CENTERS AND PLANS FOR FUTURE OPERATION OF SUCH CENTERS

SEPTEMBER 14, 1943.—Read; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 14, 1943.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Subject: Senate Resolution 166 adopted by the Senate on July 6, 1943.

SIR: On July 6, 1943, the Senate considered and agreed to Senate Resolution 166.

The resolution relates to the program for relocating persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from west coast military areas and asks that the President issue an Executive order to accomplish two things—(1) to direct the War Relocation Authority to segregate the disloyal persons, and the persons whose loyalty is questionable, from those whose loyalty to the United States has been established; and (2) to direct the appropriate agency of the Government to issue a full and complete authoritative statement on conditions in relocation centers and plans for future operations.

I find that the War Relocation Authority has already undertaken a program of segregation. That program is now under way. The first train movements began in early September.

In response to the resolution I asked the Director of the Office of War Mobilization to issue a full and complete authoritative public

SEGREGATION OF LOYAL AND DISLOYAL JAPANESE

statement on conditions in relocation centers and plans for future operations. A short preliminary statement on this subject was issued on July 17, 1943. A full and complete statement is being made public today. Copies of these statements are transmitted with this message.

Thus, both of the steps called for in Senate Resolution 166 have already been taken, and it appears that issuance of a further Executive order is not necessary for accomplishment of these purposes.

The segregation program of the War Relocation Authority provides for transferring to a single center, the Tule Lake Center in northeastern California, those persons of Japanese ancestry residing in relocation centers who have indicated that their loyalties lie with Japan. All persons among the evacuees who have expressed a wish to return to Japan for permanent residence have been included among the segregants, along with those among the citizen evacuees who have answered in the negative, or have refused to answer, a direct question as to their willingness to declare their loyalty to the United States and to renounce any allegiance to any foreign government. In addition, those evacuees who are found, after investigation and hearing, to be ineligible to secure indefinite leave from a relocation center, under the leave regulations of the War Relocation Authority, are to be included among the segregants.

While the precise number of segregants is not established at this time because a number of leave clearance investigations have not yet been completed, it is established that the disloyal persons among the evacuees constitute but a small minority, and that the great majority of evacuees are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States.

Arrangements are being completed for the adequate guarding and supervision of the segregated evacuees. They will be adequately fed and housed and their treatment will in all respects be fair and humane; they will not, however, be eligible to leave the Tule Lake Center while the war with Japan continues or so long as the military situation requires their residence there. An appeals procedure to allow for the correction of mistakes made in determining who shall be segregated has been established so that the entire procedure may be fair and equitable.

With the segregation of the disloyal evacuees in a separate center, the War Relocation Authority proposes now to redouble its efforts to accomplish the relocation into normal homes and jobs in communities throughout the United States, but outside the evacuated areas, of those Americans of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty to this country has remained unshaken through the hardships of the evacuation which military necessity made unavoidable. We shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible. Americans of Japanese ancestry, like those of many other ancestries, have shown that they can, and want to, accept our institutions and work loyally with the rest of us, making their own valuable contribution to the national wealth and well-being. In vindication of the very ideals for which we are fighting this war it is important to us to maintain a high standard of fair, considerate, and equal treatment for the people of this minority as of all other minorities.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR OF WAR MOBILIZATION

On July 17, James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, issued a preliminary statement which was prepared at the President's request by the War Department and the War Relocation Authority in response to Senate Resolution 166 relative to the treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry in relocation centers. Justice Byrnes today issued a more comprehensive statement which was prepared at the President's request by the War Relocation Authority in response to Senate Resolution 166. The statement in full follows:

A COMPREHENSIVE STATEMENT IN RESPONSE TO SENATE RESOLUTION No. 166

On July 6, 1943, the United States Senate adopted Senate Resolution No. 166 introduced by Senator Sheridan Downey of California. The resolution called upon the President (1) to order the immediate segregation of disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry in relocation centers and (2) to have issued by the appropriate agency of Government a comprehensive authoritative statement on relocation centers and future relocation plans. Since the War Relocation Authority had initiated plans for a segregation program prior to adoption of the resolution, no Presidential action on the first part of the resolution has been necessary. The following statement is issued in response to the second part of the resolution.

THE PACIFIC COAST EVACUATION

On February 19, 1942, the President signed Executive Order No. 9066 empowering the Secretary of War or any military commander the Secretary might designate to prescribe military areas and to provide for the exclusion from such areas of any persons whose presence was deemed prejudicial to the national defense. Eleven days later, on March 2, the commanding general of the Western Defense Command issued a proclamation prescribing the western portion of the three west coast States¹ and the southern part of Arizona, as a military area and announced that all persons of Japanese ancestry—both alien and citizen—would be excluded from this area. On March 18 the President signed Executive Order No. 9102 establishing the War Relocation Authority within the Office for Emergency Management and directing the Authority to provide for the relocation of persons evacuated from military areas under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9066. The principal aim behind the creation of the new agency was to relieve the military of the complicated and burdensome job of maintaining and reestablishing a dislocated people.

Throughout most of March in 1942 the people of Japanese ancestry residing within the prescribed west coast area were freely permitted and even encouraged to move out voluntarily and resettle inland on

¹ Later, in June, the evacuation area was enlarged to take in the entire State of California.

their own initiative. The original hope was that a considerable portion of these people would be able to establish themselves outside the prescribed area with a minimum of Government assistance. Before the War Relocation Authority was more than a week old, however, it became apparent that such a large-scale migration could be handled effectively only on a controlled and orderly basis. In many communities of the intermountain region, there were strong protests against the arrival of evacuees from the coastal zone; and in some areas, violence appeared imminent. Consequently, on March 27 the commanding general of the Western Defense Command issued an order (to become effective on March 29) prohibiting further voluntary migration and "freezing" the people of Japanese ancestry in their homes until they could be moved by the Army.

Nine days after this order became effective—on April 7—the Director of the War Relocation Authority and Col. Karl R. Bendetsen, representing the Western Defense Command, met with a group of Governors and other State officials of the Western States in Salt Lake City to discuss plans for relocating the evacuated people. At that meeting the War Relocation Authority presented for consideration a relocation plan composed of three basic points:

- (1) Establishment of Government-operated centers where some of the evacuees could be quartered and could contribute through work on Government projects, to their own support;
- (2) Reemployment of evacuees in private industry or in agriculture outside the evacuated areas;
- (3) Governmental assistance for small groups of evacuees desiring to establish self-supporting colonies of an agricultural character.

The reaction of the assembled Governors and other State officials to this program was unmistakable. Strong opposition was expressed to any type of unsupervised relocation and some of the Governors refused to be responsible for maintenance of law and order unless evacuees brought into their States were kept under constant military surveillance. Following the meeting, the War Relocation Authority abandoned plans for assisting groups of evacuees in private colonization, temporarily laid aside plans for private employment, and concentrated on establishment of Government-operated centers with sufficient capacity and facilities to accommodate the entire evacuee population.

FUNCTIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Almost immediately after the creation of the War Relocation Authority, a tentative agreement was reached between the Director of the Authority and the Western Defense Command covering the responsibilities of the two agencies in the evacuation and relocation process. Later, on April 17, this agreement was expanded and formalized in a memorandum of understanding signed by the Director of the Authority and the Assistant Secretary of War. Briefly, the memorandum provided that the War Department would be responsible for (1) evacuating the people of Japanese ancestry from their homes, (2) establishing and administering temporary assembly

centers where the evacuees could be quartered while relocation centers were being constructed, (3) construction of basic housing and facilities at relocation center sites, (4) transporting the evacuees from assembly to relocation centers, and (5) provision of a military guard around the exterior boundaries of relocation centers. The War Relocation Authority assumed full responsibility for management of the relocation centers and for maintenance of the evacuees once they were delivered by the Army at the relocation center gates. The full text of the agreement follows:

APRIL 17, 1942.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Preamble: The War Relocation Authority is an independent establishment created by Executive Order of the President No. 9102, dated March 18, 1942, with a primary objective of relieving the Military Establishment of the burden of providing for the relocation of persons excluded from military areas by order of the Secretary of War or any designated military commander acting pursuant to Executive Order of the President No. 9066, dated February 19, 1942. The emphasis in all War Relocation Authority activities will be increasingly to alleviate the drain on military resources with regard to all phases of evacuation and relocation. The War Relocation Authority has agreed to prepare itself as rapidly as practicable to assume those burdens now imposed on the War Department respecting such activities and particularly in connection with Pacific coast evacuation now in progress. Accordingly the following understanding is executed between the War Department and the War Relocation Authority to meet the present situation.

1. The evacuation of combat zones is a military necessity and when determined upon must not be retarded by resettlement and relocation. In other words, the timing of evacuation is a military function which War Relocation Authority will do all in its power to accommodate.

2. Assembly centers are staging areas and necessary because of the time required to select relocation sites and to construct relocation centers (reception centers). Assembly centers are constructed and will be supplied and operated by the War Department.

3. Relocation sites, upon which relocation centers (reception centers) are built, are to be selected by the War Relocation Authority, subject to War Department approval.

4. The acquisition, as distinguished from selection, of sites for relocation centers (reception centers) is a War Department function. Such acquisition will be made by the War Department upon the request of the War Relocation Authority. The War Relocation Authority will reimburse the War Department for the acquisition cost of relocation sites or pay the cost in the first instance.

(a) As a part of the acquisition procedure, respecting both private and public lands, the War Department, through an appropriate military commander, will advise the chief executive of the State concerned of the military necessity for the location of a relocation project within that State.

(b) The War Relocation Authority has full responsibility for compilation of the necessary data and descriptions in connection with 3 and 4 above.

5. Construction of initial facilities at relocation centers (reception centers) will be accomplished by the War Department. This initial construction will include all facilities necessary to provide the minimum essentials of living, viz, shelter, hospital, mess, sanitary facilities, administration building, housing for relocation staff, post office, storehouses, essential refrigeration equipment, and military police housing. (War Department construction will not include refinements such as schools, churches, and other community planning adjuncts.) The placement and construction of military police housing will be subject to the approval of the appropriate military commander.

6. The War Department will procure and supply the initial equipment for relocation centers (reception centers), viz, kitchen equipment, minimum mess and barrack equipment, hospital equipment, and 10 days' supply of nonperishable subsistence based on the relocation center (reception center) evacuee capacity. From the date of opening, or the date on which the War Relocation Authority initiates the operation of any relocation center (reception center), as the case

may be, the War Department will transfer accountability for all such equipment and property to the War Relocation Authority. Thereafter, the War Relocation Authority agrees to assume such accountability. Thereafter, the War Relocation Authority will maintain and replace all such equipment and property, including subsistence, and will procure whatever additional supplies, subsistence, and equipment it may require. The War Department agrees that the War Relocation Authority may effect its procurement through War Department agencies.

(a) As to all routine procurement effected by the War Relocation Authority through War Department agencies, said Authority agrees that it will transmit to the War Department a forecast of its requirements semiannually in advance, and that it will confirm in writing to the appropriate War Department agency its actual requirements from time to time as the need for such procurement develops. The War Relocation Authority will take all possible and practicable steps to inform the War Department well in advance of its requirements.

7. After pending arrangements for existing reception centers are completed, the War Relocation Authority will operate reception centers (reception centers) from the date of opening. This will include staffing, administration, project planning, and complete operation and maintenance. It will be prepared to accept successive increments of evacuees as construction is completed and supplies and equipment are delivered. In each case the War Relocation Authority will provide a project manager who will be available to the War Department for local construction representative for consultation as soon as a given project is approved for construction.

8. The War Department will provide for the transportation of evacuees to assembly centers and from assembly centers to relocation centers (reception centers) under appropriate military escort. The War Department, through the Western Defense Command, has arranged for the storage of household effects of evacuees through the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. At War Department expense, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco has acquired warehouse space, provided civilian guards, and has arranged for inventories of goods stored by each evacuee. When evacuee goods are stored and the Federal Reserve Bank delivers inventory receipts to the War Relocation Authority, said Authority will accept such receipts from the Federal Reserve Bank and assume the responsibility upon such acceptance, said Authority assumes the responsibility now borne by the War Department for the warehousing program, including the assumption from the date of delivery of receipts, of payment of all costs. Thereafter, the disposition of such household effects and the transportation thereof to relocation centers, or elsewhere, will be the sole responsibility of the War Relocation Authority.

9. In the interest of the security of the evacuees relocation sites will be designated by the appropriate military commander or by the Secretary of War, as the case may be, as prohibited zones and military areas, and appropriate restrictions with respect to the rights of evacuees and others to enter, remain in, or leave such areas will be promulgated so that ingress and egress of all persons, including evacuees, will be subject to the control of the responsible military commander. Each relocation site will be under military-police patrol and protection as determined by the War Department. Relocation centers (reception centers) will have a minimum capacity of 5,000 evacuees (until otherwise agreed to) in order that the number of military police required for patrol and protection will be kept at a minimum.

10. It is understood that all commitments herein as relate to the use of War Department and/or war relocation funds are subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY,
By M. S. EISENHOWER, Director.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
By J. J. McCLOY, Assistant Secretary of War.

SELECTION OF SITES FOR RELOCATION CENTERS

While the evacuation was moving forward under supervision of the Western Defense Command, the War Relocation Authority and the Army began an extensive search for areas where the evacuees might

settle down to a more stable kind of life until plans could be developed for their permanent relocation in communities outside of the evacuated areas. Because of the nature of the relocation program, the possibilities were sharply limited. Requirements for sites were announced by the Authority on April 13 as follows:

1. All centers must be located on public land so that improvements at public expense become public, not private, assets. Any land acquired for this purpose will remain in public ownership.
2. Because of manpower needs in the armed services and because the minimum guard unit can guard 5,000 persons as easily as smaller groups, first attention will be given to sites adequate for large projects.
3. Each center must provide work opportunities throughout the year for the available workers to be located there.
4. All centers must be located at a safe distance from strategic works.

To aid in the job of site selection, the Authority enlisted the cooperation of technicians from a number of Federal and State agencies. More than 300 proposals were considered on paper and nearly 100 possible sites were actually examined by field inspection crews. Some were rejected because they were too small; others were turned down by the Army for military reasons; and still others were found unsuitable for a wide variety of causes.

By June 5 sites for 10 relocation centers had been selected and construction work at four of the sites was well under way. By the first week in November the entire evacuee population had been transferred either from assembly centers or—in some cases—direct from their homes into relocation centers. A total of 110,000 persons, according to records of the Western Defense Command, were evacuated from their homes. The location of the 10 centers and their population as of July 10, 1943, are shown in the following table:

Relocation center	Location	Population as of July 10, 1943
Central Utah.....	Topaz, Utah.....	7,237
Colorado River.....	Poston, Ariz.....	15,530
Gila River.....	Rivers, Ariz.....	12,355
Granada.....	Amache, Colo.....	6,170
Heart Mountain.....	Heart Mountain, Wyo.....	9,292
Jerome.....	Denson, Ark.....	7,767
Manzanar.....	Manzanar, Calif.....	8,716
Minidoka.....	Hunt, Idaho.....	7,548
Rohwer.....	Relocation, Ark.....	7,616
Tule Lake.....	Newell, Calif.....	13,422
Total.....		95,703

(The War Relocation Authority is also operating a small isolation center at Leupp, Ariz.)

GENERAL PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THE EVACUATION

Evacuation of the Japanese American population from their homes and occupations on the west coast, and their relocation in 10 newly established wartime communities is a movement without precedent in the United States. Inevitably such an undertaking has created problems, not all of which could be foreseen. The size of the task, involving more than 100,000 men, women, and children, as well as its unprecedented character, has contributed to the complexity of the undertaking.

At the present time the responsibilities of the War Relocation Authority, in dealing with these problems, fall into three main categories. First are those problems arising in the administration of

relocation centers. While the Authority does not consider the centers as permanent places of residence and does not feel that the maintenance of evacuees in relocation centers represents the most constructive solution to the over-all problem, the fact remains that the great majority of evacuees are now in the centers, and that their proper maintenance there is a clear responsibility of the Government.

Second are the problems arising from the release of evacuees for work outside the centers and for other purposes. Even before the evacuation from certain of the restricted areas had been initiated, the Army and the War Relocation Authority were forced by the demands in many of the Western States for agricultural labor to develop a program for releasing large numbers of evacuees for outside employment. Throughout the summer and autumn of 1942, the number of evacuees released on temporary work leave reached nearly 10,000.

Problems arising in the management of property owned by evacuees in the evacuated areas constitute the third major category of problems with which the War Relocation Authority is concerned. Under plans developed by the Army as a part of the evacuation program, evacuees were offered assistance through the medium of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and the Farm Security Administration in the leasing, sale, or management of their property. In August 1942 the responsibilities in this field were transferred, at the request of the cooperating agencies, to the War Relocation Authority.

THE NATURE OF THE EVACUATED POPULATION

The present population of the 10 relocation centers is approximately 95,000. Roughly two-thirds of these people are American citizens by virtue of birth in this country. The remaining one-third are aliens, whose naturalization is not permitted under the laws of the United States. The distribution of this population by age and sex is suggested by the following table, based upon the United States Census of 1940:

Distribution of Japanese population by age, sex, and nativity compared to "average" groupings of non-Japanese population—States of Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington, 1940

groupings of non-Japanese population

Washington, 1940

Age groups	Male				Female					Total	
	Japanese population			"Average" population	* Japanese population			"Average" population	Japanese population	"Average" population	
	Native-born	Foreign-born	Total		Native-born	Foreign-born	Total				
0 to 4 years.....	3,728	30	3,758	4,330	3,407	25	3,432	3,447	7,190	7,777	
5 to 9 years.....	4,148	37	4,185	4,135	4,131	39	4,170	3,322	8,355	7,457	
10 to 14 years.....	6,476	63	6,539	4,519	6,271	54	6,325	3,627	12,864	8,146	
15 to 19 years.....	9,291	141	9,432	5,074	8,596	105	8,701	4,099	18,133	9,173	
20 to 24 years.....	7,654	227	7,881	5,248	6,540	215	6,755	4,221	14,636	9,469	
25 to 29 years.....	3,964	341	4,305	5,505	3,113	252	3,365	4,357	7,670	9,862	
30 to 34 years.....	1,561	959	2,520	5,211	1,138	812	1,950	4,047	4,470	9,258	
35 to 39 years.....	749	2,588	3,337	4,975	371	2,673	3,044	3,816	6,381	8,791	
40 to 44 years.....	262	2,892	3,154	4,634	132	3,782	3,914	3,588	7,068	8,222	
45 to 49 years.....	132	2,169	2,301	4,414	63	3,490	3,553	3,385	5,854	7,799	
50 to 54 years.....	58	5,157	5,215	4,143	25	2,172	2,197	3,055	7,412	7,198	
55 to 59 years.....	32	4,720	4,752	3,454	5	1,165	1,170	2,545	5,917	5,999	
60 to 64 years.....	15	3,662	3,677	2,729	3	773	776	1,175	4,450	4,857	
65 to 69 years.....	6	1,500	1,506	2,019	1	292	293	1,689	1,799	3,708	
70 to 74 years.....	9	476	485	1,402	1	84	85	1,175	566	2,577	
75 years and over.....	9	152	161	1,416	5	59	64	1,276	220	2,692	
Total.....	38,094	25,114	63,208	63,208	33,802	15,975	49,777	49,777	112,985	112,985	

¹ The "average" population indicates what the distribution, by age and sex, of the Japanese-American population in the Pacific Coast States in 1940 would have been had it conformed to the distribution by age and sex of the non-Japanese population in these 4 States.

Source: Bureau of Census.

As of 1942, the median age of the alien male population was approximately 56 years; of the alien female population approximately 47 years; and of the citizen population about 18 years. The "average" column in the previous tabulation is introduced to indicate what the distribution, by age and sex, of the Japanese-American population in the Pacific coast in 1940 would have been had it conformed to the distribution by age and sex of the non-Japanese population in the four States in 1940.

In addition to the wide and distinct difference in age between the citizen and alien groups in this population, probably its most important characteristics from the point of view of relocation center administration are (1) the relative lack of persons in the age group of 30 to 50, which generally constitutes the most productive part of the working populations; (2) the relatively high proportion of school students (5 to 19) in the total population and the relatively high population of high-school students in the school population (nearly double that found in a normal community); and (3) the relatively low proportion of persons 65 years of age and older. These abnormal age characteristics of the evacuee population have occasioned problems differing both in kind and size from those found in the normal American community.

EVACUATION FROM HAWAII

Although no mass evacuation of persons of Japanese descent, similar to that on the west coast, was deemed necessary or advisable in the Hawaiian Islands, the Army has carried out a small-scale evacuation of people of Japanese ancestry from the Territory to the mainland.

The first evacuees from Hawaii were received in relocation centers on November 23, 1942. Since that time, 1,037 Hawaiian evacuees have been received at centers. Of this group, approximately 60 percent are males, approximately 40 percent are under 17 years of age, and 13 percent over 37 years of age.

BASIC POLICIES OF CENTER ADMINISTRATION

The War Relocation Authority has undertaken to provide all evacuees residing in centers the following essentials: Housing, food, medical care, and education through the high-school level. In each of these categories the facilities provided are the minimum necessary to meet reasonable American standards.

HOUSING

All evacuees in centers are housed in barracks, which are divided into four or more one-room apartments. The barracks are grouped in blocks, each of which is made up of 14 barracks, a central toilet and bathhouse, a laundry room, mess hall, and a recreation hall.

This housing for evacuees is part of the basic center construction, which was designed and built by the United States Army Engineers. The Army's original plan, which was agreed to by the War Relocation Authority, contemplated that a minimum of one room would be made available to each family, and that no family would be required to share its one-room apartment with anyone else. At the present time, in order to make barracks space available for schools, church

services, and other community purposes, the War Relocation Authority is unable to meet this standard. Many families are, at the present time, required to share barracks space with outsiders. Similarly, few recreation halls are available for the block uses for which they were constructed. The War Relocation Authority's program for the construction of schools and other facilities and the gradual relocation outside the centers of eligible families are both steps aimed to remedy this situation.

All center construction is of a temporary character, similar to the Army's theater of operations type of construction. While the centers differ from each other in minor details, the most common type of building is a frame structure covered with plain sheathing lumber and tar paper. Because of the heat, the Arizona centers have double roofs; because of the cold, some of the more northern centers have finished interior walls. None of the barracks has running water; all have electric lights and some sort of heating stove for each apartment.

Food and mess operations.

All evacuees eat in mess halls operated by the Authority. In each center, mess operations are directed by a chief steward, who is a member of the administrative staff. He has one or two appointed assistants. Under the direction of the chief steward and his immediate assistants, all work connected with requisitioning, receipt, warehouse, issue, preparation and serving of food, and the maintenance and operation of subsistence warehouses and mess halls is performed by evacuee personnel. Recognizing the importance of mess operations to the morale of the centers, the stewards undertake to provide good, wholesome food, selected and prepared to the taste of the evacuees. Because of the varied nature of the population, which includes some peoples whose tastes are very largely Japanese, along with others whose tastes are almost wholly American, it is not easy to prepare menus which will satisfy the entire population. Experience seems to indicate that the best way to deal with this situation is to alternate Oriental and American types of foods.

It is the policy of the Authority to provide simple, substantial foods. All rationing regulations and recommendations applicable to the civilian population of this country are observed in the administration of center mess operations. In addition, 2 meatless days are observed each week and no fancy meats of any kind are served. In areas where local milk supplies are short, milk is provided only to small children, nursing or expectant mothers, and special dietary cases.

With the exception of some food which is produced by the evacuees themselves at the centers and some perishable commodities which are bought locally, practically all food served at the centers is purchased through the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army. Arrangements were made to buy food through the Army both to give the War Relocation Authority the advantage of Army experience and facilities, and to give the Army an opportunity to prevent competition by the War Relocation Authority in certain markets for food needed for the armed forces.

War relocation centers are operating under a cash ration allowance of 45 cents per person per day. This cost includes the cost of feeding special diet cases, infants, and pregnant women. Over the past few months the actual daily cost of feeding has ranged from 34 to 42 cents per person.

EDUCATION

One-fourth of the evacuee population in the centers is of school age and is in school. This is substantially larger than the proportion of school children in the normal population. Moreover, as has been suggested above, a disproportionately large part of the school population is of high-school age. Virtually all of the school children in the population were born in this country and are citizens. Virtually all were being educated prior to evacuation in American public schools.

It is the policy of the War Relocation Authority to provide elementary and high-school facilities, meeting the minimum standards of the States in which the centers are located and providing education which will permit the students to return to public school outside the centers after the war without loss of credit for the time spent in the centers. Educational programs have been developed and curricula planned in cooperation with the State school authorities of the States in which centers are located. All teaching is in English. No Japanese language schools of the type common on the Pacific coast before evacuation are permitted in the centers. Refresher courses in the Japanese language, however, are being given at some of the centers for instructors and interpreters intending to go out in intelligence work.

The entire evacuee population has expressed a keen interest in the educational program. When basic educational plans were being made, the Authority was asked expressly by leaders of the evacuee population to provide as large a proportion as possible of non-Japanese teachers. They felt that prior to evacuation schools had been the biggest single force for Americanization and expressed the hope that their children would continue to have contact with qualified non-Japanese teachers. Because of this fact, and because there are relatively few qualified teachers among the evacuees, original plans called for employment of at least three-fourths of the teaching staff from outside the centers. At the present time, nearly 90 percent of the certified teaching staff is composed of persons who are not of Japanese descent. Evacuees are used extensively as assistant teachers and teacher aides.

Appointed teachers are employed under Civil Service regulations and are paid salaries established under the Classification Act. Because of the administrative necessity of keeping children occupied in the relatively crowded confines of the relocation centers, schools are operated 11 months out of the year. Even on such a basis it will be more than a year before the school time lost during evacuation and relocation is made up.

Schools are now operating in space originally constructed for barracks. Facilities for scientific and vocational work at the high-school level are inadequate. In most centers, living quarters have been crowded to make barrack space available for schools. To relieve this situation, the War Relocation Authority has undertaken to build school buildings of a temporary character similar in construction to the other buildings of the centers. Plans have been completed and priorities secured for the construction of high schools at most centers. Elementary classes, however, will continue to be held in the barracks.

MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITALIZATION

Recognizing the possibility that the process of evacuation and relocation might increase the susceptibility of the evacuee population to disease and that the likelihood of serious epidemics is greater in camp communities than in normal communities, the Army made provision in the basic construction program of the centers for a fully equipped hospital on each center. Because the barracks-type housing is unsuited to home care of the sick, even minor illnesses are considered hospital cases in the relocation centers. This consideration caused the Army to provide a higher ratio of hospital beds to the population (about 18 to 1,000) than is customary in most normal communities.

The War Relocation Authority provides an appointed medical director in each center, appointed under civil service and paid according to the Classification Act. All other medical positions, all dental positions, and such technical positions as X-ray technologist, pharmacist, and laboratory technician are filled to the fullest extent possible with evacuee personnel. From the beginning there has been a serious shortage of qualified evacuee nurses at the centers; and within the past few months the number of evacuee doctors has been drastically reduced by outside relocation. In fact, the most serious problem of health administration on the centers is the very small number of qualified doctors and nurses available. At present, the Authority is using a much larger proportion of nurses aides from the evacuee population than is desirable from a point of view of sound medical practice.

Evacuees are provided medical care, hospitalization, and medication without charge. Up to the present, health conditions on the centers have been remarkably good. But the current shortage of doctors and nurses may make the continuance of such a record exceedingly difficult.

EMPLOYMENT

In order to hold down the costs of administration, the War Relocation Authority has filled the great majority of positions needed in the operation of the centers with evacuee personnel. Only key supervisory positions are filled with appointed civil-service employees. In fact, it is the policy of the War Relocation Authority, so far as possible, to provide useful, productive work for all employable evacuees. Approximately 90 percent of the employable residents of the centers are employed at the present time. Work in the administrative offices, the transport and warehousing systems, and other essential administrative operations employs about a third of this number. The remainder are used in productive enterprises in the fields of agriculture, industry, and public works.

Evacuees are selected and assigned to their work under a systematic program of employment administration; they are paid at the rate of \$12, \$16, or \$19 a month, according to the nature of their duties. This compensation is not considered a wage commensurate with the work being performed but is more in the nature of a cash allowance, intended to enable the evacuees who work to purchase such things as haircuts, shoe repairs, tobacco, confections, and other goods and services that are not provided by the Authority. Evacuees who work also receive a cash clothing allowance for themselves and their de-

pendents. Clothing allowances, depending upon the age of the dependents and the location of the centers, range from \$2 to \$3.75 per month per person.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND PUBLIC WORKS

When initial plans for relocation centers were being made the Authority did not anticipate the great demand which subsequently arose for evacuee labor outside the centers. It was expected that extensive programs of agricultural and industrial production and public works would be needed to provide useful occupations for the evacuees. The possibility of establishing industries, not only to produce goods needed in the centers but also goods required in the war effort, was extensively explored. Similarly, care was taken to locate all centers on relatively large areas of potential or developed agricultural land. On a number of centers a substantial program of land development was planned. On all centers a number of buildings, roads, and other community facilities were omitted from the basic construction and left to be built by evacuees.

Outside demands for labor, however, have reduced the labor forces on the centers substantially below what was anticipated. It is now evident that there will be little opportunity or need for industrial development. A few small industrial projects contributing to the subsistence program of the centers are being operated. A few enterprises contributing to the war effort were established in some of the earlier centers and will be continued. The extensive industrial program, involving the establishment on the centers of industrial plants under private management paying prevailing wages, which was at one time contemplated, has been abandoned as unnecessary.

On centers having developed agricultural land, production is limited to crops needed in the subsistence of the centers. It has appeared wiser in every way to release evacuees for work in private agricultural enterprises than to attempt to develop agricultural production for the market. On centers on which there is no developed agricultural land at present, the Authority is developing only sufficient acreage to provide subsistence crops and livestock. All evacuees engaged in such activities are compensated in accordance with the established employment program of the Authority.

Even this restricted program is contributing substantially to the maintenance of the centers. During the calendar year 1942, with most of the centers in operation only a portion of the year, approximately \$800,000 worth of vegetables and other crops were produced at four relocation centers. It is expected that \$2,750,000 worth of vegetables will be produced during the calendar year 1943. Livestock and poultry produced on the centers will provide an additional contribution to the mess operations program. It is estimated that during the fiscal year 1944, the value of livestock and poultry products produced on the centers will reach \$2,000,000.

In addition to land development on certain centers, the Public Works Program is confined largely to the development and construction of buildings needed in project operations. These include schools, community store buildings, agricultural buildings such as swine and poultry sheds, maintenance and repair shops, and additional quarters for appointed personnel.

COMMUNITY WELFARE

Since the evacuee population is a complete cross-section of our general population, it inevitably includes a proportion of socially maladjusted people, the bad along with the good. Moreover, the process of evacuation and relocation has introduced various strains and dislocations into the population. For example, eating in mess halls, bathing in community bathhouses, and utilizing community laundries and toilet facilities have already strained the normal ties of family life and threaten to weaken if not destroy the authority of parents over their children. These problems are intensified by the relatively crowded and inadequate living conditions.

The War Relocation Authority is attempting to counteract the bad social effects of relocation by such administrative means as are at its disposal. Considerable can be accomplished through the educational system, but in addition the Authority has found it necessary to provide a qualified social welfare staff on each center. This staff is particularly concerned with the problems of family relationship, and of the old, the sick, and with orphans and delinquent children. The welfare staff determines family composition for the purposes of grant-welfare allowances and making housing adjustments, and is responsible for administering a program of cash grants to persons who, because of health or for other reasons, are unemployable.

COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES

The evacuees have been encouraged to establish community stores at all centers so that residents might buy essential goods and services not furnished by the administration. These include such personal services as are provided by shoe-repair shops, mending and pressing shops, beauty parlors, and barber shops, and such goods as clothing, confections, toilet goods, stationery, and books and magazines.

All community enterprises have been organized and financed by evacuees (either through the use of their own funds or through credit secured from private sources) and are operated on a cooperative basis with profits used for community purposes or distributed to the evacuees in the form of dividends. All evacuee personnel employed in the community enterprises are paid out of the funds of the enterprises at the same rate as if they were employed in operations of the Authority. The enterprises pay the Authority a reasonable rental for the space they occupy on the center. The Authority provides a community enterprise adviser on each center and undertakes to audit the books of the enterprises but otherwise is not responsible for their operations.

COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT AND INTERNAL SECURITY

Although final responsibility for management of the relocation centers rests with the War Relocation Authority, the Authority is, to the fullest feasible extent, giving the evacuees an active voice in the management of their own affairs.

In the first place, the director of each center has selected in each block a block manager to represent the administration in the transmission of information and instructions to the residents and to represent the block in the presentation of requests and proposals to the

administration. Block managers are also responsible for seeing that block buildings are adequately maintained and that block services are kept up to standards.

In the second place, regulations of the War Relocation Authority provide procedures under which members of the evacuee community may select a community council and other agencies of community government to advise and assist the project director in administering community aspects of the center's activity. While all residents of the centers 18 years of age and older may vote in community elections, only those 21 or over are permitted, by regulation of the Authority, to hold elective office. The authority of the community council, and such other agencies of local government and administration as may be established, is founded entirely upon the legal authority of the project director, as administrative head of the relocation center. It is the policy of the Authority to delegate to the evacuee representatives as much authority as is consistent with sound administration and as the governmental organization of the community appears qualified to assume. The community organizations of the several centers, naturally, vary somewhat in the degree of their development and in their capacity to assist the project director. Consequently the degree of responsibility delegated by the project directors varies from center to center and will continue to be modified as the maturity and competence of the governmental organization increase or are altered by local circumstances.

Evacuees in the relocation centers are governed by three general categories of law and regulation:

1. The general law of the United States and of the State in which the center is situated;
2. Regulations of the War Relocation Authority and the project director;
3. Regulations made by the community council under the authority of the project director and with his approval.

Enforcement of these laws and regulations is the responsibility of the project director, who utilizes in the exercise of his responsibility both the agencies of community government and the internal-security staff of the center.

The internal security staff on each center is headed by a qualified appointed internal-security officer. He is provided with from 2 to 10 appointed assistants, the exact number depending upon decision by the Authority as to requirements in the center. In addition, the internal-security officer directs a staff of evacuee internal-security assistants. These evacuee officers are selected because of their previous police experience or other special qualifications for the work. They are trained particularly in the preventive aspects of police administration.

EXTERNAL SECURITY

By agreement between the War Relocation Authority and the Army, the exterior boundary of each relocation center is guarded by a military police detachment. During the day the military police patrol the perimeter of the entire project area; at night they maintain a patrol around the immediate boundary of the relocation center or barracks area. In addition, they are available to assume responsibility for policing the interior of the center upon request of the project

director. The Authority has experienced only one case in which it was found necessary to ask the military police to assume responsibility for maintaining order within a relocation center. This was in the Manzanar Relocation Center in California early in December. Experience at that time indicates that the present military policing arrangements are entirely adequate to maintain the external security for which they are intended and to assume responsibility when necessary for maintaining order within the centers.

ISOLATION CENTER

Primarily as a result of the disturbance which occurred at the Manzanar Relocation Center in December 1942, the War Relocation Authority in early 1943 worked out procedures whereby persistent and incorrigible troublemakers among the evacuees might be removed from relocation centers. Arrangements were completed with the Department of Justice empowering the Authority to certify for detention in internment camps alien residents of relocation centers, who, in the judgment of the project director, constitute a threat to the community peace and security. For the handling of troublemakers among the American citizens at relocation centers, however, a special center had to be established under direction of the War Relocation Authority.

In January of 1943 a temporary center of this kind was established on the site of an abandoned Civilian Conservation Corps camp near Moab, Utah. The first group to be transferred to this center was a contingent of 23 men from Manzanar who were suspected of being the instigators behind the December outbreak. In April the Moab Center was closed out and its population transferred to the present isolation center which is located on the site of an Indian boarding school at Leupp, Ariz. The current population of the Leupp Center is 70 evacuees.

FIRE PROTECTION

Because of the highly inflammable character of the buildings at all relocation centers and the comparatively dry climate at most of them, the fire hazard is unusually acute. From the beginning, intensive efforts have been made to train evacuee fire-fighting crews and to make the population of each center fire conscious. Fire protection work at the centers is under the direction of a member of the appointed (nonevacuee) staff and currently involves evacuee crews ranging from 34 to 93 members, depending on the size and needs of each center. The total fire loss at the 10 centers up to June 15, 1943, was \$25,894 or 25 cents per capita.

BASIC POLICIES ON LEAVE AND OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

Ever since the evacuation, the military authorities and the War Relocation Authority have had arrangements under which evacuees might be privately employed in various parts of the country outside the evacuated area on the Pacific coast. The War Relocation Authority first took the position that evacuation should be completed, the relocation centers built and staffed, and all evacuees transferred to the centers before expending a major effort on private relocation. However, the need for labor in agriculture, especially for the produc-

tion of sugar beets, became so great that the Western Defense Command and the War Relocation Authority made arrangements for the recruitment of farm and other work in May 1942 when the majority of the evacuees were still in the Army assembly centers. By July 1, 1942, some 1,700 evacuees were employed under this joint procedure in 5 Western States. During the fall harvest season about 10,000 were employed on group work leave in 11 States.

SEASONAL LEAVE

Recruitment of evacuees under the group-leave policy (also called seasonal-work leave) and their release from both assembly centers and relocation centers were accomplished under the following terms:

1. Evacuees proceeded at the expense of the employer to a designated locality, usually a county.
2. Evacuees were recruited only for areas in which the United States Employment Service certified that labor was needed.
3. Evacuees were granted group work leave to accept employment under the terms of a written contract. (They were, however, permitted to move to other employers in the same areas and, with prior approval of field representatives of the Authority, were permitted to move from one designated area to another, as the need for labor shifted. Thus, many evacuees who started work in the spring were kept in continuous employment throughout the summer. Out of the 10,000 on group work leave in 1942, about one-fifth are still in outside employment under the group leave policy.)
4. Evacuees were given group work leave to go only to States in which the Governor had given written assurance that he would maintain law and order and to counties in which similar assurances had been provided by local authorities.

This group-leave procedure has undoubtedly given the evacuees an opportunity, which, for the most part, they welcomed, to work as free labor, and to assist in the agricultural program of the country. It contributed substantially to the production of sugar in the United States. There were some minor changes in the group-work-leave procedures before the beginning of the 1943 agricultural season, and at the same time the type of leave was designated as seasonal work leave. On July 1, 1943, there were approximately 5,500 evacuees on seasonal work leave.

TEMPORARY AND INDEFINITE LEAVE

On October 1, 1942, the War Relocation Authority published in the Federal Register leave regulations embodying the present policies of the Authority on the granting of leave to evacuees to depart from centers. These regulations outline three general types of procedure under which leave from relocation centers may be granted:

1. Group work leave under terms of the procedure outlined above;
2. Short term leave for a period not to exceed 60 days, under which evacuees may be permitted to attend funerals, visit

- sick relatives, attend court, or take care of other important business, justifying their temporary release from the centers.
3. Indefinite leave, under which evacuees subject to the conditions outlined below are permitted to leave the centers to take up permanent residence.

Any resident of the relocation center is eligible to apply for indefinite leave, but before leave is granted the following procedure is carried through:

1. The evacuee must show that he has a definite offer of employment or other evidence that he can take care of himself at some point outside the areas from which persons of Japanese descent are excluded by military order.
2. The War Relocation Authority must secure reasonable assurance that the community in which the evacuee proposes to relocate will accept him without incident.
3. The War Relocation Authority has acquired extensive information concerning the past history, affiliations, and attitudes of evacuees past the age of 17 years. On the basis of these records, leave permits are granted. As a further precaution, names of more than 85 percent of the evacuees have been checked against records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and these checks will be continued until the list of adult evacuees has been completely covered. If there is evidence from any source that the evacuee might endanger the internal security of the Nation or interfere with the war effort, permission for leave is denied.
4. In addition, there has been established a joint board, composed of representatives of the War and Navy Departments and the War Relocation Authority. This board maintains liaison with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Approval of the board is required by the War Department for evacuees who desire to work in war industries and has been secured for those who wish to relocate from relocation centers into the Eastern Military Area. Such approval is given only after all pertinent information available from the cooperating agencies has been examined and evaluated.
5. The evacuee must agree to keep the War Relocation Authority informed of his location at all times.

At the present time some 10,000 evacuees, approximately 900 of them college students, are on indefinite leave.

No phase of the relocation program has been given more careful study and thought than the leave policy of the Authority. On the one hand, the problem of national security has been kept constantly in mind. On the other hand, the Authority has recognized from the outset that a relocation program which stopped with the transfer of evacuees to relocation centers would create more national problems than it would solve. It has never been the policy of the Federal Government to incarcerate aliens, and certainly not citizens, solely on the basis of their racial or national origin and regardless of their individual merits.

The leave policy was discussed with both the Attorney General and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation before it was announced. The leave regulations were approved by the Department

of Justice before they were issued. The leave process requires continuous, close cooperation between the War Relocation Authority and the Department of Justice. The leave policy has also been approved by the War Manpower Commission from the point of view of its contribution to the manpower supply of the country. Through cooperation with the War Manpower Commission, relocation offices established by the Authority at appropriate locations throughout the country are endeavoring to place evacuees in occupations which will contribute as effectively as possible to the war effort.

Under the sponsorship of the National Student Relocation Committee, a nongovernmental organization, several hundred evacuees have been granted leave from relocation centers to attend college in institutions outside the evacuated areas. For several months students, with the cooperation of the War Department, were granted special educational leave from Army assembly centers and later from relocation centers under temporary procedures of the Authority. Under present regulations, attendance at college is one of the purposes for which indefinite leave is granted. All students, now on educational leave, are subject to the same investigation and restrictions as are applied to other evacuees granted indefinite leave.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE RELOCATION PROGRAM

The evacuation and relocation program raise important questions of constitutionality. This is so because two-thirds of the persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from west coast military areas are citizens of the United States. The great majority of the remainder are law-abiding aliens.

It is the position of the War Relocation Authority that its leave regulations are essential to the legal validity of the evacuation and relocation program. These leave regulations establish a procedure under which the loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens may leave a relocation center to become reestablished in normal life.

When the evacuation was originally determined upon, it was contemplated that the evacuees would be free immediately to go anywhere they wanted within the United States so long as they remained outside of the evacuated area. Approximately 8,000 evacuees left the evacuated area voluntarily at that time and 5,000 of these have never lived in relocation centers. The decision to provide relocation centers for the evacuees was not made until some 6 weeks after evacuation was decided upon, and was made largely because of a recognition of the danger that the hasty and unplanned resettlement of 112,000 people might create civil disorder.

Detention within a relocation center is not, therefore, a permanent part of the evacuation process. It is not intended to be more than a temporary stage in the process of relocating the evacuees into new homes and jobs.

The detention or internment of citizens of the United States against whom no charges of disloyalty or subversiveness have been made, or can be made, for longer than the minimum period necessary to screen the loyal from the disloyal, and to provide the necessary guidance for relocation, is beyond the power of the War Relocation Authority. In the first place, neither the Congress nor the President has directed the War Relocation Authority to carry out such detention or internment. Secondly, lawyers will readily agree that an

attempt to authorize such confinement would be very hard to reconcile with the constitutional rights of citizens.

On June 21, 1943, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down its decision in the case of *Gordon Hirabayashi v. United States*. Hirabayashi had been convicted of violating both the curfew orders and the evacuation orders applicable to Japanese-Americans. The Court held that the curfew was a valid exercise of the war power. Although the question of the validity of the evacuation orders was presented to the Court in that case, the Court did not find it necessary to decide that question. There is evidence in the majority and concurring opinions of the Court in the *Hirabayashi* case that, although it found the curfew to be valid, it believed the evacuation orders present difficult questions of constitutional power, and detention within a relocation center even more difficult questions. Mr. Justice Murphy in his concurring opinion said concerning the curfew orders:

In my opinion this goes to the very brink of constitutional power.

Mr. Justice Douglas in his concurring opinion said:

Detention for reasonable cause is one thing. Detention on account of ancestry is another. Obedience to the military orders is one thing. Whether an individual member of a group must be afforded at some stage an opportunity to show that, being loyal, he should be reclassified is a wholly different question. * * * But if it were plain that no machinery was available whereby the individual could demonstrate his loyalty as a citizen in order to be reclassified, questions of a more serious character would be presented. The United States, however, takes no such position.

The Chief Justice, in the majority opinion, was careful to point out that the Court was limiting its decision to the curfew orders and was not considering the evacuation orders or confinement in a relocation center.

More than a year has passed since evacuation was begun. During this year the War Relocation Authority has had time to make necessary investigations and to begin the process of considering the evacuees on an individual basis. The release procedures, including the leave regulations, are intended to provide the due process and hearing which fair dealing, democratic procedures, and the American Constitution all require.

SEGREGATION OF THE DISLOYAL

The War Relocation Authority is now undertaking to segregate from the total population in relocation centers those individuals who have indicated (either by express statement or by action) that their loyalties lie with Japan in the current hostilities. These individuals will be quartered in a segregation center to be established on the grounds of the Tule Lake Relocation Center in Northern California.

The first group to be segregated will be those individuals—about 6,300 in number—who have requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan and who have not withdrawn their applications prior to July 1, 1943. In determining who shall be segregated over and above this group, the War Relocation Authority will hold individual hearings and will carefully weigh all available evidence. Aside from the repatriates and expatriates, candidates for segregation will be drawn from the following groups:

1. American citizen evacuees who have refused to pledge loyalty to the United States and alien evacuees who have refused

- to swear that they would abide by the laws of the United States and refrain from interfering with the war effort;
2. Persons who have been denied leave clearance under the procedures of the War Relocation Authority because of an adverse report from a Federal intelligence agency, or some other information indicating loyalty to Japan.

Hearings connected with segregation are already under way at the relocation centers and are being carried forward as rapidly as possible. Present residents of the Tule Lake Center who are eligible for indefinite leave and who are thus not to be segregated will be given a choice of relocating immediately or transferring to one of the other centers. Residents of the other centers who are designated for segregation will be transferred to Tule Lake. Actual movements will begin in September as soon as preliminary arrangements can be completed and transportation becomes available.

Segregation is being carried out primarily to separate the loyal evacuees in relocation centers from the influence of those who are the loyal group. It is not, however, in any sense a punitive program and the segregation center is not to be confused with the isolation center maintained at Leupp, Ariz. As a group, the segregates will be law-abiding persons who have simply given up trying to become adjusted in the United States. Any person at the segregation center who shows persistent troublemaking tendencies will be transferred to the isolation center.

An appeals board will be established at the Tule Lake Center to rectify mistakes that may be made in the segregation process and to hear the cases of those who wish to appeal their status. Except for those whose appeal is granted, residents of the segregation center will not be eligible for seasonal or indefinite leave.

In most other respects, the residents of the segregation center will be accorded the same type of treatment that is now given to residents of relocation centers generally. They will be provided by the Government with food, shelter, and medical care. Work opportunities will be available for those who wish to earn spending money and clothing allowances. Education will be furnished to children of school age. There will not, however, be opportunity for the establishment of an evacuee government at the segregation center.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

Determination by the Army that persons of Japanese ancestry should be evacuated from certain Pacific coast areas was accompanied by a recognition that assistance in the conservation of the property and property rights of evacuees should be given by the Federal Government. Respect for this principle was dictated not only by standards of equity but also by ordinary business sense.

On March 15, 1942, the Army announced the formation of the Wartime Civil Control Administration. The Treasury Department, acting through the Federal Reserve Bank, was asked to take over the conservation of urban evacuee property, including real and personal, both business and residential, and intangible assets. The Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture was assigned the task of accomplishing continuity in the agricultural opera-

tions already under way by evacuees and fair and equitable dealings in the transfer of evacuee interests to substitute operators.

On March 17, 1942, the Farm Security Administration established the wartime farm adjustment program to assist in a fair disposition of evacuee agricultural holdings and to aid qualified farmers in taking over such operations and obtaining credit. Where usual channels of commercial and governmental credit were not open to substitute operators, the Farm Security Administration received from the War Department \$1,000,000 for a lending program. Subsequently, an additional \$5,000,000 from the President's emergency fund was made available to them. Some 650 loans, totaling approximately \$3,500,000, were made from these funds.

Prior to the departure of evacuees to assembly centers, they were passed through one of 64 control stations established in Military Zone No. 1 in cooperation with the United States Employment Service. In these control centers three-man teams, composed of representatives of the Federal Security Agency, Federal Reserve Bank, and the Farm Security Administration were available to assist evacuees in settling their affairs before the evacuation deadline, and to check to determine whether arrangements for handling of their property had been completed by the evacuees.

Activities of the Federal Reserve Bank.

This agency rendered assistance to evacuees in the leasing or otherwise disposing of their urban properties, and on March 29, 1942, provisions for the storage of personal property and effects of evacuees in warehouses were published, and evacuees were urged to take advantage of this service. This activity was administered by the Federal Reserve Bank through its set-up designated as the Evacuee Property Department. As evacuees were transferred to assembly centers, those who availed themselves of the service afforded by the Federal Reserve Bank placed their household goods and personal belongings in warehouses leased by the bank for this purpose. A considerable percentage, however, preferred to place their goods in private storage, either in warehouses of their own selection, in churches and meeting halls, or with nonevacuee friends.

Pursuant to an agreement between the War Relocation Authority and the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, the property of 2,867 evacuees was assigned by the above bank to the War Relocation Authority. These goods totaled over 2,000 tons in weight.

The records of the Federal Reserve Bank indicate that there were referred to them some 5,000 properties of either residential or commercial character. The list included all those activities normally engaged in by business and professional people with a high percentage of the total being in cleaning establishments and laundries, hotels, nurseries, and residences. Food markets also held a high place in the statistical summary.

Activities of the Farm Security Administration.

The records of the Farm Security Administration indicate that some 6,664 pieces of agricultural property, totaling 258,000 acres, were involved in the evacuation process. Practically all this land was intensively cultivated and devoted to the production of the food requirements of the area.

The farm machinery used on these properties was disposed of in one of several ways:

(a) Outright sale; (b) by a leasing arrangement; (c) as a loan to the lessee of the evacuee's farm, the only requirements being maintenance and upkeep.

Some was placed in storage. It was usually insisted upon by the Farm Security Administration that where the equipment was required for the operation of the property, equipment as well as land should be included in the transfer arrangements.

Responsibilities of the War Relocation Authority.

Since completion of the evacuation in the summer of 1942, both the Federal Reserve bank and the Farm Security Administration of evacuee property should rest with the War Relocation Authority.

Scrutiny of the statistics presented above clearly indicates the importance of maintaining production of farm lands and of maximum possible utilization of all other property, both in the national interests and to preserve the equities of the owners thereof. Failure so to do would have a detrimental effect in several ways. The impact upon the tax structure of the communities involved would be serious. The food supply of the areas wherein the properties are located would be affected. There would be a marked reduction in the housing facilities in certain defense areas, notably in Seattle, where 206 out of a total of 325 hotels (63 percent) in the city were operated by Japanese.

Organization.—It was recognized that the evacuees, having been removed from the areas indicated, were no longer in a position to personally operate, manage, or otherwise care for their property. The War Relocation Authority accordingly established the Division of Relocation Assistance. This Division has a Pacific coast evacuee property office at San Francisco. There are field offices in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. In addition, provision has been made for evacuee-property representatives at each relocation project.

Functions.

Evacuees are free to choose the manner in which they desire to have their properties cared for. They may select a person or concern to act as attorney-in-fact, they may choose an agent to act for them, or they may deal directly with persons having transactions with them. The services of the evacuee-property office are made available to evacuees if they prefer to use them. The functions of this office include acting upon the request of evacuees to determine if property is being properly maintained; securing tenants or operators of both agricultural and commercial property; negotiating leases or sales; adjusting differences; checking inventories of goods and equipment; and similar activities. The policies guiding the activities of the evacuee-property office are predicated upon the national interests and a recognition of the need for preserving the lawful interests of evacuees.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Each of the 11 centers of the War Relocation Authority (including the isolation center at Leupp, Ariz.) is administered by a project director, who is responsible for supervising all activities within the

center and for cooperating with the commander of the military police company assigned to exterior patrol. Each director is provided with a staff of from 125 to 200 nonevacuee assistants. Top positions in all branches of community and project administration are occupied by these civil-service employees. At the present time more than a third of all project appointed personnel are employed in the education program.

Each project director is immediately responsible administratively to the Director of the Authority. He is vested by the Director with appropriate authority to expend and account for Government funds allotted to the project, to employ appointed personnel under civil-service regulations, and to purchase and to utilize necessary supplies and equipment. Subject to regulations and policies of the Authority and the general laws and regulations of the Government service, he is in full charge of the relocation center.

The Office of the Director of the War Relocation Authority is maintained in Washington, D. C. The Director is appointed by the President, and, within the framework of the Office for Emergency Management, of the Executive Office of the President, is administratively responsible to him. The Director is assisted by a Deputy Director and a staff in Washington, organized into the following divisions:

1. Reports;
2. Administrative Management;
3. Office of the Solicitor;
4. Relocation Planning;
5. Relocation Assistance;
6. Community Services;
7. Employment;
8. Agriculture and Engineering.

Three Assistant Directors of the Authority are maintained in field offices; one in Little Rock, Ark.; a second in Denver, Colo.; and the third in San Francisco, Calif. Each field Assistant Director has from one to three principal assistants and a small clerical staff. The field Assistant Directors are responsible for assisting the Director in inspection and supervision of relocation centers and other field activities of the Authority and for representing the Director in contacts with other governmental agencies and with the public.

To perform the functions of the War Relocation Authority in the field of evacuee property management, a property office under the direction of the Relocation Assistance Division in Washington is maintained in San Francisco. Branches of this office have been located in Seattle and Los Angeles. To assist in the relocation of evacuees outside centers, and to maintain contact with those who have been granted leave, a series of field offices has been established under the direction of the Employment Division of the Washington staff. At the present time key relocation offices have been established in Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, Cleveland, New York City, and Boston. Nearly 40 branch offices have been set up at other cities located mainly throughout the interior sections of the country.

INDIVIDUAL EXCLUSION

In addition to work connected with the relocation of the Japanese-American population, with which the War Relocation Authority is primarily concerned, the Authority is also responsible for providing assistance to individuals excluded from military areas. Removal of the Japanese-American population from the Pacific coast is the only wholesale evacuation which the Army has ordered under Executive Order 9066. It has for some months, however, been engaged in the removal of designated individuals, both aliens and citizens, from restricted areas along the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts. Under the present procedure, individuals, after appropriate investigations and hearings, are ordered by the military authorities to leave the restricted areas. Pursuant to Executive Order 9102, the War Relocation Authority has developed procedures under which it interviews individual excludees, and undertakes to provide them with such financial and other assistance as they may require to comply with the military orders. It is not expected, however, that the individual exclusion program will ever approach in scope or complexity the work of the Authority arising from the evacuation of the Japanese population from the west coast.

Order in Council revoking P.C. 5523, dated 29th June, 1942
and P.C. 6885, dated 20th July, 1942 - ~~transfug~~ to the Custodian of the property of persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the protected areas of B.C.

P. C. 469

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY, 1943.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL -

WHEREAS by Order in Council dated 29th June, 1942, (P.C. 5523) amended by Order in Council dated 4th August, 1942, (P.C. 6885) Regulations were made imposing certain duties and responsibilities on the Director of Soldier Settlement of Canada in relation to agricultural lands owned by persons of the Japanese race ordinarily resident in the protected areas of British Columbia;

AND WHEREAS the Secretary of State reports that the appraisals of lands contemplated by the said Order in Council as amended have been made and that it is the opinion of the Minister of Mines and Resources, to whom the Director of Soldier Settlement of Canada reports under the said Order in Council as amended, that the said Order in Council as amended, should be revoked;

That by Order in Council, dated 20th July, 1942, (P.C. 6247) it was provided that on and after the 1st August, 1942, all unfinished business of the Committee under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice Sidney A. Smith of Vancouver, appointed by Order in Council of 13th January, 1942, (P.C. 288) in respect of vessels or equipment vested in the Custodian under the said Order should be transferred to the Custodian, and the Custodian was vested with all vessels and equipment which had not been disposed of under the supervision of the said Committee;

That since the transfer was effected, question has been raised as to the authority of the Custodian to deal with unfinished business of the said Committee in relation to vessels or equipment disposed of prior to the 1st August, 1942, and it is expedient to remove any doubts in this respect;

That by Orders in Council relating to the property of persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the protected areas of British Columbia, the Custodian has been vested with the responsibility of controlling and managing property belonging to persons of the Japanese race who have been evacuated from the protected areas, except deposits of money, shares of stock, debentures, bonds or other securities or other property which

the owner on being evacuated from the protected areas was able to take with him; and

That the evacuation of persons of the Japanese race from the protected areas has now been substantially completed and that it is necessary to provide facilities for liquidation of property in appropriate cases.

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, concurred in by the Minister of Mines and Resources, the Minister of Pensions and National Health, the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Fisheries, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to order and doth hereby order as follows:

1. Order in Council, dated 29th June, 1942, (P.C. 5523) and amending Order in Council dated 4th August, 1942, (P.C. 6885) are hereby revoked.

2. Paragraphs numbered 3 and 4 in Order in Council dated 20th July, 1942 (P.C. 6247) are hereby rescinded and the following are substituted therefor:

3. The Custodian may, where he considers it advisable so to do, liquidate, sell or otherwise dispose of any such vessel or equipment on such terms and conditions as he deems advisable; and any agreement entered into or document executed by the Custodian on or after August 1, 1942, and prior to the date of this Order, purporting to be an agreement for, or to be, a transfer, conveyance or other disposition of any such vessel or equipment or of any right, title or interest therein is hereby given full legal validity, force and effect as if the Custodian had full power to enter into such agreement or to execute such document, and as if such vessel or equipment or such right, title or interest therein, as the case may be, had been vested in the Custodian, at the time of the entry into such agreement or the execution of such document.

4. Without restricting the generality of the powers hereinbefore conferred, all unfinished business of the said Committee is hereby transferred to the Custodian and shall be deemed to have been so transferred as on and from the 1st August, 1942.

Wherever, under Orders in Council under the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of

Canada/

Canada 1927, the Custodian has been vested with the power and responsibility of controlling and managing any property of persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the protected areas, such power and responsibility shall 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; and for the purpose of such liquidation, sale or other disposition the Consolidated Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1939) shall apply mutatis mutandis as if the property belonged to an enemy within the meaning of the said Consolidated Regulations.

Certified to be a true copy.

A.D.P. Heeney

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Labour

P.C. 1665

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of MARCH, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS in view of the serious situation prevailing in the Province of British Columbia arising out of the war with Japan it is deemed necessary for the security and defence of Canada to take further steps for the evacuation of persons of the Japanese race from the protected areas in that Province;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, and under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to make the following regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly:

Interpretation

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

- (a) "Commission" means the British Columbia Security Commission established under the provisions of this Order.
- (b) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour.
- (c) Other words and phrases shall have the same meaning as in the Defence of Canada Regulations.

.....

British Columbia Security Commission

2. (1) There shall be a Commission, to be known as the British Columbia Security Commission, which shall consist of three members, a Chairman and two Commissioners, who shall hold office during pleasure.

(2) The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister, and shall be paid such remuneration and allowances as may be fixed by the Governor in Council;

(3) Except as otherwise herein provided any act of the Commission shall require the concurrence of all members of the Commission.

(4) Where for any reason any member of the Commission is unable to act, the Minister may appoint temporarily a substitute member, upon such terms and conditions as he may determine.

(5) The headquarters of the Commission shall be at a place selected by it in the Province of British Columbia, and meetings of the Commission may be held at the headquarters, or at such other place in British Columbia or elsewhere, as the Chairman may decide.

(6) The members of the Commission shall take and subscribe an oath before any Superior Court judge in the Province of British Columbia, which shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Privy Council, and which shall be in the following form:

"I solemnly and sincerely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as a member of the British Columbia Security Commission."

.....

3. The Commission may, with the approval of the Minister, make by-laws not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, for the direction, conduct and government of its business.

4. Every document purporting to be or to contain a by-law, order or other instrument of the Commission, and purporting to be signed by the Chairman, shall be evidence of such by-law, order or other instrument.

5. (1) The Commission may, with the approval of the minister, employ such professional technical and other officers, clerks and employees as it may deem necessary for the proper conduct of its affairs, and may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, fix their remuneration.

(2) The Commission may utilize the services of any officer, servant or employee of any department of the Government of Canada loaned by the Minister thereof.

6. (1) The Commission may enter into contracts, and hold property, real or personal, and shall be deemed to have the powers necessary to perform the duties assigned to the Commission, including all powers incidental to the performance of the said duties.

(2) The Commission may sue, and, with the consent of the Attorney General of Canada, be sued in its own name, in respect of its own acts, but such proceedings shall only be taken in the Exchequer Court of Canada.

(3) The Commission shall in all matters, including those relating to the responsibility of the members of the Commission for the acts of any servant or agent of the Commission, be deemed to be an agent of the Crown.

7. (1) No transaction shall be entered into by the Commission involving an expenditure in excess of fifteen thousand dollars, except with the approval of the Governor in Council.

(2) No real property shall be purchased by the Commission except with the approval of the Governor in Council.

8. The Commission may enter into any arrangement with any department of the Government of Canada or of the Government of the Province of British Columbia for the use of or occupation of any Dominion or Provincial Crown Lands.

Advisory Committee

9. (1) There shall be appointed by the Governor in Council an Advisory Committee to the British Columbia Security Commission, to consist of not more than twenty members, to advise the Commission on all matters relating to the duties of the Commission.

(2) Meetings of the said Advisory Committee may be called by the Chairman of the Commission.

(3) Any member of the said Advisory Committee may be paid his actual reasonable disbursements incurred in connection with the performance of the work of the Advisory Committee.

Duties and Powers of Commission

10. (1) It shall be the duty of the Commission to plan, supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected areas of British Columbia of all persons of the Japanese race.

(2) For the purpose of performing the duties aforesaid the Commission shall determine the time and order of the evacuation of such persons, the mode of transport and all matters relative to the placement of such persons.

(3) The Commission shall provide for the housing, feeding, care and protection of such persons in so far as the same may be necessary.

(4) A plan or plans for the evacuation and placement aforesaid shall be submitted to the Minister, and shall be put into operation by the Commission when approved by the Minister.

11. (1) The Commission shall have power to require by order any person of the Japanese race, in any protected area in British Columbia, to remain at his place of residence or to leave his place of residence and to proceed to any other place within or without the protected area at such time and in such manner as the Commission may prescribe in such order, or to order the detention of any such person, and any such order may be enforced by any person nominated by the Commission so to do.

(2) The Commission may make orders respecting the conduct, activities and discipline of any person evacuated under the provisions of these Regulations.

Custody of Japanese Property

12. (1) As a protective measure only, all property situated in any protected area of British Columbia belonging to any person of the Japanese race resident in such area (excepting fishing vessels subject to Order in Council P.C. 288 of the 13th January, 1942, and deposits

.....

of money, shares of stock, debentures, bonds or other securities), delivered up to any person by the owner pursuant to the Order of the Minister of Justice dated February 26, 1942, or which is turned over to the Custodian by the owner, or which the owner, on being evacuated, is unable to take with him, shall be vested in and subject to the control and management of the Custodian as defined in the Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1939; provided, however, that no commission shall be charged by the Custodian in respect of such control and management.

(2) Subject as hereinafter provided, and for the purposes of the control and management of such property, rights and interest by the Custodian, the Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1939, shall apply mutatis mutandis to the same extent as if such property, rights and interests belonged to any enemy within the meaning of the said Regulations.

(3) The property, rights and interests so vested in and subject to the control and management of the Custodian, or the proceeds thereof, shall be dealt with in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct.

Departmental Assistance

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

- (a) assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the compiling of information concerning the persons to be evacuated under these Regulations in the segregation and concentration of such persons and in the maintenance of public security in respect thereof,
- (b) assistance by the Department of Transport in the transportation of persons evacuated under these Regulations.
- (c) assistance by the Department of National Defence by furnishing personnel to advise on and assist in the housing, feeding and clothing of persons evacuated under these Regulations,
- (d) assistance by the Department of Munitions and Supply in advising upon and entering into contracts or other arrangements to provide housing, food, supplies and services for such persons.
- (e) assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and/or the Department of National Defence in the protection of persons evacuated under these Regulations and in the maintenance of public security in respect thereof,
- (f) assistance by the Department of Labour in establishment of work camps and in providing employment, and in particular in the absorption of evacuated persons in the Canadian Japanese Construction Corps constituted by Order in Council P.C. 1271 of February 17th, 1942, or in the work camps established under Order in Council P.C. 1348 of February 19th, 1942, or in any other activity in which such persons can be employed without prejudice to the public safety or the safety of the State, outside the protected areas in British Columbia.

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

Expenses

14. All expenses or costs incurred by the Commission or by any department or agency of the Government of

Canada in connection with the enforcement or administration of these Regulations shall be payable out of moneys appropriated by Parliament to carry out measures deemed necessary in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

Offences

15. Every person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of these Regulations or any order or by-law made under any of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence, and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

16. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to limit or derogate from the powers conferred on any authority other than the Commission by the Defence of Canada Regulations or any other statute or law.

A.D.P. Heeney

Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 27th day of MARCH, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS by Order in Council P.C. 1665 dated March 4th, 1942, the British Columbia Security Commission was established for the purpose of planning, supervising and directing the evacuation from the protected areas of British Columbia of all persons of the Japanese race and for such purpose was empowered to determine amongst other things all matters relative to the placement of such persons;

AND WHEREAS it is represented to the Minister of Justice that it is desirable to provide that any plan with regard to the placement of such persons be limited to making provision for the temporary placement only of such persons during the continuation of the state of war now existing and that the authority of the Commission should include power to vary or amend any placement order;

AND WHEREAS recommendations have been made to the Minister of Justice by the British Columbia Security Commission to the effect that a greater degree of protective control over persons of the Japanese race and the property of such persons be provided for than was provided by the Order establishing the Commission, above referred to;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, R.S.C., 1927, is pleased to amend the Regulations established by Order in Council P.C. 1665 dated March 4th, 1942, as follows:

1. Regulation one is hereby amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

"(bb) 'Person of the Japanese race' means any person of the Japanese race required to leave any protected area of British Columbia by Order of the Minister of Justice under Regulation 4, as amended, of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941."

2. Regulation ten is hereby amended by adding thereto the following paragraphs:

"(5) Any such plan or plans shall make provision for the temporary placement only of such persons during the continuation of the state of war now existing.

P.C. 2483

"(6) The Commission's authority relative to the placement of persons shall include power to vary or amend any placement order."

3. Regulation eleven is hereby amended by rescinding paragraph two thereof and substituting therefor the following:

"(2) The Commission may make orders respecting the conduct, activities and discipline of any person of the Japanese race who is within any protected area or who is ordinarily resident within any protected area but who has left or leaves such area after February 5th, 1942."

4. Regulation twelve is hereby rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

"12(1) Subject as hereinafter in this Regulation provided, as a protective measure only, all property situated in any protected area of British Columbia belonging to any person of the Japanese race (excepting fishing vessels subject to Order in Council P.C. 288 of January 13th, 1942, 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 is turned over to the Custodian by or on behalf of the owner, or which the owner, on being evacuated from the protected area, is unable to take with him, shall be vested in and subject to the control and management of the Custodian as defined in the Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy, (1939); provided, however, that no commission shall be charged by the Custodian in respect of such control and management.

"(2) The Custodian may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation, order that all or any property whatsoever, situated in any protected area of British Columbia, belonging to any person of the Japanese race shall, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the owner or any other person, be vested in the Custodian, and the Custodian shall have full power to administer such property for the benefit of all such interested persons, and shall release such property upon being satisfied that the interests aforesaid will not be prejudiced thereby."

"(3) For the purposes of the control and management of such property by the Custodian, the Consolidated Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy, (1939), shall apply mutatis mutandis to the same extent as if the property belonged to an enemy within the meaning of the said Consolidated Regulations."

Certified to be a true copy.

A. D. P. Heeney,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Japanese

- Feb 1/38 - interdept. com set up
- reps of Dunning, Justice, H.D., Harbour, Fisheries, Statistics, S.A.
 - also Board of Review - Dunning, RCMP, S.A. - to carry on ongoing in BC itself.
 - announced in House on March 4/38.
 - Board of Review - F.W. Taylor
 - det. Syst. of Dunning,
 - Vancouver
 - Assoc. S.W. Fish
 - RCMP
 - H. L. Kenleyside
 - (Chairman)
 - (Form. release Mar 21/38)

Interdept. Committee

- Dunning - Blaine, Golliff
- RCMP - Assoc. Amittage
- Statistics - Coats, S.H.
- H.D. - Macklin, Maj. W.H.S.
- Customs - Young, P.H.
- Fisheries - Whitmore, A.J.
- Harbour - Regg, R.A.
- S.A. - Stalton, Kenleyside

Special Committee on Orientals - Oct 1/40

- Col. Sparling - N.D. (Convener)
- Asst. Comm. Mead - RCMP
- W.H.K. - S.A.

As Geo Sanson

Dec/40 - Sp. Com. recommended that standing com. be set up

Standing Com - (P.C. 117 - Jan 7/41)

Frank J. Hume - ~~Chairman~~ ^{Governor}

Lt Col. A W Spaulding

Asst. Com. F J Mead

N F Angus

Lt Col M. Hugo McIntosh, ~~with~~

Sgt J. K. Barnes - RCM P - Sec'y.

Report of Sp. Com. dated Feb 17/41

(Each man hand for) - dated Dec 1940 - K.P.

Standing Com. dissolved - PC 999 - Feb 9/42

documents with
no date

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

p/0.

W. B. Henderson
217 West 23rd Avenue.
Vancouver, B.C.

W. J. Miller (American V.I.)
c/o above address.

- has knowledge of winter Japanese, speaks fair.
- has never been to Japan
- both worked with U.K. forces
- J. office assignment in London during war.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING CANADIAN CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

WHEREAS it is stated that approximately 60% of Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry in British Columbia relocation centres applied prior to the cessation of hostilities to go to Japan after the war, and

WHEREAS we believe that among the reasons for their decision is their sense of injustice at the denial to them of citizenship rights and the hazard of taking up their lives anew in central and eastern Canada, in spite of the best efforts of the Government Commissioners on replacement, and

WHEREAS this sense of insecurity in locating elsewhere in Canada was made acute by wartime emergency restrictions, Federal and Provincial, which, now that the war is over, in our judgment need no longer be imposed;

WE urge: (1) THAT no loyal Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry be sent out of the country.

(2) THAT all those who have applied to revoke their decision to go to Japan be allowed to remain in Canada.

(3) THAT the Dominion Government immediately seek ways and means of encouraging and aiding Canadians of Japanese ancestry to locate and re-establish themselves in the various provinces of the Dominion and to assure the Provinces and Municipalities that it is in the interest of this Dominion that permanent settlement by them should be encouraged as an implementation of the rights of Canadian citizenship.

(4) THAT full rights of citizenship, including property rights, the franchise, and freedom to travel be extended to all loyal Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry.

(5) THAT all who have suffered financial loss with respect to property and the instruments of their livelihood as a result of relocation be indemnified.

RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING JAPANESE NATIONALS RESIDENT IN CANADA

We urge THAT, in the interest of justice and in view of the fact that many Japanese nationals have spent the greater part of their lives in Canada and have identified themselves in all respects with the country of their adoption, Japanese nationals loyal to Canada be encouraged to take out Canadian citizenship, and that, in the meantime, as many disabilities as possible be removed.

Wm. Wood, Victoria Coll. Women's Residence, 27. 10. 46
(Organization)

PRESIDENT

T. Swinnerton

SECRETARY

Edna Allliott

P.C. 10773 — ¹⁹⁴² voluntary repatriates

may make the status a British subject or Canadian national or Canadian citizen of any person who is

(a) a naturalized British subject ~~and~~ whose nationality before naturalization was that of one of the states at war with Canada between Sept 10, 1939 and Aug —, 1945; or ~~the~~

(b) a British subject by birth but whose parents were or are nationals of one of the states — — — — —

in any case in which ~~the person~~ the ~~person~~ a board country of the Min. of Justice, the Sec'y of State, & the Min. of — — — — —

— appeal to Superior Court —

— show that person was any way in sympathy with enemy or acted to detriment of country during war —

— deportation thereafter

Draft.

Press Release.

Prime Minister's Office.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced to-day that the government had decided that it would facilitate any appeal which it was desired to carry to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Canada in the reference which was made to it concerning the validity of Orders in Council P.C. 7355, 7356 and 7357 of December 15, 1945, with regard to persons of Japanese origin in Canada. Mr. King said that in taking this position the government had in mind the desirability of aiding in the removal of any uncertainty in the legal situation that had been created by the differing judgements of the justices of the Supreme Court.

Pending the outcome of such an appeal to the Privy Council, the provisions of the Orders in Council with regard to deportation will be held in abeyance. However, the Department of Labour will proceed with arrangements to enable any Japanese who wish to leave Canada voluntarily to do so at an early date. Mr. King made it clear that

notwithstanding the fact that the Orders in Council are under review, any Japanese persons who wish to go to Japan will be accorded the terms provided for in Order in Council P.C. 7355, which allows the removal of the value of all property and assets held in Canada, and which provides for minimum financial credits and government assistance in needy cases. Persons leaving under these arrangements will be accorded free transportation for themselves and their families and for whatever baggage allotment is allowed by shipping conditions.

The Prime Minister stated that the government would defer the appointment of the commission to review the cases of persons of Japanese origin until a decision is reached in the appeal to the Privy Council. Prior to the appointment of the commission, upon completion of the appeal, its terms of reference, as set forth in Order in Council P.C. 7357, will be reviewed by the government.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

The Prime Minister has the honour to report:

That experience in the administration of Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, providing for the control of persons of the Japanese race in Canada

during the present war, has indicated the advisability of making full inquiries and investigations into the ^{attitudes} ~~reliability~~

^{and the extent of} ~~reliability~~ and loyalty of persons of the Japanese race ^{with their cooperation} ~~with~~

~~a view to aiding in the said administration and to the~~

~~settlement of particular aspects of individual cases~~

~~when the present measures for housing and settlement~~

~~become no longer applicable;~~

^{It is advisable to make provision for} That, ^{such} the appointment of ^a commissioners to make

~~the said investigation is advisable for the security,~~

~~defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada by reason~~

~~of the State of war now existing.~~

The undersigned has therefore, the honour to recommend that Your Excellency in Council, under the ^{Chapter 206 etc.} authority of the War Measures Act, ^a do order:

1. The following persons are hereby appointed

Commissioners to inquire into and investigate the reliability and loyalty of persons of the Japanese race in Canada and on the extent of the cooperation of the said persons with the Government of Canada during the state of war now existing and to make reports thereon together with recommendations as to the advisability of the deportation of the said persons from Canada or otherwise for making provision with respect thereto as they deem advisable:

.....

- Altered*
2. Recorded declarations of desire for repatriation to Japan which have been made by persons of the Japanese race shall be deemed to be final unless the Commissioners decide that exceptional circumstances justify consideration being given to any particular case, in which event the Commissioners may make such investigations and recommendations as they deem advisable.
 3. The Commissioners shall undertake such additional inquiries and investigations, and make reports and recommendations pursuant thereto, concerning persons of the Japanese race in Canada as they may be required ^{by the Governor in Council} ~~in writing to undertake by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of Justice, the Secretary of State or the Minister of Labour.~~
 4. The Commissioners shall report to the Governor in Council.
 5. The Commissioners shall, for the purpose of all inquiries and investigations made pursuant to this Order, have all the powers and authority of Commissioners appointed under Part One of the Inquiries Act.
 6. The minister in charge of any department or branch of the Government of Canada may make available the services of members of the staff of, and records or files ~~relating to persons of the Japanese race~~ in the department or branch for the purpose of assisting the Commissioners in their inquiries and investigations pursuant to this Order.
 7. The Commissioners are authorized to engage the services of such clerks, reporters, assistants and counsel as they deem advisable to aid and
-

assist in the performance of their duties.

8. All expenses incurred in connection with the inquiries and investigations of the Commission~~ers~~ pursuant to this Order shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by Parliament for the carrying out of measures deemed advisable by the Governor in Council in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

Persons of Japanese origin in Canada

One problem with both domestic and external aspects to which I have referred on several occasions previously in the House is that relating to persons of Japanese origin in this country. I last referred to this matter on December 17, at which time I tabled three Orders in Council that had been passed in the hope of providing a solution to the problem. Since that time question has been raised as to the validity of these Orders and the government referred the matter to the Supreme Court. On February 20th the decision was handed down and, with the exception of a clause enabling the deportation of the wives and children of persons ordered deported, the Orders in Council were upheld. Legally and technically the government could, on the strength of that decision, have proceeded with the execution of the policy contemplated in the Orders. However, this is a matter that affects the lives and interests of a number of people, and the government felt that it would be undesirable to take any measures

whatever with respect to which there would be any doubt as to constitutional propriety. In the circumstances, it was decided to suspend action for the present and to facilitate the hearing of an appeal by the Privy Council. Just a week ago I announced the decision of the government to this effect, and I understand that steps are being taken to have an appeal heard at an early date.

So far as the present situation is concerned, the government is proceeding to assist any Japanese who wish to leave Canada to do so at an early date. Notwithstanding the fact that the Orders in Council are awaiting judicial review, any persons who wish to go to Japan voluntarily are being accorded the provisions for assistance that were laid down in Order in Council P.C. 7355. These include the right to remove the value of all property and assets held in Canada; the right to leave property with the Custodian for later sale and disposal if conditions for sale are not favourable at the time of departure; the right to specified cash grants if their available assets do not total at least \$200. for each adult, plus \$50. for each dependent; and the right to free transportation for persons and baggage.

Not by any stretch of the imagination could these conditions be deemed to be harsh. The government feels, and I believe the House will agree, that they are fair and generous.

Apart from persons who wish to leave this country voluntarily, no action will be taken with regard to movement out of Canada until the judicial review of the Orders in Council is completed.

With regard to those persons of Japanese origin who wish to stay in Canada, and whose loyalty is unquestioned, the government is proceeding with measures to assist in their resettlement and re-establishment. There are many problems to be met, but it is hoped that it will be possible for all these people to settle down to prosperous employment and happy lives, as many of their fellows have already succeeded in doing.

While on this matter I might refer briefly to some of the criticisms that have been levelled at the policy of the government or set forth in the three Orders in Council to which I have referred. On the one hand the government has been criticized by some who feel that

all persons of Japanese origin should be deported from Canada. They claim that the government is too lenient in its policy; that the Japanese cannot be assimilated; and that all should go. To this criticism I have nothing to add to the statement which I made in this House on August 4, 1944. At the other extreme - the criticism is levelled that the government policy is much too harsh; that it is racism; and that it differs in no whit from the Nazi treatment of the Jews and other subject peoples. I do not wish to go into the matter at length, but I do think there has been a great deal of misunderstanding of what the government has proposed and a great deal of carelessness in some of the charges that have been levelled. Many people overlook the fact that the government has at no time suggested the deportation of anyone who did not voluntarily apply during time of war to be sent to a country with which we were engaged in a mortal struggle, or who was not found disloyal. Some have suggested that the applications were not genuinely voluntary and that coercion was used. This is definitely not so. The utmost care was taken to ensure that it was a purely voluntary matter. Officials even went so far as to tell the Japanese involved that they should not sign if they were in any doubt whatever as to whether they

wished to go. A voluntary declaration of desire to go to an enemy country in time of war is a serious step to take. There may be mitigating circumstances to be taken into account, and these will be considered, but the government cannot ignore the applications that were made. While this is so, I am in complete agreement with those who insist that fundamental human rights must be respected.

The government has this very much in mind, and will continue to have it in mind throughout its consideration of the problem. I would like to emphasize, however, what seems to have been all too little appreciated by many, that this is a problem of the utmost complexity - a problem with moral, human and practical considerations, none of which can be ignored. The government is giving to it the most serious attention and I would only suggest that there might be, perhaps, a greater awareness and understanding of the very real and very great difficulties that are involved.

Persons of Japanese origin in Canada

One problem with both domestic and external aspects to which I have referred on several occasions previously in the House is that relating to persons of Japanese origin in this country. I last referred to this matter on December 17, at which time I tabled three Orders in Council that had been passed in the hope of providing a solution to the problem. Since that time question has been raised as to the validity of these Orders and the government referred the matter to the Supreme Court. On February 20th the decision was handed down and, with the exception of a clause enabling the deportation of the wives and children of persons ordered deported, the Orders in Council were upheld. Legally and technically the government could, on the strength of that decision, have proceeded with the execution of the policy contemplated in the Orders. However, this is a matter that affects the lives and interests of a number of people, and the government felt that it would be undesirable to take any measures

whatever with respect to which there would be any doubt as to constitutional propriety. In the circumstances, it was decided to suspend action for the present and to facilitate the hearing of an appeal by the Privy Council. Just a week ago I announced the decision of the government to this effect, and I understand that steps are being taken to have an appeal heard at an early date.

So far as the present situation is concerned, the government is proceeding to assist any Japanese who wish to leave Canada to do so at an early date. Notwithstanding the fact that the Orders in Council are awaiting judicial review, any persons who wish to go to Japan voluntarily are being accorded the provisions for assistance that were laid down in Order in Council P.C. 7355. These include the right to remove the value of all property and assets held in Canada; the right to leave property with the Custodian for later sale and disposal if conditions for sale are not favourable at the time of departure; the right to specified cash grants if their available assets do not total at least \$200. for each adult, plus \$50. for each dependent; and the right to free transportation for persons and baggage.

Not by any stretch of the imagination could these conditions be deemed to be harsh. The government feels, and I believe the House will agree, that they are fair and generous.

Apart from persons who wish to leave this country voluntarily, no action will be taken with regard to movement out of Canada until the judicial review of the Orders in Council is completed.

With regard to those persons of Japanese origin who wish to stay in Canada, and whose loyalty is unquestioned, the government is proceeding with measures to assist in their resettlement and re-establishment. There are many problems to be met, but it is hoped that it will be possible for all these people to settle down to prosperous employment and happy lives, as many of their fellows have already succeeded in doing.

While on this matter I might refer briefly to some of the criticisms that have been levelled at the policy of the government or set forth in the three Orders in Council to which I have referred. On the one hand the government has been criticized by some who feel that

all persons of Japanese origin should be deported from Canada. They claim that the government is too lenient in its policy; that the Japanese cannot be assimilated; and that all should go. To this criticism I have nothing to add to the statement which I made in this House on August 4, 1944. At the other extreme - the criticism is levelled that the government policy is much too harsh; that it is racism; and that it differs in no whit from the Nazi treatment of the Jews and other subject peoples. I do not wish to go into the matter at length, but I do think there has been a great deal of misunderstanding of what the government has proposed and a great deal of carelessness in some of the charges that have been levelled. Many people overlook the fact that the government has at no time suggested the deportation of anyone who did not voluntarily apply during time of war to be sent to a country with which we were engaged in a mortal struggle, or who was not found disloyal. Some have suggested that the applications were not genuinely voluntary and that coercion was used. This is definitely not so. The utmost care was taken to ensure that it was a purely voluntary matter. Officials even went so far as to tell the Japanese involved that they should not sign if they were in any doubt whatever as to whether they

wished to go. A voluntary declaration of desire to go to an enemy country in time of war is a serious step to take. There may be mitigating circumstances to be taken into account, and these will be considered, but the government cannot ignore the applications that were made. While this is so, I am in complete agreement with those who insist that fundamental human rights must be respected.

The government has this very much in mind, and will continue to have it in mind throughout its consideration of the problem. I would like to emphasize, however, what seems to have been all too little appreciated by many, that this is a problem of the utmost complexity - a problem with moral, human and practical considerations, none of which can be ignored. The government is giving to it the most serious attention and I would only suggest that there might be, perhaps, a greater awareness and understanding of the very real and very great difficulties that are involved.



AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, reports that experience during the war has indicated the desirability of inquiring into the loyalty of certain persons of enemy nationality and origin in Canada, some of whom were interned during the war, with a view to determining whether the deportation of any such person would be desirable in the national interest;

That in the case of certain persons of the Japanese race particular measures that were made necessary by reason of their concentration along the Pacific coast of Canada, and also experience in the administration of Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, providing for the control of persons of the Japanese race during the period of the war, have indicated the desirability of making inquiry into their activities and loyalty and into the extent of their co-operation with the Government of Canada during the war; and

That it is advisable to make provision for the appointment of a Commission to institute the inquiries referred to above;

THEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to order and doth hereby order as follows:

1. A Commission consisting of three persons ~~may~~ be appointed to make inquiry concerning the activities, loyalty and the extent of co-operation with the Government of Canada during the war of:

shall

(a)/

5. Where the Commission recommends the deportation of any person referred to in section 1 of this Order, other than a person of the Japanese race, such person shall, notwithstanding that he may be a Canadian citizen or have Canadian domicile, be deemed to be a person belonging to a prohibited class and subject to deportation under the provisions of the Immigration Act, and the Minister of Mines and Resources may take such steps as are necessary to provide for the deportation of such person.
6. Where any person is recommended for deportation pursuant to this Order he shall, as and from the date on which he leaves Canada in the course of such deportation cease to be either a British subject or a Canadian national.
7. The Commission shall, for the purpose of all inquiries and investigations made pursuant to this Order, have all the powers and authority of Commissioners appointed under Part One of the Inquiries Act.
8. The Commission is authorized to engage the services of such clerks, reporters, assistants and counsel as they deem advisable to aid and assist in the performance of their duties.
9. The Commissioners shall be paid such remuneration, allowances and expenses as the Governor in Council may fix.
10. All expenses incurred in connection with the inquiries and investigation of the Commission pursuant to this Order, including the remuneration, allowances and expenses of the commissioners, shall be paid from amounts allowed from the War Appropriation to the Department of Labour for such purpose.

MEMORANDUM ON PROGRAMME FOR REPATRIATION AND RELOCATION
OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACE IN CANADA.

A.

Introduction.

In view of the sudden end of the war with Japan, it is necessary that immediate decisions on future policy re persons of Japanese race in Canada be made and given effect to by the Government.

While returns from the survey made of the Japanese in Canada who are recording declarations of intention to repatriate to Japan are not complete, a total of nine to ten thousand persons (including in the count their dependents under sixteen years of age) have so signified. While this group are mainly Japanese nationals with dependent Canadian-born children, there are included therein a considerable number of naturalized Japanese Canadians and Canadian-born persons over sixteen years of age. A limited number of these persons have since signified their desire to revoke or withdraw their declarations for repatriation. Probably many more may do likewise subsequently if they believe such revocation will be effective.

It is important that repatriation of persons to be returned to Japan should be proceeded with as soon as possible: firstly because the disposition of this group will, it is believed, enable the Government to undertake thereafter the early removal of restrictions on the remaining Japanese in this country who will be chiefly Canadians by birth or naturalization with substantial public support for so doing; secondly because the existing leases which the Department of Labour holds on the settlement properties in British Columbia, where ten or eleven thousand Japanese are presently housed, expire six months after the end of the war and it is therefore necessary to dispose of the great majority of the people in these settlements before that time if possible.

B.

Policy for Repatriation of Japanese
Who Have Signed for Repatriation

The following measures are proposed for repatriation or deportation of persons of Japanese race to Japan who have signed declarations for repatriation:

(1) All declarations made by Japanese nationals and naturalized Canadian Japanese for repatriation to Japan to be treated as final and as including dependent children, up to at least sixteen years of age, of the declarant father - or mother if father deceased.

(2) Where Canadian-born Japanese have declared for repatriation but have filed within a specified time limit (possibly the date of the Japanese surrender in August 1945) applications for revocation of their declarations for repatriation,

.....

such applications may be reviewed by the Loyalty Commission. The Commission, in making its inquiry, may recommend that withdrawal of the declaration for repatriation be permitted or may recommend to the contrary and for the consequent repatriation of the applicant to Japan on the grounds of disloyalty to Canada during the war. If application for revocation not filed within the specified time limit, the declaration for repatriation to be regarded as final and irrevocable.

(3) Persons who have declared for repatriation shall be liable for deportation and an order for deportation may be made, if necessary, by the responsible Minister.

(4) Repatriation or deportation to Japan of persons who have applied for repatriation to be undertaken under the direction of the Minister of Labour with the assistance of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the earliest possible date with the objective of completing such repatriation from Canada by December first.

(5) To this end the Minister of Labour to be given necessary authority by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to proceed with repatriation or deportation, if necessary, and the Department of External Affairs to undertake immediately the completion of arrangements with the Japanese Government to accept repatriates and deportees of Japanese race from Canada.

(6) To the same end the Departments of Government responsible for allocation of shipping - and including naval services - to be asked to arrange for high priority for necessary shipping space prior to repatriation and services of personnel of the Department of National Defence to be available if necessary for transport duty and, to the same end, the Immigration Department to be asked to give assistance.

(7) Financial Provision for Repatriates.

Repatriates and deportees to be given free transportation for themselves and their effects and permitted to transfer their funds to Japan by arrangements to be made by the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the Custodian of Enemy Property.

(8) The Custodian of Enemy Property to be authorized to hold funds and issue receipts therefor pending transfer and, at the request of the repatriate, to take over any real property of these repatriated persons in instances where such funds or property cannot be immediately transferred or realized on - as the case may be - upon or prior to repatriation, and to arrange for transfer of such funds to the repatriates as soon as possible.

(9) Persons repatriated or deported upon their own declaration - or as part of a general group - as distinguished from persons deported for cause, to be provided with a maintenance grant upon repatriation of Two Hundred Dollars each plus Fifty

Dollars for dependent children which will be charged against their own funds for transfer in this country insofar as these extend.

(10) Deportation of Japanese Nationals.

All Japanese nationals who are not otherwise subject to deportation by reason of having declared for repatriation to be subject to deportation and to be deported unless, upon the application of any national made within a prescribed time, the Loyalty Commission recommend that he be permitted to stay in Canada upon compassionate grounds.

(11) Japanese veterans of the last War and this War.

All restrictions relative to movement and property purchase to be removed in the case of veterans of the last war and this war and their dependents.

(12) Establishment of Loyalty Commission.

A Loyalty Commission to be established at once to review -

(a) Applications by Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who apply to revoke declarations previously made by them for repatriation to Japan and cases of alleged disloyalty as, for example, interned men and to have power of final decision to recommend for deportation to Japan.

(b) Cases of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race, other than internees, whose record indicated a disloyal attitude to Canada during the war. The Commission may recommend deportation and loss of citizenship.

(c) Cases of naturalized Canadians of Japanese race who have not applied to go to Japan but whose records indicate a disloyal attitude to Canada during the war. The Commission to have the power of final decision in recommending revocation of naturalization and deportation of such persons.

(d) Cases of all Japanese nationals who have not applied for repatriation and who apply to stay in Canada. The Commission to have power to recommend that any such person may stay in Canada on compassionate grounds.

In view of the fact that some four hundred and twenty Japanese, including Japanese nationals, naturalized Canadians and Canadian-born Japanese, are being retained in internment at the present time under P.C. 5637 of August 16, 1945, it is necessary that the Loyalty Commission should be established at an early date in order to initiate early consideration of these persons with a view either to deportation or release.

(13) Revocation of Canadian Citizenship Rights.

Provision to be made by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to divest Canadian citizens, either by birth or naturalization, of Japanese race of their

British citizenship rights in Canada and their Canadian national status upon either repatriation or deportation in those instances in which this is not already provided for in Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942. This could be framed in form similar to P.C. 10773 as being applicable to repatriates or deportees to countries which have been at war with Canada rather than as limited only to persons of Japanese race.

Comments

(1) The policy proposals outlined above which may be considered as open to debate are:

- (a) Should a naturalized Canadian who wants to revoke his declaration for repatriation be denied right of review by the Loyalty Commission as is proposed?
- (b) Should a Canadian-born Japanese be deprived of Canadian citizenship and sent to Japan except upon his own request for repatriation, even if guilty of disloyal acts and interned during the war, as is proposed?
- (c) Should Japanese nationals as a group and subject to exceptions on compassionate grounds, be deported against their own election to stay in Canada as proposed rather than limiting deportation to those who have shown cause for deportation on grounds of disloyal attitude, lack of co-operation with Government authorities during the war, or as otherwise undesirable?

(2) The Loyalty Commission when established, if the proposals outlined above are approved, will have a large volume of cases to dispose of as follows:

- (a) Cases of interned Japanese and other cases of alleged disloyalty of naturalized or Canadian-born persons.
- (b) All applications for revocation of declarations for repatriation by Canadian-born Japanese - not possible to estimate as to number.
- (c) Applications to stay in Canada by Japanese nationals who have not applied for repatriation but who are liable for deportation. Assuming that they all applied, this would involve from 2400 - 3000 applications to dispose of.

.....

Except in the case of the internees, the evidence available to the Commission inquiring into disloyalty of Canadian-born Japanese or naturalized persons will be largely limited to (1) a paper record built up from intercepted letters, unless acts of non co-operation with the police or the Department of Labour administrative officers re employment or controls orders are regarded as such, (2) declarations for repatriation to Japan even though subsequently revoked. This would apply also in the case of Japanese nationals if deportation is to be limited to cases where cause is shown.

Legal Machinery Necessary to Carry out the Forgoing.

1. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act providing (1) that all declarations made for repatriation are deemed final and irrevocable subject to right of review by Loyalty Commission in certain types of cases; (2) providing that persons declaring for repatriation are liable to deportation and giving necessary powers for deportation and prohibiting later entry to Canada except with the consent of the Immigration authorities.
2. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to supplement P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942, in providing for revocation of citizenship rights in Canada of naturalized Canadians or Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who are ordered deported; (3) providing for transfer of funds and payment of grant.
3. An Order-in-Council establishing Loyalty Commission, defining its duties and clothing it with authority to make final recommendations as to deportation of persons of Japanese race in specified classes and revocation of citizenship rights of such persons.
4. Order-in-Council No. 1 above will also include provision for deportation of all Japanese nationals who are not being repatriated at their own request unless recommendation to the contrary is made by the Loyalty Commission.

The Legal Position

Assuming that the foregoing policy proposals are approved, the Department of Justice should be asked to consider whether they may be legally implemented under the War Measures Act. The proposals requiring particular examination are those for the deportation and coincident revocation of British citizenship and Canadian national rights of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race.

C. Future Policy Covering Re-establishment of Persons of Japanese Race Remaining in Canada.

Assuming that repatriation of Japanese to Japan is carried through on the scale now contemplated, the great majority of persons of Japanese race remaining in Canada will be Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization. It seems obvious

that the existing wartime restrictions over movement and purchase of property as applicable to this group cannot be maintained for long in the face of public opinion and without the raising of considerable legal objections thereto nor without the necessity of fairly extensive legal enforcement proceedings. The removal of Selective Service controls, which have to date assisted greatly in the control over the movement of Japanese without the necessity of relying on the special Japanese regulations, will of course make it necessary to rely in the near future entirely on the special Japanese controls and will probably increase the difficulties of enforcement. Moreover, in the repeal of the Defence of Canada Regulations relating to protected areas, a Government decision will have to be made with respect to returning Japanese to the West Coast and the enforcement of any restrictive policy will have to be carried out under special orders issued relating to the Japanese. It is recommended that the Minister of Labour be given authority to prohibit or limit movement to any area.

As redistribution of Japanese on a permanent basis can only be carried through if the Japanese are permitted to purchase property and to go into business in the areas where they are presently located, it is important that the existing restrictions on property purchase and leases should be relaxed as soon as possible.

The foregoing considerations make necessary early action on the part of the Dominion Government to dispose of the existing restrictive agreements with the provinces relating to the settlement of Japanese therein and the agreement of the provinces to co-operate in the permanent relocation of Japanese remaining in this country.

The following proposals are therefore advanced for consideration -

(1) Rather than attempt initially to deal with the provinces individually, the Government to make a statement at an early date outlining the repatriation programme and advising that, while the Government proposes to retain for a reasonable time adequate controls over the movement of Japanese persons in Canada to prevent an unreasonable number of Japanese from settling in any one community and to implement the declared Government policy of relocation across Canada, it looks forward to removing other restrictions and discriminatory legislation at an early date. To enable the Government to carry out the policy, the provinces are invited to co-operate with the Dominion Government by the revocation of any existing restrictive agreements entered into during the war period and by agreeing to accept reasonable numbers of Japanese without discrimination in matters of education or business activities. The Dominion Government will retain movement controls temporarily with a view to avoiding undue concentration of Japanese in any area.

(2) The Government statement to include, also, an undertaking on the part of the Dominion to reimburse the provinces for cash expenditures made for maintenance and welfare (including medical services and old age pensions) made by the province over the next ten-year period.

(3) It is not considered that the Dominion Government could agree to any proposals for redistribution on a provincial quota basis as this would be impractical in the matter of resettlement and could not be enforced.

(4) Following upon such statement, letter to go from the Prime Minister to each Provincial Premier inviting acceptance of and co-operation in implementing Government policy as so stated or the matter to be discussed at the November meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

(5) An attitude on the part of the British Columbia Government refusing acceptance of any evacuated persons of the Japanese race will probably result in a similar attitude being taken by Alberta and possibly some other interested provinces.