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VOLUME 1

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Date 6/12/88

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

MEMORANDUM
Privy Council Office

Ottawa January 19, 1948

Dr. E. H. Coleman, K.C.

For your information.

Raymond Ranger

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

COPY NO. _____

QUESTIONS

of the Cabinet
held in the Privy
January 15, 1948, at

Raymond Ranger

in the chair

January 19, 1948

1948 JAN 19 PM 4:01
UNDER SECRETARY
OF STATE

Secretary

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

From External Affairs
(Mr. A. R. Menzies)

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

From Prime Minister's Office
(Mr. R. G. Robertson)

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

I. EMERGENCY ORDERS IN COUNCIL RELATING TO JAPANESE

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

for Hon. Mr. Gibson

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

Raymond Ranger

January 19, 1948

1948 JAN 19 PM 4:01

UNDER SECRETARY
OF STATEF. L. 2
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

COPY NO. _____

THESE QUESTIONS

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I. EMERGENCY ORDERS IN COUNCIL RELATING TO JAPANESE

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

SECRET

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

COPY NO. _____

CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

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

Present

The Minister of Labour
(Mr. Mitchell)

in the chair

The Minister of Veterans Affairs
(Mr. Mackenzie)

The Minister of Justice
(Mr. Ilsley)

The Secretary of State
(Mr. Gibson)

The Minister of Fisheries
(Mr. Gregg)

From Privy Council Office
(Mr. Raymond Ranger)

Secretary

Also Present

The Deputy Minister of Fisheries
(Mr. Stewart Bates)

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

From External Affairs
(Mr. A. R. Menzies)

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

From Prime Minister's Office
(Mr. R. G. Robertson)

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

I. EMERGENCY ORDERS IN COUNCIL RELATING TO JAPANESE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. AGREEMENT WITH PROVINCE OF ALBERTA - JAPANESE EVACUEES

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

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

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

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

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

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

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

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

IV. CLAIMS OF JAPANESE EVACUEES

1. Extension to Corporations

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

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

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

2. Appointment of Deputy Commissioners

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

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

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

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

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

Privy Council Office,
January 17, 1948.

Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

Ottawa, January 14, 1948

Document JAP No. 12

Dr. E. H. Coleman

For your information and guidance.

Raymond Ranger

1948 JAN 14 PM

UNDER SECRET
OF STATE

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
JAPANESE QUESTIONS

arrangements with the Province of Alberta for the maintenance and welfare of relocated Japanese persons"

with the Province
Japanese Evacuees
since

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

Japanese in Alberta at the
evacuees from British
in Alberta since 1942.

Raymond Ranger

January 14, 1948

1, 1942, the Dominion
public school education
age of 15 years. In the
Dominion \$36,230.02, and
current fiscal year.

1, 1942, the Province
indigent Japanese evacuees
ment for the full cost.
the Dominion \$29,711.64,
unt in the current fiscal

4. In order to expedite the winding up of Japanese administration in Alberta, the Department of Labour has been negotiating with the provincial authorities with a view to having the Province declare those Japanese evacuees who intend to remain in the Province as bona fide residents of Alberta, and to having the Province therewith take over full responsibility for the education and welfare of such Japanese evacuees.

5. The following agreement has been tentatively reached with the Government of the Province of Alberta:

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

for Hon. Mr. Gibson

Document JAP No. 12

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

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

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

Raymond Ranger

January 14, 1948

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
JAPANESE QUESTIONS

with the Province
Japanese Evacuees
since

Japanese in Alberta at the
evacuees from British
in Alberta since 1942.

Under an agreement of September 1, 1942, the Dominion
has been paying \$45.00 per year for the public school education
of such evacuees up to the age of 15 years. In the
year 1946-47 this cost the Dominion \$36,230.02, and
will cost approximately the same in the current fiscal year.

Under an agreement of December 1, 1942, the Province
has been paying \$29.00 per year for the maintenance and welfare of indigent Japanese evacuees
in Alberta and billed the Dominion Government for the full cost.
In the last fiscal year 1946-47 this cost the Dominion \$29,711.64,
and will cost approximately the same in the current fiscal year.

4. In order to expedite the winding up of Japanese administration in Alberta, the Department of Labour has been negotiating with the provincial authorities with a view to having the Province declare those Japanese evacuees who intend to remain in the Province as bona fide residents of Alberta, and to having the Province therewith take over full responsibility for the education and welfare of such Japanese evacuees.

5. The following agreement has been tentatively reached with the Government of the Province of Alberta:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Humphrey Mitchell
Minister of Labour

January 13, 1948

RG117
Vol. 1
File 2, pt. II

Ottawa... January 12, 1948

Dr. E. H. Coleman, K.C.

For your information and guidance.

File 516

RR

Raymond Ranger

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

COPY NO. 18

JAPANESE QUESTIONS

Raymond Ranger

January 12, 1948

1948 JAN 12 PM 4:16
UNDER SECRETARY
OF STATE

to be held in the
ay, January 15,

British Columbia
located Japanese

10, 1948, attached)

relating to Japanese

y 10, 1948, attached)

Privy Council Office,
January 10, 1948.

Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

for Hon. Mr. Gibson

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

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

COPY NO. 18

JAPANESE QUESTIONS

Raymond Ranger

January 12, 1948

to be held in the
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10, 1948, attached)

relating to Japanese

10, 1948, attached)

1948 JAN 12 PM 4:16
UNDER SECRETARY
OF STATE

Privy Council Office,
January 10, 1948.

Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

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SECRET

COPY NO. 18

CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

Privy Council Office,
January 10, 1948.

Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

RG117
Vol. 1
File 2, pt II

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

January 10, 1948.

Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour.

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

SECRET

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
Document JAP No. 11

MEMORANDUM TO THE CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS
Re: Japanese Orders in Council

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RG117
Vol. 1
File 2, p. II

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Privy Council Office,
January 10, 1948.

Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

ADDRESS ALL
COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE
CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE
PLEASE REFER
TO
FILE NO.

1948 JAN 10 PM 12:24

January 10, 1948

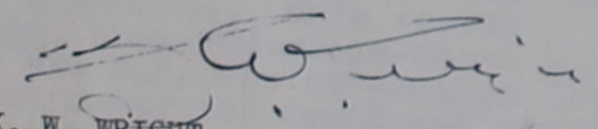
UNDER SECRETARY
OF STATE

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. COLEMAN

RE: Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions

Mr. Raymond Ranger, Secretary of the Privy Council Office, telephoned me this morning and advised that the next meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions will be held in the Privy Council Chamber at 11:00 a.m. on Thursday, January 15, 1948.

Monday. Formal notices of the meeting will be sent out on


K. W. WRIGHT

KWW/JF

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

1947 NOV 28 PM 3:56

SECRET

UNDER SECRETARY
OF STATE November 28, 1947

Copy.

The Honourable Colin Gibson, K.C.
Secretary of State,
O T T A W A.

Dear Mr. Gibson:

You will remember that at the meeting of Cabinet on Wednesday, November 26th, the Minister of Labour submitted a report on behalf of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese questions. This report recommended, inter alia, that Orders-in-Council, P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942 and P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943 should be extended under the Continuation of Transitional Measures Act until March 31st, 1948.

These Orders-in-Council concern liquidation of property of evacuated Japanese, and therefore are of direct concern to you as Custodian of Enemy Property.

The Cabinet approved the report submitted and agreed that the Orders-in-Council referred to above be retained in the schedule to the Continuation of Transitional Measures Act.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Coleman, for his information.

Yours sincerely,

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

Notes & Wright.
telephoned J.R.
28/11/47

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

MEMORANDUM
Privy Council Office

Ottawa August 27, 1947.

for Mr. E.H. Coleman

for your information and guidance.

SECRETARY
Raymond Ranger.

9/9/47

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

COPY NO. 18

QUESTIONS

d in the Privy
ember 3, 1947

Toronto Liberal

Raymond Ranger.

August 26, 1947.

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April 17, 1947)

of Japanese persons.

, 1947 attached)

dian-born,
Canadian domicile):

fore the war

ed

(Document JAP 3 circulated April 16, 1947)

5. Displaced Japanese persons: arrangements with provinces.
(Document JAP 8, August 21, 1947 attached)
6. Custodian's authority - liquidation of properties of
Japanese associations or societies.

Privy Council Office,
August 26, 1947.

Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

for Hon. Colin Gibson

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

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

COPY NO. 18

QUESTIONS

asked in the Privy Council Chamber on September 3, 1947

asked by Toronto Liberal

Raymond Ranger.

August 26, 1947.

and
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of Japanese persons

April 17, 1947)

of Japanese persons.

, 1947 attached)

dian-born,
Canadian domicile):

before the war

ed

(Document JAP 3 circulated April 16, 1947)

5. Displaced Japanese persons: arrangements with provinces.
(Document JAP 8, August 21, 1947 attached)
6. Custodian's authority - liquidation of properties of Japanese associations or societies.

Privy Council Office,
August 26, 1947.

Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

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

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

Privy Council Office,
August 26, 1947.

Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

Brief of the University of Toronto Liberal Association

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

#1. Restrictions on Movement, Residence and Occupation

(a) Statement in Brief -

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

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

(b) Note -

Under Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 5, 1946, which is continued in effect under the Continuation of Transitional Measures Act, restrictions on travel and movement by Japanese persons may be imposed by order of the Minister of Labour. At present the orders in force restrict only movement into British Columbia and travel there. There would be nothing to prevent further modification of the travel control orders now in effect without any change in the legislation.

#2. Denial of Federal Franchise

(a) Statement in Brief -

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

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

(b) Note -

There are two sections of the Dominion Elections Act of relevance here. Section 14(2)(1) provides that the following persons are disqualified for the federal franchise:

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

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

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

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

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

#3. Canadian Status of Deportees

(a) Statement in Brief -

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

(b) Note -

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

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

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE CABINET COMMITTEE
ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

Secret

Repatriation from Canada to Japan of Persons of Japanese Origin

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

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

(2) The following assistance is provided by the Government for those volunteering to go to Japan, under the authority of Order in Council P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945, as amended by P.C. 268 of January 23, 1947:

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

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

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

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

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

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

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

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

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

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

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

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

Privy Council Office
August 12, 1947.

Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

A. Present residential status of displaced Japanese.
1. British Columbia

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

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

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

2. Alberta

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

3. Saskatchewan

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

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

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

5. Ontario

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

6. Quebec

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

E. Objectives

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

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

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

C. Proposals

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

2. British Columbia --

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

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

Privy Council Office,
August 21, 1947.

Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

Ottawa April 16, 1947

for Dr. E.H. Coleman

The attached Document JAP 3 refers to Item 3 of the Agenda for the seventh meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Problems to be held in the Privy Council Chamber at 10:30 a.m., Thursday, April 17, 1947.

Raymond Ranger.

48

Ref. Document JAP 3.

ON JAPANESE PROBLEMS

tion and assistance
ns of Japanese origin
of such persons and
Canadian domicile.

Present Canadian Policy

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

Reasons for Reviewing Policy at this Time

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

RG17
Vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

1947 APR 17 AM 9:48

SECRET

UNDER SECRETARY
OF STATE

Ref. Document JAP 3.

MEMORANDUM TO THE CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE PROBLEMS

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

Present Canadian Policy

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

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RG 117
Vol. 1
File 2, pt. II

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

United States Policy

3.

The United States faces similar problems with regard to the extension of Consular protection and assistance in Japan for United States citizens of Japanese origin and the re-entry into the United States of such persons. They do not face a problem similar to ours with respect to Japanese nationals retaining Canadian domicile. Any alien leaving the United States for temporary purposes requires a re-entry permit which is only good for one year. All such permits issued to Japanese nationals resident in the United States and returning to Japan before the war for a visit would have expired and there appears to be no disposition to extend the life of these re-entry permits. The United States is prepared to recognize the claims of persons of Japanese origin to United States citizenship with full Constitutional rights. They have opened an office in Yokohama to examine the credentials of such persons. Preferred consideration is given to United States citizens of Japanese origin who "stood out" in Japan during the war and suffered proven discrimination, hardship or imprisonment for being United States citizens. Such persons are being assisted financially and in other ways to return to the United States, some of them this year. During the remaining months in Japan such persons receive the same treatment with regard to rations, pay, etc. as any other United States citizen. (Because of the number of Japanese Americans in the U.S. Army of Occupation special care is taken to avoid any trace of racial discrimination in Japan). Other persons claiming United States citizenship are being gradually screened, their credentials examined, their wartime activities investigated, etc. Persons passing this screening, but who suffered no hardship during the war, will be permitted to return to the United States, but must make their own arrangements when travel becomes normal.

4.

United States officials in Japan have expressed the hope that the Canadian Government would coordinate, so far as its laws permit, its treatment in Japan of persons of Japanese origin claiming Canadian citizenship with United States policy toward similar categories of U.S. citizens of Japanese origin. They are concerned lest Japanese Canadians, without going through the same sort of screening which Japanese Americans are required to undergo, might as a group receive favoured treatment by the Japanese Government and thus cause dissatisfaction amongst those not similarly favoured in the United States group.

RG117
Vol. 1
File 2, pt. II

Proposed Canadian Policy

5.

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

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

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

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

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

6.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

August 10, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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

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

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

A third likely class will be:

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

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

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

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

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

RG117
Vol. 1
File 2, pt. II

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. I should be grateful for your instructions.

HUME WRONG

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

Ottawa April 14, 1947.

for Dr. E.H. Coleman

For your information
1947 APR 14 PM 4:03 RR

UNDER SECRETARY Raymond Ranger.
OF STATE

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

COPY NO. 18

PROBLEMS

HELD IN THE
APRIL 17, 1947

10:30 a.m. on Thursday, April 17,
1947.

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March 7, 1947 attached).

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Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

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April 12, 1947 attached).

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(b) persons who were repatriated
(Document JAP 3 to be circulated)

4. Custodian's authority - liquidation of properties of Japanese
associations and societies.

Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

Privy Council Office,
April 12, 1947.

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE
MEMORANDUM
FOR Hon. Mr. C. Gibson

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

COPY NO. 18

Please find attached herewith
copy of the Agenda for the seventh
meeting of the Cabinet Committee
on Japanese Problems to be held
in the Privy Council Chamber at
10:30 a.m. on Thursday, April 17,
1947.

PROBLEMS

HELD IN THE
CHAMBER, APRIL 17, 1947

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Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

Privy Council Office,
April 12, 1947.

RG 117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE PROBLEMS

AGENDA FOR SEVENTH MEETING TO BE HELD IN THE
PRIVY COUNCIL CHAMBER, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1947
AT 10:30 A.M.

- I. Control over movement and residence - persons of Japanese origin. (Document JAP 1, March 7, 1947 attached).
 - (a) Veterans - Canadian citizens
 - (i) entry into former protected areas of B.C.
 - (b) Canadian citizens
 - (i) travel of a distance of over 50 miles in B.C.
 - (ii) change of residence in B.C.
 - (iii) absence from place of residence in B.C. for more than eight days.
 - (iv) change of residence outside B.C.
 - (v) travel across provincial boundaries
 - (vi) absence from place of residence for more than thirty days.
2. Issuance of fishing licences in Pacific Coastal waters - veterans of Japanese origin. (Document JAP 2, April 12, 1947 attached).
3. Return to Canada of Japanese (Canadian-born, naturalized or nationals retaining Canadian domicile)
 - (a) persons who left Canada before the war
 - (b) persons who were repatriated
(Document JAP 3 to be circulated)
4. Custodian's authority - liquidation of properties of Japanese associations and societies.

Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

Privy Council Office,
April 12, 1947.

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

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OF CANADA

MEMORANDUM TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF CABINET
ON JAPANESE AFFAIRS:

SECRET

March 7, 1947.

Controls over Movement and Residence of Persons
of Japanese Origin in Canada

- I. Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, as amended by P.C. 5793 of December 18, 1945 and P.C. 270 of January 23, 1947, gives the Minister of Labour control over the movement and change of residence of all persons of Japanese origin in Canada.
- II. Pursuant to the above authority a revised Travel Regulation was issued by the Minister of Labour, dated June 26, 1946, to the following effect:

No person of the Japanese race shall

- (a) enter or remain in the coastal area of British Columbia, as defined in the Regulation and extending approximately 100 miles inland;
- (b) cross any interprovincial boundary line;
- (c) travel a distance of more than fifty miles within British Columbia;
- (d) change his place of residence;
- (e) if resident in British Columbia, be absent from his place of residence for more than eight days;
- (f) if resident elsewhere in Canada, be absent from his place of residence for more than thirty days;

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

- III. Persons of Japanese origin who served in the naval, military or air forces of His Majesty in the war of 1914-18 or the war of 1939-45, and their wives and dependent children under sixteen years of age, are exempted from all travel restrictions except that they must obtain Travel Permits to enter or remain in the British Columbia coastal area.

- IV. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police act as agents of the Department of Labour in the issuance of travel and residence permits to persons of Japanese origin throughout Canada.

RG117
Vol. 1
File 2, pt. II

MEMORANDUM to the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Problems

Issuance of Fishing Licences to Persons of Japanese Origin

Order in Council P.C. 251, January 13, 1942 (copy attached) prohibits the issuing of fishing licences to fish in or off British Columbia to persons of Japanese origin and also prohibits these persons to serve on fishing vessels.

This Order in Council, which was passed on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and under the authority of the War Measures Act, is one of the 57 Orders in Council which appear in the Schedule to Bill 104 (The Continuation Of Transitional Measures Act 1947) now before Parliament. Therefore, this Order in Council is presently in force and may remain as such until March 31, 1948 at the latest.

Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

Privy Council Office,
April 12, 1947.

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
TUESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS the Minister of Fisheries reports that the conference convened at Ottawa on January 8th, 1942, under the chairmanship of the Honourable Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health, to consider questions concerned with Canadian Japanese and Japanese Nationals in British Columbia, has recommended that during the period of war, for reasons of national defence and security, the Canadian Government should take steps to prohibit all persons of Japanese racial origin from fishing or serving on fishing vessels off the coast of British Columbia.

AND WHEREAS the Minister further reports that while under the Fisheries Act, Chapter 42, 22-23, George V, authority is vested in the Minister of Fisheries whereby he may, in his absolute discretion, issue or authorize to be issued licenses for fisheries and/or fishing wheresoever situate or carried on, in the extraordinary circumstances governing the above recommendation, it is deemed desirable that action to discontinue the licensing of all persons of Japanese racial origin in fishing activities in British Columbia should be supported by the authority of the War Measures Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and for reasons of national defence and security during the period of the war, is pleased to order and doth hereby order that no fishing licenses authorizing fishing in or off British Columbia, as contemplated by the Fisheries Act, Chapter 42, 22-23, George V, and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, shall be issued to persons of Japanese racial origin; and also, that no such persons shall be permitted to serve on fishing vessels.

A.D.P. Heeney,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt. II

January 10, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. COLEMAN

RE: Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions

Mr. Raymond Ranger, Secretary of the Privy Council Office, telephoned me this morning and advised that the next meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions will be held in the Privy Council Chamber at 11:00 a.m. on Thursday, January 15, 1948.

Monday. Formal notices of the meeting will be sent out on

K. W. WRIGHT

KWW/JF

RG117
vol. 1
file 2, pt II