

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

C 315-36-3
(VOL. 4)

SUBJECT

REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE IN CANADA.

DISPOSITION

BY CENTRAL REGISTRY		OUTSIDE CENTRAL REGISTRY					BY CENTRAL REGISTRY	
CHARGED OUT		P. A.		B.F. DATE	TRANSFER TO	P. A.		CHECKED IN
DATE	TO	DATE	INITIAL			DATE	INITIAL	BY
3/12/45	E.A.	3/12/45	AM					
20-9-46	C.T.U.							
28/1/46	S.S.							

25/9/46 SEE ALSO
SUPP.A TO C.315-36-3
LIST OF APPLICANTS FOR REPATRIATION.

HISTORICAL
MATERIAL
MATERIEL HISTORIQUE

FILE NUMBER

FILE No. C-315-36-3 Vol 4

F 76.

DEAD FILE

NO FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE TO BE PLACED ON THIS FILE

SEE FILE No. C 315-36-3 - Vols

For subsequent correspondence relevant to the subject matter of this "Dead" File

L.S. 44-601-50

Lethbridge, Alberta,
December 22nd, 1945.

S/Sgt. O'Reilly, J.R.,
Sub-Divn. N.C.O.

767 JAN - 246

Re: Japanese Repatriation.

1. The following is a copy of a letter received from D.C. Archibald, Department of Labour, Lethbridge, Alberta, dated December 21st, 1945.:

QUOTE:

1102-5th Ave. S.,
Lethbridge, Alta.,
December 21, 1945.

Inspector E.D. Fryett,
Commanding Lethbridge Sub-Division,
R.C.M.P.,
LETHBRIDGE, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

re: Immunization and Inoculation of Japanese
Repatriates.

Since our letter of yesterday, Mr. Wright has contacted the Doctors at Coaldale and Taber, and arrangements have been made with Dr. D.L. Epp of Coaldale for December 27th and 28th, and with Dr. H.J. Muth of Taber for January 3rd.

Lists of names for Coaldale and Taber are enclosed. You will note that dates for Coaldale cover two days, as there are quite a number of repatriates from that District.

Yours truly,

DEPT. OF LABOUR - JAPANESE DIVISION

sgd.

D.C. Archibald

Supervisor.

UNQUOTE:

DCA/L
Encl.

Please have the Highway Patrol proceed to Coaldale on December 27th and 28th, and assist Dr. D.L. Epp in any way they

Re: Japanese Repatriation.

(cont)

can, with a view to getting all the Japanese disclosed on the attached list vaccinated for the purpose of immunization before their repatriation. Please return the attached list, *with report*.

Inspector.

(E.D.Fryett)
Commanding Lethbridge Sub-Division

F/E

Const. i/c Detachment,
TABER.

Forwarded for your information. Please be good enough to assist Dr. H.G. Muth of Taber on January 3rd in connection with the vaccination of the Japanese individuals shown on the attached list. Please return attached list with your report.

Inspector.

Leth. 22-12-45

F/E

O.C. "K" Division
R.C.M.P. EDMONTON

(E.D.Fryett)
Commanding Lethbridge Sub-Division

FORWARDED for your information.

Leth. 22-12-45

F/E

The Commissioner, R.C.M. Police, Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

Forwarded for your information.

Edmonton
28-12-45
JF

E.D. Fryett
(E.D.Fryett)
Commanding Lethbridge Sub-Division

Inspector.

H. Darling
H. DARLING, Supt.,
i/c "K" Division, C.I.B.

L.S144-601-50

K.M-140

Lethbridge, Alberta,
Dece.ber 26th,1945.

N.C.O. i/c Detachment,
LETHBRIDGE

768 JAN - 246

Re: Japanese Repatriation.

1. The following is a copy of a letter received from the Department of Labour, Lethbridge, dated December 22nd, 1945:

QUOTE:

1102-5Ave.S.
Lethbridge, Alta.
Dec.22,1945.

Inspector E.D.Fryett,
Commanding-Lethbridge Sub-Division
R.C.M.P.
LETHBRIDGE, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

Re: Immunization of Japanese.

We are enclosing lists covering those Japanese of Lethbridge and Kipp Districts who are to be inoculated and immunized prior to repatriation.

Arrangements have been made for the above with Dr. Murray for January 7th,1946.

Yours truly,
Dept. of Labour, Jap. Div.

(Signed) D.C. Archibald.
Supervisor.

L
Enc.

UNQUOTE.

2. Also appended hereto is the list of Japanese in the Lethbridge District who are to be vaccinated by Dr. Murray. Please contact Dr. Murray and ascertain if he desires any assistance in this regard and if so, please have this attended to returning the list of names with the report.

Inspr.

Leth.
FA

"E. D. Fryett"
Commanding Lethbridge Sub-Division.

Re: Japanese Repatriation.

O.C. "K" Division,
R.C.M.P., EDMONTON.

FORWARDED for your information.

E. D. Fryett Insp.
"E. D. Fryett"
Commanding Lethbridge Sub-Division.

Leth.26-12-45.
E/A

The Commissioner, R.C.M.Police, Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir: Forwarded for your information.

STILL UNDER INVESTIGATION

Edmonton
28-12-45
JF

H. Darling
H. DARLING, Supt.,
i/c "K" Division, C.I.B.

L.S. 44-601-50

K.M-140

Lethbridge, Alberta,
December 21st, 1945.

766 JAN - 246

N.C.O. 1/c Detachment,
MAGRATH

Re: Japanese Repatriation.

1. The following is a copy of a letter received from
D. C. Archibald, Department of Labour, Lethbridge, dated
November 20th, 19454

QUOTE:

1102-5th Ave. So.
Lethbridge, Alta.
November 20, 1945

Inspector E.D. Fryett,
Commanding-Lethbridge Sub-Division
R.C.M.P.
LETHBRIDGE, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

Further to our conversation of Monday
last in connection with the immunization and
vaccination of those Japanese who have signed for
repatriation.

Definite arrangements have been made
so far with the following:-

Dr. A. Magid - Magrath.
For Friday afternoon, Dec. 28, 1945
Commencing at 1.00 P.M.

Dr. J.H. Walker-Raymond.
For Saturday morning, Dec. 29, 1945.
Commencing at 10.00 A.M.

These two Doctors between them will take
care of Raymond, Magrath, Welling and Stirling.
List of names and individuals concerned is attached
hereto.

You will be advised from time to time as
arrangements are completed with the Doctors in other
districts.

Your offer of assistance in this matter
is greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,
DEPT. OF LABOUR-JAPANESE DIVISION
(Signed)
D. C. Archibald.
Supervisor.

DCA/L

UNQUOTE.

Re: Japanese Repatriation.

2. Appended hereto is the list of names of Japanese concerned. The B. C. Security Commission has notified all these Japanese as listed to be at the appointed place in time, as mentioned.

3. You will please give all the assistance you can to the doctors to enable them to vaccinate these subjects. Perhaps you could assist them with their records or whatever can be done. If you require any help in this regard, you will please let me know.

4. Please return the attached list with your report.

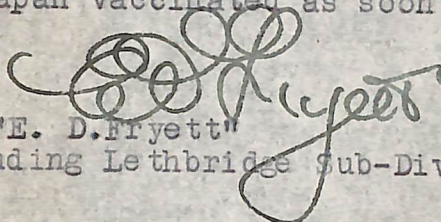
Inspr.

"E. D Fryett"
Commanding Lethbridge Sub-Division.

Leth. 21-12-45.
F/A

O.C. "K" Division,
R.C.M.P., EDMONTON.

FORWARDED for your information. This assistance was requested by Mr. Pickersgill on his recent visit to Lethbridge as they are anxious to get the Japanese who are to be repatriated to Japan vaccinated as soon as possible.

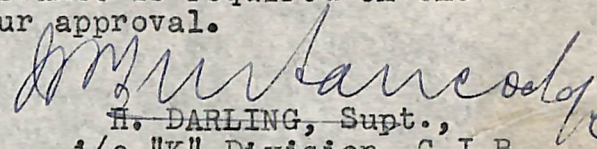

"E. D. Fryett" Inspr.
Commanding Lethbridge Sub-Division.

Leth. 21-12-45.
F/A

The Commissioner, R.C.M. Police, Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir: Forwarded for your information. It would have been preferable had the Japanese Division of the Department of Labor taken this matter up with you but as there is now no time in which to do this we will carry on giving whatever assistance is required on the assumption that it would meet with your approval.

Edmonton
28-12-45
JF


H. DARLING, Supt.,
i/c "K" Division, C.I.B.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

(C.I.B.)

"E" Division.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

DIV. FILE No. MJ.46

Vancouver, B.C.
December 28th, 1945.

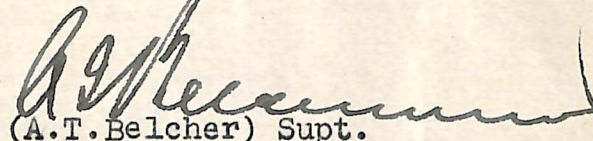
H. Q. FILE No. _____

00297 JAN - 246

THE COMMISSIONER, R.C.M.P., Ottawa, Ont.

RE: Repatriation of Japanese in Canada.

I attach hereto, for your information, copies of clipping taken from the "Vancouver News Herald" of today's date, which appeared in conjunction with a front-page article under a Toronto by-line concerning the Japanese repatriation and deportation proceedings.


(A.T. Belcher) Supt.

Commanding "E" Division.

Encl:



Council Here Supports Move To Halt Ouster

Strong support to a Toronto citizens committee challenging the legality of three orders-in-council authorizing deportation of Japanese Canadians is being given here by the consultative council for Problems of Citizenship, Dr. Norman Black, president, said Thursday night.

The city group does not contemplate a separate action unless the Toronto action fails, he said.

"INJUSTICE" SEEN

"We are watching the whole case with great interest and anxiety. Under the present regulations there will be great injustices done which we don't believe the conscience of the Canadian people would condone.

"There will be separation of elderly people from their children as elderly people are deported in their declining years.

"Many children under 16, born here and trained in our schools, are going to find themselves foreigners in a land of starvation when they are compelled to leave with their parents."

MITCHELL SILENT

Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell, in Vancouver to complete arrangements for the first deportation movements said he had "no comment" to make on the Toronto challenge to the orders-in-council under which he is acting.

P. C. M. P.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS



D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED. OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.

TIME FILED

CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FILE COPY JL/SMMD

OTTAWA, December 31, 1945.

TO: The Officer Commanding,
"D" Division, R.C.M. Police,
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.

PLEASE CONSULT WITH MR. ERNST SUPERVISOR JAPANESE DIVISION
AND HAVE CPL LAMBIE ACCOMPANY HIM TO ANGLER INTERNMENT
CAMP TO RECHECK (A) THOSE WHO STATED AT THE TIME OF PREVIOUS
SURVEY THAT THEY WISHED TO GO TO JAPAN BUT WOULD NOT SIGN
AND (B) THOSE WHO WERE UNDECIDED AT THE TIME STOP MR ERNST
WILL RECEIVE COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS FROM MR PICKERSGILL
VANCOUVER TOGETHER WITH TYPED DECLARATIONS FOR THESE GROUPS
PLUS PARTICULARS OF CONDITIONS FOR REPATRIATION STOP IF
NECESSARY YOU MAY PROVIDE CPL LAMBIE WITH AN ASSISTANT STOP
AIRMAIL LETTER FOLLOWS WITH REVISED NOMINAL ROLL OF ANGLER
INTERNEES

S. T. Wood.

Chg. to:
RCMP H.Q. S/Div. Acct.

CONFIRMATION COPY

OTTAWA, 31-12-45.

(J. Leopold) Inspector,
Officer In Charge,
Special Section.

C.515-36-3.

December 31, 1945.

AIR MAIL

SPECIAL DELIVERY

The Officer Commanding, "D" Div.,
R.C.M.P. - WINNIPEG, Manitoba.

Re: Repatriation of Japanese in Canada.

Referring to our wire of even date requesting that you contact Mr. Ernst, Manitoba Supervisor, Japanese Division, Department of Labour, regarding a recheck of those internees at Angler who, at the time of the previous survey, either - (a) wished to go to Japan but would not sign; and (b) were undecided, we are enclosing a copy of a nominal roll of all internees at the Angler Camp which we wish you would use.

2. The enclosed list has been carefully checked and we believe it to be absolutely correct as to names, registration numbers and national status categories.

3. In the memorandum we have just received from the Department of Labour regarding this new survey, it was suggested that our members should not contact any other persons than those falling in the two categories mentioned in paragraph one; however, Masami TERRANISHI, J.R. No. 08264, a Canadian born Japanese, on the previous survey, stated he did not wish to leave Canada. He has since informed us that he wishes to change his mind and go to Japan, therefore he should be contacted and requested to sign the necessary forms.

4. As stated in our wire, Mr. Ernst will have in his possession the necessary declaration forms plus full particulars of the conditions for repatriation.

5. It is anticipated that those internees wishing to repatriate will be moved to the West Coast very shortly and escorts will have to be provided by your Division; however, you will be further instructed in this regard when full details have been worked out.

Encl.

(J. Leopold), Inspector,
Officer in Charge
Special Section.



Ottawa, December 29, 1945

Inspector J. Leopold,
Special Section,
R.C.M. Police,
Justice Building,
O t t a w a.

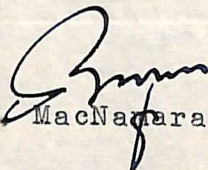
Dear Inspector Leopold:

Re: Repatriation of Angler Internees

The attached memorandum covers the arrangements which have been discussed for the release and transfer west of internee repatriates.

I would be obliged if you would ask your Officer Commanding at Winnipeg to confer with Mr. Frank Ernst, Manitoba Supervisor of the Japanese Division, as soon as possible so that an Officer can proceed with Mr. Ernst to the Angler Camp soon after the New Year. Commissioner Pickersgill is being instructed to get the necessary forms and information down to Mr. Ernst without delay.

Yours very truly,


A. MacNagara.

December 29, 1945

Re: Repatriation of Japanese Internees

The following procedure has been agreed upon for release and transfer west of Japanese internee repatriates, following correspondence and consultation with Commissioner Pickersgill, Japanese Division, and Deputy Commissioner Mead, R.C.M. Police:

(1) In addition to the group now slated for repatriation either because they are Japanese Nationals or because they are Canadians who have signed and have not revoked before the time limit, there is also the possibility that some among the following groups may now wish to sign for repatriation: (a) those who stated at the time of the Survey that they wished to go to Japan but would not sign; and (b) those who were undecided at the time of the Survey.

Inspector Leopold will arrange for instructions to go to the Officer Commanding, R.C.M. Police at Winnipeg, to cooperate with Mr. Ernst, Manitoba Supervisor of the Japanese Division, to have an Officer go into Angler Camp immediately to contact the individuals in groups (a) and (b) above. Mr. Ernst will accompany the Officer as a witness, and will be furnished in advance by Commissioner Pickersgill with the typed Declarations for these groups, plus full particulars of the conditions for repatriation, which will be made available to all persons in groups (a) and (b). It is suggested that they do not contact any other persons in the Camp at this time.

(2) It is proposed that the Minister of Justice issue a blanket Order to the Director of Prisoners of War, Department of National Defence, requesting him to release from the Camp into the custody of the R.C.M. Police upon written request at any time any internees presently detained there who are slated for deportation according to an attached list.

(3) The Minister of Labour will issue an Order of Deportation covering and listing all Japanese National internees, and another Order covering Canadian naturalized internees who are subject to deportation. The original copy of each Order will remain with the Japanese Division, Department of Labour, at Ottawa, and certified copies will be lodged with the following:

- (a) R.C.M. Police Special Section, Ottawa Headquarters.
- (b) R.C.M. Police, Officer Commanding, Winnipeg.
- (c) Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Vancouver.
- (d) Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch - in the case of the Order covering Canadian naturalized repatriates.

(4) Internee repatriates will be moved in small groups from Angler Camp directly to the ship, to coincide with the shipment of family groups to whom the individual internees belong.

(5) Notice for the movement of these groups from Internment Camp to the Pacific Coast will come from Commissioner Pickersgill in Vancouver to the Officer Commanding R.C.M. Police at Winnipeg, who can detail the necessary Officers to proceed to Angler Camp to arrange release and transfer.

(6) Escorts for the internee repatriates proceeding west in groups will be provided by the R.C.M. Police through their Winnipeg Divisional Office.

A. H. Brown,
Assistant to the Deputy Minister.

42 D 269-4J-98.

December 27, 1945.

*Copy for 6-315-36-3
Vol-4*

The Officer Commanding "E" Div.,
R.C.M.P. - VANCOUVER, B. C.

Re: P/W 442, Jiro KIYONAGA.

Enclosed herewith for your information will be found a letter from Jiro KIYONAGA, P/W 442, presently detained at Angler, Ontario, requesting the revocation of his application for repatriation.

2. This information has been supplied to the Department of Labour, Japanese Division, in Ottawa, therefore no further action is necessary on your part with reference to your memorandum of the 18th instant under the heading "Internment of Enemy Aliens - Japanese", your file: 269 G 9-1.

(A. W. Parsons), S/Inspector,
for Officer in Charge
Special Section.

Encl.

"E" DIVISION

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

BY AIR MAIL

(C.I.B.)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

DIV. FILE No. 269G. 9-1.

Vancouver, B.C. Dec. 18th,
1945.

H. Q. FILE No. 41 D 269-4-Q2.

561624 DEC 21 1945

6-315-36-3

The Commissioner, R.C.M. Police, Ottawa, Canada.

Re: Internment of Enemy Aliens -
Japanese.

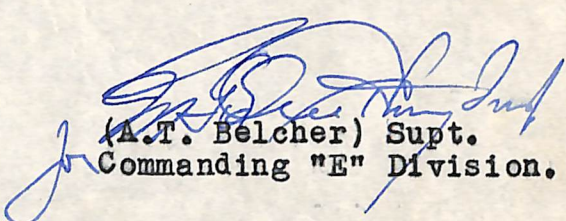
1. With reference to your telegram of even date, the following information has been obtained from our Japanese Records Office;

2. It will be recalled that at the time the repatriation canvass of the Angler Internment Camp was undertaken by "D" Division not all of the internees signed declaration forms. Of the number who did sign, however, none have asked for cancellation of their original request to be returned to Japan. There are, however, three Canadian-born Japanese, whose names are listed hereunder, presently in Angler Internment Camp, whose names were included on their fathers' original application to the Spanish Consul for return to Japan as a family group. These three persons have now requested deletion of their names from this group.

#09226 INAMOTO, Umetada Single 27 yrs. Canadian Born
Requested cancellation August 22nd, 1945.

#00285 SATO, Hidekazu Single 29 yrs. Canadian Born
Requested cancellation September 11th, 1945.

#10815 ONO, Kiyoshi Married 29 yrs. Canadian Born
Requested cancellation August 21st, 1945.


(A.T. Belcher) Supt.
Commanding "E" Division.

"E" DIVISION

R.C.M.P.

AIRMAIL

(C.I.B.)

269G. 9-1.

Vancouver, B.C. Dec. 18th,
1945.

41 D 269-4-Q2.

The Commissioner, R.C.M. Police, Ottawa, Canada.

Re: Internment of Enemy Aliens -
Japanese.

1. With reference to your telegram of even date, the following information has been obtained from our Japanese Records Office:

2. It will be recalled that at the time the repatriation canvass of the Angler Internment Camp was undertaken by "D" Division not all of the internees signed declaration forms. Of the number who did sign, however, none have asked for cancellation of their original request to be returned to Japan. There are, however, three Canadian-born Japanese, whose names are listed hereunder, presently in Angler Internment Camp, whose names were included on their fathers' original application to the Spanish Consul for return to Japan as a family group. These three persons have now requested deletion of their names from this group.

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#10815 ONO, Kiyoshi Married 29 yrs. Canadian Born
Requested cancellation August 21st, 1945.

(SGD)
(A.T. Belcher) Supt.
Commanding "E" Division.

Deliver to: Deputy Commissioner
Mead

Room:

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

Room: Dept. of Labour
.....

Remarks: For your information.
.....

Comm - DC - S.B.
.....

MS ~~XXXX~~ OM
.....

MINUTES OF MEETING held in the office of Colonel Mast,
Director of Troop Movement, U.S. War Department, Seattle,
December 21st.

A meeting was held in the afternoon of December 21st with a number of officials of the U.S. War Department, the U.S. Immigration and the U.S. Customs to discuss the procedure for repatriation of people of Japanese origin residing in Canada. The following from Canada were present at the meeting:

Superintendent J. Fripps and Corporal R.A. Davidson of the R.C.M.P.

Major Charters, Pacific Command H.Q.,
Department of National Defence.

Commissioner T.B. Pickersgill, Mr. C.W. Fisher
and Dr. G.H. Clement of the Japanese Division,
Department of Labour.

The following general conclusions were arrived at as a result of the discussions.

1. It was definitely the opinion of the U.S. Army officers that it would be preferable for the U.S. boats to proceed to Vancouver and load the people of Japanese origin at Vancouver rather than Seattle. It was also suggested that the baggage should be loaded at Vancouver. This recommendation has already been made to Colonel D.E. Farr, Chief of the Movement Division, Office of Chief of Transportation, U.S. War Department, Washington, by the U.S. Army officers at Seattle. The U.S. Immigration and Customs officials endorsed this view completely and stated that if this procedure were followed, these officials would be concerned in no way whatsoever with the movement of people of Japanese origin from Canada to Japan.
2. The U.S. Army officers stated that the boat could be held in Vancouver for forty-eight hours and they were prepared to assure us on this point. The suggestion was that the first day would be used to load the baggage and the second day to load the people. We were also advised that they were practically sure that we could be given from ten days to two weeks firm notice in advance of the date when the boat would leave Seattle for Vancouver.
3. We were advised that ships allocated for the carrying of Japanese from Canada would in all probability be exclusively used for Japanese from Canada.
4. We were told that the U.S. authorities would require seventy five copies of the actual shipping lists.
5. The baggage will have to be thoroughly checked at concentration point before shipping to Vancouver. It is suggested that the checking should be done at the project by the R.C.M.P., and then each parcel of baggage to go in the hold of the ship will be sealed.

6. Total baggage, including hold and hand luggage, must not exceed 175 lbs. per adult. The U.S. Army officials at Seattle are endeavouring to get information for us on what allowance will be made for children. We were advised that the amount of hand baggage should be as small as possible.

7. All hold baggage going back with American Japanese is being packed in trunks, boxes etc. When we referred to the possible use of Army palliasses as containers for the hold baggage, they considered this would be satisfactory, but warned about breakable articles being included.

8. They emphasised however, that a thorough inspection should be made of all baggage going into the hold, to be sure such baggage does not contain inflammable or explosive articles, firearms, negotiable securities, money, liquor, furniture, radios and other household articles.

9. The passengers will have to provide their own blankets, but mattresses and pillows will be supplied.

10. All passengers will have to provide themselves with necessary toilet articles, including soap, towels and other necessities, as they will not be able to purchase such articles in the canteen. They should also take with them any confectionery for children that they might so desire.

11. It was also suggested to us at the meeting that a supply of toys, books and games should be put aboard to entertain the children. This is being done for those going back from the U.S. and they have been supplied through Social Welfare agencies in Seattle. Approximately from \$150.00 to \$200.00 worth of such articles are provided for each shipload, with about one thousand to twelve hundred children on board. Lt. Ronny of the U.S. Army is checking for us to see if these same Welfare agencies in Seattle might provide us with these requirements, and the cost will of course be borne by this Department.

12. We are advised that the ship will be fully provisioned at Seattle to feed all of the people on board.

13. It was also suggested that on each ship there will be space for a limited number of bed-ridden and hospital cases. It was proposed, rather than reserving all hospital cases until the last, that a few such cases be selected to send with each shipment. We were advised that there would be little probability of our being able to obtain the use of a hospital ship, even if we hold all these cases until the last.

14. We were advised that there will likely be a surgeon on every ship, but the U.S. Army authorities are discussing further as to what other medical service personnel will be provided on those ships which will carry Japanese from Canada. It may be necessary for us to provide extra medical personnel, including nurses.

15. On all ships returning with American Japanese, there is on board a woman Welfare officer to look after the women and children. We were advised very strongly that such an official should be on the ships carrying back Japanese from Canada. It might be considered necessary at the same time to send a male civilian supervisor.

16. So far as the details concerning the provision of a military guard, full notes on this were taken by the Department of National Defence representative present, and he will be making arrangements through Pacific Command and National Defence headquarters accordingly.

17. It was suggested that it would take from twelve to eighteen days to make the trip, each way. They saw no difficulty about returning military guard personnel and civilian supervisors, but suggested that they might not come back on the same ship but on one departing some days later. This means that we will have to plan for the military guard personnel and civilian supervisors on each ship being absent from Canada from six weeks to two months.

18. We were told that during the next three months there would likely be an abundance of shipping and that we could send people out in large numbers. It was estimated however, that after the middle of March to the 1st April, the majority of American troops would be home and the number of ships returning to Japan would be greatly reduced.

19. We were also advised that we would have to make all arrangements here for the berthing of ships in Vancouver.

20. We were also advised that we would have to be responsible for loading all of the hold baggage into the ship. This means arranging for stevedores. We will undertake to have enquiries made immediately as to wharfage facilities and other necessary arrangements for docking the U.S. ships.

21. We inspected one of the American troop ships in harbour and considered that the facilities will be eminently satisfactory for the repatriation. All women and girls and boys under twelve years of age will have first-class sleeping accommodation in one part of the ship, and all men and boys over twelve will have sleeping accommodation in another part of the ship. Each group will have its own dining-room facilities.

T.B. Pickersgill

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Order for Deportation
made under the authority of Order
in Council P.C. 7355 of the 15th
day of December, 1945.

Order No. D-one

1. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, words and expressions have the same meaning as in Order in Council P.C. 7355 of the 15th day of December, 1945.

2. ~~Whereas~~ Section two of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of the 15th day of December, 1945 provides as follows:

"2. (1) Every person of sixteen years of age or over, other than a Canadian National who is a national of Japan resident in Canada and who

(a) has, since the date of declaration of war by the Government of Canada against Japan on December 8, 1941, made a request for repatriation; or

(b) has been in detention at any place in virtue of an order made pursuant to the provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations or of Order in Council P.C. 946 of the 5th day of February, 1943, as amended by P.C. 5637 of the 16th day of August, 1945 and was so detained as at midnight of September 1, 1945 may be deported to Japan.

(2) Every naturalized British subject of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who has made a request for repatriation may be deported to Japan: Provided that such person has not revoked in writing such request prior to midnight the first day of September 1945.

(3) Every natural born British subject of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who has made a request for repatriation may be deported to Japan: Provided that such person has not revoked in writing such request prior to the making by the Minister of an order for deportation.

(4) The wife and children under sixteen years of age of any person for whom the Minister makes an order for deportation to Japan may be included in such order and deported with such person."

~~And whereas~~ the said Order in Council further provides that the Minister of Labour may make orders for deportation of any persons subject to deportation as aforesaid:

Now therefore I, the undersigned Minister of Labour, under the authority vested in me by the aforesaid Order in Council, do hereby order that each and every person whose name is included in Schedule A hereto ~~and~~ every one of whom is a person subject to deportation to Japan under the provisions of the aforesaid Order in Council, be deported to Japan by the first ship available for such purpose.

Dated at Ottawa this

day of January, 1946.

Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Order made under the authority of
Order in Council P.C. 7355 of the
15th day of December, 1945.

ORDER NO. B.

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

WHEREAS the Minister of Labour is authorized by the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of the 15th day of December, 1945, to make orders for the deportation of any persons who are subject to deportation under the said Order; and to take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or arrange for the deportation of such persons and for their transportation, detention, discipline, feeding, shelter, health or welfare pending their deportation; and to make such orders, rules or regulations as he deems necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of that Order;

AND WHEREAS the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is authorized by the said Order in Council to give all assistance as may be required of him by the Minister of Labour in carrying out the provisions of the said Order in Council:

NOW THEREFORE the undersigned Minister of Labour under the authority vested in me as aforesaid by the said Order in Council do hereby require the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to render assistance to the Minister of Labour and officers of the Department of Labour engaged in the deportation of persons ordered deported under the provisions of the said Order in Council and in the carrying out of measures incidental thereto and in particular and without restricting the generality of the foregoing

- (a) to detain or place in restraint any person ordered deported by the Minister of Labour under the authority of Order in Council P.C. 7355, of the 15th day of December, 1945, in any place for the purpose of effecting the deportation of such person;
- (b) to convey any such person from any place in Canada to any other place in Canada, ^{or} if authorized, to any port in the United States of America, and to deliver such person on board ship with a view to his deportation to Japan;
- (c) to enforce any orders, rules or regulations made under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7355, of December 15th, 1945.

1946. DATED at Ottawa, Canada, this day of January A.D.

MINISTER OF LABOUR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Order made under the authority of
Order in Council P.C. 7355 of the
15th day of December, 1945.

ORDER NO. B.

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

WHEREAS the Minister of Labour is authorized by the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of the 15th day of December, 1945, to make orders for the deportation of any persons who are subject to deportation under the said Order; and to take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or arrange for the deportation of such persons and for their transportation, detention, discipline, feeding, shelter, health or welfare pending their deportation; and to make such orders, rules or regulations as he deems necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Order:

NOW THEREFORE the undersigned Minister of Labour under the authority vested in me as aforesaid by the said Order in Council do hereby authorize and request the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and under his direction ~~any~~ ^{the} members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to render assistance as required to the Minister of Labour and officers of the Department of Labour engaged in the deportation of persons ordered deported under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945 and in the carrying out of measures incidental thereto and in particular and without restricting the generality of the foregoing

- In compliance
of order
of deportation*
- (a) ~~Subject to the direction of the Minister of Labour,~~
to detain or place in restraint any person ordered
deported by the Minister of Labour under the authority
of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of the 15th day of
December, 1945, in any place ~~in order to keep such~~
person safely pending deportation, ~~and to convey~~
such person from any place in Canada to any other
place in Canada or ~~through any part of Canada and~~ ^{in 4.5.A}
deliver such person on board ship with a view to
his deportation to Japan;

- (b) To enforce any orders, rules or regulations made
under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7355
of December 15, 1945.

Dated at Ottawa, Canada this day of
January A.D. 1946.

Minister of Labour.

With a view to carrying out the deportation of any person ordered deported any of the following persons, namely, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, the Medical Supervisor, other Supervisors and Placement Officers of the Department of Labour appointed pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 946, of February 5th, 1943, or any person (authorized by the Minister, *may*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Regulations made under authority of
Order in Council P.C. 7355 of
December 15, 1945.

WHEREAS under the authority of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945, the Minister of Labour is authorized to make orders for the deportation of any persons who are subject to deportation under the said Order and to take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or arrange for the deportation of such persons and for their transportation, detention, discipline, feeding, shelter, health or welfare pending their deportation; and to make such orders, rules or regulations as he deems necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said Order *in Council*

NOW THEREFORE the undersigned Minister of Labour pursuant to the authority vested in him under the aforesaid Order in Council does hereby make the following regulations: ~~to apply to persons whose deportation is ordered by the Minister of Labour under the authority of the aforesaid Order in Council P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945:~~

REGULATIONS

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires

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

(b) "Person ordered deported" means a person for whom an order for deportation has been made under the authority of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945.

2. With a view to carrying out the deportation of any person ordered deported, any officer of the Department of Labour employed in the administration of Orders in Council P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943 or P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945 ~~(including the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, the Medical Supervisor, other supervisors and assistant supervisors and placement officers)~~ or any other person ~~authorized~~ *authorized by the Minister or any of the* may

(a) direct any person ordered deported to proceed to any place and to report to any person at such time as may be indicated in such direction;

(b) direct any person ordered deported to report and submit himself for medical examination or vaccination against diphtheria or immunization against typhoid by ~~a medical officer~~ *physician* at such time or times and at such place as may be indicated in such direction; *described*

3. No person ordered deported, who is in or who is placed in any settlement in British Columbia administered under the Japanese Interior Housing Settlement scheme by the Department of Labour or in any other place designated by the Minister as a deportation centre, shall proceed beyond the boundaries thereof ~~(as defined by the officer in charge thereof)~~ without a written permit from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. *ordered*

4. No person ~~deported~~ shall take with him out of Canada or on board ship personal belongings or household effects or currency or securities or money other than as prescribed by the Minister, *or as authorized by the Minister*

5. Every person ordered deported shall comply with the provisions of these regulations and of any order or direction made or given thereunder.

Dated at Ottawa this

day of January, 1946.

Minister of Labour.

Charge Orders For Deporting Japs are Illegal

TORONTO, Dec. 27. — (CP) — A voluntary citizens' committee formed in Toronto announced to-night that it had issued writs at Osgoode Hall against the Attorney General of Canada declaring that the three orders-in-council authorizing deportation of Japanese Canadians are "invalid, illegal and beyond the powers of the governor-in-council".

This committee of citizens was sponsored by B. K. Sandwell, editor of Saturday Night; J. E. Atkinson, president of the Toronto Daily Star; George V. Ferguson, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press; Prof. George Tatham, of Toronto, president of the Civil Liberties Association; Mrs. W. K. Fraser, of Toronto, and Andrew Brewin, Toronto solicitor, among others.

Aim of the committee is to initiate measures to defend Japanese Canadians who the Dominion Government proposes to deport to Japan, and today the committee sent a letter to Justice Minister St. Laurent at Ottawa asking for a hearing for a committee delegation next Friday.

Writs issued today were in the names of Mrs. Yae Nasu and

Concluded on Back Page, Col. 3.

Charge Orders For Deporting Japs

Continued From Page One.

George Utaka Simoyama, both now living in Toronto.

Similar action, Mr. Brewin announced, is to be taken by citizens' committees in Winnipeg and Vancouver, and preparations are being made by the committee to institute court proceedings for test cases involving Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who have been designated for deportation by the Dominion Government.

The committee, through Mr. Brewin, said it challenged the Dominion Government's powers to deport such persons and in its statement of legal opinion said "the Immigration Act which provides for deportation restricts application of the term to those who are not British subjects or Canadian nationals.

"Deportation under British statutory enactments is restricted to aliens . . . forcible banishment or exile of Canadian citizens was not a power delegated to the governor-in-council."

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
(C.I.B.)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

DIV. FILE No. MJ.46-3

Vancouver, B.C., December 26, 1945.

H. Q. FILE NO.

**BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION**

Officer Commanding,
"E" Division,
R. C. M. Police,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

574075 DEC 28-5

Re - Deportation and Repatriation
of Japanese.

1. Acting on your instructions, on the 21st inst. I accompanied Mr. T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, and party to Seattle for the purpose of attending a conference and assisting him at same. Attached hereto please find copy of minutes of the meeting held in the office of Col. Mast, Director of Troop Movement, U.S. War Department, Seattle, which is self-explanatory.

2. The officer representing the Provost Marshall, who apparently is responsible for all baggage on troop ships, and one of these will be utilized for the deportation of the Japanese in question, informed me that the officials who searched the baggage of the Japanese being returned to Japan should be in a position to sign a certificate for their Department to the effect that the baggage did not contain arms, ammunition, inflammable or explosive articles, negotiable securities, money, liquor, furniture, radios, or any other household articles.

[Signature]

(J. Fripps) Supt.
In Charge C.I.B.

The Commissioner, R.C.M.P., OTTAWA, Ontario.

1. FORWARDED for your information and in compliance with your telegram of the 18th inst. and my reply of the same date. This will also acknowledge receipt of your telegram dated the 22nd inst.

Vancouver
26-12-45

[Signature]
(A. T. Belcher) Supt.
Commanding "E" Division.

MINUTES OF MEETING held in the office of Colonel Mast,
Director of Troop Movement, U.S. War Department, Seattle,
December 21st.

A meeting was held in the afternoon of December 21st with a number of officials of the U.S. War Department, the U.S. Immigration and the U.S. Customs to discuss the procedure for repatriation of people of Japanese origin residing in Canada. The following from Canada were present at the meeting:

Superintendent J. Fripps and Corporal R. A. Davidson of the R.C.M.P.

Major Charters, Pacific Command H.Q., Department of National Defence.

Commissioner T. B. Pickersgill, Mr. C. W. Fisher and Dr. G. H. Clement of the Japanese Division, Department of Labour.

The following general conclusions were arrived at as a result of the discussions.

1. It was definitely the opinion of the U.S. Army Officers that it would be preferable for the U.S. boats to proceed to Vancouver and load the people of Japanese origin at Vancouver rather than Seattle. It was also suggested that the baggage should be loaded at Vancouver. This recommendation has already been made to Colonel D. E. Farr, Chief of the Movement Division, Office of Chief of Transportation, U.S. War Department, Washington, by the U.S. Army officers at Seattle. The U.S. Immigration and Customs officials endorsed this view completely and stated that if this procedure were followed, these officials would be concerned in no way whatsoever with the movement of people of Japanese origin from Canada to Japan.

2. The U.S. Army officers stated that the boat could be held in Vancouver for forty-eight hours and they were prepared to assure us on this point. The suggestion was that the first day would be used to load the baggage and the second day to load the people. We were also advised that they were practically sure that we could be given from ten days to two weeks firm notice in advance of the date when the boat would leave Seattle for Vancouver.

3. We were advised that ships allocated for the carrying of Japanese from Canada would in all probability be exclusively used for Japanese from Canada.

4. We were told that the U.S. authorities would require seventy-five copies of the actual shipping lists.

5. The baggage will have to be thoroughly checked at concentration point before shipping to Vancouver. It is suggested that the checking should be done at the project by the R.C.M.P., and then each parcel of baggage to go in the hold of the ship will be sealed.

6. Total baggage, including hold and hand luggage, must not exceed 175 lbs. per adult. The U.S. Army officials at Seattle are endeavouring to get information for us on what allowance will be made for children. We were advised that the amount of hand baggage should be as small as possible.

7. All hold baggage going back with American Japanese is being packed in trunks, boxes, etc. When we referred to the possible use of Army palliasses as containers for the hold baggage, they considered this would be satisfactory, but warned about breakable articles being included.

8. They emphasised, however, that a thorough inspection should be made of all baggage going into the hold, to be sure that such baggage does not contain inflammable or explosive articles, firearms, negotiable securities, money, liquor, furniture, radios and other household articles.

9. The passengers will have to provide their own blankets, but mattresses and pillows will be supplied.

10. All passengers will have to provide themselves with necessary toilet articles, including soap, towels and other necessities, as they will not be able to purchase such articles in the canteen. They should also take with them any confectionery for children that they might so desire.

11. It was also suggested to us at the meeting that a supply of toys, books and games should be put aboard to entertain the children. This is being done for those going back from the U.S. and they have been supplied through Social Welfare agencies in Seattle. Approximately from \$150.00 to \$200.00 worth of such articles are provided for each shipload, with about one thousand to twelve hundred children on board. Lt. Ronny of the U.S. Army is checking for us to see if these same Welfare agencies in Seattle might provide us with these requirements, and the cost will of course be borne by this Department.

12. We are advised that the ship will be fully provisioned at Seattle to feed all the people on board.

13. It was also suggested that on each ship there will be space for a limited number of bed-ridden and hospital cases. It was proposed, rather than reserving all hospital cases until the last, that a few such cases be selected to send with each shipment. We were advised that there would be little probability of our being able to obtain the use of a hospital ship, even if we hold all these cases until the last.

14. We were advised that there will likely be a surgeon on every ship, but the U.S. Army authorities are discussing further as to what other medical service personnel will be provided on those ships which will carry Japanese from Canada. It may be necessary for us to provide extra medical personnel, including nurses.

15. On all ships returning with American Japanese, there is on board a woman Welfare Officer to look after the women and children. We would advise very strongly that such an official should be on the ships carrying back Japanese from Canada. It might be considered necessary at the same time to send a male civilian supervisor.

16.¹/₄ So far as the details concerning the provision of a military guard, full notes on this were taken by the Department of National Defence representative present, and he will be making arrangements through Pacific Command and National Defence headquarters accordingly.

17. It was suggested that it would take from twelve to eighteen days to make the trip, each way. They saw no difficulty about returning military guard personnel and civilian supervisors, but suggested that they might not come back on the same ship but on one departing some days later. This means that we will have to plan for the military guard personnel and civilian supervisors on each ship being absent from Canada from six weeks to two months.

18. We were told that during the next three months there would likely be an abundance of shipping and that we could send people out in large numbers. It was estimated, however, that after the middle of March to the 1st April, the majority of American troops would be home and the number of ships returning to Japan would be greatly reduced.

19. We were also advised that we would have to make all arrangements here for the berthing of ships in Vancouver.

20. We were also advised that we would have to be responsible for loading all of the hold baggage into the ship. This means arranging for stevedores. We will undertake to have enquiries made immediately as to wharfage facilities and other necessary arrangements for docking the U.S. ships.

21. We inspected one of the American troop ships in harbour and considered that the facilities will be eminently satisfactory for the repatriation. All women and girls and boys under twelve years of age will have first-class sleeping accommodation in one part of the ship, and all men and boys over twelve will have sleeping accommodation in another part of the ship. Each group will have its own dining-room facilities.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION SURVEY: among Japanese in Canada, 1945.

<u>FORMS</u>	<u>To End of September, 1945</u>	<u>To end of October, 1945</u>
JNW ----2,094) a total of 3,016		2,097) a total of 3,022
JND ---- 922) Japanese Nationals		925) Japanese Nationals
CNW ----1,099) a total of 1,417		1,100) a total of 1,418
CND ---- 318) Naturalized Canadians		318) Naturalized Canadians
CBW ----2,180) a total of 2,407		2,180) a total of 2,408
CBD ---- 227) Canadian-born Japanese		228) Canadian-born Japanese
Number who		
signed:.....6,840.....		6,848
Dependent		
Children		(these are almost
under 16 yrs...3,716.....		3,724 all Canadian-born)
GRAND TOTAL		
FOR VOLUNTARY		
REPATRIATION: 10,556		10,572

NOTE

JNW - Japanese Nationals without Dependents.
JND - Japanese Nationals with Dependents.
CNW - Naturalized Canadians without Dependents.
CND - Naturalized Canadians with Dependents.
CBW - Canadian-born without Dependents.
CBD - Canadian-born with Dependents.

Requests for Revocation of
Applications for Repatriation
received by Commissioner of
Japanese Placement to
October 15, 1945, inclusive.

	<u>Jap.Nat.</u>	<u>Nat.Can.</u>	<u>Can.Born over 16 yrs.</u>	<u>Can.Born under 16 yrs. in- cluded</u>	<u>Total</u>
Interior settlements in B.C.	359	190	410	643	1602
B.C. outside Interior Settle- ments.	68	31	87	97	283
Outside B.C.	<u>40</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>171</u>
	467	236	543	810	2056
	—	—	—	—	—

Of the above 94% received since September 1, 1945.

BY HAND

C.315-36-3, Vol.4.

December 27, 1945.

Attention: Mr. H. T. Pammett.

Attached are lists of Japanese internees presently held in detention which reflect their wishes with respect to the repatriation canvass performed at the Angler Internment Camp during May, 1945. These lists will replace those handed you at our meeting last week.

2. It will be noted that the total number of internees stands at 421. This figure includes 420 Japanese presently interned pursuant to either Regulation 25(8) of the Defence of Canada Regulations or Regulation 3A of Order in Council P.C. 946, and one Japanese national who was interned in Newfoundland and sent to Canada for safekeeping. The latter individual is Motoichi IKEDA, J.R.No. 16188, who appears in the attached lists under the caption "Undecided about Repatriation".

3. At the bottom of page 28 of the attachment will be found listed the names of the four tubercular Japanese being treated at the New Denver Sanatorium. The only information we have concerning them is that included in the repatriation ledger compiled at Vancouver, copies of which you recently forwarded us.

4. The recapitulation sheet of the attached list refers to one Canadian born Japanese who previously did not wish repatriation but who now informs us that he wishes to change his mind and return to Japan. This individual is Masami TERRANISHI, J.R. No.08264, and we will arrange to have him interviewed with respect to the signing of the Declaration forms when members of this Force make their next patrol to Angler Camp.

5. At Mr. Pammett's phoned request we recently communicated with our Vancouver office requesting advice as to whether or not any of the Canadian naturalized or Canadian born Japanese internees who had previously signed Declarations forms requesting repatriation have changed their minds and asked for cancellation. We are now in receipt of a reply to the effect that none of those who signed have asked for cancellation. However, there is one case - that of Jiro KIYONAGA, J.R. No. 06207, a Canadian born Japanese Internee - regarding whose request for cancellation our Vancouver office is not yet aware. His request, channelled through the Director, Prisoners of War and the Department of Justice has come to hand within the past few days and we are forwarding copies to our Vancouver office today. A notation regarding this change of mind appears under his name on the attached lists.

Encl.

(J. Leopold), Inspector,
Officer in Charge
Special Section.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
O T T A W A.



DEPUTY MINISTER
OF LABOUR



568272 DEC 24 1945

DC - LHM
SCJ
SW

Ottawa, December 22, 1945.

Commissioner S. T. Wood,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Justice Building,
O t t a w a .

Dear Commissioner Wood: Re: Deportation of Japanese

The enclosed Order in Council
P.C. 7355 relating to the deportation of Japanese
provides for the continued co-operation between the
Department of Labour and the R.C.M.P. in the ad-
ministration of the provisions of the Order.

There are some particular diffi-
culties which arise in this matter out of the fact
that we will probably have to rely on U.S. troop
transports for shipping space but I have no doubt
that the difficulties will be met in the same manner
as our two Departments have co-operated in the solution
of other difficulties in the past. We will appreciate
your assistance in this matter.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara
A. MacNamara.

Enc.

[Handwritten flourish]



Q 315-36-3

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

CLASS OF SERVICE	
Full Rate	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	
Please mark an X opposite the class of service desired.	

MONEY TRANSFERRED BY
TELEGRAPH TO PRINCIPAL
POINTS IN CANADA AND
THE UNITED STATES



CABLE CONNECTIONS TO
ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD
RADIOGRAMS TO SHIPS

TIME FILED
CHECK

W. D. NEIL, General Manager of Communications, Montreal

Send the following message, subject to the conditions on the back thereof, which are hereby agreed to.

OTTAWA DECEMBER 22 1945

THE OFFICER COMMANDING
RCMP VANCOUVER BC

RECENT ORDERS IN COUNCIL PLACE RESPONSIBILITY ON THIS FORCE TO ASSIST
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE STOP CONTACT MR
PICKERSGILL AND WORK OUT PLANS RESPECTING IMMUNIZATION IN CAMPS COMMA
ESCORTING OF REPATS TO RECEPTION CENTRES COMMA EMBARKATION AND OTHER
CORELATING MATTERS

Charge to Hdqts' Acct.

S T WOOD

Confirmation copy forwarded for your information.

OTTAWA, 22.12.45.

(J. Leopold), Inspector,
Officer in Charge
Special Section.

EXCLUSIVE CONNECTION WITH WESTERN UNION CABLE SERVICE



CANADIAN NATIONAL

W M ARMSTRONG GENERAL MANAGER
TORONTO

TELEGRAPHS

1945 DEC 18 PM 8 35

YE380 7=VANCOUVER BC 18 505P

COMMISSIONER= 1038

RCMP OTTAWA ONT=

557476 DEC 1945

RETEL MR PICKERSGILL SUPERINTENDENT FRIPPS WILL ASSIST=
A T BELCHER.

*mmf Leopold
Jm*

*Drop Leopold
has been
Jm*

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

FILE DISTRIBUTION SLIP

SEND

RET'N

Deputy Commissioner.....

D.C.I.....

Asst. D.C.I.....

I.O.....

Asst. I.O.....

Other Officers.....

S/Sgt. Pepper.....

S/Sgt. Shakespeare.....

✓ Sgt. Jones.....

~~Other members~~.....

✓ Mailing Room.....

✓ For perusal; No action required.....

For instructions & return, please.....

For examination & action, please.....

The Com'r. may care to see this.....

Prepare brief for.....

To see sender, please.....

Obtain File #.....

Have new file made.....

Have records checked for.....

Transfer to C.I.D.; P.S. &c.....

Remarks of Sender.....

Remarks of Receiver.....

Sender's Initials

Receiver's Initials

This space is reserved for the use of Officers outside the Intelligence Branch.

Rs

revi E - Mr. Patterson
reg. Japanese - Tuesday
hollowed out and approved
to be moved out
Ottawa, December 18, 1945.
MEMORANDUM RE REPATRIATION

1. The repatriation movement will be directed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement who will be assisted in so doing by the Superintendent, R.C.M.P. for the British Columbia Division.
2. Sailings will be from Seattle on American troop transports.
3. It is proposed that initial movement will be from the Interior settlements in B.C. and that repatriates will be moved to Vancouver by train and by C.P.R. boat to shipside Seattle. If found more feasible to move by train direct to Seattle dockside this will be done. *get 20% of 13.0*
4. The R.C.M.P. will assist in movement and provide escort to shipside Seattle where Canadian Army Guards provided by National Defence will take over.
5. Movement from the settlements will, subject to exigencies of filling available transportation, be in the following order:
 - (a) Japanese National groups
 - (b) Naturalized Canadian groupsThe procedure will be as far as practicable to include in the initial shipments persons and family groups ready and willing to go and to defer groups offering problems until later shipments.
6. Family group problem cases where the National has applied to be repatriated *and* the wife has not applied and is approved to going should be the subject of discussion with Ottawa before final action. This has particular application in case of Canadian-born wife. *Understand*
7. As persons are moved out from the settlements persons elsewhere in B.C. who are to be repatriated will be moved into the settlements for later repatriation but this will not preclude movement directly to the coast from railhead points where necessary and practicable.

8. The suggested procedure with respect to settlements to be as follows:

- (1) Notice covering conditions relating to repatriation to be posted and explained to Japanese Committees.
- (2) Japanese Canadians over sixteen who have signed to be advised by notice that they have until January 10 to withdraw in writing failing which their decision for repatriation will be treated as final.
- (3) All persons who are possible repatriates to be medically examined and immunized as soon as possible. Where there is resistance to doing so, it will be necessary to have an order for deportation issued before compulsory action to this effect can be taken.
- (4) Preliminary statements of funds and property to be taken so that arrangements for issue of American exchange, etc., can be completed on short notice.

9. In order to have the adequate authority for use if necessary the following action will be taken:

- (1) An order for deportation covering names of men and family groups slated for initial movement will be signed - no such orders will include initially at least Canadian-born persons sixteen years of age or over.
- (2) Instructions or regulations will be issued applicable to persons for whom an order for deportation has been made
 - (a) for compliance with movement orders issued by Commissioner of Japanese Placement or his representatives;
 - (b) requiring compliance with medical requirements, baggage and money regulations;
 - (c) restricting movement from settlements;
 - (d) authorizing R.C.M.P. to enforce regulations and to place persons in detention pending deportation.

NOTICE TO PERSONS OF THE JAPANESE RACE WHO HAVE
APPLIED FOR REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

1. The Government of Canada, by Order in Council P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945, has authorized the Minister of Labour to make necessary arrangements for the repatriation to Japan of persons of the Japanese race in Canada of the following description:

- (1) Persons of sixteen years of age or over, other than Canadian nationals, who are nationals of Japan and who
 - (a) have, since the date of the declaration of war by the Government of Canada against Japan on December 8th, 1941, made a request for repatriation, or
 - (b) have been in an internment camp under an order made pursuant to the Defence of Canada Regulations or of Order in Council P.C. 946 of the 5th day of February, 1943, as amended by P.C. 5637 of August 16, 1945, and were so detained as at midnight of September 1, 1945;
- (2) Naturalized British subjects of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over who have made a request for repatriation and who have not revoked in writing such request prior to midnight, the first of September, 1945;
- (3) Natural born British subject of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who have ~~not~~ made a request for repatriation and who did not revoke in writing such request.

2. The Government of Canada have further authorized the Minister of Labour to include in the provision for repatriation of persons described above the wives and children under sixteen years of age of any such persons who are repatriated.

3. Persons who are repatriated under arrangements made by the Minister of Labour will be permitted to take with them in American express money orders any funds in their possession or standing to their credit in Canada.

4. In the alternative, such persons may, if they desire, deposit such funds with the Custodian of Enemy Property who will furnish a receipt therefor and will, whenever reasonably possible

following repatriation, purchase suitable foreign exchange and transfer the same less transfer charges to such person whenever reasonably possible.

5. The Minister of Labour will provide each person who is repatriated to Japan under the arrangements made by the Minister, an amount in suitable American exchange equivalent to the following amounts which will be provided upon or immediately prior to leaving Canada:

- (a) Where such person is sixteen years of age or over and has not at least \$200, the difference between this amount and \$200;
- (b) Where such person has dependents under sixteen years of age and has not at least \$200, together with a further amount equal to \$50 for each such dependent, the difference between the amount he possesses and the total amount stated above.

6. In event that any person repatriated has not before repatriation disposed of any real or personal property belonging to him, any property which is not disposed of, will be taken over by the Custodian of Enemy Property. The Custodian, after disposing of the same, will make provision for transfer of the net proceeds after deduction of reasonable charges for handling, to such person in suitable foreign exchange whenever it is reasonably possible to do so.

7. Persons who are repatriated will be permitted to take with them personal belongings within an amount not exceeding 175 lbs. per adult person. Full particulars of this will be furnished by the officers of the Department of Labour.

8. Every person for whom provision is made for repatriation by the Minister is required to submit himself to medical examination and for immunization against typhoid and diphtheria by any medical officer authorized for such purpose by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement at such time and at such place as may be required of him by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement or any representative of the Commissioner.

9. Repatriation will be proceeded with as soon as

shipping arrangements make this possible commencing early in A.D. 1946. Arrangements for repatriation will be carried out by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement and his officers and staff with the assistance of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Date

Minister of Labour.

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RECEIVER'S NO.

TIME FILED

CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to
Veuillez expedier la dépêche suivante aux conditions mentionnées au verso auxquelles je consens par les présentes

OTTAWA DECEMBER 18 1945

THE OFFICER COMMANDING
RCMP VANCOUVER BC

MR PICKERSGILL IS PROCEEDING TO SEATTLE NEXT FRIDAY DECEMBER TWENTY FIRST TO MAKE SURVEY OF AVAILABLE SHIPPING FACILITIES THERE STOP THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR HERE WOULD APPRECIATE HAVING ONE OF YOUR OFFICERS ACCOMPANY MR. PICKERSGILL AND ASSIST HIM IN THE SAID SURVEY STOP PLEASE WIRE NAME OF OFFICER SELECTED

S T WOOD

Charge to Hdqts' Acct.

CONFIRMATION COPY.

FORWARDED FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

OTTAWA, 18.12.45.

(J. Leopold), Insp.,
Officer in Charge
Special Section.

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W. D. NEIL, General Manager of Communications, Montreal

Send the following message, subject to the conditions on the back thereof, which are hereby agreed to.

MWJ/EEF

Ottawa, Ontario,
December 18, 1945

The Officer Commanding,
"E" Division, R.C.M. Police,
VANCOUVER B. C.

REFERENCE REPATRIATION CANVASS OF ANGLER INTERNMENT CAMP BY D DIVISION
PLEASE ADVISE BY AIRMAIL OF ANY REQUESTS FOR CANCELLATION OF APPLICATION
OR OTHER ADJUSTMENTS WITH RESPECT TO CANADIAN NATURALIZED JAPANESE PRIOR
TO MIDNIGHT SEPTEMBER FIRST (STOP) WITH REGARD TO CANADIAN BORN JAPANESE
AND THOSE WHO ARE U S CITIZENS PLEASE ADVISE REGARDING REQUESTS FOR
CANCELLATION AND DATES OF SAME OR OTHER ADJUSTMENTS UP TO PRESENT TIME
(STOP) ANY FUTURE CHANGES WITH RESPECT TO THESE TWO CATEGORIES SHOULD
BE REPORTED ON IMMEDIATELY.

S. T. WOOD

CONFIRMATION BY MAIL

Hdqtrs. Ref. C 315-36-3
(Vol. 4)

Chg. to R.C.M. Police,
Hdqtrs. S/Div. Acct.

[Handwritten signature]

18-12-45

8 THE OTTAWA JOURNAL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1945.

Mitchell Gets Authority

Continued From Page One.

commission will be authorized to recommend deportation.

"In all cases where removal from Canada is to be effected, it is provided that the persons involved shall be able to take out their personal property and all cash and other movable assets, and that they shall be able to sell or otherwise dispose of their real property or of anything else they do not wish to take with them", Mr. King said.

"In addition they are to be assured minimum liquid assets to assist in their resettlement to the extent of \$200 for each adult ordered deported and \$50 for each dependent. In cases where the person going to Japan has a certain amount of cash but less than \$200, plus \$50 for each dependent, he will be advanced the difference in order to bring his cash assets up to the minimum I have mentioned. In those cases where the persons to whom cash is advanced have assets with the custodian, the minister will recover his advances out of such assets.

Speaking of the general problem of the Japanese in Canada, Mr. King said:

"The problem of dealing with the question of the Japanese is difficult in the extreme. In its solution, the Government is endeavoring to avoid unnecessary hardship. The orders that have been passed involve no change in principle from the general provisions that already exist under our statute law.

"The Immigration Act contains provisions for the deportation of enemy aliens or persons who have been alien enemies in certain cases. In general, the deportation of certain 'prohibited classes' is a recognized principle.

"The naturalization act similarly recognizes the principle of revocation of the status of a naturalized person who has shown himself by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal. The circumstances of war and the peculiar character of the present problem require more expeditious and broader action than the present statutes allow. But the orders that have been passed to permit effective action raise no new principles, nor do they depart from any established principles."

Mr. Mitchell, speaking in the Commons Nov. 21, said of the

24,000 Japanese in Canada 10,347 had indicated a desire to go to Japan. Later, and up to Sept. 2 when the Japanese surrender was signed, a few had applied for permission to revoke their request, but after Sept. 2 applications for revocation had come "in considerable numbers". He said no coercion had been exercised in taking the requests for repatriation.

While no official announcement has been made it is understood the first group of about 800 Japanese nationals who had not revoked their request for repatriation on Sept. 1, will leave Vancouver about the middle of January.

Preparations for the deportation of others who are automatically affected under the orders already are underway with the prospective deportees undergoing medical examinations and with military conducting parties being assigned.

Mr. King made his statement on the Japanese in reply to Angus MacInnis (CCF—Vancouver East) who said the position of the Japanese in Canada was unsatisfactory to them and to the Canadian people.

He felt there should be some final solution in the matter. He recalled how Mr. King had said last year that disloyal Japanese would be deported but others would be treated justly.

Mr. MacInnis felt that the Japanese had not been treated justly.

He asked if those who had asked to be repatriated and now wished to reconsider would be given that opportunity. He wanted to know if there would be protection of the citizenship rights of Japanese children born in Canada and taken to Japan by their parents. He asked also when the restriction on the movements of Japanese would be removed.

J. L. Gibson (Ind-Comox-Al-

berni) asked if Mr. King would state that no person of Japanese ancestry would not be permitted to return to the west coast.

Mr. King said he could make no such statement.

Rev. J. H. Matthews (CCF—Kootenay East) said it was not true that most people in British Columbia wanted all Japanese deported. And he was not carrying any brief for Japan.

He agreed that the disloyal should be deported and those remaining in Canada should not be allowed to congregate in British Columbia. He believed British Columbia should accept her share as should the other provinces.

Alistair Stewart (CCF—Winnipeg North) criticized the proposed deportation of naturalized Canadians of Japanese origin who had signified their desire to return to Japan.

He charged coercion was used in getting Japanese to sign papers saying they wished to be returned to Japan.

Mr. King said some naturalized Canadians of Japanese origin had asked to be returned to Japan. They had made that request while the war was still on. Anyone who made such a request must have been sure Japan was going to win the war and that he wanted to be on the winner's side. Anyone who adopted such an attitude deserved to lose his citizenship.

Mr. Stewart said he disagreed. Coercion was used to get signatures.

Labor Minister Mitchell stepped into the debate on a point of order and denied there had been any coercion. This had been affirmed by the Canadian Red Cross.

Mr. Stewart said the government had to admit the Japanese in Canada were guilty of no disloyal act.

Mr. Gibson interjected that

they were afraid and didn't have a chance.

Mr. Stewart said they did have the chance.

Mr. King said that if a naturalized Canadian of German origin had asked to go to the German side while the war was on he would have been deported as Japanese were to be.

Mr. Stewart said there were in government benches members guilty of stirring up racial discord. A noisy scene followed with several members on the government side hurling the charge back at Mr. Stewart.

Mitchell Gets Authority Deport Japs

Prime Minister King announced last night in the Commons that Labor Minister Mitchell has been given authority by Order-in-Council to direct the deportation of certain Japanese.

The Order-in-Council, one of three tabled by the Prime Minister, gives the Minister authority, without directly ordering him, to have removed from Canada Japanese nationals who have applied for repatriation; Japanese persons who have become naturalized Canadians and who applied for repatriation and had not revoked their applications up to Sept. 1, midnight, and of Canadian-born Japanese who expressed a desire to go to Japan and who do not renounce their request before a deportation order is issued.

Mr. King, who made his statement on the Japanese while the External Affairs Department estimates were under discussion, also table two other orders.

One provided for the removal of British and Canadian status from any naturalized persons who left Canada to take up residence in Japan.

The other provided for the appointment of a three-man commission, members of which were not immediately named, to investigate the loyalty of Japanese who wished to remain in Canada to determine "those who are not fit persons to be allowed to remain here". The

Concluded on Page 8, Col. 1.

Order in Council revoking naturalization
of persons deported in pursuance of Order
in Council P.C. 7355, 15th December, 1945.

P.C. 7356

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

SATURDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER, 1945.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS by Order in Council P.C. 7355 of 15th December, 1945, provision is made for the deportation of persons who, during the course of the war, have requested to be removed or sent to an enemy country or otherwise manifested their sympathy with or support of the enemy powers and have by such actions shown themselves to be unfit for permanent residence in Canada;

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State (concurring in by the Secretary of State for External Affairs) and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to order and doth hereby order as follows:

1. Any person who, being a British subject by naturalization under the Naturalization Act, Chapter 138, R.S.C. 1927, is deported from Canada under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of 15th December, 1945, shall, as and from the date upon which he leaves Canada in the course of such deportation, cease to be either a British subject or a Canadian national.
2. The Secretary of State shall publish in the Canada Gazette the names of all persons who have ceased to be British subjects or Canadian nationals by virtue of this Order.

*Revised by
P.C. 269
23-1-47*

A.D.P. Heeney,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Order in Council re Commission to inquire
into conduct during the war of persons of
the Japanese race, etc.

P.C. 7357

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

SATURDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER, 1945.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS during the war particular measures with regard to persons of the Japanese race in Canada were made necessary by reason of their concentration along the Pacific coast of Canada;

AND WHEREAS experience during the war in the administration of Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, providing for the control of persons of the Japanese race has indicated the desirability of determining whether the conduct of such Japanese persons in time of war was such as to make the deportation of any of them desirable in the national interest;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed advisable to make provision for the appointment of a Commission to institute the investigation 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 shall be appointed to make inquiry concerning the activities, loyalty and the extent of co-operation with the Government of Canada during the war of Japanese nationals and naturalized persons of the Japanese race in Canada in cases where their names are referred to the Commission by the Minister of Labour for investigation with a view to recommending whether in the circumstances of any such case such person should be deported.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of the 15th day of December, 1945, the Commission may, at the request of the Minister of Labour, inquire into the case of any naturalized British subject of the Japanese race who has made a request for repatriation and which request is final under the said Order in Council and may make such recommendations with respect to such case as it deems advisable.

Revised by
P.C. 269
23-1-47

P.C. 7357

3. The Commission shall report to the Governor in Council.
4. Any person of the Japanese race who is recommended by the Commission for deportation shall be deemed to be a person subject to deportation under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of the 15th day of December, 1945, and the provisions thereof shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to such person.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. The Commissioners shall be paid such remuneration, allowances and expenses as the Governor in Council may fix.
9. 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.

A.D.P. Heency,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Order in Council re deportation of Japanese.

P.C. 7355.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

SATURDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER, 1945.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

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

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

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

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

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

- O R D E R -

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

- (a) ~~"deportation"~~ means the removal pursuant to the authority of this Order of any person from any place in Canada to a place outside Canada;
- (b) ~~"deported"~~ means removed or sent from Canada pursuant to the authority of this Order;
- (c) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;
- (d) "request for repatriation" means a written request or statement of desire, to be repatriated or sent to Japan.

Revised by
P.C. 268
23-1-47

2. (1) Every person of sixteen years of age or over, other than a Canadian national, who is a national of Japan resident in Canada and who,

(a) has, since the date of declaration of war by the Government of Canada against Japan, on December 8th, 1941, made a request for repatriation; or

(b) has been in detention at any place in virtue of an order made pursuant to the provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations or of Order in Council P.C. 946, of the 5th day of February, 1943, as amended by P.C. 5637, of ~~the 16th~~ day of August, 1945, and was so detained as at midnight of September 1st, 1945;

may be deported to Japan.

(2) Every naturalized British subject of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who has made a request for repatriation may be deported to Japan: Provided that such person has not revoked in writing such request prior to midnight the first day of September, 1945.

(3) Every natural born British subject of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who has made a request for repatriation may be deported to Japan; Provided that such person has not revoked in writing such request prior to the making by the Minister of an order for deportation.

(4) The wife and children under sixteen years of age of any person for whom the Minister makes an order for deportation to Japan may be included in such order and deported with such person.

3. Subject to the provisions of section 2 of this Order, a request for repatriation shall be deemed final and irrevocable for the purpose of this Order or any action taken thereunder.

4. The Minister may

(a) make orders for the deportation of any persons subject to deportation;

(b) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or arrange for the deportation of such persons, and for their transportation, detention, discipline, feeding, shelter, health or welfare, pending their deportation;

(c) make such orders, rules or regulations as he deems necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Order;

(d) subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, employ such officers and other employees as are necessary to assist him in carrying out this Order and fix their remuneration;

(e) authorize from time to time any person to exercise on his behalf any power vested in him under paragraph (b) of this section.

5. An order for deportation made by the Minister shall be in force and effect from the date of the order.

Revised
by P.C. 268
23-1-47

P.C. 7355.

6. (1) Any person ~~for whom an order for deportation is made or who, having made a request for repatriation, is proceeding to Japan without the issue of such an order,~~ shall be entitled, in so far as circumstances at the time permit

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

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

(c) ~~at the time of his deportation~~ to take with him such other personal property belonging to him as may be authorized by the Minister;

and the Foreign Exchange Control Board shall do such things and issue such permits as may be required to implement these provisions.

(2) Where real or personal property of a person ~~who has been deported to Japan or who, having made a request for repatriation, has proceeded to Japan without the issue of an order for deportation,~~ has not been sold or otherwise disposed of prior to departure, such real and personal property shall, as of the date of ~~deportation~~ of such person, be ^{departure from Canada} vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, who shall sell the same as soon as in his opinion it is reasonably practicable to do so, and in the meantime he may take such measures as he deems proper for the care, maintenance and safeguarding of such property, and the net proceeds realized from such sale, after the deduction of reasonable charges of handling shall be placed to the credit of such person and dealt with as provided in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section.

7. (1) The Minister may at or immediately prior to the time of departure advance to or for a person ~~who is being deported to Japan or who, having made a request for repatriation, is proceeding to Japan without the issue of an order for deportation,~~ an amount in suitable foreign exchange equivalent to the following:

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

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

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

*Deleted & substituted
by P.C. 268
23-1-47*

.....

P.C. 7355

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

(2) The Department of National Defence shall provide any military guard personnel which may be required in carrying out the provisions of this Order.

(3) The Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall give all assistance which may be required of him by the Minister in the carrying out of the provisions of this Order.

9. Any person for whom an order for deportation is made and who is detained pending deportation or who is placed under restraint in the course of deportation by virtue of any order or measure made or taken under Section 4 of this Order shall, while so detained or restrained, be deemed to be in legal custody.

10. Any person who resists or obstructs or attempts to resist or obstruct any peace officer or other person from carrying out his duties with respect to any order made pursuant to the provisions of this Order shall be guilty of an offence against this Order.

11. Any person who contravenes or omits to comply with any of the provisions of this Order or any order made or given pursuant thereto is guilty of an offence and liable upon 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.

12. Every document purporting to be or to contain or to be a copy of an order, certificate or authority made or given by the Minister in pursuance of the provisions of this Order and purporting to be signed by the Minister shall be received as evidence of such order, certificate or authority without proof of the signature or of the official character of the person appearing to have signed the same and without further proof thereof.

GENERAL

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

A.D.P. Heeney,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Revised by
P.C. 268
23-1-47

Revised by
P.C. 268
23-1-47

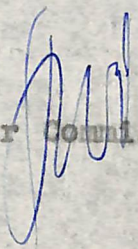
JGMCM*KAC

C 315-36-3

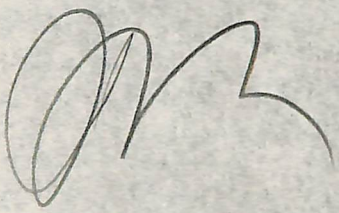
December 18, 1945.

We are attaching hereto a number of petitions, which were addressed to the Minister of Justice by persons of the Japanese race, who have already applied for cancellation of repatriation declarations previously made.

2. The Minister referred them to this Force for attention but it is considered that these petitions are of sufficient importance to have them referred to your personal attention rather than have them forwarded to your Japanese Division in Vancouver.


for Commissioner.

The Deputy Minister,
Dept. of Labour,
O T T A W A , Ont.



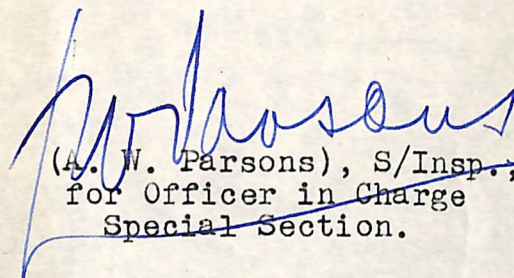
OTTAWA, December 14, 1945.

MEMORANDUM TO:

Attached for your perusal are a number of petitions addressed to the Honourable the Minister of Justice by persons of the Japanese race who have already applied for the cancellation of repatriation declarations previously made.

2. It is suggested that these petitions be forwarded to the Deputy Minister of Labour whose Department is responsible for the administration of the repatriation program for any attention merited. At the same time it is proposed that we advise the Department of Justice of the disposition made of them.

3. Your attention is particularly invited to the allegation contained in paragraph 4 of the enclosure (tabbed) accompanying the covering letter of Y. HIKIDA, Secretary of the Civil Rights Defence Committee, Winnipeg. This enclosure is a copy of an affidavit dated the 29th ultimo at Lemon Creek, B.C., taken at the request of the Rev. Howard Norman. While the procedure of cancellation outlined in the allegation is similar to our original instructions on this point, which were countermanded by Mr. Pickersgill and the O.C. "E" Div. prior to the inception of the canvass, there is the fact that we recently investigated a complaint of this sort emanating from Lemon Creek and we have Cpl. Davidson's report (also tabbed on file) which sheds an entirely different light on the matter.

carded

(A. W. Parsons), S/Insp.,
for Officer in Charge
Special Section.

OTTAWA, 14.12.45.

MWJ:GM

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
(C.I.B.) "E" Division.

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

DIV. FILE No. MJ 46 Pt.3

Vancouver, B.C.
December 12th, 1945.

H. Q. FILE No. _____

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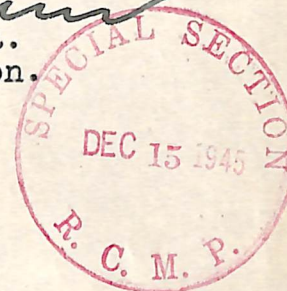
THE COMMISSIONER, R.C.M.P., Ottawa, Ont.

RE: Repatriation of Japanese in Canada.

Attached hereto for your information will
be found copies of clipping taken from the "Vancouver Sun"
dated December 11th, 1945, and also clippings and editorial
taken from the "Vancouver Sun" of today's date.

Encl:

A.T. Belcher
(A.T. Belcher) Supt.
Commanding "E" Division.



DECEMBER 11th, 1945.

Japs Listed For Voyage Back Home

First Party to
Sail Will All
Be Japan-Born

Doctors in the East today began the medical examination of some 800 to 900 Japanese nationals who will form the first group to be sent from Canada to Japan.

The Japs are now being vaccinated against smallpox and are receiving successive immunizations against typhoid fever.

Then, when they're gathered in Vancouver early next month, they'll be given a final pre-sailing test to make sure they are free from any communicable disease, including VD.

The initial Canadian group will join other Japanese who are being repatriated from the United States. Together they will sail from Seattle about mid-January.

ALL BORN IN JAPAN

The Canadian group will include only widowers and bachelors who are born in Japan and who have never taken out naturalization papers in Canada.

Approximately 2900 unnaturalized Japanese nationals are among the 10,400 who told RCMP officers during a survey that they wished to return to Japan.

An additional 1500 are immigrants who became naturalized Canadians, and 2460 are Canadian-born.

All these people signed to go back to Japan with their 5300 minor children.

But, if the Canadian-born refuse to go, having changed with minds, there appears no present law to compel them.

NOT UNDER "DURESS"

Tom Pickersgill, Japanese placement officer, has just returned from Ottawa where plans were completed for the Japanese repatriation.

In an interview with The Vancouver Sun, Mr. Pickersgill "spiked" two points upon which, he explained, there has been much public apprehension.

1. No duress was used in securing the signatures of 10,400 Japanese who indicated their wish to return to Japan.

2—Almost all of the 10,400 who signed to return to their homeland are "drones," still living in the rest settlement camps in the interior of B.C.

Fifteen thousand Japanese are still in B.C., of which 10,000 are of the "idle" and

DECEMBER 12th, 1945.

Back in Our Laps

The Japs are as free as the birds. They can do what they please, go where they wish, be loyal, disloyal or indifferent. They can even take a boat ride to Japan at government expense. Liberals don't care. Conservatives are pleased. CCF'ers are delighted. As for the Japs themselves, why, Canada is their oyster, especially B.C.

After Jan. 1—three weeks from today—the Japanese can start trickling back into Vancouver, sifting up the Coast and over to Vancouver Island. The War Measures Act will have expired, so what's to stop them? Not the Dominion Government. Ottawa used to have a policy, but that's all up the spout now.

Ottawa was going to repatriate those naturalized or nationals who had asked to go. Ottawa was prepared to let the Canadian-born reconsider their requests. Ottawa was going to appoint a Royal Commission to weed out and deport the disloyal. Ottawa was determined to disperse the remainder. Yes, Ottawa was going to do a lot of things before the politicians got busy on Bill 15, the emergency legislation which would have extended some of the government's war powers to handle the matter.

During the Conservative row over dictatorial powers in Bill 15, especially Premier Drew's Conference pressure-play against continuing government by order-in-council, the CCF managed to confuse the issue. The upshot was the removal, not only of some of the dictatorial effects from the bill, but all the special federal control over Japanese.

The government could have risked a fight or retired, throwing British Columbia to the pack. Naturally, it retired. Doing nothing about British Columbia's problems is a habit

by now, whether in regard to Japanese, unemployment or freight rates.

This leaves 15,000 Japs in this province and 8000 in other provinces who can come back here if they want to. As matters stand now, perhaps 3000 to 4000 Japs who are not averse to an ocean voyage will be shipped next year to the land of their forefathers. The remainder prefer Mackenzie King to MacArthur, which seems a wise choice from their standpoint.

Saskatchewan, alone among the other seven provinces, has undertaken to absorb into its socialist economy its quota of the balance, say 1500. So there will be 18,000 for B.C., less whatever number can arrange to stay in the other parts of Canada.

Contrast that with what Prime Minister King told Parliament on Aug. 4, 1944. His policy was that Japs would be "settled more or less evenly throughout Canada." He said that "the problem is one to be faced by the whole of Canada and not by B.C. alone." There is no evidence that Mr. King has done anything in the past 16 months except back down on his promises.

If he intends to live up to his word, he will have his chance during the adjourned session of the federal-provincial conference in January. Mr. King could use his talents for diplomacy in pointing out that the provinces which accuse B.C. of racial animus are inconsistent.

British Columbia and Saskatchewan are willing to accept their proportionate share of the Japs. What about the rest? If Mr. King can get an agreement from all provinces, the Japs would be wise to disperse. They might willingly do so if they were convinced that they would be treated decently across the country.

More Japs Leave Coast For East

Voluntary movement of self-supporting B.C. Japanese to points east of the Rockies got under way last month.

Ontario received most of the 72 Japanese adults and 22 children who left this province during November. A small number went to Montreal and to Manitoba.

Although monthly exodus eastward a year ago exceeded the 100 mark, number of relocated Japanese in settlement camps gradually became exhausted, until this October only 46 moved east.

Now, however, many who have supported themselves in B.C. communities for the past two or three years are willing to move east of the Rockies in co-operation with the federal government's dispersal policy.

Meanwhile 800 to 900 Japanese nationals are being medically examined prior to repatriation to Japan, via Seattle, in mid-January.

Jap Ban Must Stay, Say Coast Fishermen

UCLUELET, Dec. 12.—Strong protest against any move of the Dominion government to permit Japanese to return to the Pacific Coast was registered at a meeting of fishermen and other residents of this district.

The meeting followed a report published in The Vancouver Sun that the government may permit the Japs to come back to the coast.

A telegram is also being sent to Premier Hart asking his co-operation and urging enforce-

ment by the provincial government of all regulations prohibiting purchase of land by Japs in B.C.

Similar meetings are being held at Tofino, Bamfield and other west coast of Vancouver Island centres.

538031 DEC-7-45

W900-7-3A (3)

Winnipeg, Man., December 5, 1945.

The O.C., R.C.M.P., "E" Div., VANCOUVER, B.C.

Re: Repatriation of Japanese in Canada.

I am attaching hereto for your information, excerpt from the Winnipeg Free Press dated December 3rd, 1945, which may be of interest to the Japanese Division of the Department of Labour.

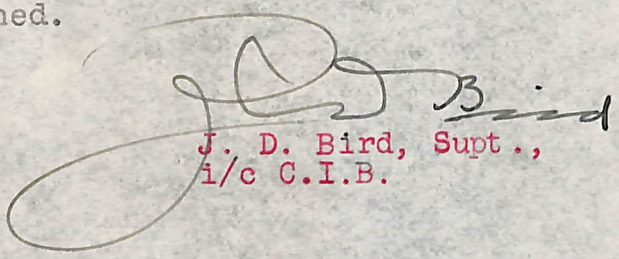
2. Copies to the Commissioner.

J. D. Bird, Supt.,
i/c C.I.B.

The Commissioner, R.C.M.P., OTTAWA, Ont.

FORWARDED, 5-12-45, for your information.
Copy of excerpt attached.

AWA:H


J. D. Bird, Supt.,
i/c C.I.B.

Winnipeg Free Press
3-12-45

Deportations Cut In Half

Change In Government Policy Will Halt The Movement Of 5,000 Japanese

(Ottawa Correspondence)

Ottawa: The Government's change of policy regarding the deportation of Japanese and Canadians of Japanese origin will, it is understood, cut the earlier proposed deportations in half.

There are 23,902 Japanese of all kinds in Canada. Of these 15,583 are in the interior of British Columbia, the rest have been dispersed in other provinces.

A total of 10,347, comprising 6,844 adults and 3,503 children under 16, signed last spring to be "repatriated." Of the adults, 2,923 are Japanese nationals; 1,461 are naturalized Canadians; 2,460 are Canadian born. The latter are mostly young people who elected to leave with their parents.

Before V-J Day, less than 200 who had signed had changed their minds. Since then about 2,000 have asked to revoke their signatures.

In response to a nation-wide protest against the deportation policy, the Government, it is learned, has decided not to deport any Canadian-born Japanese unless they insist upon leaving this country. They will be permitted to reconsider their earlier decision and stay in their native land if they so desire.

The Japanese born who are naturalized Canadians will not be treated so generously. If they signed, they will be deported. So will the Japanese nationals.

In the result, the total deportations will probably be cut in half, leaving some 18,000 Japanese in Canada instead of 33,000 as would have been the case if the original policy had been carried through.

If there is no further change in policy this would mean that, of the 18,000 remaining, some 10,000 would be in British Columbia. Efforts will be made to disperse these further.

C.315-36-3.

November 30, 1945.

BY HAND

Attention: Mr. A. H. Brown.

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 28th instant enclosing a draft order bearing on the deportation of persons of the Japanese race to Japan.

2. I have perused the order and cannot suggest any improvement or alteration other than possibly with respect to paragraph 2(1)(b). This sub-paragraph would appear to affect only the 157 Japanese nationals who, as of midnight September 1st, 1945, were held at Angler Camp pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 25(8) of the Defence of Canada Regulations.

3. There are at least 11 other Japanese nationals interned who do not seem to be covered by this paragraph because they were not held, at the time in question, viz. September 1st, under the Defence of Canada Regulations but rather under Section 3A of Order in Council P.C. 946. These 11 were originally detained under Regulation 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations and were so held up to and including the 15th of August, 1945, when the said Regulation was revoked and authority to detain was transferred to Order in Council P.C. 946. There may be others who had been originally detained under Regulation 21 as naturalized Canadians who since that time have had their citizenship cancelled. A check at the Secretary of State Department may produce the necessary information on this score.

4. In the circumstances you may possibly wish to consider amending paragraph 2(1)(b) by inserting "or Order in Council P.C. 946" immediately after the word "Regulations". If this is done the paragraph referred to would appear to cover all the Japanese nationals presently interned.

J
The Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
O T T A W A.

(F. J. Mead),
Deputy Commissioner.
FJ

MEMORANDUM TO:

The Deputy Commissioner

Paragraph 2 (1)(b) of this draft would appear to affect only the 157 Japanese Nationals who, as of midnight September 1st, 1945, were held at Angler Camp pursuant to the provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations ~~(25(8))~~. *of my 25(8)*

2. There are at least 11 other Japanese Nationals interned who do not seem to be covered by this paragraph because they were not held, at the time in question, viz. September 1st, under the Defence of Canada Regulations but *rather* under Section 3A of Order in Council 946. These 11 were originally detained under Regulation 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations and were so held up to and including the 15th of August, 1945, when the said regulation was revoked and authority to detain was transferred to Order in Council 946. There may be others who had been originally detained under Regulation 21 as naturalized Canadians who since that time have had their citizenship cancelled. A check at the Secretary of State Department may produce the necessary information ~~this score.~~

3. It might be suggested to the Department of Labour, for their consideration, that Clause (b) of the said paragraph be amended by inserting after the word, regulation, "or O.C. 946". If this is done, the paragraph referred to would cover any and all Japanese Nationals presently interned.

J. Leopold
(J. Leopold) Inspector,
Officer In Charge,
Special Section.

OTTAWA, 29.11.45.



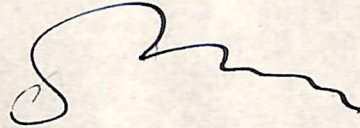
Ottawa, November 28, 1945.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Would you mind looking over this draft
Order, at your convenience?

I would like to get the benefit of
your comments thereon and will give you a call in a
day or two.



Enc.

A. H. Brown.

REPORT TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE HONOUR TO REPORT THAT:

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

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

WHEREAS it is desirable that provision be made to deport the classes of persons referred to above; and

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

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned has the honour to recommend that Your Excellency in Council, under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, be pleased to make the following Order:

ORDER

1. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (a) "deportation" means the removal pursuant to the authority of this Order of any person from any place in Canada to a place outside Canada;
 - (b) "deported" means removed or sent;
 - (c) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;
 - (d) "recorded" means on record as having been received by a Department of the Government of Canada;
 - (e) "request for repatriation" includes a written request or statement of desire, to be repatriated or sent to Japan.

2. (1) Every person of sixteen years of age or over, other than a Canadian national, who is a national of Japan resident in Canada and who,

(a) has, since the date of declaration of war, December 8th, 1941, by the Government of Canada against Japan, made a request for repatriation to Japan; or

(b) has been in detention at any place in virtue of an order made pursuant to the provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations and was so detained as at midnight of September 1st, 1945;

See 21 worked out 15-16 any 11 not there under authority D.C.R.

may be deported to Japan pursuant to the provisions of this Order.

(2) Every naturalized British subject of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who applies in writing to be sent to Japan may be deported thereto pursuant to the provisions of this Order; Provided that such person has not revoked in writing such application prior to midnight the first day of September, 1945.

(3) Every natural born British subject of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who applies in writing to be sent to Japan may be deported thereto pursuant to the provisions of this Order; Provided that such person has not revoked in writing such application prior to the making by the Minister of an order for deportation.

(4) The wife and children under sixteen years of age of any persons for whom the Minister makes an order for deportation pursuant to the provisions of this Order, may be included in such order and deported with such person.

3. Subject to the provisions of section 2 of this Order, a request for repatriation or an application to be sent to Japan shall be deemed final and irrevocable for the purpose of this Order or any action taken thereunder.

4. The Minister may

(a) make orders for the deportation of any persons subject to deportation;

(b) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or arrange for the deportation of such persons, and for their transportation, detention, discipline, feeding, shelter, health or welfare pending their deportation;

(c) make such orders, rules or regulations as he deems necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Order;

(d) subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, employ such officers and other employees as are necessary to assist him in carrying out this Order and fix their remuneration.

5. An order for deportation made by the Minister pursuant to the provisions of this Order shall be in force and effect from the date of the order.

6. (1) Any person for whom an order for deportation is made pursuant to the provisions of this Order shall be entitled, notwithstanding anything contained in any regulation under the Foreign Exchange Control Board

(a) at or immediately prior to the time of his deportation from Canada, to purchase suitable foreign exchange to the extent of any money in his possession or standing to his credit in Canada or advanced to him by the Minister pursuant to section nine and to take such foreign exchange

out of Canada with him;

(b) to deposit any money in his possession or standing to his credit in Canada with the Custodian of Enemy Property, who shall provide such person with a receipt for such deposit and transfer such money, less transfer charges, to such person wherever reasonably possible following upon his deportation, and the Custodian of Enemy Property when authorized so to do by such person may purchase foreign exchange and transfer the same as hereinbefore provided for the transfer of money;

(c) at the time of his deportation to take with him such other personal property belonging to him as may be authorized by the Minister:

and the Foreign Exchange Control Board shall do such things and issue such permits as may be required to implement these provisions.

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

7. (1) The Minister may at or immediately prior to the time of deportation advance to or for a person being deported pursuant to the provisions of this Order an amount in suitable foreign exchange equivalent to the following:

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

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

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

9. No court or judge or officer thereof shall have jurisdiction to review, quash, restrain, or otherwise interfere with any proceeding, decision or order had, made, or given by or pursuant to the provisions of this Order.

10. Any person who resists or obstructs or attempts to resist or obstruct any peace officer or other person from carrying out

his duties with respect to any order made pursuant to the provisions of this Order shall be guilty of an offence against this Order.

11. Any person who contravenes or omits to comply with any of the provisions of this Order or any order made or given pursuant thereto is guilty of an offence and liable upon 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.

12. (1) Every document purporting to be or to contain or to be a copy of an order, certificate or authority made or given by the Minister in pursuance of the provisions of this Order and purporting to be signed by the Minister shall be received as evidence of such order, certificate or authority without proof of the signature or of the official character of the person appearing to have signed the same and without further proof thereof.

(2) Every document purporting to be or to contain or to be a copy of a request for repatriation and certified as such by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, appointed pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 9469, of the 5th day of February, 1943, shall be prima facie evidence of such request for repatriation without proof of the signature or of the official character of the person appearing to have signed the same and without further proof thereof.

GENERAL

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

Respectfully submitted,

OTTAWA JOURNAL

28/11/45.

Travelling Expenses To Be Paid Japs Being Deported

The Government will provide Japanese scheduled for deportation with travelling expenses, but so far no amount has been established, it was learned last night.

No definite date has been set for the movement to Japan, but Gen. MacArthur, as Allied Supreme Commander in Japan, has informed the Dominion he was prepared to receive deported Japanese as soon as shipping arrangements could be made.

Labor Department officials estimated last night that between 2,000 and 3,000 Japanese had ap-

plied to the Government to revoke their requests for repatriation to Japan.

jam

1:0

Vancouver Province

Nov 26-45

J In

NOV 30 1945

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
Vancouver C.I.B.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

DIV. FILE NO. MJ 46 Pt.3

Vancouver, B.C.
November 27, 1945.

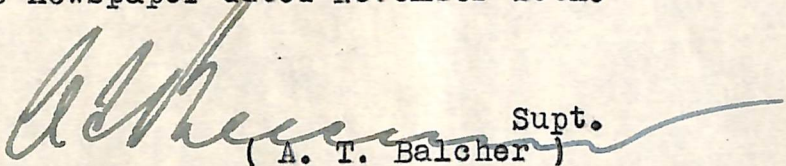
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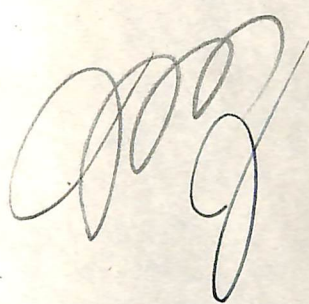
530033 DEC-345

THE COMMISSIONER, R.C.M.P., OTTAWA, Ont.

Re: Repatriation of Japanese in Canada

I attach hereto for your information,
duplicate copies of an article which appeared
on the editorial page of the Vancouver Daily
Province newspaper dated November 26th.

 Supt.
(A. T. Balcher)
Commanding "E" Division.



DEC 3 1945

NOV. 26th, 1945.

"Signed Willingly"?

OF all the subversive nonsense spoken in the debate on the Japanese problem in the House of Commons on Thursday, none was more foolish, inaccurate or subversive than the statement made by the minister of labor, the very man who should know the Japanese question best, because the handling of the Japanese has been all along a part of the work of his department.

Rev. Daniel McIvor of Fort William

Carded
J

had spoken of the citizenship aspect of the problem and of the iniquity of any attempt to make British Columbia supply homes for the Japanese.

"I will say that Canadian citizenship is a sacred thing," said the member for Fort William, "and whether a man be Japanese, Indian or Irish, his citizenship is his sacred right and we must be careful how we handle it."

This remark brought Hon. Humphrey Mitchell to his feet. "I wish to point out," he said, "that when this nation accords the rights of citizenship it also imposes obligations. When you stand alone in a fight you need friends."

"So long as the B.C. Japs expected to win the war they wanted to go back and partake of the victory. So they signed up to return post war. But when the atomic bomb shattered Japan's chances and these went down the drain, these boys who signed willingly to go back to Japan changed their minds. They want to stay here."

"Signed willingly," the minister says. What does he mean by that? Does he not know that there was no willingness whatever about the choice the Japanese were required to make? These people were confronted with an alternative which was no alternative at all for many of them, though it had the appearance of being one. They were told by the officials who made the enquiry that if they refused to ask for repatriation they would be certified as "non-co-operative" to the tribunal which would finally sit upon their case.

"Non-co-operative?" They did not know what that meant. But it sounded sinister, as it was, no doubt, intended to sound. It seemed to imply a threat. So, in the face of this subtle bit of coercion a great many Japanese who would not otherwise have signed the request for repatriation signed. Now, they wish to change their minds and if there is any justice in Canada they will be given the right to do so.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

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I.O.....

Asst. I.O.....

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S/Sgt. Shakespeare.....

Sgt. Jones.....

Other members.....

Mailing Room.....

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Have records checked for.....

Transfer to C.I.D.; P.S. &c.....

Remarks of Sender.....

Remarks of Receiver.....

Sender's Initials

Receiver's Initials

This space is reserved for the use of Officers outside the Intelligence Branch.

Remarks

VANCOUVER PROVINCE

26-11-45

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PROVINCE
EDITORIAL

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

F. 237

DIVISION FILE No. W 900-7-3A

DIVISION

SUB-DIVISION

DETACHMENT

519060 NOV 26 45

"D"

C.I.B.

Intelligence Section.

PROVINCE Manitoba.

DATE November 23rd, 1945.

RE:

Repatriation of Japanese in Canada.

FILE
REFS.

HEADQUARTERS

SUB-DIVISION

DETACHMENT

P.C.R.

A. R. V. No.

DIARY DATE

SET FOR-----

1. Attached hereto is an article dealing with the above mentioned subject taken from the "British Columbia Digest" for the month of December, 1945. This is the first issue of this publication to find its way onto the news stands.

A. W. Appleby

A. W. Appleby, Sgt.
i/c Intelligence Section.

O.C., R.C.M.P., "E" Div., VANCOUVER, B.C.

FORWARDED, 23-11-45, for your information. The article attached may possibly be of interest to the Japanese Division of the Department of Labour in the event that it has not already been drawn to their attention. Copies to the Commissioner.

J. D. Bird, Supt.,
i/c C.I.B.

The Commissioner, R.C.M.P.; OTTAWA, Ont.

FORWARDED, 23-11-45, for your information. Copy of article referred to above attached hereto.

J. D. Bird
J. D. Bird, Supt.,
i/c C.I.B.

NOV 23 1945

BRITISH COLUMBIA DIGEST

VOL. 1

DECEMBER, 1945

No. 1

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Editorial Director: David Loughnan

Staff includes returned men only, from Navy, Army and Air Force.

PRO and CON

Should Japanese-Canadians be Sent Back to Japan

In view of public interest in this important question, BRITISH COLUMBIA DIGEST invited Mr. A. W. Neill, for many years Independent Member in the House of Commons for the B.C. riding of Comox-Alberni, to present the "Pro" side of the issue, and Rev. W. H. H. Norman, B.A., S.T.M., of the United Church, who lived for 12 years in Japan and speaks the language fluently, to take the "Con" presentation. The views expressed by the writers are their own, and not necessarily endorsed by BRITISH COLUMBIA DIGEST. To secure an expression of our readers' reaction to the "Pro" and "Con" viewpoints, you are invited to express your choice by marking the ballot on page eleven.

PRO . . .

by A. W. Neill

There lies before me a pamphlet published by "The Vancouver Consultative Council for Co-Operation in Wartime Problems on Canadian Citizenship", by the Reverend W. H. H. Norman, B.A., S.T.M.

It is evidently the text book of a Clerico-Political Japanese movement. It demands the removal of every restriction on Japanese in Canada. It also solicits financial aid to take a test case to the Courts against them. Their principal demands are against the very restricted immigration, the refusal of the vote, and restrictions on fishing licenses.

As to the right to vote in B. C., they do not need to waste money obtained from the sucker list on that, because many years ago a test case was taken by a Jap, backed up by

CON . . .

by Rev. W. H. H. Norman

There is one aspect of the Japanese Canadian problem that troubles me, and that is the refusal of the people who clamour for the removal of persons of Japanese race to deal with facts.

Some months ago some friends and I wrote a pamphlet entitled "About the Japanese-Canadian Problem". About 15,000 copies of the pamphlet were printed, and most of these have been distributed across Canada. There has been ample time for a correction of any errors, and yet there has not been a single correction, to my knowledge, of any statements made in that pamphlet. Complimentary copies were sent to most of the newspapers and periodicals in Canada. We were surprised whether any statements were corrected, because we were sure

PRO . . .

The Japanese Government. It went through all the Courts to the Privy Council, the highest Court in the British Empire, and the decision was unanimously against the Japs, so that settled for all time. They cannot demand a vote, but they can get it if either B. C. or the Dominion choose to grant it. The issue is therefore: Shall the Japs be allowed to flock back to B. C. and be given the vote and have all restrictions removed?

The Church Association (with the thirty letter name) says "Yes". I say "No"—emphatically "NO"!

The pamphlet says that its author lived a long time in Japan. He has naturally become saturated with the viewpoint and interests of its hundred million inhabitants, but I have lived in B. C., and I am looking through Canadian eyes. On behalf of Canadian citizens, Canadian soldiers, and of succeeding generations, I ask you to face the results, if their demands are granted.

The first immediate result would be a tidal wave of immigration into Canada. Some eighteen years ago, an infinite trouble, I got their immigration restricted to 150 per year. There is room for expansion within the Japanese Empire, but they prefer to stay in Japan on account of the climate and the greater opportunities. It also synthesizes with the Japanese Government's policy of North American domination.

PRO AND CON

CON . . .

facts before we published the pamphlet.

The only adverse communication I have received since the pamphlet was published was from some person who enclosed a clipping from a newspaper. In the margin he had scrawled the words, "Read this, you Jap-lover, you rat. Why did you not stay in Japan." He called me a rat, and he did not even have the courage to sign his name! This billet-doux is typical of many of these people. Truth fails them; science, facts, logic, humanity fail them. Abuse, hearsay, hatred and pseudo-science are their only weapons.

Our stand on this problem has been motivated primarily by patriotism. We are jealous of Canada's good name. We wanted to see all of Canada's human resources devoted to winning the war, and that not merely on the field of battle. We want to see democracy healthy and vigorous in Canada, and democracy is not healthy when national policies are based on hearsay, hysteria and prejudice.

We have seen how such democracy as Germany had was undermined by Hitler's propaganda. Have we forgotten that Hitler's most powerful weapon was anti-Semitism? "Remember," said Franklin Roosevelt, "remember the Nazi technique. 'Pit race against race, religion against religion, prejudice against prejudice' ". A democracy is always in danger when racial passions are inflamed because facts and truth disappear. By the red-herring technique Hitler made the Germans imagine that the danger to

CON . . .

PRO . . .

Japan, just now, and for some years, will not be a pleasant place in which to live. So, the removal of the restriction on immigration would result in an enormous influx into Canada, mostly to B. C. As they have been for many years excluded entirely from Australia, New Zealand, United States, Brazil and Africa, what a golden haven B. C. would be for them, and they would come by the millions. If they were given the vote, as their friends demand, it would not be long before they dominated the legislature and, of course, controlled all laws. Presently, they would be putting on a quota as to how many white men would be allowed in, and we would be a Japanese colony; all this obtained, not by war, but because we foolishly yielded to the demand of this Council (with the long name). Don't make any mistake. That is exactly what they are asking, and that would be the result.

Now, let us analyse the text books of this movement.

Through them all runs the old journalistic trick of arguing from the one to the many. For instance, someone has hinted that the Japs in B. C. are untrustworthy; would be disloyal if opportunity offered. Perish the thought, says the author. Look at "H. T.". He proved himself a good citizen, etc. Well, one unsubstantiated, anonymous Jap may, or may not, have been all that the pamphlet says, but one out of 24,000 is not striking evidence, is it?

Germany arose from the Jews, as it arose from the Nazis. Look for danger when red-herrings trailed, especially racial red herrings.

There was danger in France 1894 when Capt. Dreyfus was rested on a charge of selling secrets to the Germans, because which had nothing to do with the case. The real traitors were Chief of the Intelligence Department of the French Army, and later that Henry confessed his and committed suicide. Meanwhile his colleague had diverted attention from themselves by the screen of race prejudice, and had come to the verge of revolution.

We see this smoke-screen technique employed by Mr. A. W. Neill in his speech in the House of Commons August 4, 1944, he maintained it was impossible to prove the loyalty of the Japanese-Canadians. He was as an authority on the Japanese Canadian problem.

Did he not know that Pte. Tsubota was one of the Canadian commandos at the Dieppe raid? he was captured, and suffered other Canadian prisoners, his being tied behind his back for a year? Did he not know that Walter Nishikawa joined the Canadian Army in 1939, went overseas in December, and fought in Italy? Did he not know that Bdr. Jim O'Brien and Spr. Tom Matsuoka were fighting in Europe and proved

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Again, someone has said that Canadian-Japanese marriages are undesirable. "Why, no", says the author. I know of a Jap who has been happily married to a white woman for thirty years". Again one out of many millions, and the author has had observation facilities, having lived in Japan for many years and speaks their language fluently. Forget the one sample out of a hundred million. Do you want your children to marry Japs? Answer that yourself.

My opponents make great play of the alleged "fact" that I was wrong giving the percentage of Canadian-born Japs in Canada as 28 per cent, while they say it should be 61 per cent. They evidently attach importance to this, because it is repeated every fourth page, and they quote their authority as a Commissioner of Japanese Placement. Well, they made a mess there. I wouldn't take that gentleman's word as to what day of the week it is. Was it not he who, after his appointment, and before he reached B. C., went on record as follows:

The reason for the mass evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific Coast Area was not because of the Japanese, but because of the white residents. The problem was one of mass hysteria and race prejudice".

The *Vancouver Sun* is as well informed as this long-named Council, it carried a striking editorial saying that the "mass hysteria" existed in the official's imagination. The

PRO AND CON

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loyalty, Matsuoka being wounded in action?

Mr. Neill must have known that thousands of Japanese-Americans proved that their racial minority was the most loyal group in the United States by their high enlistment percentage, the bravery they displayed in combat in the European and Pacific combat areas, and the decorations and citations they won. He must have known this, because by August 4, 1944, the exploits of the Japanese-American soldiers had been mentioned even in the Canadian newspapers. And yet he goes on ranting about being unable to "prove" the loyalty of any Japanese-Canadians! That had been proved for many back in 1939, when Japanese-Canadians volunteered for the Canadian Army. Only a handful, chiefly east of the Rockies, were admitted; hundreds in British Columbia were turned down.

Had we enlisted these men at that time our war effort would have been strengthened considerably.

Mr. Neill is opposed to the dispersion of persons of Japanese race in Canada because it would be spreading "a pool of poison" over Canada. Why cannot Mr. Neill, and others who talk like him, name and describe this "poison" the Japanese-Canadians have been spreading over Canada?

There have been about a thousand Japanese Canadians in Toronto for the past three years. Surely the Torontonians would have noticed the "poison" by this time! The people of Greenwood and Kaslo, who had

PRO . . .

Government. On figures.
port are the following figures.
Canadian-born Japanese... 6,727
Total Japanese in Canada 23,512
I make that 28.6 per cent Canadian
born—not 61 per cent as they allege.
Figure it yourself.
are other instances of gross
expect in

There are other instances of gross misstatements, which we expect in any Japanese propaganda, even if slightly camouflaged by an air of Christian sympathy. For instance, they say that 75 per cent of the Japanese in Canada are Canadian citizens. Adding both Canadian-born and Naturalized, it only comes to 58 per cent.

The pamphlet, with horrified emphasis, denies allegations that the Japs are essentially of a cruel and treacherous nature. It further asserts that the atrocities committed were only done by a small, very limited criminal class. My reply to that is "*Ask the returned soldiers*". Here is what one of them said on his arrival from Hong Kong at Vancouver on his way back East:

"Most of us are from the East and never realized the true nature of the Japs, but if you people from British Columbia ever want to get rid of them,

several hundred Japanese-Canadian
thrust on them at the time of
evacuation, say just the opposite
that the latter are good, oppo-
trious people.

What do these remarks about the existence of "poison cases" among the Japs. The mere fact that this Japanese being "pools of cancer", "like smallpox" council (with the long name) admits is condemnation of the matter in what do they remind us of? Nothing of itself. The author's attempt to justify else than Streicher's "Die Sturme" is weak indeed. It is a wonder he the anti-Semitic rag. He doesn't try to justify the 59 Jap comes from the same Race-baiting schools, which we closed when war of the human soul as witch-hunting, and which we found were But, someone says, what about the witch-hunting used for inculcating Japanese atrocities that Japanese soldiers committed? What about Canadian propaganda.

But, someone says, what about the hunting used for inculcating Japanese atrocities that Japanese soldiers committed? What about the propaganda that Japanese soldiers have seen they deny that 6,000 former Japanese prison camps? Does the C. Japanese were fighting against prove that there is something not so exaggerated. That is an ad- the Japanese people? These Allies. They claim the 6,000 was make us shudder, and we are glad to see that there is truth in the General MacArthur is going to have a large population punish the criminals—but note the charge. Well, we will suppose it was the criminals. There is a simple explanation of these crimes. Fascism is going up in Canada which, when an ideology and a form of government the danger of war threatens, that glorifies war, and whether it makes their Canadian loyalty "smell" Spanish, German, Italian or Japanese, doesn't it?

men gain positions of power; regardless becomes a policy; though it is believed to be a necessity, decent men in positions of respectability who will not act as the tools of their superiors are removed. At the time of the

I am astonished that this Council, largely composed of Ministers of Gospel and Teachers, should lend themselves to bringing in huge numbers of a heathen race. We used to missionaries a long way to convert the heathen. With unlimited immigration we would be able to send

At the time of the rape of Nanchang it was reported that Japanese officials picked out their men whom they thought were squeamish, and bayoneted the Chinese prisoners. Col. Kingoro Hashimoto, who shot

all that we ask is that you give us a chance to help you do it".

I note that the pamphlet admits the existence of "Dual Nationality" by the Japs. The mere fact that this Council (with the long name) admits it is condemnation of the matter in itself. The author's attempt to justify it is weak indeed. It is a wonder he didn't try to justify the 59 Jap schools, which we closed when war started, and which we found were being used for inculcating Japanese culture; in other words, bitter anti-Canadian propaganda.

Canadians see they deny that 6,000 former C. Japanese were fighting against the Allies. They claim the 6,000 was greatly exaggerated. That is an admission that there is truth in the charge. Well, we will suppose it was 1,000 or even 3,000. Is it a good thing to have a large population growing up in Canada which, whenever the danger of war threatens, turns home to fight against us? It makes their Canadian loyalty "smell" a little, doesn't it?

I am astonished that this Council, largely composed of Ministers of Gospel and Teachers, should lend themselves to bringing in huge numbers of a heathen race. We used to send missionaries a long way to convert the heathen. With unlimited immigration we would be able to send them into the next township and they would come home over the week-end! The pamphlet believes in putting up with men to knock down. They deny the suggestion that Japanese monop-

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have been cashiered for bombing the "Panay" and the "Ladybird", warships in the Yangste of powers that were at that time neutral, was later promoted to be leader of the Japanese official youth movement! Think of this process going on for years, and you have an explanation of Japanese atrocities. That does not mean that Japanese are naturally cruel. Even our men in the prison camps report that some of their gaolers were kind.

Gordon Root reports (Province, October 1) that "the men had some kind words for another Japanese, a medical officer named Moro, who treated them as human beings". William Stewart (*News-Herald*, September 14) reports that at the prison camp at Niigata there was a man named Furuhashi who "sometimes took beatings himself when he spoke up in defence of the prisoners". Sgt.-Major Albert Bilodeau, of the Royal Rifles of Canada, who fell into the hands of the Japanese at Hong Kong, was reported as saying that "four years of living among them have made him believe there is an opportunity to educate and make something of the Japanese people".

Mr. Neill said in his speech of August 4, 1944: "There is some difference between oriental and occidental blood which will not permit them to mix". What do the scientists say? Prof. Ashley Montagu—and he is representative of the leading scientists on this problem—says, "Those of us who have paid some attention to the character and forms of the mind of

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olized the fishing industry, quoting a paper saying before the outbreak of war the Japs held less than 14 per cent of all fishing licenses issued. If this is ignorance on the writer's part, then he should not be writing pamphlets and, if deliberate, it poorly becomes his cloth. Check up the Records of the Dominion Parliament and the Fisheries Department and you will find that I was largely instrumental in 1922—a long time ago—in getting a quota put on Japanese fishing licenses, cutting them down by 33 per cent once, and later, another 15 per cent, and later, another 10 per cent, and that quota still prevails. They are also restricted from fishing altogether on a large portion of the West Coast. That is why there were only 14 per cent.

Several pages contain photographs and clippings of United States Japanese. Perhaps the author forgot that the United States in 1924 passed a total exclusion law against the Japs entering the States, and it still stands. Why not turn the Clerico-Jap propaganda machinery loose on the States for a change?

The introduction of the pamphlet contains an anonymous letter evidently considered important. It complains about having to move twice in one year and that a Jap had a chance to go as a sawyer at \$1.00 an hour conditional on going back to Japan at the end of the war. Is that so very terrible? Our civilians interned in Japan would have been very pleased, I think, to take a job at \$1.00 an hour

peoples belonging to different varieties of mankind have satisfied every scientific means at our disposal that mental differences between varieties of mankind have thus not been demonstrable". It is a terrific commonplace today that blood of different races is identical. In a most interesting chapter Professor Montagu demonstrates, with a vast array of evidence, that intermarriage between races is biologically beneficial.

I would like to correct just more of Mr. Neill's many errors. In his speech of June 5 he says that 28 per cent of persons of the Japanese race in Canada are Canadian. The figures from the Commission of Japanese Placement, as of March 31, 1945, show that 61 per cent, 14,721 of the 23,902 persons of the Japanese race in Canada were born in Canada.

I have devoted this much space to Mr. Neill's speeches to show that the Japanese-Canadian problem is in itself distorted, by accident or design, to strengthen the Church of Japan.

Quixote, who charged a flock of sheep under the impression that they were a Saracen army. The trouble was with the sheep, but with the mind of Don Quixote. Thus at the last federal election many candidates in British Columbia had only one slogan: "Their name on the posters, 'Must Go!'" With all the problems that confronted Canada, their only claim for election was a yell about a tiny fraction

December

1945

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condition they would be sent back to Canada at the end of the war. It seemingly depends on whose ox is injured. Would that be the camp where they protested bitterly that they weren't getting asparagus tips and that the pie was burned?

If you look inside the cover of this pamphlet (with the long name) you will find half of them are reverends and included is one prominent member of a political party, which is notorious for its entire support of the Japanese and its determination to give them votes at the next opportunity. When you grasp the close association of these ecclesiastical and political buddies you will never understand why the pamphlet makes such a biased appeal. The facts

have been exaggerated here, and added down there, and in places the truth itself distorted, by accident or design, to strengthen the Church of Japan.

This is positively the last opportunity—once the Peace Treaty is signed—we cannot expel anyone, even though only nominally British subjects—but we can remove them—all of them—by means of the terms of the treaty. After the last war 400,000 were moved from one country to another in the Balkans and there was no trouble, although some of them had been settled for 1,000 years. Write to your Provincial and Union Members, with all the

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Canada's residents who have been decent, law-abiding and industrious.

Assimilation of this minority depends largely on white Canadians. We have maintained that the second generation Japanese-Canadians are, with some exceptions, fairly well assimilated already, and I have had curious proof of this. Recently I, with others, was hired by certain Canadian government authorities to teach Japanese-Canadian young men the Japanese language. Surely these boys, I said to myself, must know Japanese. They look Japanese enough, in all conscience. But as the days passed it was apparent that most of them simply did not know more than a few words of Japanese—and few of them were able to read it. Passing little groups of them chatting between classes, you would find it was English they were speaking. Points in Japanese grammar were much more easily understood when the explanation was made in English.

This was only a confirmation of the experience of the American Army, who found that a mere 15 per cent of their Japanese-American soldiers knew enough Japanese for Intelligence purposes.

Now these boys do not—or did not—know Japanese. What are they? Obviously Canadians. They had given proof of their loyalty to Canada after severe tests. They do not need to be "assimilated"; they are already Canadians.

I have over-simplified the problem here by suggesting that merely good-

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weight you possess, insisting they put pressure on the Government to send all Japs back to their homeland now, which would ultimately be for their own benefit.

I wish I had more space—don't judge our case by the poor way I have presented it. The members of this Council are so much better educated and better able to express their views. I have none of their advantages. I am just speaking as one of the plain people amongst whom I live and work.

History and experience tells us that whenever churchmen, however sincere and saintly in themselves, have gone beyond the limits of their specialized training and education and sought to dominate worldly affairs, the results have seldom been successful and often disastrous. It has been found better to leave such things in the hands of statesmen, trained for the purpose, or capable business executives, who will not too easily fall a victim to a sob story, buttressed by appeals to vague theories and sloppy sentiment.

No, folks, let us exercise plain common sense and decide that we shall not become a heathen colony, but remain a white, Christian nation for our time, and for all time.

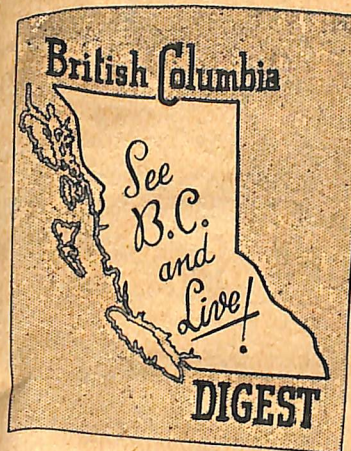
CON . . .

will on the part of white Canadians and a lifting of restrictions on Japanese-Canadians will solve it, for there is the slow job of finding places for many Japanese-Canadians in B. C. who wish to remain in Canada. But it can be done if Canadian citizens will let the government know that they wish a policy of Christian realism and British justice to be carried out for this minority.

In this post-war world there are three paramount requisites for peace. There must be attitudes based on accurate information; understanding of and goodwill towards other peoples; and willingness to sacrifice in peace as we sacrificed in war, though in different ways. Is anyone simple enough to think that peace can be created if we cherish old grudges, hatreds and suspicions? We can help lay one foundation stone of international peace by our attitude towards the Japanese-Canadians, for the problem is not purely internal. By deporting them we tell Asia that justice and mercy mean nothing to us and that we cherish exploded racial fallacies. By absorbing them into the stream of Canadian life on the suggestion by Mr. Mackenzie King in August, 1944, we display a spirit that is a happy portent for a better world; we certainly need these portents today.

Let us make very sure that we don't make a mock of democracy.

1945
December 15, 1945
In order to avoid cutting reading matter, this two-sided ballot affords our readers an opportunity to submit a Pro or Con vote.



Readers of British Columbia Digest are invited—after reading "Pro and Con on Japanese-Canadians"—to express their opinion on this vital subject by filling in the ballot on reverse side of this page, and mailing it to B. C. Digest. Only those ballots that are recorded on this form will be accepted.

Readers of BRITISH COLUMBIA DIGEST are invited—after reading the magazine—to take advantage of our Christmas offer of a subscription rate of \$2.50—if mailed before December 15, 1945. A yearly subscription, as a Christmas gift to your friends, will bring them thoughts of you every monthly issue. Be sure to mail your subscription early to avoid delay. See reverse side of this page for your subscription form. Only forms clipped from a magazine will be accepted in this special Christmas offer. If you wish to send it as a Christmas gift, fill out the form with their name and address and enclose your own name and address on a separate slip of paper.

Record Your Vote Today! Cut along dotted lines and send it to B.C. Digest

To British Columbia Digest,
812 Dominion Bank Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

1945
(No Signature Required)

I have read "The Pro and Con of Japanese-Canadians" and
herewith record my personal choice of the two appeals:

PRO

I support this
viewpoint.

☐**CON**

I support this
viewpoint.

☐

Mark your choice with "X"

My home town is: _____

My occupation is: _____

_____ members
of my family
support the
above view.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DIGEST

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\$3.00 for one 12-month subscription, or \$2.50 if mailed before
December 15, 1945.

.315-86-3, Vol.3.

November 22, 1945.

HAND

Attention: Mr. A. H. Brown.

Re: Repatriation of Japanese.

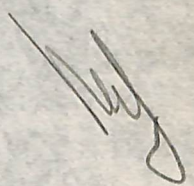
Pursuant on your phoned request of even date, attached please find copies of our letters to our Officer Commanding at Vancouver, dated March 20th and May 2nd, 1945, detailing instructions relative to the canvass of the Japanese population in the matter of repatriation.

2. With reference to paragraph seven of enclosure, dated March 20th last, the instructions contained therein were countermanded by Mr. Pickersgill and our Officer Commanding at Vancouver. This action followed after they had conferred on the subject matter of your letter to Mr. Pickersgill, dated March 14th last, with which was enclosed a copy of your letter of the same date addressed to Mr. Trueman captioned "Japanese who wish to apply for cancellation of a previous application for repatriation to Japan". The procedure you outlined to Mr. Trueman was adopted and followed throughout the canvass. You will recall that Mr. Pickersgill developed this matter in the course of our meeting in my office on May 1st last, and as a result of our discussion at that time, the instructions contained in the enclosure appended hereto, dated May 2nd last, were issued in confirmation.


Encls.

(F. J. Mead),
Deputy Commissioner.

 The Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
O T T A W A.



C.315-36-B.

March 20, 1945.

The Officer Commanding, R.C.M. Police, "E" Division, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Re: Repatriation of Japanese.

We are enclosing herewith copies of correspondence received from the Department of Labour relative to the forthcoming taking of applications for voluntary repatriation of persons of the Japanese race. Included in the material attached are revised statements which are to be published over the signatures of the Minister of Labour and the Commissioner of Japanese Placement respectively. The revisions from the original drafts were made as the result of a conference between the Department of Labour and ourselves and it is quite possible that Mr. Pickersgill has already discussed the matter with you.

2. As the Department of Labour has left certain phases to the discretion of Mr. Pickersgill rather than lay down a concrete policy to be followed throughout we, ourselves, will be unable to establish a specific policy in this regard, but will have to be guided by the recommendations and wishes of Mr. Pickersgill relative to any changes he, from time to time, may wish to make.

3. On December 11th last there was a meeting of interested government departments at which time certain requirements with respect to the taking of these applications were laid down and these decisions are given hereunder for your guidance.

APPLICATION FORMS.

Various types of application forms which are listed hereunder are to be completed and signed in four copies:

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

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

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

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

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

Form No. JNW - Japanese national, without dependents.

Considerable discussion took place as to whether all dependents should be listed on the declaration signed by the head of the family including wife, other dependents 16 years of age and over and dependents under 16 years. It was finally decided to list only dependents under 16 years of age on the head of the family's application form and to have wives and other dependents 16 years of age and over fill out separate declarations.

After being signed by the applicant before your travelling detachment the four copies will be sent to your Headquarters

where.....

where all particulars appearing on the forms will be checked against the information contained on the individuals file in the Japanese Registration Office. If the data proves to be correct in all detail the forms will be signed by you as recommending the application and passed to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for his signature in the "Application Approved" space. After the commissioner of Japanese Placement has signed and returned the forms to you the original should be returned to the signer either personally or by registered mail, one copy placed on file in the Japanese Registration Office and the other two forwarded here. Of the two copies sent here one copy, in all instances, will be referred to the Department of External Affairs for transmission to the Spanish Consul; the other copy will, in case of British nationality, be referred to the Secretary of State or, if the applicant is a Japanese national, will be held in the Enemy Alien Branch.

TABULATED LISTS

Lists containing all the data appearing on the declaration forms should be made up at periodic intervals and forwarded to this Headquarters along with the declarations covered by the lists. These tabulated lists will be required here in at least five copies, but we would suggest that extra copies of each list be held on file by you in case there should be a request from other Departments for additional copies.

NOTE

The declaration forms for a family will not be sent forward to Ottawa for distribution to other Departments and subsequent action until all members in the family have been heard from and have signed the forms or refused to do so.

4. A record is to be kept of all persons 16 years of age and over refusing to sign voluntary declaration on their own personal files, also a tabular summary must be kept of all persons interviewed for information as follows:

JAPANESE SIXTEEN YEARS AND OVER	SIGNING DECLARATION	REFUSING TO SIGN
------------------------------------	---------------------	------------------

Japanese Nationals		
--------------------	--	--

Naturalized Canadians		
-----------------------	--	--

Canadian Born		
---------------	--	--

Totals		
--------	--	--

This summary should also be submitted at periodic intervals after sufficient people have been interviewed to justify the compiling of the summary.

It should be impressed upon the members of your command who are chosen to take these applications that great care must be exercised to ensure that the applications come voluntarily from the Japanese. There must be no chance of signatories at a later date complaining to some agency such as the Protecting Power, that they were coerced or "high-pressured" into signing the forms by the members of this Force taking the applications.

4. Your memo of the 16th instant and enclosures has just come to hand and it is noted that you have circularized the other interested Divisions of the Force in this regard. A similar circular had already been prepared at this Headquarters and as ours is somewhat more detailed in instructions we have decided to send it forward in spite of the fact that there is some duplication. A copy of this memo, together with a copy of a further memo to the Officer Commanding "D" Division, is attached hereto for your information.

5. In the second memo to "D" you will note that a complete canvass is to be made of the internees at Angler, Ontario, as they should prove one of the most fruitful sources of repatriation material. In view of this the Officer Commanding "D" will in all probability need a further supply of forms, together with such instructions as you deem necessary over and above those included in your letter of the 15th instant or in our memo of even date.

6. In connection with the canvass to be made at Angler, will you kindly arrange with Mr. Pickersgill to have his representative at Port Arthur have copies of the Minister's statement posted in the Camp at the earliest possible moment so that the internees will be fully aware of the details before the arrival of the "D" Division personnel to take the applications.

7. We are also instructing interested Divisions that where a Japanese requests the cancellation of an application for repatriation made prior to this time or requests cancellation subsequent to the completion of the new forms, these are to be reported to you. Where a request for cancellation follows on the completion of one of the new forms, in other Divisions as well as your own, we feel that the Japanese concerned should be asked to surrender his copy of the new form after he has endorsed the back of it to the effect that he wishes it cancelled. It will, of course, be necessary that you keep us informed regarding cancellations so that we may second the information to interested Departments here.

(F. J. Mead),
Deputy Commissioner.

Encls. This Headquarters should be kept advised of any cancellations so that the information can be seconded to the interested Divisions.

C.315-36-3. Vol 6.

May 2, 1945.

The Officer Commanding, R.C.M. Police, "E" Division, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Re: Repatriation of Japanese in Canada.

Will you please refer to paragraph 7 of my letter of March 20th last which set out the procedure to be followed on the receipt of requests for cancellation of declarations for repatriation. The instructions contained in the paragraph in point were draughted to cover the contents of paragraphs 12 and 13 of a memorandum dated December 11, 1944, captioned "Conference re Voluntary Applications for Repatriation to Japan", a copy of which is attached.

2. In the course of a conference held here yesterday, attended by Department of Labour Officials, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement and myself, the instructions in point were discussed and it was decided to discard them entirely in view of the possibility that their effect might be the means of prompting wide spread cancellations.

3. In future when a Japanese requests the cancellation of a declaration for repatriation made prior to the adoption of the new forms or requests cancellation subsequent to the completion of the new forms, he is to be instructed that he should submit his request in writing and it will be referred to the competent authorities for a decision. The letter should be addressed to the local R.C.M. Police Detachment for transmission to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement. On receipt, such requests should be referred to Mr. Pickersgill for any reply he may feel disposed to make. The written request for cancellation, together with the declaration forms which would ordinarily come forward, should then be placed on file against the day when the case might have to be referred to the Loyalty Commission if and when the latter is constituted and commences to function. It will not now be necessary to pick up the copy of the declaration form held by the Japanese.

4. This Headquarters should be advised periodically of those Japanese who have requested in writing that their application be cancelled so that the information can be seconded to other

interested.....

interested Departments. This will be particularly necessary after the declarations have been sorted into family groups and forwarded her for distribution.

5. It is felt that the foregoing will answer your query contained in paragraphs 6 and 7 of your memorandum of the 16th ultimo.

(F.J. Mead),
Deputy Commissioner.

Enc.

OTTAWA, 2.5.45.

Inspector Leopold:
For your information.
HTP.

C O P Y.

AIR MAIL

Ottawa, March 14, 1945.

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

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge your letter of March 12th concerning requests for cancellation of previous applications for repatriation.

This question has already been raised by Mr. Trueman and has been discussed with R.C.M. Police officials. I enclose copy of a letter to Mr. Trueman for your information.

As explained over the telephone yesterday, it was decided that the written request for cancellation should be made to the R.C.M. Police, who will forward it for record on the individual's file at Vancouver, and then take any further action required. External Affairs requires only a monthly list of such persons who request cancellation and this might be prepared by your Records Branch and sent forward to me in three or four copies each month to be referred to them.

Yours very truly,

RTP/AG.

A. MacNamara.

Copy for the information of Inspector Leopold.

Ottawa, March 14, 1945.

Mr. G.E. Trueman,
Placement Officer,
Japanese Division,
Department of Labour,
24 Adelaide Street East,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Re: Japanese who wish to apply for cancellation of
a previous application for repatriation to Japan.

I wish to acknowledge your letter of March 10 on the above subject, which has been discussed with Inspector Leopold of the R.C.M. Police.

It was agreed that any Japanese National or other person who has made an application for repatriation, or has been included in such application by a parent, and who now wishes to apply for cancellation of such previous application, should make a written statement to that effect at the nearest R.C.M. Police office. R.C.M. Police Headquarters will instruct all local offices to receive such applications for cancellation and to send them immediately to the Vancouver R.C.M. Police Divisional Headquarters for record purposes and any subsequent action considered necessary.

HTP/GA

A. MacNamara.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

F. 237

DIVISION FILE No. MJ.46.

DIVISION "E" SUB-DIVISION C.I.B. DETACHMENT Intelligence Section,
PROVINCE B.C. Vancouver, DATE November 15th, 1945.

FILE REFS.

RE: **Japanese - Repatriation.**

512989 NOV 21 1945

HEADQUARTERS

1. Attached hereto will be found triplicate copies of newspaper clipping taken from the editorial page of the "Vancouver News Herald" dated November 15th, 1945, wherein it will be noted criticism is directed towards the Government in maintaining the Japanese Housing projects in the interior of this Province.

SUB-DIVISION

DETACHMENT

W.C. Turner.
(W.C. Turner) Cst. #12495.

P.C.R.

THE COMMISSIONER, R.C.M.P., Ottawa, Ont.

FORWARDED: together with duplicate copies of newspaper clipping referred to above.

Vancouver,
15-11-45.
Encl:

A.T. Belcher
(A.T. Belcher) Supt.
Commanding "E" Division.

A. R. V. No.

DIARY DATE

SET FOR-----

N.H.
15-11-45

Ghettos In British Columbia

More and more leading Canadian newspapers are turning their attention to the case of Canadians of Japanese ancestry who are natives of this country. Such papers are appalled at the cry in British Columbia for "repatriation" of a group of Canadian-born citizens.

The Ottawa Journal is mystified by the use of the word "repatriation" in this connection. "It is not possible to 'repatriate' to Japan a person born in Canada," says the Journal.

"As the Toronto Star points out, the hateful doctrine of Naziism is now operating against these Canadian citizens of Japanese origin," the Journal notes. "They have been uprooted and dispossessed of their homes, their properties have been expropriated and now it is proposed that they be deported to Japan."

In the hectic days after Pearl Harbor there was justification for removing from our vulnerable coast

persons of Japanese ancestry. There is now no justification for maintaining a colony of Japanese Canadians in the interior. This is not to say we believe all these people should come back to the coast. They shouldn't. Had Ottawa shown any sense in the last four years, the Canadian-born Japanese would now be living across Canada. They're not, because Ottawa allowed provincial governments and city councils to say what kind of Canadians could live within their borders.

So we have thousands of Canadians huddled together in roped-off quarters, merely, it would seem, because of the color of their skins and the slant of their eyes. It is bad for them and it is bad for us. These ghettos in British Columbia constitute one of the worst blots on the face of Canadian national life. What is worse, no one in authority seems to be doing the least thing about it.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

F. 237

DIVISION "E" DIVISION FILE No. MJ 46 Pt.3
 SUB-DIVISION C.I.B. DETACHMENT Intelligence Section,
 PROVINCE B.C. Vancouver, DATE November 9th, 1945.

RE:

REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE IN CANADA.

HEADQUARTERS

SUB-DIVISION

DETACHMENT

P.C.R.

1. Attached to this report will be found triplicate copies of newspaper clipping from the "Vancouver News Herald" dated November 8th, 1945, which concerns an address by Dr. G.G. SEDGEWICK, head of the Department of English at the University of British Columbia, to the Student Christian Movement. It will be noted therein that Dr. SEDGEWICK expresses himself quite forcibly regarding the Japanese problem.

2. This article also appeared in the other Vancouver newspapers.

W.C. Turner
 (W.C. Turner) Cst. #12495.

THE COMMISSIONER, R.C.M.P., Ottawa, Ont.

FORWARDED for your information, together with duplicate copies of newspaper clipping above referred to.

A. R. V. No.

Vancouver,
9-11-45.

Encl:

A.T. Belcher
 (A.T. Belcher) Supt.
 Commanding "E" Division.

DIARY DATE

SET FOR-----

November 8th, 1945.

Jap Exclusion 'Shameful', Says Dr. Sedgewick

Excluding Japanese-Canadians from the Pacific Coast area would make "one ashamed of one's own people," Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, head of the department of English at the University of British Columbia told a meeting of the Student Christian Movement Wednesday.

Reported low prices for which the government sold Japanese fishing boats was a "grave and brutal injustice," Dr. Sedgewick declared.

"Based on moral standards, the idea of sending Nisei to Japan is a revolting proposition and as a practical solution, not worth consideration."

LAUDS STUDENTS

Dr. Sedgewick said that among Japanese students he had met at U.B.C. he had never seen any evidence to indicate they were disloyal.

"I am positive these people would have fired against Japanese invading B.C."

"Dispersion of Japanese from B.C. was an excessive precaution. These measures were not in the main for defence but because of race prejudice."

"It is silly to say Japanese gathered around strategic areas."

"Naturally they had to live near their fishboat and their gardens had to be near a ready market."

He warned against intermarriage because of the social difficulties, due to race prejudice.

"SOCIAL OUTBURST"

He termed the Japanese expulsion necessary because "there would have almost certainly been social outbursts if they had not been removed."

"Governments must listen to public opinion whether it is civilized or not," he said. "No government would ever be elected in B.C. that favored complete racial equality."

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

F. 237

DIVISION "C" SUB-DIVISION "C" DETACHMENT Montreal
PROVINCE Quebec DATE November 15th. 1945

NOV 17 A.M.

FILE
REFS.

RE:

SHIMIZU, Yoshiharu
1596 St. Antoine Street,
Montreal. PQ.

Serial # 05534

"Japanese Registration."

505620 NOV 17 45

315-36-3

~~4577318-191~~

HEADQUARTERS

C315-36-3(Vol.5)

Vancouver B.C.
41-E-"X"-2

SUB-DIVISION

1. With reference to the above named subject, and correspondence from the Deputy Commissioner, dated the 19th. March 1945 in connection with Repatriation of Japanese subjects.

2. The above named Canadian born Japanese, #05534 called at this office on the 14th inst. and stated that he wished to apply for repatriation to Japan. During the month of August 1945 when the Japanese of this District were being questioned as to their intentions towards repatriation, his intention was to remain in Canada. Attached hereto are four (4) copies of Form No. CBW duly signed and witnessed.

DETACHMENT

P.C.R.

CONCLUDED.

J.W. McCallum Cst.
J.W. McCallum Reg. No. 10389
(Registrar.)

The Officer Commanding,
RCMP - "E" Div., VANCOUVER, B.C.

A. R. V. No.

1. Forwarded for your information together with four completed copies of form No. CBW. Copies to the Commissioner.

MJT/JB
Montreal 16-11-45

Insp.,
(N. Courtois)
Officer i/c C. I. B.

The Commissioner,
RCMP - OTTAWA

1. Forwarded for your information.

MJT/JB
Montreal 16-11-45

N. Courtois Insp.,
(N. Courtois)
Officer i/c C. I. B.

DIARY DATE

SET FOR-----

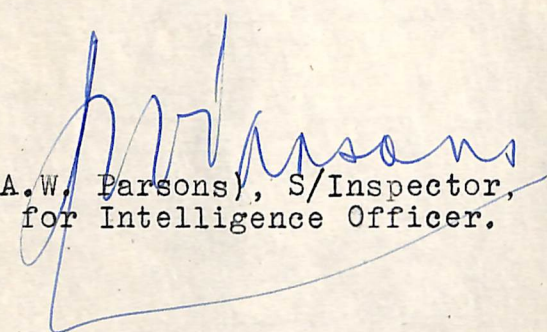
OTTAWA, November 21, 1945.

MEMORANDUM TO:

The Deputy Commissioner,

Re: Repatriation of Japanese
in Canada.

You may be interested in the attached report from Vancouver which is further to their telegram of the 14th instant respecting charges made by Japanese at Lemon Creek, B.C., to the effect that a member of this Force advised them that it would be quite easy for them to change their minds after they had signed for repatriation. The Deputy Minister of Justice was advised fully in this connection under date of November 15th, 1945.



(A.W. Parsons), S/Inspector,
for Intelligence Officer.



JGMCM:FF

**BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION**

DIVISION "E" SUB-DIVISION Vancouver C.I.B. (Japanese Registration) DETACHMENT
PROVINCE British Columbia DATE November 14th, 1945.

FILE REFS. RE: Signing of Voluntary Declaration Forms - Lemon Creek, B.C. Amended to:
Complaint by Japanese of Lemon Creek, B.C.,
re Alleged Irregularities.

504691 NOV 1945

JR/500-17 (3)

HEADQUARTERS

SUB-DIVISION

DETACHMENT

P.C.R.

A. R. V. No.

DIARY DATE

SET FOR.....

1. With reference to the above, a telegram was received from the Officer Commanding and signed by the Deputy Commissioner at Ottawa.
2. The writer, acting on instructions from Mr. T.B. Pickersgill, interviewed the Japanese Committee at Lemon Creek on April 19th, 1945. The object of interviewing the Japanese Committee was to learn whether or not there were any questions they wished to know prior to registrations being taken and also to advise them that all persons sixteen years of age and over must report to the Special R.C.M. Police Detachment that would be taking registrations for voluntary repatriation at that point.
3. During this interview, a number of questions were asked and answered as outlined in Mr. Pickersgill's letter, dated April 12th, 1945, to the Committee. One of the questions the Committee asked was whether or not, after they had signed the Declaration Form asking for Repatriation to Japan, this Form be cancelled. The writer made it clear to the Committee that they were free to write their request for cancellation either to the Officer Commanding, R.C.M. Police, Vancouver, B.C., or to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Vancouver, B.C.; but as to whether or not this Form would be cancelled, the writer could not say. Nor were there any promises or suggestions made, at any time, to any Committee, that they could write in a request for cancellation and it would be granted.
4. Attached hereto are copies of letters - (1) Dated March 26th, 1945. List of questions and answers which were made and discussed by Mr. Pickersgill when interviewing the Committee at Lemon Creek on his trip through there prior to the taking of Declarations for repatriation. (2) Dated April 2nd, 1945. List of questions handed to Mr. Pickersgill by the Japanese Committee. (3) Copy, dated April 12th, 1945, addressed to Mr. T. Nakamura, Chairman of Japanese Committee, signed by Mr. T.B. Pickersgill, which was forwarded, by mail, outlining the answers to the Committee's letter which was also handed to Mr. Pickersgill and dated April 2nd. During the discussion with the Japanese Committee this letter was strictly adhered to, with the exception of that one question, as outlined above, regarding cancellations.
5. The Supervisor at Lemon Creek, as well as the Japanese Committee and the writer, had copies of all these letters in order that Mr. Pickersgill's policy could be carried out to the fullest extent.

CONCL.
Encl.

R.A. Davidson

A/Cpl.

(R.A. Davidson) Reg. No. 11239
i/c Japanese Registration

Cpl.
Davidson's
report

**BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION**

The Commissioner,
R. C. M. Police,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

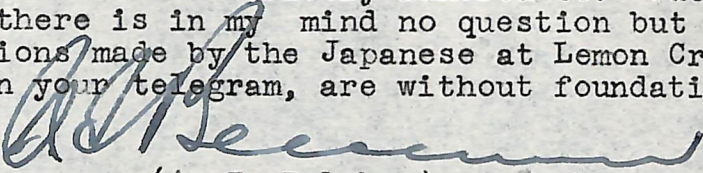
1. FORWARDED for your information and in reference to telegram of the Deputy Commissioner under date of November 13th. Attached is confirmation copy of telegram which I forwarded to you today in response to your telegram.

2. Also attached hereto are the following headed documents:

- (1) Japanese Translation of Mr. Pickersgill's interview, dated 26-3-45.
- (2) Questions re new policy of eastern dispersement and voluntary applications for repatriation, dated 2-4-45.
- (3) Copy of letter dated 12-4-45 from Mr. Pickersgill to Mr. T. Nakamura, Chairman of the Japanese Committee, Lemon Creek, B.C.

3. Cpl. Davidson assures me that in answering any questions put to him by the Japanese Committee and individual Japanese the policy as set out in the above referred to attachments was strictly adhered to. Such being the case, there is in my mind no question but what the allegations made by the Japanese at Lemon Creek, as referred to in your telegram, are without foundation.

Vancouver
14-11-45


(A. T. Belcher) Supt.
Commanding "E" Division.

C O P Y.

B.C.S.C., LEMON CREEK, B.C.

March 26th, 1945.

Mr. T.B. Pickersgill, Commissioner, met a number of the Japanese Committee of Lemon Creek and the following questions were asked and answered:

Q. Are persons of Japanese origin welcomed in Eastern Canada?

A. The reports have not been too favourable and because of the feeling in B.C. the Government has offered the Japanese people a way back to Japan because of that, things are not settled yet as regards what they can do. People are only asked to East where employers ask for definite help and I think people should take these jobs, if not, they can stay in Housing Projects, work will be found if possible, and eventually a way will be found for transportation to Japan.

Q. Some of the people want to stay here but don't want to sign up; can they stay?

A. There is only one answer to this, if they don't sign it is assumed they want to co-operate with the Government and go East.

Q. If the people sign the paper, can they go on working?

A. Yes, the people who are at present working, if they sign, they can go on working as long as the jobs last, and Commission jobs should go to those who sign, that is, if they are available.

Q. Some people have sons and daughters back East who are working. If they sign, can they come back here and live?

A. Yes, as soon as it is possible to get them back and there is room in this project.

Q. The young people who are back East going to High School and University, can they continue their studies whether they sign or not?

A. I haven't any answer to this.

Q. Does the Rental Control apply to Japanese changing apartments back East?

A. I cannot say anything definite as regards that. I presume they will come under same regulations.

Q. What use is there going East if we do get kicked around trying to get jobs?

A. What is the use of staying here, after all, remember there will be 700,000 men returning here after the war all looking for jobs, you will have to take your chance, it is possible arrangements may be made between Japan and this Dominion where exchanges could be arranged and people sent back.

Q. Those over 16 years old who sign, can they draw full adult maintenance?

A. I will reply to this.

Q. Can party moving East have proceeds of his property transferred?

A. Yes, he can.

Q. Can property be revalued if sold too cheaply?

A. I cannot say. The Custodian Dept. is entirely separate. I will find out about this.

Q. When Japanese people move East, will they be afforded protection, say against violence from unsympathetic people?

A. All law abiding citizens are afforded protection from such.

Q. Rumours are going around that Internees' wives and families are to be sent to Tashme. Is this true?

A. Yes, they are.

Q. In the case of a Japanese girl here and a man back East who differ as regards signing, what can be done in this case?

A. It is a matter for themselves to decide.

Q. Will Internees be given a chance to sign and what difference will it make to them? Can they come back to their families?

A. Release depends upon circumstances and it is up to the authorities.

Q. Can Japanese going East and settling there draw their rehabilitation monies?

A. Yes, they can.

Q. Will all Japanese at present East of the Rockies be given a chance to sign?

A. Yes.

Q. If the people who go East get out of work through no fault of their own and cannot get employment through the N.S.S., will they get maintenance?

A. Yes.

Q. Will all our peoples who sign be brought together as soon as possible, that is in these projects?

A. Yes, they will.

Q. As long as the war lasts, will the people who go East be classed as Canadians and be entitled to the privileges of such?

A. The Provincial Authorities in each province will treat them the same.

Q. What about education in the schools in the projects, will the Commission continue to provide such?

A. Yes, the Commission will continue to provide schooling as at present.

Q. Can the Japanese who go East travel around the same as Occidentals.

A. They will be subject to the same regulations.

Q. Will teachers continue to be trained for the education of our children?

A. Yes, they will.

Q. Can the people go out from this project for seasonal employment such as fruit picking, etc.?

A. Yes, the same as last year.

Q. What about the people who do not sign?

A. It will be assumed they do not want to go back to Japan, they wish to stay in Canada, are willing to go where they are sent, East of the Rockies.

Q. Any Japanese National that wanted to remain in Canada and proceed East and had permanently sick parents, what provision would be made for their care? If they were receiving maintenance in camp would they receive it when transferred East?

A. Until family could maintain them.

Q. Family man and wife, no children, who desired to remain in Canada and who are invalids, would they be permitted to remain in B.C.

A. Would be allowed to remain Canada, disposition would rest with Dominion Government.

Q. Family of mother and young children unable to work, would they have to go East if they declared their intention to remain in Canada.

A. No.

Q. If the head of a family is living in Toronto, can his family join him?

A. Toronto office would have to investigate.

Q. What about the head of a family, son or husband wanting to go East after registration has taken place, could he be permitted to declare his intention to return to Japan.

A.

C O P Y.

LEMON CREEK, B.C.

April 2nd, 1945.

QUESTIONS RE NEW POLICY OF EASTERN DISPERSEMENT
AND VOLUNTARY APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION.

I. RE: REPATRIATION.

1. Will one's Canadian Citizenship be annulled immediately upon application for repatriation?
2. What measures will be taken by the Government of Canada with respect to people of Japanese origin born in Canada, or naturalized, if the Government of Japan refuses to recognize their repatriation?
3. It is required that all persons of Japanese ancestry sixteen years of age or over to signify their intention concerning repatriation. Will they receive maintenance, relief, or supplement as independent persons?
4. If persons now residing in the East apply for repatriation, and become unemployed, what aid will they receive financially? How will this apply to (a) single persons? (b) married persons with dependents?
5. Where relocatees in the East who have applied for repatriation, wish to return to their families in interior housing centres, will their transportation be provided?
6. Will single persons who have applied for repatriation be granted relief if they should become unemployed?
7. Will maintenance or relief be granted to those who apply for repatriation who in the past have not received aid because of money held for them by the Custodian?
8. Can money be withdrawn from one's bank account after applying for repatriation?
9. Will the application for repatriation have any effect on those who are otherwise eligible to receive the Old Age Pension?
10. What education will be given to the children of those who apply for repatriation?

II. RELOCATION TO EASTERN CANADA.

1. Will the Government of Canada grant the following to relocatees:
 - (a) the right to maintain private enterprise?
 - (b) the right to own, rent or lease property?
 - (c) the right to select one's place of residence?
 - (d) freedom to travel?
2. What measures will be taken regarding the properties of relocatees?
3. To what extent will the Government of Canada protect those relocatees who may meet with persecution or violence because of racial discrimination?
4. What provisions will be made for a relocatee who becomes financially in need owing to:
 - (a) unemployment?
 - (b) insufficient wages to support his family?
 - (c) illness?

5. What is the policy regarding the education of the children of relocees?
6. Will persons now residing in the East, who apply for repatriation be allowed to return to their families in interior housing projects?
7. Will relocees in Eastern Canada be granted the full rights of citizenship, including the right to vote?
8. Could relocees be granted maintenance for six months after relocation where necessary in order to meet the heavy initial expenditures?
9. Could a report of conditions and opportunities in the Eastern Canada be sent to the Commission office for the benefit of those who wish to relocate?
10. Could firms desirous of employing Japanese Canadians be advised to advertise that fact in the "New Canadian"?

III RE: INTERNEES AND THEIR FAMILIES.

1. Is it true that Angler Internment Camp is to be closed shortly?
2. If so, will all the internees be sent to Tashme?
3. What is to become of Canadian-born internees?
4. Is it true that in any event internees' families are to be moved to Tashme?
5. What will be the policy regarding the treatment of internees and their families if they are moved to Tashme?
6. If a young internee is sent to Tashme, can his parents join him there?
7. A certain internee is in ill health. Both he and his family are anxious that he be released. Would this be possible?
8. Can the wife and children of a man who met death on his way to internment in 1942, be considered as the family of an internee?

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

12th April 1945.

Carried
J

Mr. T. Nakamura,
Chairman,
Japanese Committee,
LEMON CREEK, B. C.

Dear Sir,

I received a list of your questions concerning the repatriation and relocation programme. I have also received from Ottawa a copy of letter which you wrote to the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, with a request from the Minister that I deal with your letter to him.

We will deal with your questions in the order mentioned, and the numbers of the answers will correspond with the numbers of the questions.

I. REPATRIATION.

1. I have received advice from Ottawa that no immediate action is contemplated to change the present Canadian citizenship of naturalized Canadians or Canadian-born who sign voluntary applications for repatriation on the official form designed for that purpose. This is consistent with the following clauses taken from Order-in-Council P.C. 10773, dated at Ottawa the 26th November, 1942:

"I. (a) Any person who is a British subject by reason of marriage, or by reason of birth or naturalization in Canada, or by reason of the birth or naturalization of his father in Canada, and who makes application for repatriation to any country which at the time of the application is at war with Canada, shall, as from the date of his departure from Canada for repatriation, cease to be a British subject, and any person who is a Canadian national but not a British subject, who makes application for repatriation to any country which at the time of the application is at war with Canada, shall, as from the date of his departure from Canada for repatriation, cease to be a Canadian national.

(b) The wife and minor children of any person who ceases to be a British subject by virtue of paragraph (a) of this clause, shall, if they are included in that person's application for repatriation, cease to be British subjects as from date of their departure from Canada.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 15 of the Naturalization Act, Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, a minor child of a person who ceases to be a British subject by virtue of paragraph (a) of this clause, shall not cease to be a British subject by reason only that his parent has ceased to be a British subject, unless he is included in his parent's application for repatriation and actually departs from Canada."

2. In his announcement of policy concerning people of Japanese origin in Canada, the Right Honourable the Prime Minister stated last August that arrangements would be made in the peace negotiations with Japan for that country to receive people of Japanese origin now in Canada who were going to Japan after the war. Obviously the Canadian Government would take no action to despatch to Japan people of Japanese origin until all necessary arrangements had been finished.
3. In this question we assume that you are referring to those who sign voluntary applications for repatriation. The policy of the Department for maintenance of Japanese who make voluntary application for return to Japan and who are resident in the settlements administered by the Department, will be to provide maintenance at established rates for such Japanese, without requiring them first to draw upon their own assets. Where the Japanese are in employment they will be required to utilize their earnings toward the maintenance of themselves and their dependents. They will also be expected to undertake all such employment in the settlements or in the province as is required of them by the Department, at the wage rates established for the settlement or the going wage rate for outside employment. Where full or supplementary maintenance is required, it will be provided in accordance with the prevailing scale of rates.
4. People of Japanese origin now residing in the East who sign applications for repatriation will be provided with maintenance if this is required until repatriation can be arranged. -

There will be no reduction in the amounts payable at present, under the same circumstances, where people of Japanese origin who have gone East have required assistance.

5. Those now in the East signing applications for repatriation will be allowed to return to their families in the interior housing centres as soon as accommodation is available. If properly authorized by this administration to return, transportation will be provided.
6. Single persons applying for voluntary repatriation, if becoming unemployed, will be provided with relief if no other employment is available.

7. The policy of the Department for maintenance of Japanese who make voluntary application to return to Japan, will be to provide maintenance if required, without requiring them first to draw upon money held for them by the Custodian.
8. There will be no change in the present position concerning drawing money from a bank account, by virtue of a voluntary application for repatriation.
9. As stated in No. 1, there is no immediate action contemplated to change the Canadian citizenship of those signing voluntary applications until actual departure for Japan. For this reason, it is unlikely that there would be any change in the eligibility to receive the Old Age Pension by virtue of signing the voluntary application for repatriation.
10. The Department will continue to assume the same responsibility as at present for education of children whose parents apply for repatriation, until repatriation can be arranged.

II. RELOCATION TO EASTERN CANADA.

1. (a) & (b) This question has still to be decided in all details. In the meantime, Japanese Canadians not signing voluntary applications for repatriation are being asked to accept employment East of the Rockies only if that employment is available.

(c) So far as is possible, consistent with the employment opportunities available, a choice will be given in the selection of a place of residence in relocating East of the Rockies.

(d) While the war continues with Japan, people of Japanese origin will still continue under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Division, Department of Labour. The same regulations as at present governing travel will apply.
2. Those relocating East of the Rockies will be provided with the total amount of the proceeds from the sale of their property after their arrival at their place of employment.
3. People of Japanese origin will have the same right to police protection, in the event of violence, as any other people living in the same area.
4. (a) The Department of Labour will continue to assume responsibility for the welfare of people of Japanese origin evacuated from the Protected area so long as the war with Japan is in progress. When maintenance is required, this will be provided.

(b) Where it is considered the income is not sufficient to provide for the person or persons dependent upon that income, supplementary maintenance will be provided as required.

(c) In the case of sickness, where the income or assets are not sufficient to provide for the necessary medical or hospital care, these will be provided similar to the policies presently in effect.

5. Under the Canadian constitution, the question of public and high school education is the responsibility of provincial governments and it is impossible to say at this time what will ultimately apply in each province.
6. The answer to this was given in reply to Question No. 5, under the section dealing with Repatriation.
7. We are unable to give an answer to this question at the present time. In the meantime relocatees are being asked to accept specific employment which we have to offer. It is considered that in accepting such employment they are better off, not worse off, than if remaining in B.C., where this question will still remain unanswered.
8. It is considered that the present plan for providing a placement allowance after arrival at the point of employment is adequate in view of the fact that Japanese Canadians not signing voluntary applications are only expected to move East for definite employment that is offered, from which they will commence to receive wages or salaries.
9. Placement officers who will accompany the R.C.M.P. Detachment from project to project while the latter are taking voluntary applications, will have a complete list of employment opportunities available East of the Rockies.
10. Under National Selective Service regulations, employers are not permitted to advertize for workers.

III. INTERNEES AND THEIR FAMILIES.

1. We have no information to believe that this is correct.
2. The reply to Question III - 1 answers this question.
3. We have nothing to indicate that internees are being released.
4. The families of internees are being moved to Tashme as housing accommodation becomes available.

5. The families of internees at Tashme will receive the same treatment as other people of Japanese origin in that project.
6. We have no information to suggest that an internee would be released.
7. Adequate measures for taking care of illness of internees are provided.
8. A man who met his death in 1942 could hardly presently be classed as an internee.

I should like to repeat what I stated during our discussion in Mr. Burns' office. The signing of the application forms for repatriation is strictly voluntary. It should be made clear however, that all people of Japanese origin sixteen years of age and over, are required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on the dates prescribed and at the place indicated, to state whether they wish or do not wish, to sign voluntary applications.

Yours truly,

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

CLASS OF SERVICE	
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Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	
Evening and Sunday Message	
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CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS



World Wide Communications

W.D. NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

Send the following message, subject to the conditions on the back thereof, which are hereby agreed to.

VANCOUVER, B.C., NOVEMBER 14, 1945.

THE COMMISSIONER
R.C.M.P.
OTTAWA

REFERENCE COMPLAINT IRREGULARITIES BY JAPANESE LEMON CREEK STOP CPL. DAVIDSON WAS IN CHARGE OF PROCEDURE LEMON CREEK AND REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH JAPANESE COMMITTEE AT WHICH TIME HE INSTRUCTED THEM THAT ALL JAPANESE OVER AGE OF SIXTEEN YEARS MUST REPORT AND MAKE DECLARATION OF INTENTION STOP JAPANESE COMMITTEE REQUESTED INFORMATION AS TO GOVERNMENT REACTION IF THEY SIGNED DECLARATION SIGNIFYING INTENTION TO RETURN TO JAPAN AND LATER APPLIED FOR WITHDRAWAL OF INTENTION STOP THEY WERE TOLD THAT IN SUCH EVENT THEY COULD MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS THEY SAW FIT BUT ABSOLUTELY NO ASSURANCE COULD OR WOULD BE GIVEN THAT SUCH REPRESENTATIONS WOULD RECEIVE FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION STOP CPL. DAVIDSON WHEN DISCUSSING THIS MATTER WITH THE COMMITTEE FOLLOWED A WRITTEN BRIEF WHICH WOULD PERMIT NO MISUNDERSTANDING ON PART OF JAPANESE STOP COPY OF THIS BRIEF WITH REPORT WILL BE FORWARDED AIRMAIL TODAY.

RUSH
Charge R.C.M.P.

A. T. BELCHER

Confirmation by mail:

(A. T. Belcher) Supt.
Commanding "E" Division

C.15-36-3

November 15, 1945.

Many thanks for bringing to my attention the letter of Mr. Angus MacINNIS, M.P., dated the 10th instant addressed to the Minister of Labour and enclosure relative to the complaint by twelve Japanese Canadians at Lemon Creek, B.C. regarding the Japanese repatriation canvass.

2. I may say that the original of the enclosure you forwarded was referred to us by the Deputy Minister of Justice for our comment and I enclose herewith a copy of our reply in which you may be interested. With regard to the wired reply we received from our Officer Commanding at Vancouver, it is most gratifying to note that in this as in the cases of other similar complaints there is no basis to the allegations of the Japanese.

3. Also enclosed is the sheaf of correspondence you forwarded here.

(S. T. Wood),
Commissioner.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Encs.

November 15, 1945.

Reference is made to the letter of Mr. Angus MacInnis, M.P., dated the 9th instant, addressed to the Honourable the Minister of Justice, forwarded here on the 13th instant, in which it is alleged that pressure was brought to bear on twelve (12) Japanese Canadians at Lemon Creek, British Columbia, to sign the Declaration for Repatriation forms in connection with the recent Dominion-wide canvass.

2. As you are aware the Japanese repatriation program was initiated by the Department of Labour after recommendations by that Department had been approved by the Cabinet on February 2nd last. An Interdepartmental Committee, set up to formulate policy, proposed that this Force conduct the canvass of the Japanese population throughout Canada and accept the applications of those who wished to voluntarily repatriate to Japan. Appropriate Declaration forms were developed by the Committee which varied slightly according to the individual applicant's national and family status. Copies of these forms, six in number, are attached for your information, as well as photostatic copies of two notices printed by the Department of Labour which were posted in Japanese centres prior to the arrival of the canvassing detail. These notices were intended to advise the Japanese population fully regarding the repatriation program, as well as the plan for dispersion throughout Canada of those Japanese who wished to remain in this country.

3. In order to ensure that the canvass was properly carried out definite instructions were issued to our personnel involved to the effect that no suggestion of coercion was to enter into the interviews with the individual Japanese. The Interdepartmental Committee had previously decided that Japanese who, subsequent to signing, wished to repudiate their Declarations, would be adjudicated on by the Loyalty Tribunal when it was constituted; thus our canvassing parties were also instructed that should queries be received regarding the possibility of cancelling a Declaration, the enquirer was to be told that he might correspond concerning such matters with either our Officer Commanding at Vancouver or the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, but that no assurance was to be given that such a request would be accepted.

4. Since the completion of the survey we have had complaints of alleged coercion but in every instance investigation has proven these complaints baseless, and it seems abundantly clear that the instructions previously mentioned have been adhered to and our personnel did not in any manner coerce the signing of Declarations or hold out any hope that requests for cancellation of Declarations would be accepted.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of Justice,
O T T A W A.

5. In dealing with the current complaint embodied in paragraph two of Mr. Angus MacInnis' letter, and particularly sub-paragraph one thereof, we can only refer to the contents of the enclosed declaration forms and point to the fact that investigation has failed to indicate that the signing was other than voluntary.

6. The contents of sub-paragraph two refer to Notice No. I, attached, published by the Department of Labour and not to the Declaration documents which were signed by the applicants. A scrutiny of paragraphs two and three of the Notice in question discloses that the sense thereof has been somewhat distorted by the Japanese complainants.

7. Sub-paragraph three does not appear to require elaboration. It is, however, suggested that the two Notices published by the Department of Labour be read at this juncture to obtain a clear picture of all aspects of the situation.

8. With regard to the contention contained in sub-paragraph four relative to the meeting of a member of our detail with the Japanese Committee at Lemon Creek, British Columbia, we communicated with our Vancouver office and we quote hereunder an extract from a telegraphic reply:

"Japanese Committee requested information as to Government reaction if they signed Declaration signifying intention to return to Japan and later applied for withdrawal of intention stop They were told that in such event they could make any representations they saw fit but absolutely no assurance could or would be given that such representations would receive favourable consideration stop Cpl. Davidson when discussing this matter with the Committee followed a written brief which would permit no misunderstanding on part of Japanese stop".

9. Should any additional information be required we will be only too pleased to provide it. Returned herewith is the original copy of Mr. MacInnis' letter to the Minister of Justice.

(S. T. Wood),
Commissioner.

Encls.

OTTAWA, 15.11.45.

C.315-36-3, Vol.3.

MWJ:GH



CANADA

NOTICE

To All Persons of Japanese Racial Origin Now Resident in British Columbia

1. Japanese Nationals and others of Japanese racial origin who will be returning to Japan, have been informed by notice issued on the authority of the Honourable Minister of Labour, that provision has been made for their return and for the filing of an application for such return. Conditions in regard to property and transportation have been made public.
2. Japanese Canadians who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves East of the Rockies as the best evidence of their intentions to co-operate with the Government policy of dispersal.
3. Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal.
4. Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies.
5. Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, will find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.
6. To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour, and in areas where prospects of suitable employment are best.
7. The Department will also provide free transportation to Eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,
COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.

iver to: Commissioner S.T. Wood
.....

Room:

A. MacNamara

From:
500957 NOV 14 45

Room:

Remarks: I thought you would be
interested. Please return.
.....
.....
.....

C O P Y.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Canada.

Ottawa, Ontario.
November 10, 1945.

Honorable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter which I have forwarded to the Minister of Justice. As this is a matter that concerns your Department, I thought you should be informed.

Yours sincerely,

AM-T
Encl.

(sgd) Angus MacInnis.

Angus MacInnis.

C O P Y.
OTTAWA: 15.11.45.
FF.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Canada

O t t a w a, Ontario
November 9, 1945.

Honorable L. S. St. Laurent,
Minister of Justice,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. St. Laurent:

In the absence of the Prime Minister, I write you in regard to a matter that is becoming of increasing concern to a large number of Canadian citizens. I refer to the treatment accorded to persons of Japanese origin Canadian citizens and Japanese nationals.

I have in mind particularly the action of the Government in forcing these people to make a decision as to whether or not they wish to be returned to Japan. I have before me, a letter signed by twelve (12) Canadian Japanese resident at Lemon Creek, B. C. These people signed the forms for return to Japan and now they do not want to go. My own opinion is that these people signed the forms under more or less direct or indirect pressure. I am quoting here four paragraphs from the letter referred to:

1. Written into the form which we signed was a phrase, "I voluntarily affix my signature" but this did not make the act of signing altogether voluntary. The signing was not "voluntarily" done. We have already sent a letter to the Department of Labour calling their attention to this fact and adding an expression of our desire to remain in Canada.
2. Certain clauses of the document, for example, "those who do not ask for 'repatriation' are expected to resettle as soon as possible East of the Rocky Mountains; those who do not do so will be considered as non-cooperative with the Canadian Government," overawed us. We submitted to what we felt to be government pressure.

3. We had to reckon with the economical and home aspects of the situation. We chose the course which seemed to promise most security and freedom from anxiety during the remaining months or years of the war.
4. The factor which really tipped the scales making us sign was this. On the day before we must make our decision, the Mounted Police in charge of the whole matter here called the Japanese Committee to his office where in the course of the interview, they assured the members of the Committee that it would be quite easy for them to change their minds after the war even if they did sign now. The Committee announced this assurance at the general meeting of the residents of this community. This was responsible for many not taking the matter seriously and so signing their names rather light-heartedly while in their hearts having no intention of going to Japan to live.

I think you will agree with me that pressure was exercised.

This is a most important matter and the way we deal with it will determine whether Canada is to have a policy of equality before the law for all our people or whether our policy is to be based on racial and other factors.

I would be glad to hear from you in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) Angus MacInnis.



CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

C.D. 1R

W.D. NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

RNA273 138/137 1/57

VX VANCOUVER BC 14 1143A

1945 NOV 14 PM 3 08

THE COMMISSIONER RCMP 505

OTTAWA

REFERENCE COMPLAINT IRREGULARITIES BY JAPANESE LEMON CREEK STOP
CPL DAVIDSON WAS IN CHARGE OF PROCEDURE LEMON CREEK AND REPORTS
INTERVIEW WITH JAPANESE COMMITTEE AT WHICH TIME HE INSTRUCTED THEM
THAT ALL JAPANESE OVER AGE OF SIXTEEN YEARS MUST REPORT AND
MAKE DECLARATION OF INTENTION STOP JAPANESE COMMITTEE REQUESTED
INFORMATION AS TO GOVERNMENT REACTION IF THEY SIGNED DECLARATION



CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

C.D. 1R

W.D. NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

RNA273/2/45 COMMISSIONER RCMP OTTAWA

1945 NOV 14 PM 3 08

SIGNIFYING INTENTION TO RETURN TO JAPAN AND LATER APPLIED FOR
WITHDRAWAL OF INTENTION STOP THEY WERE TOLD THAT IN SUCH EVENT THEY
COULD MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS THEY SAW FIT BUT ABSOLUTELY NO ASSURANCE
COULD OR WOULD BE GIVEN THAT SUCH REPRESENTATIONS WOULD RECEIVE
FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION

a



CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

C.D. 1R

W.D.NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

RNA273/3/ THE COMMISSIONER RCMP OTTAWA

34. 1945 NOV 14 PM 3 08

STOP CPL DAVIDSON WHEN DISCUSSING THIS MATTER WITH THE COMMITTEE
FOLLOWED A WRITTEN BRIEF WHICH WOULD PERMIT NO MISUNDERSTANDING ON
PART OF JAPANESE STOP COPY OF THIS BRIEF WITH REPORT BE
FORWARDED AIRMAIL TODAY

A T BELCHER

a

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications



W.D. NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

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Night Message	
Night Letter	☒
Evening and Sunday Message	

Please mark an X opposite the class of service desired.

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Send the following message, subject to the conditions on the back thereof, which are hereby agreed to.

4.315-36-3

OTTAWA NOVEMBER 13 1945

THE OFFICER COMMANDING
RCMP VANCOUVER BC

A FURTHER COMPLAINT REGARDING IRREGULARITIES RE REPATRIATION APPLICATIONS HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM JAPANESE AT LEMON CREEK THROUGH A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT STOP IN ENLARGING ON REASONS WHICH PROMPTED THEM TO SIGN FOR REPATRIATION THE FOLLOWING WAS STATED BY THE JAPANESE QUOTE THE FACTOR WHICH REALLY TIPPED THE SCALES MAKING US SIGN WAS THIS STOP ON THE DAY BEFORE WE MUST MAKE OUR DECISION COMMA THE MOUNTED POLICE IN CHARGE OF THE WHOLE MATTER HERE CALLED THE JAPANESE COMMITTEE TO HIS OFFICE WHERE IN THE COURSE OF THE INTERVIEW COMMA THEY ASSURED THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE THAT IT WOULD BE QUITE EASY FOR THEM TO CHANGE THEIR MINDS AFTER THE WAR EVEN IF THEY DID SIGN NOW STOP THE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED THIS ASSURANCE AT THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE RESIDENTS OF THIS COMMUNITY STOP THIS WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY NOT TAKING THE MATTER SERIOUSLY AND SO SIGNING THEIR NAMES RATHER LIGHT-HEARTEDLY WHILE IN THEIR HEARTS HAVING NO INTENTION OF GOING TO JAPAN TO LIVE UNQUOTE THIS MATTER IS EXTREMELY URGENT STOP PLEASE REPLY BY WIRE REGARDING THE VERACITY OR OTHERWISE OF THE ALLEGATION

F J MEAD

Charge to Hdqts' Acct.

The Officer Commanding,
R.C.M. Police, VANCOUVER, B. C.

FORWARDED for your information.

(F. J. Mead),
Deputy Commissioner.

OTTAWA, 13.11.45.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MEMORANDUM

Nov. 13, 1945.

Commissioner Wood:

For your report.

F. P. Varcoe.

DC
urgent
Sh

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Canada

O t t a w a, Ontario
November 9, 1945.Honorable L. S. St. Laurent,
Minister of Justice,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. St. Laurent:

In the absence of the Prime Minister, I write you in regard to a matter that is becoming of increasing concern to a large number of Canadian citizens. I refer to the treatment accorded to persons of Japanese origin Canadian citizens and Japanese nationals.

I have in mind particularly the action of the Government in forcing these people to make a decision as to whether or not they wish to be returned to Japan. I have before me, a letter signed by twelve (12) Canadian Japanese resident at Lemon Creek, B. C. These people signed the forms for return to Japan and now they do not want to go. My own opinion is that these people signed the forms under more or less direct or indirect pressure. I am quoting here four paragraphs from the letter referred to:

*Carried
J.*

1. Written into the form which we signed was a phrase, "I voluntarily affix my signature" but this did not make the act of signing altogether voluntary. The signing was not "voluntarily" done. We have already sent a letter to the Department of Labour calling their attention to this fact and adding an expression of our desire to remain in Canada.
2. Certain clauses of the document, for example, "those who do not ask for 'repatriation' are expected to resettle as soon as possible East of the Rocky Mountains; those who do not do so will be considered as non-cooperative with the Canadian Government," overawed us. We submitted to what we felt to be government pressure.

3. We had to reckon with the economical and home aspects of the situation. We chose the course which seemed to promise most security and freedom from anxiety during the remaining months or years of the war.
4. The factor which really tipped the scales making us sign was this. On the day before we must make our decision, the Mounted Police in charge of the whole matter here called the Japanese Committee to his office where in the course of the interview, they assured the members of the Committee that it would be quite easy for them to change their minds after the war even if they did sign now. The Committee announced this assurance at the general meeting of the residents of this community. This was responsible for many not taking the matter seriously and so signing their names rather light-heartedly while in their hearts having no intention of going to Japan to live.

I think you will agree with me that pressure was exercised.

This is a most important matter and the way we deal with it will determine whether Canada is to have a policy of equality before the law for all our people or whether our policy is to be based on racial and other factors.

I would be glad to hear from you in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) Angus MacInnis.

Carled.
J

6 315-36-3

PA
gm

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"Toronto Daily Star"
Aug. 7, 1945

The Plight of Japanese-Canadians

The Co-operative Committee on Japanese-Canadians, composed of representatives of the national Y.M. and Y.W.C.A., churches, social agencies, trade unions and student organizations, this week appealed to the Prime Minister to prevent in Canada what is said to be a Nazi-like action against a minority group.

The committee claimed evidence that Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry were coerced by government agents to renounce their citizenship and sign to go to Japan under the so-called "voluntary repatriation plan." The agents are claimed to be R.C.M.P. officers who requested from Japanese-Canadians in relocation centres their "voluntary applications to go to Japan after the war or sooner where this can be arranged." The "repatriation offer" was made, it is claimed, in a threatening manner and it is said that a large number have been thus intimidated to sign up for what may for many turn out to be deportation to a country they have never known, and whose social and militaristic system they dislike.

It is hoped the Prime Minister will institute an inquiry into this alleged practice, for it is entirely contrary to the policy he announced a year ago with respect to the Japanese in Canada. He stated in parliament:

"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 interest of the country as a whole, and, at the same time preserve, in whatever we do, the principles of fairness and justice.

"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. 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 that all those who have been interned are disloyal. The government's intentions would be to have disloyal persons deported to Japan as soon as that is physically possible. There may also be some persons who will voluntarily indicate a desire to proceed to Japan.

"Those persons who wish to remain here should be allowed to do so. However, they should not be allowed once more to concentrate in British Columbia. There is little doubt that, with co-operation on the part of the provinces, it can be made possible to settle the Japanese more or less evenly throughout Canada. It is the fact of concentration that has given rise to this (the Japanese) problem."

Unfortunately, the government did not appoint the commission. Instead, someone is said to have instituted action that is said to be contrary to that proposed by Mr. King. The suggestion is that an attempt has been made to solve the problem by removing the Japanese from Canada by a trick called "voluntary repatriation."

But "repatriation" is a wrong term in the case of 70 per cent. of the Japanese in Canada. The dominion census of June, 1941, showed that of approximately 24,000

Japanese in Canada, close to 15,000 were born here and over 3,000 are naturalized. The dominion labor department reported that "the Canadian-born Japanese, especially those brought up in the cities and larger towns, for the most part learned only enough Japanese to converse with their parents, and that only 12.5 per cent. (of the older people) do not speak English."

Is there danger of disloyalty from the Japanese in Canada? Concerning this, the Prime Minister stated in parliament in August, 1944: "It is a fact that no person of the Japanese race born in Canada has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of war. Surely, 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 do otherwise would be an acceptance of the standards of our enemies and the negation of the purposes for which we are fighting."

If any have been coerced into signing an "application to return to Japan," they should be released from such pledges. Some who signed are said to have been 16-year-old children.

August 8, 1945.

INVESTIGATE IF JAP COERCED
TO RELINQUISH CITIZENSHIP

By H. R. Armstrong

Ottawa, Aug. 8 - "I am ready to investigate quickly and thoroughly any charge that a Japanese has been 'coerced' or 'persuaded' into signing away his or her Canadian citizenship and electing to return to Japan", so stated F. C. Mead, deputy commissioner of the R.C.M.P. today, commenting on the statement of the co-operative committee on Japanese-Canadians that such instances had been reported to them.

"Not a single instance has been reported to me and I have made some inquiry since reports of such action started to circulate", said the deputy commissioner. "But if any person or committee will furnish me with details, I will look into the matter promptly.

Mr. Mead said that mounties were given "strictest instructions" not to attempt in any way to influence Japanese when presented with papers to sign in which they elect to abandon Canadian nationality and return to Japan, or remain in Canada subject to work direction by the federal labor department.

"That was the clear direction we got from the labor department and that was the order we gave our officers", he asserted. "I have just talked with an official of the International Red Cross, who very recently investigated government dealings with Japanese in British Columbia. He told me he had not heard of a single instance in which Japanese had been influenced in their decision."

Hon. L.J. St. Laurent, minister of Justice, said no case of the kind had been reported to him. He indicated he was ready to make proper inquiry if any specific instance was cited. "Usually the mounties carry out instructions. I know that to attempt to coerce anyone into any particular decision is against government policy and the orders issued", he said.

I wouldn't stand for any such thing for a minute, nor would the government", said Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, minister of labor. "It is directly against government policy and instructions. I am sure that if any details upon which such charges are based are given to the minister of justice, the R.C.M.P. heads or myself, there will be prompt investigation, a full report and necessary action taken."

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Toronto, Ontario, August 22, 1945.

The Officer Commanding,
"O" Division,
R.C.M. Police,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Sir:

Re: Repatriation of Japanese in
Canada.

1. With reference to the forwarding minute of the Assistant C.I.B. Officer, Toronto, dated the 15-8-45, and to the editorial in the "Toronto Daily Star" dated August 7th, may I state that so far as this Division is concerned there is no foundation for the allegations contained in the above mentioned editorial.
2. During the week July 16th - 21st, the writer assisted A/Cpl. R.A. Davidson, "E" Division, in interviewing some hundreds of people in the Toronto area and since those dates the writer has carried out a substantial number of interviews alone and not once has any threat been held out to induce these people to go to Japan.
3. When each person was interviewed, he or she was asked this question, "Do you wish to remain in Canada or go to Japan?" If the person stated he or she wished to remain in Canada, a notation to this effect was made on the file card, the person concerned was then thanked for coming in and advised that the interview was over. If the person concerned stated the desire to go to Japan, they were asked to sign four copies of a Declaration Form, no questions were asked as to their reasons for going to Japan and they received the same courtesy as a person who desired to remain here. The average interview lasted approximately two minutes and it would be rather difficult to convey a threat in that short period, particularly if you desired the person to leave this country.
4. When Declaration Forms were signed, the person concerned was then carefully told that he or she could remain in Eastern Canada until such time as they were to be repatriated, or if they wished to return to British Columbia they could make application to the local B.C.S.C. office who, in turn, would arrange for their passage when accommodation was available in the Interior Housing Camps.
5. During the course of these interviews many questions were asked by the Japanese, all of these questions dealt with repatriation and the prospects of returning to British Columbia after the war. These questions were answered carefully and courteously and it was quite apparent that people were satisfied with the answers received.
6. There were a number of instances where young men could not make up their minds as to what they wished to do, invariably they would ask advice and it was carefully pointed out to them that they alone were responsible for their decision and that we could not influence them in any way,

Re: Repatriation of Japanese in
Canada.

IN ANY WAY, further, that we had no feeling in the matter whatsoever. Rather than take the decision at that particular time, these young men were asked to return home and think the matter over and to return at a later date and render their decision. A check was kept on this situation and it was found that about half of the young men concerned decided to remain in Canada and the balance signed to go to Japan. It was quite apparent that these young men were under pressure from their parents who are still in B.C. and have asked for repatriation.

7. There also arose another situation which concerned both young men and women. These particular people when interviewed invariably declared their intention to remain in Canada, however, there was a notation on their file card which showed they had previously requested repatriation, this information having been brought from Vancouver by Cpl. Davidson and the request having been made either through the Spanish Consul or the Japanese Committee in various camps. When confronted with this previous request for repatriation, these young people denied any knowledge of ever having made the request and again stated definitely that it was never their intention to leave Canada as they were born here and considered themselves good Canadians. In further conversation it was generally found out that the parents are still in British Columbia and they made application to go to Japan and that at a previous date the parents had made a request through either of the two agencies aforementioned and that when making the request had included the entire family without consulting those over 16 years of age. These young people were carefully instructed as to what they must do to effect the request for cancellation of this declaration for repatriation. I might state that these young people were quite indignant over the fact that their parents could make this request, and have it accepted, without the agreement of the children over 16 years of age.

8. The letter requesting these people to appear for an interview, was, I believe formulated in the office of the B.C.S.C., Vancouver, and was, in turn, forwarded to the Japanese by the various local offices with the notation that they would be "expected" to report at a certain place on a designated day. It was most surprising to receive complaints from a good number of these people to the effect that the letter was not worded strongly enough. These people felt that this matter was of sufficient importance to command a compulsory attendance and they were very much afraid that the letter would be ignored by quite a number of people. It has been found that a number of people have ignored the letter. Nevertheless the tone of the letter and the attitude of the people would hardly support the allegations that threats and intimidations have been used.

9. I have been informed by Mr. G.E. Trueman, local Placement Officer, Department of Labour, Japanese Division, that a Mr. Ernest Best of the Big Brother Movement, Toronto, formerly a teacher in Interior Housing, Tashme, B.C., has stated that he can obtain, from Tashme, twelve or fourteen affidavits from Japanese who claim to have been threatened or coerced into going to Japan. I understand Mr. Best has already written away for these affidavits.

10. I am unable to give exact figure regarding the number of persons who wish to remain in Canada and those who wish to go to Japan, however, I do know that as far as this Division is concerned the greater percentage of persons in this area have declared their intention to remain in Canada. Should the exact figures for this area be obtained, I am quite confident that they would alleviate any allegations of threats and coercions

Re: Repatriation of Japanese in
Canada.

11. May I again state that during the course of these interviews the utmost in courtesy and consideration was maintained and at all times these people were given to understand that as agents of the Government we had no feeling in the matter but simply desired to know what their own intentions were.

(sgd) Geo. McD. Mackay. A/Cpl.
(Geo. McD. Mackay), #12742
1-c E.A. Reg. Branch.

C O P Y.
OTTAWA: 17-9-45.
FF.