

Department of External Affairs

CONFIDENTIAL

Part TWO

File No. 3464-B-40C

From 1 AUG. 1942.

To Dec. 31/43

Subject:

STATUS & TREATMENT OF JAPANESE
IN CANADA IN WARTIME
--GENERAL FILE.

References to Related Files

File No.	Subject
2997-40	Lists & Statistics of Japanese in Canada
3464-AW-40	Expenditures on behalf of Japanese in Canada.
2998-40c	Arrangements with Japan re treatment of POW's.

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3464-B-40C

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject

War: Canada Japanese

V. M.

Date December 22, 1943 Publication Toronto Globe & Mail

COMMISSION INVESTIGATES JAP CHARGES

By KENNETH C. CRAGG

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—Investigation by a four-member commission of complaints by Japanese residents that provisions made for their welfare are not as generous as they have a right to expect under established international practices was announced today by Labor Minister Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell, in announcing the inquiry, stated that, on the other hand, the Department of Labor has received complaints in British Columbia that the provisions made are, if anything, too generous. "It was decided," said a department statement, "that a careful inquiry was indicated as necessary to establish the facts of the case."

According to spokesmen, Japanese aliens who are maintained in settlements in the interior of British Columbia under the administration of the Labor Department, complained to the Spanish Consul in Canada, as representing their protective power.

The manner in which the assets of Japanese held under restraint were disposed of, the quality of food in the camps and the restrictive nature of resettlement regulations formed the basis of most of the complaints.

Coming as they do, after this Government and others have been unable to reach any satisfactory agreement with the Japanese Government as to the care of their nationals, civilian and service, in internment in Japanese-occupied territories, the complaints and references to international practices have admittedly caused a stiffening of what might be termed resentment in official quarters.

It is fully expected that it will be aired in the coming session of Parliament, especially from British Columbia members, who, since Pearl Harbor, have persistently opposed any suggestion that the Japanese aliens who were moved out of the vulnerable coastal areas should be returned after the war.

In appointing the Royal Commission, the Government, it is understood, believes it is taking a realistic approach to the problem. Anything they might do to improve the lot of Japanese nationals in Canada—that is if it is proved that there is need of improvement—might reflect to the advantage of Canadians interned or imprisoned by the Japanese. It might, but they don't expect it will, the Japanese attitude being what it is.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that the Japanese Government would accept the slightest excuse to bring down reprisals on Canadians who are in their power and admittedly Canada is in no bargaining position. The Japanese have more Canadians in their power than Canada cares about than the Canadians have Japanese that Japan cares about.

a good news item

RECORDS
File No. 3464-B-40C
Sub. Chron

There are about 25,000 Japanese in Canada of whom more than a quarter are Canadian-born and more than 7,000 are naturalized citizens.

While in the European war zone Red Cross services to prisoners have been carried out in conformity with the Geneva convention, the situation in the Far East has been less satisfactory.

Japan signed but did not ratify the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929, although after entering the war she announced her intention to respect its provisions. This she has not done in practice.

The commission will comprise three men and a woman. The chairman is Dr. F. W. Jackson, Deputy Minister of Health and Public Welfare for Manitoba. The other members are Dr. G. F. Davidson of Ottawa, executive secretary of the Canadian Welfare Council; W. R. Bone, administrator of social services for Vancouver, and Mrs. Mary Sutherland of Revelstoke, B.C.

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Lemon Creek,
Slocan City, B.C.,
December 4th, 1943.

The Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Parliament Building,
Ottawa, Canada.

Honourable Sir:

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF :

THE NATURALLY BORN CANADIANS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN
AND
THE NATURALIZED CANADIANS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN

SHOWETH :

Whereas, under authority of the Defence of Canada Regulations, it has been deemed necessary to evacuate all persons of Japanese Origin, regardless of Canadian-born Japanese, Naturalized Canadians or Japanese Nationals (enemy aliens) ;

Whereas, some of the enemy aliens legally admitted to Canada and ordinarily resident in Canada, so long as they peacefully pursue their ordinary avocations, are allowed to continue to enjoy the protection of the law and are accorded the respect and consideration to remain in Defence Zones ;

And whereas, the Naturally-born Canadians of Japanese Origin and the Naturalized Canadians of Japanese Origin have been treated as enemy aliens together with Japanese Nationals, and have been restricted in all activities and movements, occupationally or otherwise;

And finally, by virtue of the power conferred to the Custodian, compulsory liquidation of our homes and properties which had been vested to the Custodian as a Protective Measure, are now on sale in similar manner in which the fishing boats and motor vehicles have been auctioned;

And whereas, the Naturally-born Canadians of Japanese Origin and Naturalized Canadians of Japanese Ancestry are affected by the recent order of the National Selective Service Board covering single men from 18 years to 55 years of age inclusive; and this order has been stipulated and restricted in such a manner so that the persons affected by the above mentioned order cannot be placed in any occupation in the Province of British Columbia;

Therefore, your humble petitioners respectfully request on what grounds and what reasons, the Government has taken such discriminatory actions as those mentioned above against the citizens of Japanese Ancestry; and furthermore, pray for clarification of our status as citizens in the Dominion of Canada, and until such time, defer the application of the ruling of the Selective Service Board to the citizens of Japanese Origin;

We humbly thank you for your attention.

Respectfully yours,

The naturally born Canadians of Japanese Origin
and
The naturalized Canadians of Japanese Origin
of Lemon Creek.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No.	3464-B-402	
Sub.	Chron.	Filed

3464-B-402

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Masao Igura

谷澤 光一

K. Kusunoki

S. Sakanari

T. Ishida

G. Yamasaki

M. Nakagawa

G. Yamashita

T. Tamai

G. Yoshida

T. Yamamoto

I. Ide

T. Koyama

K. Hoshimoto

G. Suzuki

K. Kusunoki

H. Tsubouchi

~~R. Yamada~~

R. Otsuji

H. Kimoto

T. Kawahara

S. Oda

T. Tokiwa

K. Fujisaki

K. Hirayama

Teruichi Abe

E. Nakashima

K. Nagao

T. Suda

K. Katsumi

W. Yamamoto

K. Fujisaki

S. Miyake

G. Otaguro

T. Suto

S. Asao

J. Shoji

H. Hatake

S. Kiyonaga

S. Yoshikuni

S. Otsu

K. Yoshida

K. Uno

~~M. Nakagawa~~

H. Negishi

G. Haraguchi

G. Imai

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S. Ebata
N. Tanabe
T. Sasaki
K. Matsumoto
O. Fujita
K. Matsumoto
O. Okazaki
M. Miyasaka
S. Kawaguchi
T. Asao
T. Yamamoto
~~T. Ito~~
Y. Ishihara
M. Tanino
S. Hamada
K. Yoshikuni
K. Ebisuzaki
N. Muekawa
C. Muekawa
Y. Domae
T. Domae
T. Ebisuzaki
T. Koyanagi
B. Uyesugi

H. Akune
H. Akune
M. Oyama
S. Oyama
F. Hayashi
D. Kishi
D. Hama
H. Yoshida
R. Mori
K. Kondo
T. Kozai
G. Tsushima
a. Hoshino
L. Ueno
H. Shikata
T. Hisano
K. Inamoto
K. Shimizu
K. Nishi
S. Tabi
T. Yamanaka
D. Mizuyabu
D. Fujisaki
H. Matsumoto
T. Omoto
T. Kishida

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2.

M. Satata
H. Uyeda
T. Oikawa
S. Satate
D. Shinde
T. Nakamura
Y. Saito
Y. Matsumoto
M. Nishimura
O. Inamoto
Y. Kawaguchi
Y. Maeda
R. Hamada
T. Shikida
T. Fujioka
S. Haseguchi
K. Hama
S. Hirayama
S. Matsui
S. Hayashi
G. Ebata
Y. Nishimura

T. Masuda
L. Oishi
S. Yamashita
T. Nishimura
S. Asada
Y. Sugawara
S. Hatanaka
T. Omoto
S. Kikuchi
T. Nakao

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CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES
Canada
DIRECTORATE OF CENSORSHIP

RECORD NO. CAN. 15403/43
PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

FROM: Mrs. David Priestman, Ocean Falls, B.C.		TO: Rev. G. G. Nakayama, Slocan City, B.C. Sub. 7 Chron. 7 Filed	
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		REVIEWER	EXAMINATION DATE Nov. 10/43
			TYPING DATE Nov. 17/43

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1 EA
1 INF.
4 RCMP

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GP/DP
Nov. 17.

COMMENT

POLITICAL

The writer gives an account of a tour of the Japanese in Interior Towns of B.C.

"My tour of the Japanese Interior Towns of B.C. was very successful and accomplished its purposes, I am thankful to say.

"I arrived at Kaslo on Saturday evening just as the Japanese Property Owners Assn. was convening to further discuss the taking of legal action against the Government's sale of their property. Many of us Coast Canadians feel that it is illegal and very unjust and un-British to take the property of our Canadian Born and Naturalized Japanese, though probably constitutional to take that of Japanese not naturalized. We are watching with interest the outcome of these cases in Court.

"On Sunday morning I started out early with my friends, Dr. and Mrs. Shimo-Takahara (Dr. S-T. has been a much-loved physician in Vancouver for the past 37 years). They kindly gave up their day to me to drive me round inspecting the public and high schools, the Clinic and Hospital, and the Kootenay Kraft building -- a well-designed log building put up by the younger Canadian-born lads for wood handicrafts, which they hope to get established as a paying concern. After luncheon we visited several homes, especially the old hotels housing so many families. Later I spoke at the Japanese United Church service, and received a bouquet from the Sunday School; and finished my Kaslo visit by attending a farewell dinner to a fine United Church Canadian worker among the Japanese.

"I was sorry to miss our friend, Russell McArthur, and his wife. Russell McArthur had just resigned his principalship of the Kaslo schools (Schools for Canadians). Kaslo Japanese spoke with high appreciation of his helpful sympathy and practical advice, especially Roy Shinobu, Principal of the Japanese public school, who, with his staff, was very grateful to Russell McArthur for the many evenings he had shared with them and their problems. However, we are thankful that the

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FORM C. 11

CONFIDENTIAL

O. M. BIGGAR,
Director

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Japanese around Kamloops have got in them real friends.

"In the hotels one admired the wonderful community spirit. After the very crowded conditions of Hastings Park Manning Pool in Vancouver, one had hoped that the Japanese would have more living space than they have. Most of the small hotel rooms had two double-decker bunks with just enough room between them for a table and chairs, the family eating, sleeping, studying, etc. in that crowded space.

"As many as eight families live on the same floor of an hotel and share one kitchen between them with one stove in it (some with only four holes) on which to cook all the meals for all those families. Likewise, there is only one bathroom to a floor in some of these hotels where all these families do their bathing and all their laundry. Yet they keep as spotlessly clean and dainty as ever. One marvelled at their spirit of self-sacrifice. They organize the work among themselves, one being responsible for the hall, another for the cleanliness of the kitchen, another for the bathroom, and so on. Certain it is that we British Canadians could not live crowded like that without sparks flying. Their philosophic acceptance of things as they are has doubtless contributed largely to the fact that their health has never been better than this last Winter, which was a severe one for people unaccustomed to such sub-zero temperatures as prevailed thereabouts, as elsewhere. One cannot help feeling that God has blessed them because they bear no resentment or sense of frustration, but are only anxious to be true Canadians.

"There are a few exceptions to this general rule, but they are among the young Canadian-born of the Buddhist faith around twenty, the age when we feel injustices so keenly. (Nearly all the Canadian-born belong to the Christian Churches). But as I went from place to place I saw probably 50 young Canadians of the Buddhist faith who were working for the B.C. Security Commission in a half-hearted way, and who are definitely resentful, because we have turned their fathers and mothers out of their homes and farms which have taken them, in many cases, a lifetime to procure, and on which they have worked with their families much longer than any of us would have worked, and which we are now selling without their consent. Apart from these few, the other Niseis (Canadian-born Japanese) have left their homes voluntarily to go and work elsewhere, many of them down East, where they are much happier. There they are contributing their part to the Canada which "with glowing hearts we see thee rise" -- the line they have inscribed on their school walls.

"From Kaslo I went on to Sandon, New Denver, and the communities around Slocan, following out the same programme as at Kaslo, and having talks with B.C. Security officials, the doctors and clergy, nearly all of whom were old acquaintances of mine, as well as visiting some forty or more Japanese families I had known previously or in Hastings Park or from Ocean Falls.

"Regarding crowded conditions at Hastings Park and in the Interior Towns, one cannot blame Ottawa or its B.C. Security Commission. Certain newspapers fanned up an Anti-Japanese racial hatred, and forced the Ottawa Government to move the Japanese out, but that same hatred also prevented the B.C. Security Commission from getting these people in anywhere for some time. (Hawaii still has some 140,000 Japanese who are loyal citizens and have not been removed.) Because of this hatred the B.C. Security Commission found it difficult to lease good land, and in consequence some of the settlements cannot grow vegetables, on which the Japanese are even more dependent than we. In some places they had planted peas three times, but each time they died when two inches. The B.C. Security Commission was having land cleared in order to grow on it the required vegetables next year.

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"The Government pay for public school education, and pay tiny salaries to High School girls as teachers. But there is no High School available, those wishing to take it do so by correspondence, a difficult course when working alone without help. To meet this need in some of the Settlements, I found High School girls, who by day are either teaching Public School, or in the B.C. Security Commission offices, etc. and were giving up their whole evenings to help the High School students. One wished that they could be given some acknowledgment for all their loving self-sacrifice, but at present their pupils' success is their only reward.

"There is also a great need for better opportunities for handicrafts for their naturally deft fingers, especially among the older Japanese who cannot read English, and whose days are very long in consequence."

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MEMORANDUM

OK 12/43

SEGREGATION AND REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE

It is felt that there should be some preliminary discussion among the departments concerned about post-war plans for Japanese, and what steps we should be taking now to prepare for that time.

In the United States of America the President has recently declared that loyal Japanese evacuees will be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast as soon as the military situation permits. This statement followed the steps outlined below:

(a) Requesting all Japanese ~~Americans~~ ^{Americans} to sign a Declaration of Allegiance and segregating disloyal, i.e., those who refuse to sign.

(b) Admitting loyal Japanese to the Army.

(c) Concentrating on reallocation of loyal Japanese into productive employment.

In Canada, after the war, there will be strong pressure especially in the west,

(1) to prevent Japanese flocking back to the west coast,
(2) to repatriate all Japanese. This will be an issue in the next British Columbia elections, both provincial and federal.

It will perhaps be necessary to repatriate at least some of the Japanese from Canada, and it is suggested that the present is the best time (rather than after the war) to decide who are the disloyal Japanese who should be repatriated. When the war is won and Japan defeated, practically all will want to settle here and it will be difficult to sift out those who would become loyal citizens.

The following suggested steps are presented for discussion:

(1) Present immediately to each adult Canadian born or naturalized Japanese a Declaration of Allegiance to sign,

(2) If he refuses, make no further effort to place him in private employment or to resettle him. Give him subsistence rations and perhaps even segregate all those individuals in separate settlements,

(3) Children of these disloyal Japanese should be given the opportunity at 16 years of age to sign a Declaration of Allegiance independent of parents' action,

(4) If the man signs, and his record shows he is sincere, he should be given the right to join the armed forces or to lease land for business or for farming. After the war, all discriminatory ~~legislation~~ ^{legislation} against these persons should be removed,

(5) Our efforts at reallocation for the balance of the war emergency should be confined to these loyal Japanese Canadians.

(6) When the signing of Declarations of Allegiance has been completed, those who sign should be required to prove their desire for Canadian citizenship by adopting Canadian ways completely and supporting the war effort in every possible way.

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(7) When the war ends, all disloyal Japanese should be repatriated at once,

(8) Re Japanese nationals, certain selected ones with good records who so desire may be given the opportunity to become Canadian citizens either now or at the end of the war. The rest of the nationals should be repatriated. Their children, if reaching the age of 16 before the end of the war, should be given an opportunity to declare allegiance and remain in this country,

(9) This plan will require publicity to educate the general public, and will also require negotiation with provincial governments. From the tone of the press and from conversations with white persons across Canada, it is believed that fair minded people are in favour of allowing loyal Japanese Canadians to remain in this country with full rights of citizenship.

HTP/VA

H. T. Pammett.

Draft - Lahn

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No.	3464-B-4	HLK/ML, July 16, 1943.
Sub.	G Chron. 8	Filed

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY:

Treatment of Persons of Japanese
Racial Origin in Canada.

- 1 - I have read the attached copy of a minute of a meeting held in the Department of External Affairs on June 30, 1943 at which various questions relating to the treatment of persons of Japanese origin in Canada were considered.
- 2 - The American and Far Eastern Division was not invited to send a representative to the meeting and no person connected with the Division received any indication that such a meeting was to be held. This is the second time within recent months that this subject has come up and has been handled without any reference to this Division in spite of the fact that it is a matter in which this Division is vitally interested. I have shown you a copy of the memorandum which I addressed to Mr. Wrong on the first occasion on which this happened. I have shown you also Mr. Wrong's reply. Now that the matter has come up again I suggest that a note from the Under Secretary to the Chiefs of the Legal Division and the European Division, indicating that matters of policy relating to Orientals in Canada are not to be settled without discussion with the American and Far Eastern Division, would be appropriate.
- 3 - With regard to the views expressed at the meeting of June 30, I have only the usual comments to make. They are:
 - (a) that apparently no distinction whatever was drawn between Japanese nationals and Canadian nationals;
 - (b) that the arguments used to justify the policy of forced sale of Japanese assets are partial and misleading. Insofar as they are statements of fact they could be used to support the view that a policy of "liquidation with consent" would be successful;

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- (c) that the policy on relief is unjustifiable on any basis of decency or humanity, unless it is assumed that all Japanese can obtain work if they want it. Any such assumption would be unjustified in the circumstances.

These points have all been made before and I do not anticipate that any more attention will be paid to them now than has been the case in the past. I feel very strongly, however, that the Department of External Affairs should not be put in a position of acquiescing in such policies without first making it clear that their character is understood and that the reasons for their adoption by other departments of the Government are recognized.

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File No.	3464-B-40C	
Sub.	Chmn.	Filed

Also sent to: - Asst. Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property
 Attention - Mr. G.W. McPherson
 Foreign Exchange Control Board - Mr. Turk
 Commissioner of Immigration - Attn. Mr. J.R. Hearndon
 Deputy Minister of Mines & Resources -
 Attention - Mr. J.M. Wardle
 Ottawa, July 12, 1943.

TO: The Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

SUBJECT: Property of Japanese in Canada

I enclose a minute of a meeting held at this Department on June 30th, 1943, on various Japanese questions. This minute represents the impressions gained in this Department of the substance of the conversation at the meeting.

Those present were:

External Affairs: Mr. J. E. Read, Chairman
 Mr. Morley Scott
 Mr. C. L. Miles

Custodian of Enemy
 Property: Mr. G. W. McPherson

Foreign Exchange
 Control Board: Mr. S. Turk

Immigration: Mr. J. R. Hearndon

Labour: Mr. A. H. Brown
 Mr. Pamnett

Mines & Resources: Mr. J.M. Wardle

In regard to item 6, a despatch has been sent to our Legation in Washington stating that persons of Japanese race would not be admitted from the United States.

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In respect to item 5, I attach a copy of a letter which has been sent to the Deputy Minister of Justice.

In respect to item 1, and other property matters a despatch to the Consul General of Spain will be framed by this Department, submitted to Mr. McPherson and if approved by the Assistant Deputy Custodian, sent forward.

Under -Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

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MEETING JUNE 30, 1943, - JAPANESE QUESTIONS

1. DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

1. Position of Personal Property

The course followed is based upon government policy accepted and embodied in P.C. 469, January 19, 1943, which provides for liquidation and disposition of the property. The reason behind policy is --

- (a) In special circumstances of case the only way in which the matter can be dealt with in a practical way is to liquidate.
- (b) This is the only course that will protect any element of Japanese interest in the property.
- (c) Articles of religious and sentimental value are being excepted.

2. Real Property

Course followed is sale and liquidation under P.C. 649. Dictated by practical considerations, as there is no other effective way of preserving interests of Japanese. The property is of such a nature that it could not be preserved in its present form.

3. Property of Repatriates

They will be furnished with suitable certificates by Custodian, and there is no objection to transfer of title, provided that proceeds are vested in Custodian.

II. RELIEF

Department of Labour policy is not definitely settled in this respect. The following principles were recognized:

- (a) Japanese should be required to use income from assets before receiving relief in any event.
- (b) Able bodied Japanese, for whom work was available, should not be given relief.
- (c) Other Japanese should be required to expend capital assets before asking for relief, reserving a substantial back log, which should take into account their family situation.

III. COMPULSORY EMPLOYMENT

It was recognized that care should be taken to avoid compulsory employment of Japanese. Where work was available they could be cut off from relief, but it would always be open to them to keep themselves out of their own funds or funds supplied from other sources.

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IV. COMPULSORY MOVEMENT

It was recognized that care should be taken to avoid a position which would involve practical internment. On the other hand, it is necessary to defend a policy in which there may be a ban on mass movement from essential jobs at work camps, provided that the departments are prepared to facilitate individual and small scale movements involving more or less permanent employment outside of camp areas.

V. LICENCES TO HOLD LAND

There was an exchange of views. Labour was inclined to favour the granting of licenses, but the general opinion was against it. It was recognized that it was not a point for External Affairs to decide.

VI. MIGRATION OF JAPANESE

It was generally recognized that we should not admit persons of Japanese race, whether or not they were United States citizens from the U.S.A.

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Ottawa, July 7, 1943.

MEMORANDUM

Japanese matters in Canada.

The meeting was held on June 30th, attended by:

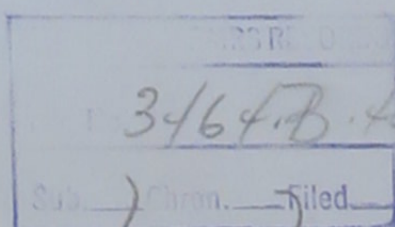
External Affairs: Mr. J.E. Reid, Chairman,
Mr. Morley Scott,
Mr. C.L. Miles,

Custodian of Enemy
Property: Mr. McPherson,

Foreign Exchange
Control Board: Mr. Turk,

Immigration: Mr. Hearndon,

Labour: Mr. Brown,
Mr. Pammett.



Mr. Read drew up after the meeting a memorandum on the decisions ^{made} ~~committed~~. The present memorandum merely adds ~~for the~~ ^{given} information ~~presented~~ at the meeting.

Mr. McPherson for the Custodian said that he was instructed to withdraw from the meeting if intention was to review policy. The decision to sell Japanese property was on the Ministerial level. An Interdepartmental meeting had been held, but not attended by External Affairs. The Custodian had not made ^{any} ~~nor~~ even recommended the policy. Mr. McPherson was told that we simply desired to be informed. He then went on to explain the present situation.

In the Fraser Valley where ^{there are} ~~it has~~ farms (mostly with houses, all very dirty) ^{pieces} 769 had been sold to the Soldier's Settlement ^{by} ~~by~~. The other properties are too large or consist of temples, schools, etc. The sale was ^{ap} ~~proved~~ by the Advisory ~~of the~~ Committee including the Japanese member. The Japanese member, however, has since withdrawn. These are mostly berry farms. ~~the property was first~~. White people apparently cannot make the berry farms pay. The price ^{finally} ~~fixed~~ was, I think \$850,000. The ^{assessments} ~~sales~~ used were those of the soldier's settlement 1941 survey, but Mr. McPherson thought they were ^{fairly} ~~eventually~~ arrived and even though the surveyors might ^{have} ~~be~~ suspected they would also be the buyers. The title has not actually passed. Custodian expects to fight and win the suit if the Japanese can ~~raise~~ ^{for it} the money.

In Vancouver a sale catalogue is now out and tenders are being made. The property is mostly substandard and not suited for renting

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to white people. The city instit^{on} improvements before permitting residence. If the city does not wish the Japanese to retain the property they put difficulties in way of renting. The properties were ~~as frequently~~ ^{rapidly} ~~for repatriates~~ deteriorating.

Up until recently the Japanese have been asking for their ~~sub~~ ^{consent} ~~finance~~. Laterly they have replied simply that they are not interested in selling.

There has been a great deal of T.B. [I don't know what this means]. The Custodian's staff is now 98.

Farms equipment is to be taken off and sold before the farms are given to soldier's settlement. The present ~~tenant~~ ^{tenant} might buy that the equipment at the price value. 90% of the farms are now rented mostly to Hindoos, Chinese and other non-white people or to white people of inferior economic level.

Asked about the proceeds of the sale Mr. McPherson said they had proposed to give the money directly to the Japanese. The Security Commission and the R.C.M.F. though this would be bad policy ~~on account~~ ^{as tending} ~~for the exchange - gambling~~. The Custodian will now remit up to \$1,000 a month to Japanese or more if Security Commission agree. The checks ~~are~~ ^{is} actually sent to Security Commission for ~~the~~ ^{their} information and ~~the~~ Commission has promised not to use them as a weapon. Mr. Pammett said that they did care how much money Japanese got once they were out of the hole. It is of course clear that these sales cut down ~~the~~ ^{reliability} the meat.

Mr. McPherson had a poor opinion of the morale character of the Japanese.

The Spanish authorities had never offered opinion on this subject.

As to personal property Mr. McPherson said the ~~Director~~ ^{Commissioner} of the Japanese was very hasty. When the Custodian moves goods ~~he~~ insures the goods in storage. If the Custodian rented the house ~~he~~ insured the contents. If the Japanese had rented a house without insurance, the Custodian when he took ~~of~~ ^{over} did not insure. Nobody will insure Japanese personal property in the country. The present policy is to ship to the Japanese at their own expense anything which D.C. Security Commission says there is room for, And the rest will be sold except

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objects of sentimental and religious value. Radios and cameras are held by R.C.M.F. and are given up when the Japanese leave the province. The automobiles were sold at not less than the appraised value of two independent~~s~~ appraised~~s~~.

The Custodian charges no commission on sales.

No storage spaces in proper warehouses in British Columbia is available.

As to property of repatriates, see Mr. Reid's memorandum. The transaction must be a reasonable one.

As to relief Mr. Brown said that Labour had no ~~one can fear~~ ^{gone for} along the point of cutting persons off relief if they had money of their own. They have not fixed a figure for the amount to be retained. Some mention was made of \$500, for a family; \$200, for a single man. Mr. Collins usually judges how much. ~~they figure the men will be compelled to spend.~~ Mr. Collins' policy is that persons living before their evacuation on ^{un}earned income should continue to do so. Treasury was keen on having the Japanese spend their money. Labour has been ^{ask}reluctant remembering the need of ^{red Substitution}repatriation and ~~was~~ that many Japanese ~~concluded~~ their assets. Mr. McPherson pointed out that Custodian ~~should~~ let Labour have a list of assets.

3464-B-40C

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SMS/EN
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORD
No. 3464 B-40C
2

OTTAWA, June 25th, 1943.

Dear Mr. McPhail,

May I, in confirmation of telephone conversation, request your attendance at a meeting of the Interdepartmental Committee on the Protection of Canadian Nationals in Enemy Occupied Territories. This meeting will be held at a time next week which, before you receive this letter, will have been arranged by telephone. There are a number of matters concerning relief for Canadians in enemy territories which, if there is time, will be brought up at the meeting. The main purpose, however, is to discuss several Japanese questions.

Foremost among these is the disposal of the property of the Japanese, real and personal. Related subjects are the desirability of giving the Japanese licenses to purchase property; the desirability of obliging the Japanese to exhaust their own funds before being allowed to receive relief; policy toward unemployed Japanese; compulsory employment of Japanese; and compulsory evacuation of Japanese from the villages. These are all matters which have been considered and upon which in some cases action has been taken by Government Departments concerned. It would appear, however, that they had never been considered interdepartmentally from the reciprocal point of view having in mind the interests of British people in the Far East. I am venturing to invite the Department of Labour to send a representative to this meeting and am also inviting Mr. J.M. Wardle of the Department of Mines & Resources who is in charge of Japanese work-camps in Canada.

I enclose a memorandum drawn up by an officer of this Department on several of these subjects. It is meant solely to acquaint those who come to the meeting with the sort of subject which this Department would like to have discussed and with our preliminary views (subject to change in the light of the discussion) upon these matters.

A.S. McPhail, Esq.,
Immigration (Treasury),
O t t a w a .

Yours sincerely,
Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

3464-B-40C

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SMS/EN

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	3464-B-40C
Sub.	Chron. 2 Filed

OTTAWA, June 25th, 1943.

Dear Sir,

Japanese Questions in Canada.

A number of questions concerning Japanese in Canada have lately been reviewed by officers of this Department in consequence of letters received from you, from the Consul General of Spain and from other Government Departments.

Foremost among these questions is the disposal of the property of the Japanese, real and personal. Related subjects are the desirability of giving the Japanese licenses to purchase property; the desirability of obliging the Japanese to exhaust their own funds before being allowed to receive relief; policy toward unemployed Japanese; compulsory employment of Japanese; and compulsory evacuation of Japanese from the villages.

I am aware that these are all subjects which have already been considered by your Department, and that most of them have been mentioned in letters from you to this Department. They appear to be subjects, which, from the reciprocal point of view (having regard to our interests in the Far East) should be discussed with the inter-departmental Committee on the Protection of Canadian Nationals in Enemy Occupied Territories. This Committee has been composed of Mr. Mathieu, as Assistant Deputy Custodian, Mr. Turk for the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Mr. Rive, for this Department and Mr. McPhail for Immigration. It may be that it should be re-constructed so as to have a wider representation and be able properly to deal with matters from the point of view both of enemy interests here and our interests abroad. The Committee has traditionally confined itself to matters of property, relief and the like.

Pending consideration of the question of re-organization, I have to request that you attend (or if it is impossible for you to come), that you depute an officer to attend a meeting of this Committee to be held next week. I think by the time this letter reaches you, the time and place will have been arranged by telephone.

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- 2 -

This meeting will concern itself first with Japanese matters and if time permits, then with matters concerning relief to Canadians in enemy hands.

I enclose a memorandum, drawn up by an officer of this Department, on several Japanese matters. It is meant solely to acquaint those who come to the meeting with the sort of subject which this department would like to have discussed, and with our preliminary views (subject to change in the light of the discussion) upon those matters.

Yours sincerely,

The Deputy Minister of Labour,
O t t a w a .

Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

3464-B-40C

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No.	3464-B-40C	
Sub.	Chron.	Filed

OTTAWA, June 25th, 1943.

Dear Mr. Mathieu,

May I, in confirmation of telephone conversations, request your attendance at a meeting of the Inter-departmental Committee on the Protection and Welfare of Canadian Nationals in Enemy Occupied Territories. This meeting will be held at a time next week which, before you receive this letter, will have been arranged by telephone. There are a number of matters concerning relief for Canadians in enemy territories which, if there is time, will be brought up at the meeting. The main purpose, however, is to discuss several Japanese questions.

Foremost among these is the disposal of the property of the Japanese, real and personal. Related subjects are the desirability of giving the Japanese licenses to purchase property; the desirability of obliging the Japanese to exhaust their own funds before being allowed to receive relief; policy toward unemployed Japanese; compulsory employment of Japanese; and compulsory evacuation of Japanese from the villages. These are all matters which have been considered and upon which in some cases action has been taken by Government Departments concerned. It would appear, however, that they have ~~never~~ ^{not recently} been considered interdepartmentally from the reciprocal point of view having in mind the interests of British people in the Far East. I am venturing to invite the Department of Labour to send a representative to this meeting and am also inviting Mr. J.M. Wardle of the Department of Mines & Resources who is in charge of Japanese work-camps in Canada.

I enclose a memorandum drawn up by an officer of this Department on several of these subjects. It is meant solely to acquaint those who come to the meeting with the sort of subject which this Department would like to have discussed and with our preliminary views (subject to change in the light of the discussion) upon these matters.

A. Mathieu, Esq.,
Ass. Deputy Custodian,
O t t a w a .

Yours sincerely,

Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

3464-B-40C

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SMS/EN

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	3464-B-400
Sub.	7 Chg. 2

OTTAWA, June 25th, 1943.

Dear Mr. Wardle,

An interdepartmental meeting will be held next week to consider several Japanese questions which have an international bearing. The date and place of this meeting will have been discussed with you before you receive this letter.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have written to the Deputy Minister of Labour which will explain the purpose of the meeting. I am also enclosing the memorandum mentioned in that letter.

As the Japanese work camps in Canada are under your control, it would be much appreciated if you could come to this meeting or if this is impossible send somebody to represent you.

Yours sincerely,

J.M. Wardle, Esq.,
Department of Mines & Resources,
O t t a w a .

Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

3464-B-400

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SMS/EN

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No	3464	B-40C
Sub.	7 Chron	2 Filed

OTTAWA, June 25th, 1943.

Dear Mr. Turk,

May I, in confirmation of telephone conversations, request your attendance at a meeting of the Interdepartmental Committee on the Protection of Canadian Nationals in Enemy Occupied Territories. This meeting will be held at a time next week which, before you receive this letter, will have been arranged by telephone. There are a number of matters concerning relief for Canadians in enemy territories which, if there is time, will be brought up at the meeting. The main purpose, however, is to discuss several Japanese questions.

Foremost among these is the disposal of the property of the Japanese, real and personal. Related subjects are the desirability of giving the Japanese licenses to purchase property; the desirability of obliging the Japanese to exhaust their own funds before being allowed to receive relief; policy toward unemployed Japanese; compulsory employment of Japanese; and compulsory evacuation of Japanese from the villages. These are all matters which have been considered and upon which, in some cases, action has been taken by Government Departments concerned. It would appear, however, that they had never been considered interdepartmentally from the reciprocal point of view having in mind the interests of British people in the Far East. I am venturing to invite the Department of Labour to send a representative to this meeting and am also inviting Mr. J.M. Wardle of the Department of Mines & Resources who is in charge of Japanese work-camps in Canada.

I enclose a memorandum drawn up by an officer of this Department on several of these subjects. It is meant solely to acquaint those who come to the meeting with the sort of subject which this Department would like to have discussed and with our preliminary views (subject to change in the light of the discussion) upon these matters.

Turk, Esq.,
Foreign Exchange Control Board,
O t t a w a .

Yours sincerely,

Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

3464-B-40C

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SMS/CC
May 28, 1943

JAPANESE PROPERTY IN CANADA

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS

3464-B-40c

Sub. Chron. File

I - PROPERTY

The present situation appears to be that the Custodian is marking time pending the outcome of the test case, which is expected to be fought in Vancouver. His intention, if he wins the case, is to dispose of most Japanese property. So far, little, if any, has been sold.

As to household effects the situation is about the same. However, Japanese who have some of their effects sent to them, and objects of religious and sentimental value, will not be sold. Eventually most of the stuff will be got rid of.

The Japanese member of the Committee appointed to advise on disposal of property in Vancouver, has resigned as a protest against the sale of goods.

II - MAINTENANCE

The policy is already in effect of taking all employable single men off maintenance. Many have been taken off and the rest will be. The policy will be extended to married men. This applies only to the men themselves and not to their dependents.

This is contrary to the policy which we described to the Consul General and, I think, to the views we expressed some time ago to the Department of Labour. The Consul General has asked us about it.

We have to inform the Consul General that our policy is changed, or persuade Labour to change its policy, which will be very difficult and, I think, inadvisable.

The policy is being followed of making the Japanese spend their own money before getting maintenance. The minimum which they can keep is left to the supervisor's discretion. It runs something less than \$500.00.

III - COMPULSORY EMPLOYMENT AND MOVEMENT

Mr. Collins, as a test case, ordered one man to go east. He refused. He was taken to court, where he changed his mind. He was sent to Schreiber. Mr. Pammett tells me this has had a useful effect on the others. It is opposed to our policy as described to the Consul General, but our policy was carefully stated to be one for the immediate present.

The Japanese are very anxious to have their orders given them in writing so that they may demonstrate to the Japanese Government that they have obeyed orders upon which they had no choice.

As to application of Selective Service Regulations to the Japanese-Canadians, our letter has now reached Labour and Mr. Pammett tells me Labour agrees with it.

3464-B-40c

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS

File No. 3464-B-40c

Sub. 6 Chron. 2 Filed

HFA/AG
April 9, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERTSON

1. The root of the difficulty seems to me to lie in the policy of treating Japanese nationals and Canadians of Japanese descent alike.
2. As regards the former we respect the standards set by international usage and reinforced by fear of reprisals and can, therefore, within these limits, expect work in return.
3. As regards the latter we can ask for the full duty of citizens in wartime--but cannot expect as good a response unless we are prepared to treat them as citizens. As long as we treat them as enemies, talk of deportation etc., we make them much harder to deal with than those who are clearly enemies and expect to be treated as such--harder because of the sense of injustice, of frustration and fear as to the future.
4. If we want any given line of conduct from these Canadians we should consider what is the best offer we can make.
5. Possible offers in order of priority are:
 - a. Guarantee against deportation to Japan for those who co-operate and for their dependents;
 - b. Immunity from sale of property without their consent for those who co-operate;
 - c. Reasonable freedom of movement and residence in Canada for those who co-operate;
 - d. Equal terms in employment for those who co-operate;
 - e. Full citizenship rights for those who co-operate, for their wives and descendants
 - f. Eligibility for the Army.

See p. 2.

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6. If we offer a. b. c. and d. we might treat refusal as an adequate ground for post-war deportation, i.e. we might treat as enemies any who did not co-operate.

1 KRM.

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RECORDS
3464-B-40C
6 13

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
TO: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

CODE
NO. 2082

Ref: CUSTODIAN
Done November 11/42
11 8
Ottawa, November 9, 1942

Your 2653 of October 29. Situation in Canada
regarding Japanese under each question is

- (a) Funds of an internee are immediately placed under Custodian, but reasonable amounts allowed on blocked accounts at recommendation of Camp Commandant. Funds of a Japanese being evacuated from protected area remain under Custodian until evacuation complete then returned to him after settlement of all liabilities. Uninterned Japanese not in protected areas are not restricted.
- (b) Yes. They received relief on same scale as Canadian nationals.
- (c) Yes.

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SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

Victoria Building, 7 O'Connor St.,
Ottawa, November 7th, 1942.

ADDRESS ALL
COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE
TODIAN'S OFFICE
PLEASE REFER
TO

FILE NO.
Administration
AHM/M

Dear Sir,

reference attached

I have your letter of November 2nd enclosing a copy of the High Commissioner's telegram No. 2653 of October 29th, in which the United Kingdom Government is asking the attitude of the Canadian Government as per the three questions shown on your letter.

The answer to question No. 1 would be "Yes", but this answer should be qualified, depending on whether the Japanese national in Canada is interned or in process of evacuation from restricted areas.

(a) The funds of an internee would immediately be placed under the control of the Custodian while interned, but as in the case of German and Italian internees, reasonable amounts are supplied to them out of their blocked accounts on the recommendation of the Camp Commandant.

(b) In the case of a Japanese national in Canada in process of being evacuated from restricted areas, his assets are placed under the control of the Custodian, but when the evacuation has been completed these assets are returned to him after the settlement of all liabilities.

(c) Japanese nationals residing outside of restricted areas in Canada, if not interned, are free to deal with their assets and funds without restrictions.

The answer to question No. 2, of course, as you state is "Yes".

In answer to question No. 3, I may say that a business controlled by Japanese nationals under the supervision of the Custodian, or Japanese businesses placed under the control of an agent appointed by the Custodian, and where the staff is retained, salaries

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are paid to such staff regardless of the nationality of employees.

Yours very truly,

A. H. Mathieu

(A. H. Mathieu)
Assistant Deputy Custodian.

The Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs,

OTTAWA.

1942 NOV 9 AM 10:01

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DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
CANADA

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject Canada - Aliens - Japanese

Date Oct 26/42 Publication The Vancouver Daily Press

tion Machinery For Labor Disputes

'LUNG' FOR SLUMS

Urges Razing of Jap Houses To Make Room for Library

T. P. O. Menzies, curator of Vancouver City Museum, today urged that a block of Japanese tenements in the poor quarter of the city be razed to make way for a new civic library and museum building, and said that architects should be asked to start drawing up sketch plans now.

"People want to know what to do with Jap town" Mr. Menzies declared. "We should clear it out, put up a really modern building and surround it with a park. It would be a 'lung' for the depressed quarter of the city."

IMPRESSIVE.

Mr. Menzies emphasized that plans should be started now.

He said that the actual construction might be undertaken as part of the post-war rebuilding plans outlined recently by Mayor Cornett and the City Council.

Mr. Menzies envisioned an

impressive civic cultural centre to replace ugly sub-standard buildings near the present location at Main and Hastings.

"This is the place for it" he said.

"It should be down here, where Mr. Carnegie deliberately placed the library, for the use of the less privileged.

"People in this city don't always realize that there are many who are afraid to go uptown because they feel embarrassed in shabby clothes.

"We want those people to use our library and museum, to come in and eat their sandwiches at lunchtime if they want to, while they look at the exhibits."

There is nothing to stop the privileged citizens from driving down to Main street, he added.

"If you are going to take the money out of people's pockets in taxes, then you should put the museum down where the biggest part of the taxpayers will see it" he said.

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