23-2-17-1 pt 3 Segregation + Repatriation - General Correspondence.

005294

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FILE No. 23-2-17-1 CENTRAL REGISTRY LABOUR VOLUME No. #3

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FROM Oct. 16, 1945
TO FEB 16, 1946

CLOSED

CROSS REFERENCES

SUBJECT JAPANESE DIVISION

SUB-SUBJECT SEGREGATION AND REPATRIATION SURVEY

FILE TITLE GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

VOL. No.

FILE No.

THIS COVER MUST NOT BE FOLDED UNDER FILE WHEN IN USE.

(1) DATE LEFT CENTRAL RECORDS	(2) PURPOSE FOR WHICH REFERRED (IF PURPOSE FOR WHICH REFERRED CANNOT BE EXPRESSED IN ONE LINE ADD MEMO TO FILE AND ENTER HERE "WITH MEMO")	(3) REFER FILE TO	(4) ENTER DATE TO BRING FORWARD WHEN REQUIRED	(5) USER'S INITIAL TO SHOW ACTION COMPLETED	(6) DATE RETURNED TO CENTRAL RECORDS
AUG 20 1945	BROUGHT FORWARD				AUG 21 1945
AUG 22 1945	AS REQUESTED				AUG 23 1945
AUG 24 1945	AS REQUESTED				SEP 4 1945
SEP 1 1945	AS REQUESTED				SEP 1 4 1945
SEP 17 1945	BROUGHT FORWARD				SEP 17 1945
SEP 24 1945	BROUGHT FORWARD				SEP 24 1945
SEP 25 1945	AS REQUESTED				
OCT 23 1945	AS REQUESTED				OCT 24 1945
OCT 24 1945	AS REQUESTED				NOV 2 1945
NOV 1 2 1945	AS REQUESTED				
NOV 22 1945	AS REQUESTED				NOV 22 1945
NOV 23 1945	AS REQUESTED				NOV 24 1945
NOV 24 1945	AS REQUESTED				NOV 26 1945
DEC 10 1945	AS REQUESTED				DEC 10 1945
	BROUGHT FORWARD				DEC 20 1945
JAN 2 1946	BROUGHT FORWARD				JAN 3 1946
JAN 25 1946	AS REQUESTED				JAN 25 1946
MAR 21 1946	AS REQUESTED				MAR 21 1946
OCT 5 1946	AS REQUESTED				OCT 17 1946
OCT 23 1946	AS REQUESTED				OCT 24 1946
NOV 19 1946	AS REQUESTED				DEC 21 1946
JAN 8 1947	AS REQUESTED				JAN 8 1947
JUN 3 1949	AS REQUESTED				JUN 3 1949
July 23/51	as requested				JUL 23 1951

1.
10-42

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005295

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TO FILE USERS—

CENTRAL RECORDS is established to serve you and satisfactory service is largely dependent upon your prompt return of this file. This file is charged to your Branch and you are responsible for its return, unless you notify Central Records to transfer the charge to another branch, otherwise the file remains charged to you until it is returned.

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FILE NO. 23-2-17-1

CHARGED OUT	TO	RETURNED
[redacted] AUG 1 1949	Pammett	
JUL 23 1951	Pammett	JUL 23 1951

005297

G.A. 553.

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FILE NO.

CHARGED OUT	TO	RETURNED
[redacted]		

005298

G.A. 553.

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[redacted]

CLOSED FILE

NO. 23-2-17-1 **VOL.** 3

FROM Oct. 16/45
TO Feb. 15/46

005299

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TO: [redacted] CENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005300

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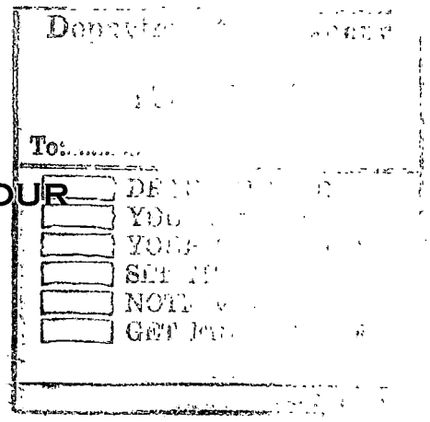
CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.



AIRMAIL.

14th February 1946

Attention: Mr. Brown.

A. MacNamara Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA.

Re: FACILITATING DELIVERY OF MESSAGES TO JAPAN.

We had in the office this-morning Mr. A.H. Young, Barrister, of Vancouver, and his client Mr. S.H. Logan, a Vancouver business man.

Mr. Logan's business has apparently to do with the manufacture and selling of fishing nets. He used to carry on a fairly extensive business with a T. Nishiguchi, C/o. Miye Seimo, Yokhaichi.

Mr. Logan is very anxious to make contact with this man in Japan just as soon as possible. On his behalf Mr. Young is requesting that he and Mr. Logan be permitted to go to Tashme for the purpose of interviewing one of the repatriates who will be requested to deliver a personal message to Nishiguchi in Japan. Mr. Logan intends to give the carrier of the message a sum of money which will take care of his travelling expenses from the point of disembarkation in Japan to the above-mentioned point in Japan.

The following is the personal message which Mr. Logan wishes delivered: "Please telegraph me soon as it is possible and let me know how you all are." Mr. Logan was quite candid in saying that his chief desire in making early contact was with the hope that he could resume business relationships with this person in Japan.

I replied to this request by saying that I was not in a position to facilitate the delivery of messages to people in Japan until I had advice from Ottawa. It occurred to me that we might have numerous requests of this kind and that you might wish to discuss this with the Department of External Affairs before advising us whether we should or should not assist with the delivery of such messages. I realise of course that there would be nothing to prevent Mr. Young writing to one of the Japanese at Tashme who is repatriating, and requesting that he deliver this message. The question is whether we should have anything to do with assisting in making arrangements for the delivery of messages.

I explained to Mr. Young and Mr. Logan that this country had not yet made peace with Japan and that I did not know what the Government's attitude would be toward contact being made with people living in Japan.

I would appreciate your advice on this just as soon as possible.

T.B. PICKERSGILL, Commissioner.

005301

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TO [redacted] CENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005302

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

Dep... of Labour

360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.,
February 14, 1946

AIR MAIL

Mr. A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister,
Dept. of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

ATTENTION: Mr. H.T. Pammett

Re: Distribution of School Books to
Children of Repatriate families.

During the past four years the Project Schools have been supplied by this Administration with the usual Canadian Text Books in use in Public Schools in British Columbia, as well as a number of reference books recommended by the B.C. Department of Education. The greater proportion of these books are now three years old and have had continuous usage during that period. Even if new, they would have little or no cash value.

Although the limited baggage allowance of repatriate families may prohibit it, there will probably be a desire on the part of some children and teachers to take a few of these books with them to Japan.

In case such requests are forthcoming we should like to have authority from you to distribute the books among children of repatriate families at the discretion of the Education Department.

Another suggestion is that possibly a number of these books could be placed on the ship, for use during the voyage and for distribution prior to disembarkation.

T.B. PICKERSGILL
COMMISSIONER

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TO: CENTRAL [redacted]GISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005304

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Sec 23-2-17-7
for corresp.

Ottawa, February 12, 1946.

Mr. F. P. Varcoe, K.C.,
Deputy Minister of Justice,
O t t a w a.

Re: Repatriation of Japanese

I enclose herewith copy of opinion of February 4th given by Mr. Sheppard of Vancouver to this Department with respect to the institution of Habeas Corpus proceedings in connection with the deportation of persons under P.C. 7355, for your consideration.

Assuming that Mr. Sheppard's opinion is correct, I should say that there is every probability of a substantial number of actions by way of Habeas Corpus being instituted to prevent the deportation of persons under P.C. 7355. In view of this, there are a number of matters relating to such proceedings which will require careful consideration. These matters are, as we see them, firstly, can the issues raised on Habeas Corpus proceedings be limited to proof of actual signature of the request for repatriation and that the person covered by the order is a person of the Japanese race and that he is one of the classes of persons subject to deportation under the order, or, in the alternative, will the Court permit inquiry into issues going behind the signed request for repatriation such as allegations of pressure or misrepresentation or other allegations to the effect that the request for repatriation was not of a voluntary nature; for example, there are a great many persons who requested repatriation and subsequently revoked, who claim that they signed not because they wanted to go to Japan but because they did not want to leave British Columbia and were advised or were of the opinion that if they did not sign they would have to leave British Columbia. In other cases, persons claimed

....2

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that they signed under family pressure.

We are satisfied that there is no foundation to these allegations but long drawn out legal action in which this issue was fought out would effectively defeat deportation.

The further question also arises as to the nature and manner of proof of identity, race and nationality of the person covered by the deportation order which would be required and is available in connection with any Habeas Corpus proceedings which might be taken.

The view of this Department is that in proceeding under P.C. 7355, no deportation orders should be issued with respect to a Canadian-born person of the Japanese race and that in each case, such persons, if they go to Japan, should go on a purely voluntary basis. The only exception to this will be in the case of children under sixteen years of age whose parents are covered by the deportation order.

In the case of wives of men subject to deportation, it is also the view of the Department that a wife should be included in the deportation order only if she herself having requested repatriation is herself subject to deportation in virtue of such request.

We would also like you to consider whether, in view of the problems involved, it is possible to and if so, advisable to consider any amendments to P.C. 7355 at this time relating to matters of proof in proceedings taken under the order.

All of the foregoing of course are subject to the decision of the Supreme Court on the validity of the orders.

We are enclosing herewith copies of two sets of the repatriation forms used at the time the survey for repatriation was undertaken in the spring of 1945; also two copies of deportation order form which has been approved by you and form of warrant to the Commissioner, R.C.M.P.

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which has also been approved by you.

Encs.

A. MacNamara.

005307

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CONFIDENTIAL

February 12 46.

to Honourable Mr. Mitchell,
Minister of Labour.

Re: Japanese Repatriation

I thought you would be interested in the attached letter from counsel at Vancouver employed in connection with the repatriation of Japanese, dealing with the question of Habeas Corpus proceedings initiated in respect of deportation orders issued under P.C. 7555.

Att:

A. MacNamara.

Same memo to Group Captain B.F. Wood.

005308

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Ottawa, February 12, 1946.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. N. A. Robertson,
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
East Block,
O t t a w a.

Re: Japanese Repatriation

I thought you would be interested in the attached letter from counsel at Vancouver employed in connection with the repatriation of Japanese, dealing with the question of Habeas Corpus proceedings initiated in respect of deportation orders issued under P.C. 7355.

Att:

A. MacNamara.

Same letter sent to Hon. Ian Mackenzie
Hon. R. L. Maitland, K.C.
Attorney - General, B.C.

005309

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FORM 6122

EXCLUSIVE CONNECTION WITH WESTERN UNION CABLE SERVICE

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

W M ARMSTRONG GENERAL MANAGER
TORONTO

1943 FEB 12 PM 2-36

MOA257 20=VANCOUVER BC 12 1112A

A H BROWN,ASST TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER =

=DEPT OF LABOUR OTTAWA ONT=0436

TELEPHONING YOU FOUR OCLOCK YOUR TIME RE MY LETTER FEBRUARY SECOND AND DEPUTY MINISTERS REPLY FEBRUARY NINTH CONCERNING DEPORTATION LISTS=

T B PICKERSGILL COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT.

005310

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[redacted]

X

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 8, 1946

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

PLEASE FORWARD AIR MAIL TWENTY-FIVE COPIES GENERAL NOTICE ON REPATRIATION

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

A. MACNAMARA,
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

CHG. DEPT. LABOUR
ETP/MML

005311

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

Please place attached on file

23-R-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005312

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Exclusive Connection with WEST[illegible] UNION Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

W. M. ARMSTRONG, GENERAL MANAGER, TORONTO, ONT.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	X
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
Veuillez expedier la dépêche suivante aux conditions mentionnées au verso auxquelles je consens par les présentes

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 8, 1946

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

PLEASE FORWARD AIR MAIL TWENTY-FIVE COPIES GENERAL NOTICE ON REPATRIATION

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

A. MACNAMARA,
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

CHG. DEPT. LABOUR
MTP/MML

005313

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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

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

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

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

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

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

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE COMPANY SHALL VARY THE FOREGOING.

LA "CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Department of Labour
23-2-17-1
LETTER
FILE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

OTTAWA, February 7th, 19 46.

I would like to spend some time with you this afternoon dealing with the matter of deportation of Japanese dependents.

Mr. Pickersgill has sent forward a further letter on this matter together with a list containing the recommendations. It is important to get instructions to him as soon as possible.

A. H. Brown.

005315

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005316

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Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

TO [redacted]ENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-4-19-1

H.T. Panmett.

P.A.

B.F.

005317

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Ottawa, February 2, 1946.

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

Re: Japanese Repatriation

With reference to your letter of January 26th, go ahead and make up your shipment from Japanese nationals or naturalized as you find convenient.

We would be disposed to include in shipment persons without children and nationals as far as possible but use your own judgement.

We appreciate the force of your remarks as to the advisability of trying to accommodate the wishes of those who want to be included in one group movement.

A. MacNamara.

2/46

005318

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Ottawa, February 1st, 1946.

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

Further to my letter of January 31st in which I acknowledged receipt of your material by way of General Notice to the Japanese and instructions to Supervisors, I now enclose, for your file, copy of letter received from Deputy Commissioner Mead which is self-explanatory.

Enc.

A. H. Brown.

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005320

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

Ottawa, February 1st, 1946.

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

Re: Repatriation of Japanese

I acknowledge with thanks your letter of January 28th in which you suggest revisions to the Regulations made under the authority of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945.

We have adopted the suggestions as outlined in your letter.

A. H. Brown.

005321

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Ottawa, January 31, 1946.

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

Re: Japanese Repatriation

I have yours of January 26th with enclosures consisting of copies of the General Notice and copies of letters to Supervisors and Officers Commanding R.C.M.P. Divisions. This material is very complete and I must congratulate you on the same.

Mr. Pammett has made a few comments on the General Notice form which you have issued and which I am enclosing for your consideration.

We are sending over these enclosures to Deputy Commissioner Mead and Inspector Leopold of Headquarters, R.C.M.P. for their information and any comments they may have to make.

We are also enclosing copy of draft letter of general advice to the Commissioner, R.C.M.P. outlining the general procedure which it is proposed to follow in the use of R.C.M.P. services for repatriation. I think that this ties in with the movement procedure which you have worked out with the R.C.M.P. but I will be glad to have any further comments thereon before the actual issue of the same.

Encs.

A. H. Brown.

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ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED:—
THE COMMISSIONER.
R. C. M. POLICE.
OTTAWA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

1858½

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE No. C 315-36-3.

OTTAWA, January 31, 1946.
CANADA

BY HAND

Attention: Mr. A. H. Brown.

Re: Japanese Repatriation.

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 30th instant with which was enclosed copies of General Notice form G.646, Mr. Pickersgill's letters to Regional Supervisors, Japanese Division, Department of Labour and Officers Commanding all R.C.M.Police Divisions affected, as well as circular No.G-650 addressed by our Officer Commanding at Vancouver to all R.C.M. Police detachments in British Columbia.

2. The contents of these letters and memoranda appear to be in line with our recent discussions and are entirely satisfactory to this Force, consequently I can offer no comment in the way of improvement on the procedure adopted.

3. We are corresponding with the Officers Commanding our Divisions concerned requesting that they co-operate fully with the Japanese Division, Department of Labour, and its representatives in bringing this programme to a successful conclusion. We are also confirming to them that they will receive full particulars regarding the duties required of their Divisions from our Officer Commanding at Vancouver.

4. Returned herewith are all enclosures which accompanied your letter of the 30th instant with the exception of the copy of the General Notice form which you indicated that we might retain. We have taken the liberty of making copies of the material returned to you for inclusion in our files.

(F. J. Mead),
Deputy Commissioner.

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

4/2/46

005323

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005324

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Ottawa, January 30, 1946.

BY HAND

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

Attention of Inspector J. Leopold

Re: Japanese Repatriation procedure

Further to our discussion of yesterday's date on the above, I enclose for your perusal copy of General Notice form issued for the information of repatriates; also copies of instructions issued to Regional Supervisors, Japanese Division, Department of Labour and letters to Officers Commanding, R.C.M.P. Divisions and from Officer Commanding, R.C.M.P., Vancouver, to other Divisions.

As far as we can determine, the procedure outlined fits in with our discussion. The copy of the Notice to Japanese is for your files.

We would like the return of the other documents and letter as they are the only copies we have. We will be glad to have further copies of same made for your files if desired.

We will appreciate any comments or suggestions on the enclosures.

Encls.

A. H. Brown.

005325

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR - JAPANESE DIVISION

GENERAL 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 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 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 to an appropriate Department of the Government of Canada, such request prior to midnight, the first of September, 1945;

(3) Natural born British subjects of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who have made a request for repatriation except where such person revokes in writing to an appropriate Department of the Government of Canada, such request prior to the signing of the Order for his deportation by the Minister of Labour.

Any natural born British subjects of the Japanese race who requested repatriation and who intend to revoke such requests, and who have not already done so, should make their applications as soon as possible, in writing, to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C.

2. The Government of Canada has 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. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

A. Immediate transfer of funds.

Subject to any subsequent changes which may be found necessary therein, and of which you will be advised, the following provision will apply to the transfer of funds standing to the credit of persons who are repatriated to Japan under arrangements made by the Minister of Labour. Such persons may take with them funds standing to their credit in Canada, or in their possession, by exchanging such funds for Yen receipts at the United States military rate of fifteen yen to the United States dollar. Facilities will be provided whereby these yen receipts can be cashed in Japan.

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In order to take full advantage of this provision the following conditions will apply and the procedure thus set out must be followed:

(1). No currency or securities for money, including stock or bond certificates, can be taken into Japan other than Japanese currency or yen receipts, as above.

(2). Yen receipts can be obtained only under arrangements made by the Japanese Division, Department of Labour.

(3). All money in your possession which you want to take to Japan at the time of repatriation will require to be turned in to our officials at a time and place which will be dosignated later.

For those residing in the Interior Housing Settlements operated by the Department, the transfer will be made at those settlements, a short time before leaving. Those residing outside of these settlements will probably be brought into the Tashme settlement for a few days before sailing, and the transfer of funds will be made there.

This money must be in the form of:

(a) Cash, or

(b) Certified cheques drawn in favour of the Receiver General of Canada.

(4). Any securities or other negotiable assets, the value of which is taken to Japan, must be converted into the form of cash or Certified Cheques before being turned in to our officers. These cannot be accepted otherwise.

(5). Funds now standing to your credit with the Custodian of Enemy Property can be taken with you, as desired, by completing an order form at the time your other cash is exchanged for a yen receipt. A representative of the Custodian's office will be present to so arrange.

B. Transfer of funds at a later date.

Funds left with the Custodian of Enemy Property by persons being repatriated will be held for later transfer whenever reasonably possible, either by the issue and forwarding of yen receipts, or by such other arrangement as is considered by the Government to be most suitable at the time of transfer.

All real property or personal property, securities or other assets which are not being taken at the time of repatriation or have not been packed and turned over to this Department for later shipment (as set out below), or otherwise disposed of, must be registered with the Custodian at that time. Such property automatically becomes vested with the Custodian at the time of deportation. After disposing of the same, the net proceeds less reasonable handling charges will be held for disposition in the same manner as other funds left with the Custodian.

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LIQUIDATION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS, WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, ETC.

We are supplying hereunder information with regard to the cashing of Government Bonds, etc., in the event you wish to dispose of any of these items before repatriation.

Dominion of Canada War Bonds:

"Bearer" Bonds are negotiable and can be sold to any Bank or Securities Dealer, or can be transferred to any other person.

"Registered" Bonds can be sold to a Bank or Securities Dealer, or transferred to another person by completing a transfer form, obtainable at any bank. This purchaser should forward the bond(s) and transfer form to the Bank of Canada for re-registration.

War Savings Stamps:

Cannot be redeemed for cash. Some Banks will redeem these, otherwise you should dispose of same to other persons who are not being repatriated.

War Savings Certificates:

Can only be redeemed by the Registrar, Ottawa. Endorse your name on the back of the Certificate and forward immediately by Air Mail, with a covering letter, to:

Registrar, War Savings Certificates,
350 King Edward Avenue,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

State in your letter that you are a prospective repatriate and ask that they redeem the certificate (s) in accordance with arrangements made by the Department of Labour. Your account will then be given special consideration and a cheque forwarded within twenty-four hours of receipt. However, it will take two weeks (or more if your local mail service is irregular), before you receive same, so be sure to mail the Certificate (s) to Ottawa as soon as possible.

Refundable Savings portion of Income Tax:

This is not payable until two years after the end of the war and refund cannot be obtained now. The certificates issued by the Income Tax Department covering these payments should be turned in by you to the representative of the Custodian of Enemy Property at the time you are registering any assets being left in Canada. He will make collection for your account at such time as provision is made therefor, and transfer same at a later date as set forth in paragraph "B", page 2.

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C. Financial Assistance.

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 of $200 plus $50 for each such dependent.

Any amount so paid under this provision is recoverable from the account which such person may have with the Custodian.

N.B. It is emphasised that any funds or securities for money carried in a form other than Japanese currency or yen receipts, cannot be taken into Japan. Therefore it is in the interest of those being repatriated to co-operate fully in following this procedure.

The following will serve as illustrations of this financial assistance.

(1) There is a family of husband and wife and two children under sixteen and one child sixteen years old. No one in this family is in possession of any funds. Therefore, the husband would be entitled to $200.00 for himself as an adult, and $50.00 for each of the two children under sixteen. The wife would be considered as an independent adult and would be entitled to $200.00. The single child sixteen years or over would be considered as an independent adult and would be entitled to $200.00.

(2) A husband and wife and two children under sixteen and one child sixteen years or over, where the husband has in his possession $250.00 but the wife has nothing and the child sixteen years of age or over has been employed and has $100.00. As the husband has $250.00 he would be entitled to $50.00 more for the second dependent child. The wife would be considered as an independent adult and would be entitled to $200.00 if she could prove she possessed nothing. The child of sixteen years or over would be considered as an independent adult and would be entitled to $100.00 which represents the difference between the $100.00 that he has and the $200.00 which he would be allowed if he had nothing. Therefore, the total that this family would receive would be the $50.00 to the father, plus $200.00 for the wife and $100.00 to the son or daughter over sixteen.

4. PERSONAL EFFECTS & HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

A. Baggage to be taken at time of repatriation.

A total amount not exceeding 175 lbs. will be allowed for each person, regardless of age. This will include hand luggage as well as baggage to go in the hold of the ship. Hand luggage should be kept to the absolute minimum. Hold baggage must be limited to such articles

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as clothing, bedding, small personal effects, books, small tools. It shall not include any furniture, stoves, beds, sewing machines or other bulky articles. Neither shall the luggage or baggage contain any fire-arms, explosives, highly inflammable articles or liquor.

The Department will provide, if required, large strong palliasses (mattress cases) one to each adult, for use as containers for hold baggage. No boxes or lumber for boxes will be provided. Trunks and boxes will however, be accepted within the weight limitations. Containers for hand luggage will not be provided.

All baggage to go in hold of ship will be inspected immediately before packing in the containers by an R.C.M. Police officer. After packing, the baggage will be sealed by the R.C.M.P. and collected. Any baggage found with seals broken will be discarded. For those not residing in the Interior Housing Settlements arrangements will be made to have the baggage checked at their nearest railway point.

B. Effects to be shipped later.

Provision is made for shipping certain household effects and other personal property as soon as possible following repatriation. This provision is subject to the following limitations:

(1) Weight is limited to 250 lbs. per adult and 50 lbs. for each child in the family who is under sixteen years of age.

(2) Pianos, stoves, large furniture, including beds and spring mattresses, will not be sent.

(3) Those having effects shipped later must provide their own lumber for crating, must do their own crating and labelling, and those not residing in the interior housing settlements operated by the Department must transfer such effects after packing and crating, to the nearest railway shipping point.

(4) Arrangements will be made by the Department for shipping such effects from the settlements or from the nearest railway shipping point, to a central storage warehouse. The supervision of such shipment will be the responsibility of an official of the Department or an R.C.M.P. officer.

(5) The Department will arrange for the storage of such effects until shipment to Japan is possible. It must be understood however, the Department can accept no legal liability for loss from any cause, during any period from the time the effects are packed until such effects reach the owners in Japan. No claims for losses will be considered. However, reasonable care will nevertheless be exercised in connection with the property that is left for later shipment.

(6) While the Department will make provision for later shipment of effects to Japan, under the conditions defined, those being repatriated would be well advised to dispose of as much as possible of the property not being taken at the time of repatriation, and take with them the money received from the sale of such property.

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5. TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.

Costs of transportation to Japan, including the cost of transferring baggage, within the weight and other limitations prescribed, will be borne by the Canadian Government.

Those residing in the Interior Settlements in B.C. operated by the Department will be issued their necessary transportation by the Supervisor of the project in which they reside. Those living in B.C. but not in the Interior Settlements will receive their necessary transportation from the nearest R.C.M.P. detachment at the time of their departure. Those residing in other provinces than B.C. will receive their railway transportation and, where required, a sustenance allowance for use in transit, from the Japanese Division, Department of Labour, supervisor for the area in which they live, namely, Mr. D.C. Archibald, Lethbridge, Alberta, Mr. F.L. Ernst, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or Mr. D. Mactavish, Toronto, Ontario.

6. NOTICE OF SAILING DATES.

Every effort will be made to give notice of sailing dates as far in advance as possible. Such notice is not likely to be longer than ten days to two weeks. The large majority of those being repatriated are likely to sail during the last week of January and February. Therefore they would be well advised to begin immediately disposing of property and making preparations for leaving.

7. MEDICAL & HEALTH REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Every person being repatriated must carry a certificate, signed by a medical doctor, stating that within one year such person has been immunized for typhoid and vaccinated for small-pox. Arrangements are now under way for having this done.

(b) Within forty-eight hours of departure all people who are being repatriated will be examined by a doctor and the list of the names of those being repatriated will have attached to it a certificate signed by the doctor stating that all those named on the list are free from any communicable disease.

8. SHIPPING FACILITIES.

(a) According to present plans, those being repatriated will travel in United States ships.

(b) Such ships will call at Vancouver for loading.

(c) So far as possible, the policy will be to see that all those in a family travel on the same ship. An effort will also be made to arrange to meet the desire of families wishing to travel on the same ship. Those being repatriated should discuss this and submit lists of family groups to the Department supervisor if they reside in a project, to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, Vancouver, if they reside in British Columbia but not in

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Department settlements, and to the supervisors in charge for the area, for those residing outside of British Columbia. This should be done at the earliest possible date, in order that satisfactory arrangements may be made in an effort to meet such requests.

(d) Those being repatriated must take along bedding and blankets for use on the ship. Mattresses and pillows will be supplied.

(e) They should also take along sufficient toilet articles, tobacco, confectionery for children, for a voyage of fifteen to twenty-one days.

(f) Separate sleeping accommodation is being provided for women, girls and boys under twelve years of age. Men and boys twelve years or over will sleep in a different part of the ship. Meals will of course, be provided.

(g) There will be accommodation on each ship for a small number of bedridden or sick cases. Medical personnel will be on each ship. Where there are cases of a certain member or members of a family requiring special accommodation because of illness, it will be possible for them to travel on the same ship with their family and they will receive the care needed. All such cases will have to be certified by one of the Department's Occidental medical officers, as requiring special accommodation, and approved by the Chief Medical Officer.

A. MACNAMARA,
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR.

23rd January 1946.

005332

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.F.

005333

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360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B. C.
January 30th 1946

Mr and Mrs Toramatsu Ito,
Popoff,
Slocan City, B. C.

Dear Sir and Madam,

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., and wish to assure you that every effort will be made to make it possible for you to be repatriated to Japan on the same ship as your son who is at present a patient in New Denver Sanitorium, and special consideration will be given owing to the fact that your son is in the Sanitorium.

The repatriation ships will be provided with accommodation for invalids.

Yours truly,

re repatriation with son

T. B. PICKERSGILL
Commissioner.

IW/MS

c.c Mr H.T.Pammett

005334

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23-2-17-1

Ottawa, January 29th, 1946.

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

Under date of January 23rd, 1946 Mr. F. C. Coburn wrote to the Comptroller of the Treasury in connection with the closing off of payrolls prior to the departure of Japanese for Japan, and also of closing off maintenance grants. Mr. Coburn notes that it was suggested by the Comptroller that even if it were known that a family of Japanese were leaving this country on the next lot and the movement were to take place any time during the month, the full maintenance allotment would be given a family and no attempt would be made to deduct it from the grant if the amount were not voluntarily disclosed and returned by the Japanese family.

I would say that Mr. A. H. Brown and I have considered this matter and are quite in agreement with the opinion expressed by the Comptroller.

HAB/JS

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

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COPY FOR MR. BLACK.

RECEIVED
JAN 28 1946
Department of Labour
Administrative Office

F.G. Coburn, Esquire,
Supervising Treasury Officer,
707 Stock Exchange Building,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Repatriation of Japanese

With reference to your letter of January 23rd, we concur in the Comptroller's suggestion that no adjustment be made in the maintenance grants for the month in which a repatriate embarks for Japan.

We feel that to adopt any other course would add to the confusion which is bound to be present at the projects just prior to entrainment. Further, as the repatriates will be required to turn back any cash in their possession, we are bound to recover a reasonable part of the unearned grants.

The foregoing decision will not prejudice our right to recovery from any balances lodged with the Custodian by repatriates in respect of whom maintenance grants have been paid on the supposition that they did not possess sufficient funds to maintain themselves.

Original signed by
J. O. HODGKIN

Asst. Comptroller of the Treasury.

OTTAWA, January 28, 1946.

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ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE BRANCH
MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. R. Brown

FROM: H. A. BLACK

REMARKS: As it would be practically impossible to control it otherwise, I agree that full maintenance for coming month should be granted - I so informed Hodgkinson will advise Pickersgill if you concur

DATE 28/1

H.A.B.

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711 Stock Exchange Bldg.,
475 Howe Street,
Vancouver, B.C.,
January 23rd, 1946.

B. G. McIntyre, Esquire,
Comptroller of the Treasury,
Confederation Building,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Attn: J.O.Hodgkin

AIR MAIL.

Japanese Division

I wish to draw to your attention that there are three classes in the main of Japanese under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Division - those who are self-supporting, those who are employed, and those who are obtaining maintenance.

The question of closing off the payrolls prior to the departure of Japanese for Japan was discussed and also the question of closing off Maintenance Grants. These maintenance grants are given at the end of each month for the coming month and it was suggested by the Comptroller that even if it were known that a family of Japanese were leaving this Country on the next lot and the movement were to take place any time during the month the full maintenance allotment would be given the family and no attempt would be made to deduct it from the grant if the amount were not voluntarily disclosed and returned by the Japanese family.

I would like to know if you are in agreement with this. It is just possible that a family might be moved within the first week of the month, receive their full grant for that month on the end of the month previous, and return nothing to the Japanese Division Officers.

F. C. COBURN,
Supervising Treasury Officer.

FGC/EJ.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL.

28th January 1946

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

Re: REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE.

I received your memorandum of January 23rd enclosing a copy of the regulations which you prepared to apply under the authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355.

I discussed the proposed regulations with Inspector Birch and Corporal Davidson of the R.C.M.P.

If you have not already issued these regulations, there are just two suggestions of revisions recommended by the R.C.M.P. officers.

In paragraph No. 7 on page two it is suggested that the word "member" be substituted for "officer" in reference to the R.C.M.P. There could be no argument then that any member of the Force was not referred to, even though he was not an officer.

The second suggestion is also in paragraph No. 7, page two, where it reads: ". . . . .or any person acting on his instructions may search such person . . . . ." should read: "... ... or any person acting on his instructions may, without the formality of any warrant, search such person . . . . ."

You may not consider these proposed revisions important but they are just offered for what they may be worth.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

005339

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-1)-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005340

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Department of Labour
28 1946
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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL. 26th January 1946.

Attention: Mr. Brown.

A. MacNamara Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA.

Re: JAPANESE REPATRIATION.

We have your memorandum of January 22nd suggesting that we should probably limit our first shipment to about one thousand people.

We are inclined to believe that this is good advice and that we should not have too large a shipment for the first one. Our main idea in suggesting that we evacuate one project at a time and complete the evacuation in each case, is for the reason that probably most of the people in the project will want to travel together. We are likely to encounter considerable difficulty in making two or more shipments from one project, because so many of the people intended for the first shipment will be reluctant to leave at that time because they will want to wait to go on the second shipment with somebody else. On the other hand, this difficulty can be greatly reduced by determining in advance just what groups do want to go together. We are endeavouring to do this now in all projects.

We have noted your suggestion about confining the first shipment to Japanese national groups.

We would not have in Tashme a sufficient number of single, unattached Japanese national males and females, or Japanese national married couples where no Canadian-born children are involved, to make up a shipment of one thousand people. We would have to include in the shipment a number of Japanese national families having Canadian-born children.

We are of the opinion that our task would be much less difficult if you could tell us that we could send Japanese nationals or naturalized Canadians, whichever was the most convenient.

We have noted the suggestion which was made as a result of your discussion with Brigadier Keating. Undoubtedly a trained transport officer would be a great help to us and if one is available for the first two or three shipments, we shall be glad to have his services. You will naturally know as soon as we do the date of our first shipment and probably you could arrange with Brigadier Keating to have the man sent out just as soon as possible after we know the first date.

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We certainly agree with Brigadier Keating about the suggestion that the hand baggage should be carefully limited. We have stressed this point in our General Notice.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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AIR MAIL

O t t a w a,
January 26, 1946.

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

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing copy of a letter sent to the Department of External Affairs in response to the number of notes from the Swiss Consul-General relating to special aspects of some repatriation cases.

I would be obliged if you would have your officials take note of these individual cases, particularly those of KOYANAGI and ODA, and do whatever is possible to comply with the requests.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

HTP:MS

Lee 23-2-4:6 fr encls.

005343

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O t t a w a,
January 26, 1946.

The Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
East Block,
O t t a w a.

Attention: Mr. M. H. Wershof

Dear Sir:-

Mr. R. G. Robertson has forwarded to this office copies of a number of notes received from the Swiss Consul-General concerning special cases of difficulty in connection with Japanese repatriates.

These are commented upon briefly below in order that you may reply to the Swiss notes if you so desire:

(1) Note of January 21: Ken KOYANAGI, #06618 of Lemon Creek declares he is destitute and requires bedding and clothing for the journey to Japan. If he is in fact destitute, he will no doubt be provided with sufficient bedding and clothing for the trip by the Welfare Officers of the Japanese Division of this Department.

(2) Note of January 21: B. IWASA of Bay Farm Committee requests on behalf of repatriates in that area that they be allowed to take sewing machines with them in addition to the limit of 175 pounds of baggage per person on the trip. They cannot be allowed to take these sewing machines with them in view of U.S. Army Shipping Regulations, but can pack them and leave them in the care of the Japanese Division for later shipment.

....2

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(3) Note of January 18: S. ODA, #07385, of Lemon Creek requests that he and his family and his wife's parents be permitted to return to Japan on the last repatriation vessel since his wife is recuperating at the New Denver Sanitorium. Every effort will be made to send the whole family together on one ship, and special consideration will be given to the fact that the wife is in the Sanitorium. The ships will be provided with accommodation for invalids.

(4) Note of January 18: K. TATEBE, #00001, of Slocan City requests that he and his family be allowed to return on the first repatriation ship. Movement from the various settlements will depend entirely upon the exigencies of the shipping situation, and individual claims for priority cannot be considered.

(5) Note of January 19: Japanese Central Committee of Slocan Valley District requests an increase in the minimum repatriation grant of $200. per adult and $50.00 per child. This request cannot be considered at this time.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

HTP:MS

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Department of Labour
JAN 28 1946
To: .....
DRAFT LETTER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
[illegible]
[illegible] & RETURN
[illegible] FOR ME

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL.

26th January 1946.

Attention: Mr. Brown.

A. MacNamara Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA.

Re: JAPANESE REPATRIATION.

We are enclosing for your information three copies of the General Notice to people of Japanese origin who have requested repatriation. We trust that the wording of this Notice contains all of the revisions which you suggested.

We are also enclosing copies of memoranda to the interior housing settlement supervisors, to the supervisors in Manitoba and Alberta and to the supervisor at Toronto. We varied slightly the memorandum to the supervisor at Toronto as it is not considered necessary for Mr. Lister to proceed beyond Winnipeg for discussions on the repatriation programme.

We are also enclosing copies of letters written to the Officers Commanding, R.C.M.P., in the various divisions where people of Japanese origin are located who have requested repatriation. Also is enclosed copy of memorandum which the Officer Commanding "E" Division, Vancouver, has sent out to his detachments in B.C.

We are asking eastern supervisors to contact the senior R.C.M.P. officer for the area to ensure that co-ordination of effort results.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

005346

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TO: CENTRAL [redacted]GISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005347

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Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

TO [redacted] CENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005348

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Ottawa

360 Homer Street

VANCOUVER, B.C.

25th January, 1946.

Officer Commanding,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Federal Building,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing a copy of memorandum which has been written to all of the Supervisors of our Interior Housing settlements in British Columbia. I am also enclosing copy of the General Notice which is being distributed to all persons of the Japanese race sixteen years of age or over, who have requested repatriation.

This notice outlines in general the procedure which will govern their repatriation, and the letter to the Supervisors details what their responsibilities will be in carrying out the programme. Inspector Birch has already been handed a copy of these documents.

I am also enclosing a copy of letter which I have written to each Officer Commanding outside British Columbia in whose area are located some people of Japanese origin who may be repatriated. You will note that we have suggested in this letter that the R.C.M.P. officers here are preparing a detailed procedure and the method to follow in taking into custody, where necessary, despatching, escorting and inspecting of baggage, and that an outline of this procedure will be sent to them shortly.

Yours truly,

T. B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

C.C. Inspector A. G. Birch, R.C.M.P. Vancouver
C.C. Corporal R. A. Davidson " "

005349

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
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C.C. Inspector A. G. Birch, R.C.M.P. Vancouver
C.C. Officer Commanding, R.C.M.P. "
C.C. Corporal R. A. Davidson, R.C.M.P. "

360 Homer Street

VANCOUVER, B. C.

25th January 1946

Officer Commanding
"C" Division,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sir,

We are enclosing copy of letter written to the Supervisor for this Division of the Department of Labour, at Toronto. We are also enclosing a copy of the General Notice which has been issued to all people of the Japanese race sixteen years of age or over who have requested repatriation to Japan.

This notice outlines in general the procedure which will govern their repatriation and the letter to our Supervisor details what his responsibilities will be in carrying out this programme.

We have been advised from Ottawa that the R.C.M.P. will be responsible for the taking into custody, despatching, escorting and inspecting of baggage, to be taken at the time of repatriation, of those being repatriated.

I presume that you will advise your Detachments of what their responsibilities will be and issue them with the necessary instructions.

A detailed procedure is being prepared by the R.C.M.P. officers here for the inspecting of baggage and the taking into custody of persons being repatriated. An outline of this procedure will be forwarded to you shortly.

We will be sending to you a list of the names and present addresses of all people in your Division who are to be repatriated, just as soon as we know the definite date when we will want them to arrive in Vancouver or some other point in British Columbia.

We are asking our Supervisor, Mr. Mactavish, to call on you as soon as possible to discuss this programme with you so that the efforts of both of our Departments may be properly co-ordinated.

After reading the enclosed documents if there are any further particulars that we might supply, we shall be pleased to hear from you.

Yours truly,

T. B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

005350

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C.C. Inspector A. G. Birch, R.C.M.P., Vancouver
C.C. Officer Commanding, R.C.M.P. "
C.C. Corporal R. A. Davidson, R.C.M.P. "

360 Homer Street

VANCOUVER B.C.

25th January, 1946.

Officer Commanding
"O" Division,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Sir,

We are enclosing a copy of letter written to the Supervisor for this Division of the Department of Labour, at Toronto. We are also enclosing a copy of the General Notice which has been issued to all people of the Japanese race sixteen years of age or over who have requested repatriation to Japan.

This notice outlines in general the procedure which will govern their repatriation and the letter to our Supervisor details what his responsibilities will be in carrying out this programme.

We have been advised from Ottawa that the R.C.M.P. will be responsible for the taking into custody, despatching, escorting and inspecting of baggage, to be taken at the time of repatriation, of those being repatriated.

I presume that you will advise your Detachments of what their responsibilities will be and issue them with the necessary instructions.

A detailed procedure is being prepared by the R.C.M.P. officers here for the inspecting of baggage and the taking into custody of persons being repatriated. An outline of this procedure will be forwarded to you shortly.

We will be sending to you a list of the names and present addresses of all people in your Division who are to be repatriated, just as soon as we know the definite date when we will want them to arrive in Vancouver or some other point in British Columbia.

We are asking our Supervisor, Mr. Mactavish, to call on you as soon as possible to discuss this programme with you so that the efforts of both of our Departments may be properly co-ordinated.

After reading the enclosed documents if there are any further particulars that we might supply, we shall be pleased to hear from you.

Yours truly,

T. B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

005351

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360 Homer Street

VANCOUVER, B.C.

25th January, 1946.

Officer Commanding
"F" Division,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
REGINA, Saskatchewan.

Dear Sir,

We are enclosing copy of notice which is being distributed to all persons of the Japanese race sixteen years of age or over who have requested repatriation to Japan and who are presently located in Saskatchewan. This notice advises them of the general procedure which will govern their repatriation to Japan.

We have been advised from Ottawa that the R.C.M.P. will be responsible for the taking into custody, despatching, escorting and inspecting of baggage, to be taken at the time of repatriation, of those being repatriated.

A detailed procedure is being prepared by R.C.M.P. officers here for the inspecting of baggage and the taking into custody of persons being repatriated. An outline of this procedure will be forwarded to you shortly.

We will be sending to you a list of the names and present addresses of all people in your Division who are to be repatriated, just as soon as we know the definite date when we will want them to arrive in Vancouver or some other point in British Columbia. We will try to see that this list is sent to you at least ten days to two weeks in advance of the date when they would have to depart for British Columbia.

After reading the enclosed documents if there are any further particulars that we might supply, we shall be pleased to hear from you.

Yours truly,

T. B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

C.C. Inspector A. G. Birch, R.C.M.P. Vancouver
C.C. O/C R.C.M.P., Vancouver
C.C. Corporal R. A. Davidson, R.C.M.P. "

005352

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360 Homer Street

VANCOUVER, B.C.

25th January, 1946.

Officer Commanding
"K" Division,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
EDMONTON, Alta.

Dear Sir,

We are enclosing copy of a memorandum written to Mr. D. C. Archibald, Supervisor at Lethbridge, for this Division of the Department of Labour. We are also enclosing copy of the General Notice which has been issued for the attention of persons of the Japanese race who have requested repatriation to Japan.

The enclosed notice directed to the attention of the people of the Japanese race outlines in general the procedure which will be followed in their repatriation to Japan. The enclosed copy of letter to the Supervisor advises him what his responsibilities will be in carrying out the repatriation process.

We have been advised from Ottawa that the R.C.M.P. will be responsible for the taking into custody, despatching, escorting and inspecting of baggage, to be taken at the time of repatriation, of those being repatriated.

I presume that you will advise your Officers throughout Alberta of their responsibilities in this programme and that Inspector Fryett at Lethbridge will work closely with our Supervisor there in the whole programme.

A detailed procedure is being prepared by R.C.M.P. officers here for the inspecting of baggage and the taking into custody of persons being repatriated. An outline of this procedure will be forwarded to you shortly.

We will be sending to you a list of the names and present addresses of all people in your Division who are to be repatriated, just as soon as we know the definite date when we will want them to arrive in Vancouver or some other point in British Columbia.

Mr. J. N. Lister, General Manager of this organization, will be in Lethbridge in the very near future to discuss this programme with our Supervisor. While in Lethbridge Mr. Lister will, of course, call on Inspector Fryatt for discussion with him.

After reading the enclosed documents if there are any further particulars that we might supply, we shall be pleased to hear from you.

Yours truly,

T. B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

C.C. Inspector A. G. Birch
C.C. O/C R.C.M.P., Vancouver
C.C. Cpl. R. A. Davidson, R.C.M.P.

005353

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C.C. Inspector A.G. Birch, R.C.M.P., Vancouver
C.C. O/C R.C.M.P., "
C.C. Corporal R.A.Davidson, R.C.M.P. "

360 Homer Street

VANCOUVER, B.C.

25th January, 1946.

Officer Commanding
"D" Division,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
WINNIPEG, Man.

Dear Sir,

We are enclosing a copy of letter to Mr. F. L. Ernst, the Supervisor at Winnipeg, for this Division of the Department of Labour. We are also enclosing a copy of the General Notice which has been issued to all persons of the Japanese race sixteen years of age or over who have requested repatriation to Japan.

This notice outlines in general the procedure which will govern their repatriation and the letter to our Supervisor details his responsibilities in carrying out the repatriation programme.

We have been advised from Ottawa that the R.C.M.P. will be responsible for the taking into custody, despatching, escorting and inspecting of baggage, to be taken at the time of repatriation, of those being repatriated.

I presume that you will advise your Detachments of what their responsibilities will be and issue them with the necessary instructions. I understand also that the Internment Camp at Angler, Ontario, is in your Division and it is expected that 200 or 300 will be repatriated from that point.

A detailed procedure is being prepared by the R.C.M.P. officers here for the inspecting of baggage and the taking into custody of persons being repatriated. An outline of this procedure will be forwarded to you shortly.

We will be sending to you a list of the names and present addresses of all people in your Division who are to be repatriated, just as soon as we know the definite date when we will want them to arrive in Vancouver or some other point in British Columbia.

Mr. J. N. Lister, General Manager of this organization, will be in Winnipeg in the very near future to discuss this programme with our Supervisor. While in Winnipeg Mr. Lister will, of course, call on you.

After reading the enclosed documents if there are any further particulars that we might supply, we shall be pleased to hear from you.

We are asking Mr. Ernst to call and see you to discuss this programme.

Yours truly,

T. B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

005354

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

JAPANESE DIVISION

Vancouver, B.C.,
January 25th, 1946.

CIRCULAR TO ALL DETACHMENTS

Re: Repatriation Procedure

Attached hereto are copies of circular memorandum sent to all supervisors of Japanese interior housing projects by T.B. Pickersgill, Esq., Commissioner of Japanese Placement, for perusal on the General Policy of deportation proceedings respecting Japanese in which our Force is assisting.

2. In the outlying areas, other than interior housing, members of the Force will be acting in the same capacity as the supervisors heretofore mentioned and it will be our responsibility to see that the Japanese repatriates understand the Circular recently sent out to the individual Japanese, outlining the procedure they are to follow, which is designed to facilitate their repatriation. Attached hereto is copy of Form G-646 above referred to, which is self-explanatory, having reference to deportation.

3. It will be necessary for members of the Force concerned to make themselves familiar with the contents of Form G-646 so that they are in a position to answer any enquiries by Japanese desiring information.

4. In the outlying areas, it is the present intention of the Japanese Division, Dept. of Labour, to have all repatriates brought into Tashme where they will be housed and kept until such time as shipping space is available for their transportation. You will be notified by individual list of names of persons to be conveyed to Tashme from time to time. You will be notified, at a later date, regarding particulars of transportation expenses, baggage to be taken at time of repatriation and personal and household effects to be shipped later.

5. In outlying areas, all Japanese are to be warned that they, themselves, are responsible for transporting their whole baggage to the nearest railroad point where they would entrain for Tashme. It will be at this point that baggage will be thoroughly searched by us for contraband mentioned in the Form G-646. During the search at this point, any money, bonds or securities located in the baggage should be handed back to the Japanese in question, advising him that this is to be turned into the proper officials at Tashme prior to their deportation.

6. After a search of the baggage, same should be securely tied and fastened and thereafter no access should be allowed to the baggage in question. The baggage should be marked and initialed by the man searching same in order that we are able, at this point, to certify as to its inspection. It is contemplated, at the present time, to have the baggage of Japanese residing at outlying areas shipped direct to the Japanese Division, Dept. of Labour, Vancouver, and the aforementioned Department should be informed of its time of arrival.

7. A list of full names and registration numbers of Japanese whose baggage has been searched should be forwarded to this office for our records.

8. On Page 4, Paragraph 2 of Circular G-646, having reference to palliasses (mattress cases), in the outlying areas you will have to advise the Japanese Division, Dept. of Labour as to the number of these cases required. The use of these palliasses is to allow for more weight to be taken by the individual. It is also to be noted that blankets and sheets are not to come under the weight limitation which included hand baggage. They are to supply their own bedding aboard ship and this is to be carried aside from the hand baggage. Hand luggage will be searched when these people are leaving Tashme and not at point of entrainment in outlying areas.

9. Page 4, Paragraph B, is self-explanatory regarding effects to be shipped later.

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10. It would be advisable for all members concerned to keep close touch with the scattered Japanese in their districts and locate any extra in order to obviate any delay when a notice of their repatriation is received. Also keep in close touch with the Medical authorities with a view to seeing that all repatriates have undergone their full treatment of immunization and vaccination.

11. All expenses incurred during this repatriation of Japanese and also escorting same into Tashme or other points will be borne by the Japanese Division, Dept. of Labour.

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

Encl.

005356

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360 Homer Street

VANCOUVER, B.C.

25th January, 1946.

Mr. D. Mactavish,
Eastern Regional Supervisor,
TORONTO, Ont.

Re: REPATRIATION PROCEDURE

We are sending under separate cover, sufficient copies of the attached General Notice for distribution to persons of the Japanese race who are located in the area under your supervision and who have requested repatriation to Japan.

We also attach list of all the persons of the Japanese race in your area who are affected. This list has been prepared from the nominal rolls which have been compiled, naming all individuals who may be repatriated. As soon as all of these nominal rolls are completed we will be sending you a copy of each nominal roll.

The attached list does not include the names of any Canadian-born Japanese sixteen years of age or over who had applied for revocation of their requests for repatriation when this list was compiled. After we have sent to you a complete set of the nominal rolls we will follow the practice of forwarding to you the names of Canadian-born Japanese who are presently listed on these nominal rolls but have, since the nominal rolls were prepared, written to us asking that their requests for repatriation be cancelled.

The following observations and instructions are for your guidance in preparing for repatriation the people in your area affected.

1. We suggest that you mail a copy of this Notice to every person sixteen years of age or over in your area named on the attached list.

2. Sections 1 and 2 of the Notice describe the various classes of people of Japanese origin who may be repatriated under the authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355.

3. Section 3, sub-sections A, B and C review the financial provisions governing repatriation. Special arrangements will be made so far as the people in your area are concerned who are being repatriated, to convert their funds after their arrival in B.C. in the process of repatriation. It has not been decided definitely yet whether the people in your area will be moved to Tashme to reside there temporarily until they are ready to sail, or whether they will be moved directly to Vancouver. If they are moved to Tashme their funds will be converted at Tashme and if they come directly to Vancouver the conversion will be done at Vancouver.

005357

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We suggest that you note particularly page 2-A of the Notice. This refers to the method which people of Japanese origin must follow in cashing War Bonds, War Savings Certificates, Stamps, etc. We suggest that you urge all those in your area who are to be repatriated that they should forthwith mail these certificates to Ottawa, as outlined, so that they may be redeemed and the cheques returned in plenty of time. This is the only method that we can be sure that War Savings Certificates can be cashed and the money received for these certificates in time for conversion into yen receipts to take to Japan at the time of repatriation.

You will advise the people concerned that they will be subject to search to ensure that all of their funds being taken to Japan are in the form of yen receipts.

4. Section 4, sub-sections A and B refer to the transfer of personal household effects, both at the time of repatriation and subsequent to repatriation. You will note carefully the weight limitations defined. These weight limitations must be rigidly adhered to. All baggage to be taken at the time of repatriation will be inspected just prior to the departure of the people concerned by a member of the R.C.M.P. It is suggested that this inspection will be done at the railway point where the individual or family entrains for B.C. It will be the responsibility of the people concerned to get such baggage to this railway point. It will also be the responsibility of the people concerned to deliver to the nearest railway point any effects which are to be held for later shipment to them, after reaching Japan. You will have to maintain a close liaison with the R.C.M.P. in respect to the collection and inspection of baggage.

You will note that provision is made to supply palliasses, one to each adult, for use as containers for hold baggage. No boxes or lumber for boxes will be provided. Undoubtedly many of the people in your area being repatriated will prefer to pack their hold baggage in boxes or trunks, this would reduce the number of palliasses required. We would therefore like you to estimate just as soon as possible how many palliasses you will require and these will be shipped to you. We have specified that only one palliasse is to be shipped to each adult but we will be prepared, where you consider it justified, to issue extra paliasses where there are a considerable number of children in the family. This is done in view of the fact that 175 lbs. of baggage is allowed for children as well as adults. We must see, however, that palliasses which are issued are used for the purpose intended, namely, as containers for baggage and that they not be accumulated with the object of taking them to Japan.

We are attempting to locate some central storage place in B.C. for effects which will be shipped to Japan after repatriation, as defined in Section 4 - B. In the meantime we would like you to arrange to use certain space for storing of such effects until we can advise you later as to what arrangements can be made for central storage.

We will send you particulars later as to the kind of receipt which you will issue for effects which are to be stored for later shipment to Japan. Please see that the provisions in Section 4 - B are adhered to strictly in arranging for goods and effects to be shipped later.

005358

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We have had several enquiries concerning the taking to Japan of trade tools. If the people concerned are able to pack their trade tools and confine these within the weight limitations, we would have no objection. We cannot however, provide for additional weights to take care of trade tools.

5. You will be advised later of the method of issuing transportation for the purpose of transferring the people from your area to whatever point in B.C. we advise. Details will be provided then as to the amount of sustenance allowance which has to be issued for the purpose of purchasing meals enroute.

6. We cannot yet of course, provide an accurate estimate of shipping dates for the people in your area. Our general plan however, will be to remove all of the people from your area at the one time, or as nearly at the one time as possible. Our object will be to give as much advance notice as possible but this may have to be limited to ten days or two weeks. Therefore as many arrangements as possible should be completed well in advance.

One of the most important points to emphasise now is that all those being repatriated should begin immediately to dispose of all assets which they will not be taking with them to Japan and converting all money which they now have and which they will get from the disposition of the assets referred to, into cash or certified cheques drawn in favour of the Receiver General of Canada, as outlined in 3 - A (3).

7. When we have been able to decide a definite date when all or a specified number from your area are to arrive in B. C., we will send to you a complete shipping list, naming each individual. You will then advise all of the people concerned accordingly. An extra copy of this shipping list will be sent to the Officer Commanding for the R.C.M.P. Division in which your area is located. This Officer Commanding will in turn advise the local detachments involved and issue them with necessary instructions. There may be certain names on this shipping list of individuals who are members of a family residing in your area, when these particular individuals are not then in the area. The object will be to have these specified individuals return to where their families reside at the earliest possible date. It will be the duty of the R.C.M.P. Detachment in the area where these certain individuals are presently located, to notify them that they must return to their families forthwith and issue them with the necessary transportation. A copy of such instructions sent out to each detachment concerned will be forwarded to you so that you may check to see that such persons do arrive back in your area and prepare themselves for repatriation. You will advise us just as soon as it is evident that certain of these individuals are not returning to your area in time to be repatriated with their families. There may be cases where we show certain individuals at a particular address in your area but they may happen to be in some other locality within the province on a temporary visit. We would like you to assume responsibility, in conjunction with the local R.C.M.P., to see that these people return to their own place of residence.

8. You are already familiar with what has been done to carry out the immunizing and vaccinating programme. It might be well to make a check to see that all persons in your project to be repatriated are in possession of the certificate described in 7 (a). The medical doctors will receive advice later as to the method which will be followed in implementing 7 (b).

005359

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9. I think the shipping facilities described in section 8 are self-explanatory and do not require much comment. Section 8 (c) suggests that families in an area wishing to travel on the same ship should submit lists of their names to the supervisor for that area. On receipt of such lists, we would suggest that you prepare a duplicate copy, keeping one for yourself and sending the other copy to this office, marked for the attention of Mrs. Weston. These lists should be copied in your office just as soon as received and the copy forwarded to Vancouver so that these may be used in preparing shipping lists.

With reference to 8 (g), you will have to work closely with the medical doctors when arrangements are made for the removal of hospital cases.

Undoubtedly there will be many questions in your mind, after reading this memorandum and reading the Notice. Please feel free to write at any time if difficulties arise or certain points are not clear. When we reach the point where we can advise you definitely of the date when the people in your area will be repatriated, you will please feel free to use the telegraph and telephone just as much as required.

We suggest that as soon as convenient you interview the Officer Commanding R.C.M.P. in Toronto and also the Officer Commanding in Montreal to discuss this programme with them. We have already written to them and are enclosing copies of letters to each.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner of
Japanese Placement.

005360

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, Japanese Division,

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

24th January 1946.

Mr. D.C. Archibald, LETHBRIDGE
Mr. F.L. Ernst, WINNIPEG

Re: REPATRIATION PROCEDURE.

We are sending under separate cover, sufficient copies of the attached General Notice for distribution to persons of the Japanese race who are located in the area under your supervision and who have requested repatriation to Japan.

We also attach list of all the persons of the Japanese race in your area who are affected. This list has been prepared from the nominal rolls which have been compiled, naming all individuals who may be repatriated. As soon as all of these nominal rolls are completed we will be sending you a copy of each nominal roll.

The attached list does not include the names of any Canadian-born Japanese sixteen years of age or over who had applied for revocation of their requests for repatriation when this list was compiled. After we have sent to you a complete set of the nominal rolls we will follow the practice of forwarding to you the names of Canadian-born Japanese who are presently listed on these nominal rolls but have, since the nominal rolls were prepared, written to us asking that their requests for repatriation be cancelled.

The following observations and instructions are for your guidance in preparing for repatriation the people in your area affected.

1. Mr. Lister will be visiting your office in the near future for the purpose of discussing with the Japanese Committee the provisions governing repatriation.

2. We suggest that you delay holding a meeting with the Japanese Committee until Mr. Lister arrives, but in the meantime you should mail copy of this Notice to every person sixteen years of age or over in your area named on the attached list.

3. Sections 1 and 2 of the Notice describe the various classes of people of Japanese origin who may be repatriated under the authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355.

4. Section 3, sub-sections A, B and C review the financial provisions governing repatriation. Special arrangements will be made so far as the people in your area are concerned who are being repatriated, to convert their funds after their arrival in B.C. in the process of repatriation. It has not been decided

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definitely yet whether the people in your area will be moved to Tashme to reside there temporarily until they are ready to sail, or whether they will be moved directly to Vancouver. If they are moved to Tashme their funds will be converted at Tashme and if they come directly to Vancouver the conversion will be done at Vancouver.

We suggest that you note particularly page 2-A of the Notice. This refers to the method which people of Japanese origin must follow in cashing War Bonds, War Savings Certificates, Stamps etc. We suggest that you urge all those in your area who are to be repatriated that they should forthwith mail these certificates to Ottawa, as outlined, so that they may be redeemed and the cheques returned in plenty of time. This is the only method that we can be sure that War Savings Certificates can be cashed and the money received for these certificates in time for conversion into yen receipts to take to Japan at the time of repatriation.

You will advise the people concerned that they will be subject to search to ensure that all of their funds being taken to Japan are in the form of yen receipts.

5. Section 4, sub-sections A and B refer to the transfer of personal household effects, both at the time of repatriation and subsequent to repatriation. You will note carefully the weight limitations defined. These weight limitations must be rigidly adhered to. All baggage to be taken at the time of repatriation will be inspected just prior to the departure of the people concerned by a member of the R.C.M.P. It is suggested that this inspection will be done at the railway point where the individual or family entrains for B.C. It will be the responsibility of the people concerned to get such baggage to this railway point. It will also be the responsibility of the people concerned to deliver to the nearest railway point any effects which are to be held for later shipment to them, after reaching Japan. You will have to maintain a close liaison with the R.C.M.P. in respect to the collection and inspection of baggage.

You will note that provision is made to supply palliasses, one to each adult, for use as containers for hold baggage. No boxes or lumber for boxes will be provided. Undoubtedly many of the people in your area being repatriated will prefer to pack their hold baggage in boxes or trunks, this would reduce the number of palliasses required. We would therefore like you to estimate just as soon as possible how many palliasses you will require and these will be shipped to you. We have specified that only one palliasse is to be shipped to each adult but we will be prepared, where you consider it justified, to issue extra palliasses where there are a considerable number of children in the family. This is done in view of the fact that 175 lbs. of baggage is allowed for children as well as adults. We must see however, that palliasses which are issued are used for the purpose intended, namely, as containers for baggage and that they not be accumulated with the object of taking them to Japan.

We are attempting to locate some central storage place in B.C. for effects which will be shipped to Japan after repatriation, as defined in Section 4 - B. In the meantime we would like you to arrange to use certain space for storing of such effects until we can advise you later as to what arrangements can be made for central storage.

We will send you particulars later as to the kind of receipt which you will issue for effects which are to be

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stored for later shipment to Japan. Please see that the provisions in section 4 - B are adhered to strictly in arranging for goods and effects to be shipped later.

We have had several enquiries concerning the taking to Japan of trade tools. If the people concerned are able to pack their trade tools and confine these within the weight limitations, we would have no objection. We cannot however, provide for additional weights to take care of trade tools.

6. You will be advised later of the method of issuing transportation for the purpose of transferring the people from your area to whatever point in B.C. we advise. Details will be provided then as to the amount of sustenance allowance which has to be issued for the purpose of purchasing meals en route.

7. We cannot yet of course, provide an accurate estimate of shipping dates for the people in your area. Our general plan however, will be to remove all of the people from your area at the one time, or as nearly at the one time as possible. Our object will be to give as much advance notice as possible but this may have to be limited to ten days or two weeks. Therefore as many arrangements as possible should be completed well in advance.

One of the most important points to emphasise now is that all those being repatriated should begin immediately to dispose of all assets which they will not be taking with them to Japan and converting all money which they now have and which they will get from the disposition of the assets referred to, into cash or certified cheques drawn in favour of the Receiver General of Canada, as outlined in 3 - A (3).

8. When we have been able to decide a definite date when all or a specified number from your area are to arrive in B.C., we will send to you a complete shipping list, naming each individual. You will then advise all of the people concerned accordingly. An extra copy of this shipping list will be sent to the Officer Commanding for the R.C.M.P. Division in which your area is located. This Officer Commanding will in turn advise the local detachments involved and issue them with necessary instructions. There may be certain names on this shipping list of individuals who are members of a family residing in your area, when these particular individuals are not then in the area. The object will be to have these specified individuals return to where their families reside at the earliest possible date. It will be the duty of the R.C.M.P. Detachment in the area where these certain individuals are presently located, to notify them that they must return to their families forthwith and issue them with the necessary transportation. A copy of such instructions sent out to each detachment concerned will be forwarded to you so that you may check to see that such persons do arrive back in your area and prepare themselves for repatriation. You will advise us just as soon as it is evident that certain of these individuals are not returning to your area in time to be repatriated with their families. There may be cases where we show certain individuals at a particular address in your area but they may happen to be in some other locality within the province on a temporary visit. We would like you to assume responsibility, in conjunction with the local R.C.M.P., to see that these people return to their own place of residence.

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9. You are already familiar with what has been done to carry out the immunizing and vaccinating programme. It might be well to make a check to see that all persons in your project to be repatriated are in possession of the certificate described in 7 (a). The medical doctors will receive advice later as to the method which will be followed in implementing 7 (b).

10. I think the shipping facilities described in section 8 are self-explanatory and do not require much comment. Section 8 (c) suggests that families in an area wishing to travel on the same ship should submit lists of their names to the supervisor for that area. On receipt of such lists, we would suggest that you prepare a duplicate copy, keeping one for yourself and sending the other copy to this office, marked for the attention of Mrs. Weston. These lists should be copied in your office just as soon as received and the copy forwarded to Vancouver so that these may be used in preparing shipping lists.

With reference to 8 (g), you will have to work closely with the medical doctors when arrangements are made for the removal of hospital cases.

Undoubtedly there will be many questions in your mind, after reading this memorandum and reading the Notice. As stated however, Mr. Lister will be at your office in the near future and you can discuss these points with him. Please feel free to write at any time if difficulties arise or certain points are not clear. When we reach the point where we can advise you definitely of the date when the people in your area will be repatriated, you will please feel free to use the telegraph and telephone just as much as required.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner of
Japanese Placement.

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.F.

26/10/46

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AIR MAIL

Ottawa, January 24, 1946.

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

Dear Mr. Pickersgill:

I enclose an original and unacknowledged letter from Mr. and Mrs. Ito of Slocan City, B.C., who request that their son Tomotsu, who is at present in the New Denver Sanatorium, should be repatriated to Japan with them. Would you please reassure them on this matter and send us a copy for our file.

re repatriation of son with parents

Yours very truly,

HTP/RS

A. MacNamara.

Encl.

25/1/46

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, Japanese Division,

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

23rd January 1946

TO: INTERIOR HOUSING SUPERVISORS.

Re: REPATRIATION PROCEDURE.

We are sending under separate cover thirty copies of the attached General Notice to persons of the Japanese race who have requested repatriation to Japan.

The following observations and instructions are for your guidance in preparing for repatriation the people in your project who are affected.

1. Mr. Lister will be making a tour of the Interior Housing settlements for the purpose of discussing with the Japanese committees the provisions which will govern repatriation.

2. We suggest that you delay holding a meeting with the Japanese committees until Mr. Lister arrives, but in the meantime the extra copies of this Notice can be distributed to the Committee for translating into the Japanese language and posting throughout the settlement.

3. Sections 1 and 2 of the Notice describe the various classes of people of Japanese origin who will be repatriated under the authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355.

4. Section 3, sub-sections A, B and C review the financial provisions governing repatriation. For people of Japanese origin in the interior settlements being repatriated, the plan will be to convert their funds right at the project a few days before departure. It is planned that a special staff will proceed to each project and a systematic method will be followed in converting funds. Mr. Simmons is arranging the details of this and will be advising you later just what facilities in the way of space and tables will be required for this purpose. We will also advise you of the number of personnel who will be coming into the project for this purpose, and the length of time that they will likely be in the project, so that provision can be made for their board and lodging. You will also receive advice at that time concerning the preparation of the final payroll for employees in your project who are being repatriated, and for the length of time which maintenance will be supplied in the event that people are being repatriated other than at the end of the month. You should also advise all in the project who are being repatriated and who are engaged in private employment, that it will be their own responsibility to collect last minute earnings from such employment. Where there are cases, such as employees on the railroad, who receive pay cheques every two weeks,

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the last pay cheque may have to be sent to the Custodian to be deposited to their credit, for later transfer to them in Japan.

We suggest that you note particularly page 2-A of the Notice. This refers to the method which people of Japanese origin must follow in cashing War Bonds, War Savings Certificates, Stamps etc. We suggest that you urge all those in your project holding War Savings Certificates that they should forthwith mail these certificates to Ottawa, as outlined, so that they may be redeemed and the cheques returned in plenty of time. This is the only method that we can be sure that War Savings Certificates can be cashed and the money received for the certificates in time for conversion into yen receipts to take to Japan at the time of repatriation.

You will advise the people concerned that they will be subject to search to ensure that all of their funds being taken to Japan are in the form of yen receipts.

5. Section 4, sub-sections A and B refer to the transfer of personal and household effects, both at the time of repatriation and subsequent to repatriation. You will note carefully the weight limitations defined. These weight limitations must be rigidly adhered to. All baggage to be taken at the time of repatriation will be inspected at the project by a member of the R.C.M.P. It is suggested that a central place in the project should be selected for the inspection of this baggage and that the people themselves be held responsible for packing their effects and bringing them to this central place. We would prefer however, for you to exercise discretion to assist in the transportation of baggage in the case of families who are physically unable to do this. You will feel free to use your own trucks for this purpose. The R.C.M.P. detachment will be getting its instructions on the inspection of baggage, but we would like you to co-operate with these officers in facilitating such inspection.

You will note that provision is made to supply palliasses, one to each adult, for use as containers for hold baggage. No boxes or lumber for boxes will be provided. Undoubtedly many of the people in your project will prefer to pack their hold baggage in boxes or trunks and this will reduce the number of palliasses required. We would therefore like you to estimate just as soon as possible how many palliasses you will require and these will be shipped to you. While we have specified that only one palliasse is to be issued to each adult, we will be prepared, where you consider it justified, to issue extra palliasses where there are a considerable number of children in the family. This is done in view of the fact that 175 lbs. of baggage is allowed for children as well as adults. We must see however, that palliasses which are issued are used for the purpose intended, namely, as containers for baggage, and that they not be a accumulated with the object of taking them to Japan.

We are attempting to locate some central storage place for effects which will be shipped to Japan after repatriation, as defined in Section 4 - B. In the meantime we would like you to arrange to use certain space for storing such effects until we can advise you later as to what arrangements are made for central storage.

We will send you particulars later as to the kind of receipt which you would issue for effects which are to be stored for later shipment to Japan.

Will you please see that the provisions in section 4 - B are adhered to strictly in arranging for goods and effects to be shipped later.

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We have had several enquiries concerning the taking to Japan of trade tools. If the people concerned are able to pack their trade tools and confine these within the weight limitations, we would have no objection. We cannot however, provide for additional weights to take care of trade tools.

6. You will be advised later of the method of issuing transportation for the purpose of transferring the people from the project to the point of embarkation.

Details will be provided later as to the method which would be used in providing meals or lunches immediately prior to departure from the project and en route to Vancouver.

7. We cannot yet of course, provide an accurate estimate of shipping dates. Our general plan however, will be to repatriate by individual projects. The reason for this is that we will likely have a large number of requests from individual families in a project wanting to travel on the same ship with other families in the same project. Another important reason for following this procedure is that by repatriating from one project at a time, we will be able to concentrate our whole repatriation organization in that project. This refers particularly to the converting of funds. Our object will be to give as much advance notice as possible, but this may have to be limited to ten days or two weeks and therefore as many arrangements as possible should be completed well in advance.

One of the most important points to emphasize now is that all those being repatriated should begin immediately to dispose of all assets which they will not be taking with them to Japan and converting all money which they now have and which they will get from the disposition of the assets referred to, into cash or certified cheques drawn in favour of the Receiver General of Canada, as outlined in 3-A (3).

8. When we have been able to decide the definite date when all, or a specific number from your project, are to arrive in Vancouver, we will send to you a complete shipping list naming each individual. You will then advise all of the people concerned accordingly. An extra copy of this shipping list will be sent to the R.C.M.P. detachment at the project, for the information of the officers concerned. There will be certain names on this shipping list of individuals who are not presently in the project but whose families are in the project. The object will be to have these certain individuals return to the project at the earliest possible date. It will be the duty of the R.C.M.P. detachment in whose area these certain individuals are then located, to notify them that they must return to the project forthwith and issue them with the necessary transportation. A copy of such instructions, sent out to each detachment concerned, will be forwarded to you so that you may check to see that such persons do arrive in your project and prepare themselves for repatriation. You will advise us just as soon as it is evident that these people are not returning to the project in time to be repatriated with their families. There may be cases where we show certain individuals as presently in the project, but they may happen to be in some other area, less than fifty miles away, for a temporary period. We would like you to assume responsibility, in conjunction with the local R.C.M.P., to see that these people are returned to the project.

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9. You are already familiar with what has been done to carry out the immunizing and vaccinating programme. It might be well to make a check to see that all persons in your project to be repatriated are in possession of the certificate described in 7 (a). The medical doctors will receive advice later as to the method which will be followed in implementing 7 (b).

10. I think the shipping facilities described in section 8 are self-explanatory and do not require much comment. Section 8 (c) suggests that families in a project wishing to travel on the same ship should submit lists of their names to the supervisor at the project. On receipt of such lists, we would suggest that you prepare a duplicate copy, keeping one for yourself and sending the other copy to this office, marked for the attention of Mrs. Weston. These lists should be copied in your office just as soon as received and the copy forwarded to Vancouver so that these may be used in preparing shipping lists.

With reference to 8 (g), you will have to work closely with the medical doctors when arrangements are made for the removal of hospital cases.

Undoubtedly there will be many questions in your mind, after reading this memorandum and reading the Notice. As stated however, Mr. Lister will be at your project in a few days and you can discuss these points with him. Please feel free to write at any time if difficulties arise or certain points are not clear. When we reach the point where we can advise you definitely of the date when the people in your project will be repatriated, you will please feel free to use the telegraph and telephone just as much as required.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner of
Japanese Placement.

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TO CENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL.

21st January 1946.

Attention: Mr. Brown.

A. MacNamara Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Re: MINISTER'S ORDER TO COMMISSIONER, R.C.M.P.,
CONCERNING REPATRIATION.

We refer you to your letter of January 4th to which you attached copy of orders made by the Minister of Labour under the authority of P.C. 7355. One of these orders by the Minister was directed to the attention of the Commissioner of the R.C.M.P.

While we have had no difficulty about this, and the Officer Commanding here has been very co-operative in arranging for his detachments to help with the immunizing and vaccinating of all people concerned in B.C., he is somewhat hesitant as to how far his responsibility should go in helping to carry out the whole repatriation procedure, until he receives general instructions from Ottawa.

We wonder if it might not be a good idea for the Commissioner of the R.C.M.P. to issue general instructions on the basis of this order to each Officer Commanding. Such instructions might state that, on the basis of this order, each Officer Commanding would give as much assistance as we might request in carrying out the repatriation.

c.c. O.C. "E" Divn.,
R.C.M.P., VANCOUVER, B.C.

Inspector Birch,
R.C.M.P., VANCOUVER, B.C.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

22-005372

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005373

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Ottawa, January 21, 1946.

Mr. Duncan Mactavish,
Eastern Regional Supervisor,
Japanese Division,
Department of Labour,
24 Adelaide Street East,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Mactavish:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of January 19 concerning immunization of repatriates.

For your information, I would advise that letters were received from the following Canadian-born Japanese protesting that they have not received acknowledgment of their revocations but have received circular letters requesting them to appear for immunization:

E. Tamai, 176 Robert St., Toronto, Ontario;
E. Ishibashi, 600½ Barton St., East, Hamilton, Ont;
T. Nagao, 600½ Barton St., East, Hamilton, Ontario;
H. Takimoto, 178 John St., North, Hamilton, Ont.

I understand the Vancouver office was somewhat behind in acknowledging revocations but is now practically up to date.

Yours very truly,

21/1/46

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

HTP/VM

Copies in 23-2-17-6
23-2-3-7-1

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JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Wednesday 16 January

APPOINTMENTS

9 a.m.

9:30 a.m.

10 a.m.

10:30 a.m.

11 a.m.

11:30 a.m.

12 noon

1 p.m.

1:30 p.m.

2 p.m.

2:30 p.m.

3 p.m.

3:30 p.m.

4 p.m.

4:30 p.m.

5 p.m.

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THURSDAY

17

JAN. 1946

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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30	31	..	..	..	..	..

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	16
17	18	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Mr Parnell

Please note — also send Mr Tavish a copy of the list of names of persons from Toronto & Hamilton who wrote us in this matter

[illegible]

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

24 Adelaide Street East
TORONTO 1 - Ontario

January 19, 1946.

Mr. A. H. Brown,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Brown:

RE: IMMUNIZATION

With reference to our telephone conversation on Thursday, I now send you a copy of the circular letter which we sent out to all appearing on our list of persons requesting repatriation.

It is unfortunate that a list of those who had asked for cancellation of their repatriation requests was not available at the time these notices were sent out, but, in the circumstances, we had no option but to advise everyone on the repatriation lists. This, of course, has led to a flood of letters and calls at this office from people who had requested cancellation and who were afraid that these requests had become mislaid or were not registered.

As our people are so widely scattered, it is very difficult to obtain any estimate of the numbers who have responded to the notices regarding immunization, but, during the next ten days, we shall receive back from the various doctors who were requested to do the work, the certificates sent them to be signed and returned on completion of each case. We will then have a very good picture of what still remains to be done.

In Toronto, there are approximately twenty people who have reported for treatment.

Yours very truly,

D. Mactavish
Eastern Regional Supervisor

DM/LG
Enc.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

C
O
P
Y

24 Adelaide Street East
TORONTO 1 - Ontario

In connection with your recent request to be repatriated to Japan, it has now been announced by the Commissioner for Japanese Affairs that arrangements are in progress for the transfer to Japan in the near future of all persons making such application.

In this connection, in order to comply with the regulations governing entry to the United States and Japan, it is necessary that all persons proceeding there be immunized against smallpox, typhoid and paratyphoid fever. You will realize that it is in your own interest (and that of your family) that this should be cone as quickly as possible. Arrangements have been made for this work to be done by -

and you are asked to present yourself (and your family) at the office of the above named for treatment as soon as possible after you receive this letter.

The cost of the vaccination and inoculations will be borne by this Department.

We have requested the above Doctor to hand you a certificate as soon as the inoculations have been completed stating that you have been immunized as required. This should be very carefully kept by you in order that there may be no delay when the time comes for you to go on board ship.

Yours truly,

D. Mactavish
Eastern Regional Supervisor

DM/LG

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005379

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Ottawa, January 18, 1946.

AIR MAIL

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

Attention: Mr. J.N. Lister

Dear Sir:

I enclose a self-explanatory exchange of correspondence with Mr. Turcotte of Lethbridge, Alberta, concerning Mr. S. Yatani of Raymond, Alberta, a widowed Japanese National repatriate who has been drawing compensation from the B. C. Board since 1941.

As Yatani is one of the group who will probably be sent in the first ship load to Japan, the B.C. Board should be asked to make a definite settlement immediately if they have not already done so.

I would appreciate a copy of any communication you have from the Board on this matter, and Mr. Turcotte should be advised also when a decision is made by the Board.

settlement of compensation

Yours very truly,

See 23-2-6-5 for corresp.

A. MacNamara.

HTP/VM
Encl.

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Ottawa, January 18, 1946.

AIR MAIL

Mr. L. S. Turcotte, LL.B.,
Barrister and Solicitor,
Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
Lethbridge, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of January 16 concerning Seitaro Yatani, a Japanese National evacuee now residing at Raymond, Alberta.

It is noted that Yatani has been drawing compensation from the B. C. Workmen's Compensation Board since June 1941, and is apprehensive that upon repatriation this will be cut off.

I would advise that the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards were asked several months ago to finalize the cases of Japanese repatriates who have a claim for compensation under Provincial Workmen's Compensation Regulations. It is probable in such cases that any monthly payment will be commuted into a lump sum payable to the person before he leaves for Japan, but this will of course depend upon the individual case.

I am asking the Commissioner of Japanese Placement at Vancouver to take up Yatani's case immediately with the B.C. Workmen's Compensation Board in order to get the matter settled as quickly as possible.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

HTP/VM
c.c. T.B. Pickersgill

005381

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

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January 15th, 1946.

Commissioner S. T. Wood,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Justice Building,
O T T A W A, Ontario.

Dear Commissioner Wood:

With reference to our telephone conversation, in regard to the possibility of you being able to use in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police some of the graduates and undergraduates from our Japanese Language School in connection with repatriation of Japanese to Japan, it has been suggested that benefit might be derived from the employment of such personnel both in the smooth working of repatriation and in practical experience for senior students. The School is prepared to recommend selected students, including 3 or 4 C.W.A.C.

I am passing a copy of this communication to the Deputy Minister of Labour, with whom I also discussed this matter and who has requested that he be given an opportunity to think the matter over.

Personally, I doubt very much whether there is any advantage to be gained by using these particular personnel for the purpose suggested. However, I will be glad to have your comments on this proposal or any alternative you may wish to suggest.

Yours very truly,

(A. Ross).
Deputy Minister

cc to Deputy Minister of Labour.

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TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY,
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Ottawa, January 15, 1946

MEMORANDUM to: Mr. Harry J. Walker,
Editor, Labour Gazette

Re: Repatriation of Japanese from Canada.

On November 21, 1945, Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, the Minister of Labour, in referring in the House of Commons to the large number of requests which had been received from persons of the Japanese race for repatriation to Japan, stated that the Government intended to arrange for the movement from Canada to Japan of those Japanese Nationals who had applied for repatriation; of naturalized Canadians of Japanese origin who had similarily applied and who had not revoked their applications prior to the date of the Japanese surrender, midnight, September 1, 1945; and of Canadian-born Japanese who wished to go to Japan and did not renounce such intention before an Order for Deportation was signed.

On December 17 the Prime Minister tabled in the House of Commons three Orders in Council dated December 15, 1945; P.C. 7355, 7356 and 7357, dealing with the above.

P.C. 7355 gives authority to the Minister of Labour to carry out the policy announced by the Minister of Labour as above and includes provision to enable persons deported from Canada under the Order to take their funds and personal property with them, and for the issuance of repatriation grants to provide such persons with minimum amounts of $200 per adult and $50 per child on leaving Canada.

P.C. 7356 provides for the removal of British and Canadian status from any naturalized persons who leave Canada for residence in Japan under P.C. 7355. It does not apply to persons born in Canada.

P.C. 7357 authorizes the establishment of a Loyalty Commission of three persons to investigate cases of Japanese Nationals and naturalized Japanese Canadians whose behaviour has cast doubt upon their loyalty and whose names are referred to the Commission by the Minister of Labour. The Commission will have authority after examination to recommend deportation.

According to a survey begun by the R.C.M. Police in the spring of 1945 at the request of the Government, the number of persons of Japanese race who made written requests for repatriation to Japan now totals:

Japanese Nationals	2,946
Naturalized Canadians	1,466
Canadian-born	2,491
	6,903

Dependent children under 16 years of age of the above persons, who are included in the requests of their parents, number 3,477.

10380

The great majority of those persons requesting repatriation are living in British Columbia, and the number elsewhere in Canada is very small.

Arrangements for repatriation of those persons going to Japan are being worked out with the United States authorities and involve shipment on U.S. ships from the Pacific Coast. Honourable Mr. Mitchell was in Vancouver in the latter part of December to discuss repatriation arrangements with local officers of the Department.

Early in the New Year, representations were made to the Minister of Justice on behalf of several organizations with the argument that the above three Orders in Council were ultra vires, and requesting a reference to the Supreme Court of

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Canada to test the validity of the Orders. By Order in Council P.C. 45 of January 8, 1946, the question was referred by the Governor in Council to the Supreme Court for hearing and decision. It is understood that this hearing will take place before the end of January.

HTP/MML

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~~23-2-17-1~~

23-2-17-1

AIR MAIL. OTTAWA, January 15, 1946.

YOUR FILE No. 55.

Mr. F.E. Sine,
President,
Atlas Lumber Company Limited,
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Mr. Sine:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of January 12, concerning the Japanese employed by your Company who have been asked to take innoculations pending repatriation. and going returning to Japan

I do not know how many of the Japanese employed by you have previously requested to be sent to Japan. Men who have not so requested are not affected by the arrangements for repatriation.

With respect to those who are to be repatriated, the time when they will be required to proceed West from Lethbridge to the Pacific Coast will depend mainly on shipping arrangements. However, these people will be given as much prior notice as possible and in the meantime there is no reason why they should not work steadily.

I am asking our Alberta Supervisor, Mr. D.C. Archibald of Lethbridge, to advise you as to what men in your employ are definitely involved in repatriation and to see what replacements can be provided from among the Japanese in Alberta to replace those who may have to report.

The importance of maintaining production of lumber is realized, and every effort will be made to provide necessary replacements for this purpose.

Yours very truly,

Copies of Corresp re 23-2-3-10 E 16/1/46

HTP:FD A. MacNamara.

cc to Mr. D.C. Archibald.

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AIR MAIL.

OTTAWA, January 15, 1946.

Mr. D.C. Archibald,
Alberta Supervisor,
Japanese Division,
Department of Labour,
1102 5th Ave., South,
LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

I enclose copies of correspondence with Atlas Lumber Company for your consideration.

It may be some weeks before you are required to withdraw Japanese from this firm for repatriation purposes. It occurs to us that if the number of men employed by the Company who are to be repatriated is not a large proportion of those Japanese employed with the Company, the situation with respect to the balance could be clarified. If the majority have to be withdrawn on short notice from this Company and other Japanese or occidental labour is not available, we could probably arrange with Colonel Doughty to send up some prisoners of war to complete the season's work for the Company.

Please advise.

A. MacNamara.

HTP:FD

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[redacted] Delay Jap Repatriation

By H. REGINALD HARDY
[From The Herald's Ottawa Bureau]
[Copyright, Southam Company Limited]

OTTAWA, Jan. 11 — Lack of jobs for them in their homeland may delay to some extent the repatriation of Japanese in Canada who are slated for deportation, it was learned here.

With hundreds of thousands of Japanese out of work in Japan and, with the United Nations authorities in Japan with their hands already full of problems involving employment, supplying of food, medical attention, etc., the desire here is not to add to the seriousness of the situation.

Arthur MacNamara, deputy minister of labor, discussing the situation Wednesday, said that the Canadian authorities are still working out repatriation plans for the speedy repatriation of some 10,000 Japanese and are in consultation with Washington in respect to some features of the problem.

"We are trying to complete plans not only to get them away," said Mr. MacNamara, "but to also provide some means of livelihood for them when they reach Japan. We do not wish to add [redacted]b-lems of the occupation [redacted]es any more than is necessary."

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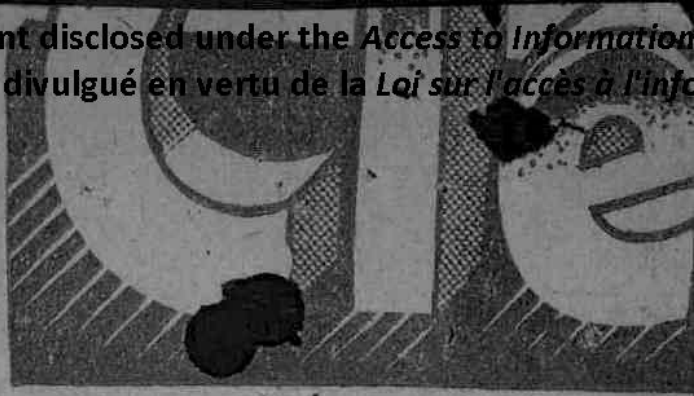

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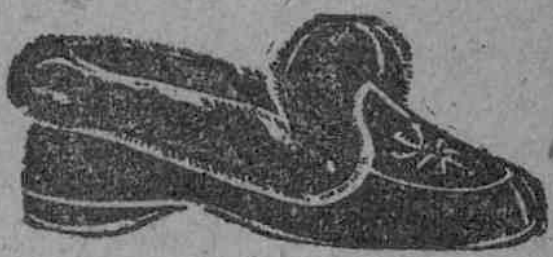
Children's Felt S

Strap Pattern or Bootee st
Blue. Sizes 4 to 10.
To Clear _____



Women's Ever

A large clearance of even
or Blue Satin, Gold and Si
Mostly all sizes. Reg. $3.
To Clear _____

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F. E. SINE, PRESIDENT
GANUS V. FAIT, VICE-PRESIDENT
F. W. HESS, VICE-PRES. & GEN. MGR.
B. F. SINE, ASST. GEN. MGR.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY

ATLAS LUMBER CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURING DIVISION

MILLS AT

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ALBERTA

IN REPLY GIVE OUR FILE NO. 35

SHIPMENTS VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC RLY. AND CANADIAN NATIONAL RLY.

CALGARY, ALBERTA

Jan. 12th, 1946.

Mr. Arthur MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

ALL AGREEMENTS ARE CONTINGENT UPON FIRES, STRIKES, BREAKDOWNS, OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL. ALL QUOTATIONS ARE BASED ON REGULAR TERMS, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE AND TO CHANGES WITHOUT NOTICE, AND WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT AN INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES, SALES OR WAR TAX OR DUTY, IS TO BE BORNE BY THE PURCHASER.

For the past three years, we have employed Japanese in our woods and mill operations near Rocky Mountain House, Alberta. These Japanese are employed in the beet fields during the summer and fall. Last October and November we made arrangements to take about 80 Japanese into our woods and mill operations and they started about November 20th.

We are just nicely getting under way, when an order comes through from the B. C. Security Commissioner in Lethbridge, that certain Nationals should be innoculated. It seems that it is necessary for three innoculations to be given at intervals.

Since the Doctor will not come out to the camp, it is necessary for us to run these men into Rocky Mountain House and out again. This entails a round trip of 50 miles from one camp and from another camp, - 60 miles. We would not mind this so much, but now that these Japanese have had the innoculations, they are wondering just when they will have to go back to Lethbridge in order to be repatriated, and it is naturally, effecting very much, the efficiency of our labour. We understand that there is only a certain portion of these men to be sent back to Japan, but that a great proportion of the men we have must be innoculated whether they are returning to Japan or not.

I noticed by last night's press release, a statement by you that there may be some delay in sending these Nationals back to Japan, owing to lack of work in Japan and also that your Department does not wish to embarrass the occupying Military Authorities by sending these men back at once for the above mentioned reason, and probably for the lack of food.

(Continued)

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(Continued)

If there is going to be some delay in sending these men back, would it not be possible for you to permit your representative in Lethbridge to address a letter to these Japanese, assuring them that nothing will be done (if this is the case), until late in the spring, and to suggest that they get down to work and carry out their agreement with us to the fullest extent?

Frankly, Mr. MacNamara, these whole proceedings are simply creating a chaotic condition in our camps. We must get our winter's output in five months, - two and a half months have already passed. We cannot possibly operate beyond the 31st of March because the roads break up by that time. This, therefore, is the time to make hay, and anything that you can do to set at ease these Japanese, about their not being returned for some period yet, would I am sure, greatly relieve the situation.

We are appealing to you because I doubt if the Local Representative would feel empowered to make any exception to the orders already issued re innoculations and the preparation to be returned to Lethbridge.

Inasmuch as this matter is most important and vital to us in the production of lumber this winter, we are sending this to you by Air Mail, and if you would be good enough, providing you see your way clear to be of any assistance to us, to issue instructions by wire to your representative, we would be deeply grateful.

We cannot replace these men at the present time. We have had an order in with the National Employment Service now for ten days for up to twenty men to skid and swamp in the woods, and so far, we have received five men.

Since Christmastime, when practically all camps were denuded of civilian help, it has been impossible to maintain a full crew. We have done everything possible to augment our crew with civilians, but have been unsuccessful, and then again, since the holidays, the men seem to be drifting from the camps. It is true, we will get some men from other camps and they will get ours, but you will certainly appreciate that fact that this labour cannot be efficient, and there is more or less disorganization all the time, whereas the Japanese, when they are not agitated as they are at the present time, stay put and do a good days work.

We would greatly appreciate it if you could clarify these matters to the Japanese as suggested above, and do it if you please, by wire.

Yours truly,

ATLAS LUMBER CO., LIMITED,

PRESIDENT

FES:JM
AIR MAIL
Copy sent to Mr.D.C. Archibald, Jan.15/46.

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23-2-17-1

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, January 11, 1946.

MEMORANDUM To: Mr. A.H. Brown.

I have your memorandum of January 9 re "Japs". I have not shown it to Mr. Mitchell. However, it seems O.K. to me.

A. MacNamara

AB
22-3-46

005393

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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. 5687 of August 16, 1945, and were so detained 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 to an appropriate Department of the Government of Canada, such request prior to midnight, the first of September, 1945;

(3) Natural born British subjects of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who have made a request for repatriation except where such person has revoked in writing to an appropriate Department of the Government of Canada, such request prior to the signing of the Order for deportation by the Minister of Labour.

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Any natural born British subjects of the Japanese race who requested repatriation and who intend to revoke such requests, and who have not already done so, should make their applications as soon as possible, in writing, to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C.

2. The Government of Canada has 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. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

A. Immediate transfer of funds.

To the extent that arrangements can be made to this end, persons who are repatriated under the arrangements made by the Minister of Labour may transfer funds standing to their credit in Canada or in their possession to Japan by exchanging such funds for yen receipts to be taken with them to Japan. Facilities will be provided whereby these yen receipts can be cashed in the banks of Japan. In order to take full advantage of this provision, the following conditions will apply and the procedure which is set out must be followed.

(1) No currency or securities for money can be taken into Japan, other than Japanese currency or yen receipts as above.

(2) Yen receipts can be obtained only under the arrangements made by the Japanese Division, Department of Labour.

(3) All money in your possession which you want to take to Japan at the time of repatriation should therefore be turned in to our officers

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at the time and place which will be designated later.

For those residing in the Interior Housing Settlements operated by the Department, the transfer will be made at these settlements, a short time before leaving. Those residing outside of these settlements will probably be brought into the Yashme settlement for a few days before sailing, and the transfer of funds will be made there.

This money must be in the form of:

(a) Cash, or

(b) Certified cheques drawn in favour of the Receiver General of Canada.

(4) Any securities or other negotiable assets must be converted into the form of cash or Certified Cheques before being turned in to our officers. These cannot be accepted otherwise.

(5) Funds now standing to your credit with the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property can be taken with you, as desired, by completing an order form at the time your other cash is transferred to United States Travellers' Cheques. A representative of the Custodian's office will be present to so arrange.

B. Transfer of funds at a later date.

Those being repatriated may, if they desire, deposit their 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 persons whenever this can be done.

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The representative of the Custodian's department present for the purpose designated above, will also receive such deposits and issue the necessary receipts. All real property or personal property which is not being taken at the time of repatriation or has not been packed and turned over to this Department for later shipment (as set out below), or otherwise disposed of, must be registered with the Custodian at that time. Such property automatically becomes vested with the Custodian at the time of deportation. After disposing of the same, the Custodian 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.

C. Financial Assistance.

Upon or immediately prior to such person leaving Canada, the Minister of Labour will provide each person who is repatriated to Japan under the arrangements made by the Minister, with yen receipts payable in Japan in Japanese funds equivalent to the following amounts:

(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 of $200 plus $50 for each such dependent.

The amounts as set out above will be paid regardless of the amount in the possession of other members of the family.

Any amount so paid under this provision is

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recoverable from the account which such person may have with the Custodian.

N.B. It is emphasized that any funds or securities for money carried in a form other than Japanese currency or yen receipts can not be taken into Japan. Therefore it is in the interests of those being repatriated to co-operate fully in following this procedure.

4. PERSONAL EFFECTS & HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

A. Baggage to be taken at time of repatriation.

A total amount not exceeding 175 lbs. will be allowed for each adult, plus lbs. each for children under sixteen years of age. This will include hand luggage as well as baggage to go in the hold of the ship. Hand luggage should be kept to the absolute minimum. Hold baggage must be limited to such articles as clothing, bedding, small personal effects, books, small tools. It shall not include any furniture, stoves, beds, kitchen utensils, sewing machines or other bulky articles. Neither shall the luggage or baggage contain any firearms, explosives, highly inflammable articles or liquor.

The Department will provide, if required, large strong palliasses (mattress cases) one to each adult, for use as containers for hold baggage. No boxes or lumber for boxes will be provided. Trunks and boxes will however, be accepted within the weight limitations. Containers for hand luggage will not be provided.

All baggage to go in hold of ship will be inspected immediately before packing in the containers by an R.C.M. Police officer. After packing, the baggage will be sealed by the R.C.M.P. and collected. Any baggage found with seals broken will be discarded. For those not residing in the Interior Housing Settlements arrangements will be

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made to have the baggage checked at their nearest railway point.

B. Effects to be shipped later.

Provision is made for shipping certain household effects and other personal property as soon as possible following repatriation. This provision is subject to the following limitations:

(1) Weight is limited to 250 lbs. per adult and 50 lbs. for each child in the family who is under sixteen years of age.

(2) Pianos, stoves, large furniture, including beds and spring mattresses, will not be sent.

(3) Those having effects shipped later must provide their own lumber for crating, must do their own crating and labelling, and those not residing in the interior housing settlements operated by the Department must transfer such effects after packing and crating, to the nearest railway shipping point.

(4) Arrangements will be made by the Department for shipping such effects from the settlements or from the nearest railway shipping point, to a central storage warehouse. The supervision of such shipment will be the responsibility of an official of the Department or an R.C.M.P. officer.

(5) The Department will arrange for the storage of such effects until shipment to Japan is possible. It must be understood however, the Department can accept no legal liability for loss from any cause, during any period from the time the effects are packed until such effects reach the owners in Japan. No claims for losses will be considered.

(6) While the Department will make provision for later shipment of effects to Japan, under the conditions defined, those being repatriated would be well advised

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to dispose of all property not being taken at the time of repatriation, and take with them the money received from the sale of such property.

5. NOTICE OF SAILING DATES.

Every effort will be made to give notice of sailing dates as far in advance as possible. Such notice is not likely to be longer than ten days to two weeks. The large majority of those being repatriated are likely to sail during the last week of January and February. Therefore they would be well advised to begin immediately disposing of property and making preparations for leaving.

6. MEDICAL & HEALTH REQUIREMENTS.

Every person being repatriated must carry a certificate signed by a medical doctor stating:

(a) That within one year such person has been immunized for typhoid and vaccinated for small-pox. Arrangements are now under way for having this done.

(b) That within forty-eight hours of departure for sailing, such person is declared free from any communicable disease.

7. SHIPPING FACILITIES.

(a) According to present plans, those being repatriated will travel in United States ships.

(b) Such ships will call at Vancouver for loading.

(c) So far as possible, the policy will be to see that all those in a family travel on the same ship. An effort will also be made to arrange to meet the desire of families wishing to travel on the same ship. Those being repatriated should discuss this and submit lists of family groups to

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the Department supervisor if they reside in a project, to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, Vancouver, if they reside in British Columbia but not in Department settlements, and to the Supervisor in charge for the area, for those residing outside of British Columbia. This should be done at the earliest possible date. The chance of meeting such requests of groups wishing to travel together, will be much greater during the first few shiploads.

(d) Those being repatriated must take along bedding and blankets for use on the ship. Mattresses and pillows will be supplied.

(e) They should also take along sufficient toilet articles, tobacco, confectionery for children, for a voyage of fifteen to twenty-one days.

(f) Separate sleeping accommodation is being provided for women, girls and boys under twelve years of age. Men and boys twelve years or over will sleep in a different part of the ship. Meals will of course, be provided.

(g) There will be accommodation on each ship for a small number of bedridden or sick cases. Medical personnel will be on each ship. Where there are cases of a certain member or members of a family requiring special accommodation because of illness, it will be possible for them to travel on the same ship with their family and they will receive the care needed. All such cases will have to be certified by one of the Department's Occidental medical officers, as requiring special accommodation, and approved by the Chief Medical Officer.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

23-2-17-1

OTTAWA, January 9, 1946.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

Mr. Pickersgill has asked whether the notice to Japanese setting out conditions relating to transportation, financing, and baggage, should go out over the name of the Minister or of the Commissioner of Japanese Placement.

In my view, this would go out over the name of the Minister and will so advise unless you think otherwise.

A. H. Brown.

It rather puts the minister on the spot — Would my signature do?

AB 22-3-46

005402

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
CANADA

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

MANPOWER RECORDS

005403

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Ottawa, January 9, 1946.

Mr. C. P. Wright,
Manager,
Radio Station CBO,
Chateau Laurier,
O t t a w a .

Dear Mr. Wright:

With reference to our telephone conversation, I spoke to the Minister regarding the proposed broadcast describing the departure of the first contingent of Japanese from Vancouver. The Minister does not think it would be advisable for this Department to participate in such a broadcast.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

VC/MG.

10/1/46

005404

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AIR MAIL

Ottawa, January 9, 1946.

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner,
Japanese Division,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia.

Dear Mr. Pickersgill:

I have your letter of January 4th relative to the request of the CBC for the co-operation of this Department in arranging facilities for a broadcast in connection with the repatriation of Japanese.

The Minister is not in accord with the idea. Will you please advise the local representative of the CBC accordingly.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

VC/MG.

005405

CANADIAN PACIFIC
COMMUNICATIONS
CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS
World Wide Communications
W.D.NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

RAA350 14 GB

1946 JAN 18 PM 2:04

VANCOUVER BC 8 1040A

A H BROWN 493

ASSISTANT TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OTTAWA ONT

RE PREPARATION NOMINAL ROLLS WOULD APPRECIATE WIRED REPLY MONDAYS TELEGRAM STOP TYPING BEING DELAYED

T B PICKERSGILL COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

005406

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.F.

005407

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RECEIVED
JAN 12 1946
Department of Labour
Administrative Office

P.C. 45

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 8th day of JANUARY, 1946.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS Section 3 of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, provides as follows:

"3. The Governor in Council may do and authorize such acts and things, and make from time to time such orders and regulations, as he may by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms, it is hereby declared that the powers of the Governor in Council shall extend to all matters coming within the classes of subjects hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:-

(a) Censorship and the control and supression of publications, writings, maps, plans, Photographs, communications and means of communication;
(b) Arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation;
(c) Control of the harbours, ports and territorial waters of Canada and the movements of vessels;
(d) Transportation by land, air, or water and the control of the transport of persons and things;
(e) Trading, exportation, importation, production and manufacture;
(f) Appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and of the use thereof.

2. All orders and regulations made under this section shall have the force of law, and shall be enforced in such manner and by such courts, officers and authorities as the Governor in Council may prescribe, and may be varied, extended or revoked by any subsequent order or regulation; but if any order or regulation is varied, extended or revoked, neither the previous operation thereof nor anything duly done thereunder, shall be affected thereby, nor shall any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred thereunder be affected by such variation, extension or revocation."

.....

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

AND WHEREAS on the fifteenth of December, 1945, Orders were made by the Governor in Council under the authority of the War Measures Act (P.C. 7355, P.C. 7356 and P.C. 7357, certified copies annexed hereto) which Orders provided, amongst other things, for the removal pursuant to the authority thereof of nationals of Japan and other persons of the Japanese race;

AND WHEREAS these Orders were made only after a suitable arrangement had been made with General MacArthur as set out in the dispatches of which copies are annexed hereto;

AND WHEREAS the Acting Minister of Justice reports that representations have been made to him, by and on behalf of a number of Canadian organizations and societies expressing the opinion based on advice of legal counsel that the Orders in Council are ultra vires and requesting a reference to the Supreme Court of Canada to test the question;

That an action has been commenced by Utaka Shimoyama and Yae Nasu against the Attorney General of Canada for a declaration that the Orders in Council are ultra vires, illegal and void;

That an Order was made by the Governor in Council on the 28th of December, 1945, (P.C. 7414, certified copy annexed hereto), pursuant to Section 4 of The National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945 ordering that all orders and regulations lawfully made under the War Measures Act in force immediately before the day The National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945 came into force (January 1st, 1946) shall, while that Act is in force, continue in full force and effect; and

That in these circumstances it is urgently required in the public interest that the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada upon the question of the validity of the Orders in Council aforesaid be obtained with the least possible delay which question is in the opinion of the Acting Minister of Justice, an important question of law touching the interpretation of Dominion legislation;

THEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Justice and under and by virtue of the authority conferred by Section 55 of the Supreme Court Act, is pleased to refer and doth hereby refer the following question to the Supreme Court of Canada for hearing and consideration, namely:

> Are the Orders in Council, dated the 15th day of December, 1945, being P.C. 7355, 7356 and 7357, ultra vires of the Governor in Council either in whole or in part and, if so, in what particular or particulars and to what extent?

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

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C O P Y

Teletype Message

From: The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa,
To: The Canadian Ambassador to the United States, Washington,

Ottawa, September 17th, 1945.

No. EX-3366
SECRET
CYPHER

Please ask United States authorities to transmit the following message by the most appropriate channel from Canadian Government to General MacArthur as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
Begins:

There are approximately 24,000 people of Japanese origin now resident in Canada. About 10,000 (including dependents) have expressed a desire to be repatriated to Japan. There are also about 500 Japanese nationals now interned whom it will probably be desired to deport. At a later date it is probable that there will be some additional deportees and voluntary repatriates who will also have to be removed. The Canadian Government is anxious to proceed with repatriation and deportation as soon as this can be done without causing you embarrassment. It is difficult to proceed with redistribution and relaxation of control over Japanese remaining in Canada until repatriates and deportees are removed.

It is proposed that repatriates and deportees from Canada should be given free transportation for themselves and their effects and provided with a maintenance grant upon repatriation sufficient to take care of their immediate needs, also that they be permitted to transfer remainder of their funds to Japan.

You will appreciate the desire of the Canadian Government to proceed with these plans as soon as possible. The Canadian Government would be grateful for your advice as to the earliest date on which you would be prepared to have these people arrive in Japan. Ends.

For your own information the whole difficult subject of repatriation and relocation of persons of Japanese race is under consideration by a special Cabinet Committee. It would obviously simplify the problem if we were able to proceed immediately to return to Japan the elements referred to in the above message and we would be obliged if you would let us know what action is contemplated by U.S. authorities in this connection. It occurs to us that if the United States have it in mind to repatriate any considerable numbers of disloyal Japanese simultaneous arrangements might be made which might expedite and simplify the problems involved.

Secretary of State for External Affairs.

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COPY

TELETYPE

From: The Canadian Ambassador to the United States

To: The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada.

CYPHER

TELETYPE

WA-5545

WASHINGTON, October 29th, 1945.

WA-5545. Further my Wa-5323 of October 15th and in reply to Mr. Wrong's letter to Mr. Pearson of October 27th respecting repatriation to Japan of persons of Japanese race in Canada. I have been advised this morning by State Department that a reply has been received from General MacArthur.

2. The reply is to the effect that he authorizes the immediate repatriation of some 160 special cases now held in the United States. In addition, repatriation of all Japanese now held in the United States and Canada who desire to return, or whose return is desired by the two Governments, is authorized subject only to provision of shipping.

3. State Department are proceeding immediately with the repatriation of the special cases and intend to hold a meeting within the next week to review the situation respecting the balance of the persons to be repatriated. A representative of the Embassy will attend the meeting and I would appreciate the following:

(a) Most recent figure on the Number of Japanese in Canada who will be involved;

(b) Whether any representative may offer to assist by the provision of transportation, and, if so, to what extent.

Charge D'Affaires.

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X

OTTAWA JANUARY 8 1946

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

RETEL METHOD YOU SUGGEST FOR LISTING CANADIAN BORN CHILDREN 16 AND

OVER WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF FAMILY GROUPS IS SATISFACTORY

on separate sheets

A.MacNamara.
Deputy Minister.

(CHGD. DEPT. LABOUR)
NTP:WBD

re preparation of provincial rolls.

005412

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EXCLUSIVE CONNECTION WITH WESTERN UNION CABLE SERVICE

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

W. M. ARMSTRONG, GENERAL MANAGER
TORONTO

(21)

RA466 120 DL=VANCOUVER BC 7 1213P

A H BROWN= 0796

ASSISTANT TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA ONT=

=PLEASE ADVISE BY WIRE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IF IN PREPARATION OF NOMINAL ROLLS FOR FAMILY GROUPS WHO HAVE SINGLE CANADIAN BORN CHILDREN SIXTEEN YEARS AND OVER WHO HAVE NOT REVOKED SHOULD SUCH CANADIAN BORN CHILDREN BE INCLUDED IN THIS NOMINAL ROLL WHICH PRESUMABLY THE MINISTER WILL USE TO SIGN ORDER FOR DEPORTATION STOP OUR THOUGHT IS YOU MIGHT WISH ANY SUCH CANADIAN BORN LISTED ON SEPARATE SHEET BUT ATTACHED TO SHEET CONTAINING NAMES OF MEMBERS IN THE FAMILY GROUP WHO ARE DEPORTABLE UNDER MINISTERS ORDER STOP BY THIS METHOD WE COULD RETAIN IDENTITY OF CANADIAN BORN CHILDREN SIXTEEN OR OVER WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY GROUP AND YET NOT HAVE THEM ON SAME LIST WHICH MINISTER WILL SIGN=

:T B PICKERSGILL COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT.

CNT 6296
5-36
CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM
Telephoned
TO BE

FORM 6125

005413

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TO: [redacted]NTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005414

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AIR MAIL

Ottawa, January 7, 1946

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

Dear Mr. Pickersgill:

I enclose two original petitions received from groups in Southern Alberta who signed for repatriation.

One group request cancellation of their repatriation forms, and the list is sent forward with the thought that there may be some Canadian born persons among them who did not send in individual revocations. The other group are persons who are apparently resigned to repatriation and wish special consideration for certain demands as to repatriation procedure. Neither of these petitions has been acknowledged.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

RTP/LM

9/1/46

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COPY

TO THE HONOURABLE HUMPHREY MITCHELL

MINISTER OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Re: Petition in regard to cancellation of "repatriation forms" made last summer in Southern Alberta.

We, the undersigned, having recently requested cancellation of "repatriation forms" made last summer in Southern Alberta, do hereby renounce the said declaration and send this joint petition based on the following reasons.

(1) whereas we have devoted most of our lives in assisting in the building of the fundamental industry of the Province of British Columbia, namely: Lumbering, fishing, farming and business;

(2) and whereas we have sacrificed the prime part of our lives both physically and mentally for the growth of this Nation;

(3) and whereas upon evacuation to Southern Alberta by the wishes of the Government for military reasons, we have co-operated in every way possible and engaged in the arduous labour of beet work, having thus contributed to Canada's essential war industry and aided this Nation to carry on the greatest struggle in human history;

(4) and whereas we did not sign "repatriation forms" this summer because of any desire to go to Japan but because of our failure to understand the way in which we have been treated, and because of the uncertainty and fear which we felt arising out of incidents and circumstances of the following kind:

(a) the sale of property without our consent;

(b) the declaration of the Government in P.C. 3212, section 7, April 21, 1942, that all persons of Japanese origin moved to other provinces from British Columbia would be moved again after the war;

(c) our own inability to do many form of work offered to us in this Province, and the lack of opportunities to make a livelihood by which we were trained and equipped;

(d) restrictions placed by the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments upon persons of Japanese origin as to the ownership and leasing of the property and the rights of carrying on business or enterprise;

(e) the lack, at the time of being asked to sign the "repatriation forms", of sufficient economic security for our families, and the lack of any hope of re-establishing ourselves premanently in this Province;

(f) the lack of any guarantee as to the education of high school children and since some of the students are still asked to pay the tuition fees;

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(g) we believed that an opportunity would be given to cancel the declarations requesting repatriation;

(h) we did not consider the signing of "repatriation forms" was to be used as an evidence of our disloyalty as all have shown ourselves in the record of the past three years that we were loyal, law-abiding and always had co-operated with the Government within reason, our loyalty to Canada should not be questioned. We strongly protest against the Government's attitude that we are disloyal due to the fact that we signed "repatriation forms"

Therefore, we do jointly request the Government to reconsider it's stand to deport us from Canada and approve our petition to remain, so that we may enjoy the privileges of Canadian citizenship and to exercise a useful contribution to the progress and well-being of this Nation.

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COPY

TO HONOURABLE HUMPHREY MITCHELL
MINISTER OF LABOUR
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

We, the undersigned who signed the "repatriation forms" jointly request the Government the following petition:

(a) whereas we have devoted most of our lives in assisting in the building of essential industries, and whereas we have sacrificed the prime part of our lives both physically and morally for the growth of this Nation;

(b) and whereas upon evacuation to Southern Alberta by the wishes of the Government, we have co-operated in every way possible and engaged the arduous labour of beet work, having thus contributed to Canada's essential war industry and aided this Nation to cary on the greatest struggle in human history;

(c) and whereas on evacuation to Southern Alberta we have been deprived of our means of livelihood, property, assets and the various restrictions imposed upon us created a cause of mental anguish and financial destitute;

(d) and whereas we co-operated with the Government willingly by signing the "repatriation forms" and aided to facilitate the solution of the Japanese problem in Canada, and whereas we do not have any intention to cancel our signed "repatriation forms";

(e) and whereas the news of hunger, starvation, and epidemics in defeated Japan created the most unprecedented fear and mental agony to these repatriates;

Therefore, we petition the Government to give special consideration to the following items before carrying out it's announced policy of deportation.

(1) Permission to take with us personal properties such as stocks, bonds, bank deposits and other assets.

(2) Purchase by the Government of our unsold properties at current prices so that proceeds may be made immediately available.

(3) Government subsidy for persons possessing no assets, in the amount necessary for re-establishing livelihood in Japan.

(4) Permission for Canadian born Japanese under 16 who accompany their parents to Japan without losing their Canadian citizenship.

(5) Permission to take with us necessary household articles and tools indispensable to our occupation.

(6) Permission to give us sufficient time before embarkation.

(7) Special consideration to infants, pregnant women, aged persons and those who are physically unfit for voyage.

(8) Minimum guarantee of $500.00 cash for each adult and $200.00 for minors who accompany their parents.

(9) Definite prospect of month or date so that we may prepare for embarkation, or make arrangement with our employers with definite plan.

(10) Compensation by the Government for the property sold compulsory by the Custodian at unfair prices and also financial loss suffered from evacuation.

005418

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Department of Labour

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS CANADA

REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO:
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA

Ottawa, 7th January, 1946.

IMMEDIATE

BY HAND

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

I should like to refer to your letter of January 3rd, under cover of which you forwarded a copy of a draft circular which has been prepared outlining the conditions applicable to repatriation of persons of Japanese origin, who will be proceeding to Japan from Canada.

I assume that issuance of this circular will have to await further clarification of the financial arrangements which, I understand, are being discussed further by Mr. Morrow with United States authorities, following upon the meeting that was held with you on Saturday last.

With regard to the draft that has been prepared, there are one or two modifications I would suggest, none of which affect any essential points that are dealt with. The comments I would make are as follows:-

Page 1 - Paragraph (1) I would suggest that we might delete the words "the date of the declaration of war by the Government of Canada against Japan". There might perhaps be something to be said for avoiding the implication, especially to these Japanese, that the war was really begun by Canada.

005419

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Paragraph (3) In Line four I would suggest that the words "has revoked" be changed to "revokes" in order to make it clear that the option of revocation is still open to Canadian-born Japanese, and that the word "his" be inserted before the word "deportation" in order to make it clear that the revocation can take place at any time up to the personal order for deportation.

Page 2 - In connection with paragraph 3A(1) where it refers to "securities for money" I wonder if this might perhaps be clarified. It seems to me that it leaves it rather open to doubt whether certificates for stocks and bonds can be taken into Japan and whether receipts from the Custodian for the deposit of funds with him can be taken into Japan (other than yen receipts).

Along a similar line in paragraph (4) on page 3 it seems to me that again the intention is not perfectly clear. The implication seems to be raised that all the securities and negotiable assets must be converted into yen receipts, whereas I believe the original intention was that securities and so forth might in some cases be left on deposit with the Custodian. Perhaps it would be desirable in paragraph (4) to have it read "any securities or other negotiable assets the value of which is to be taken to Japan ---".

In paragraph (5) I think the name "Custodian of Enemy Alien Property" is not strictly correct, (In paragraph B he is referred to as the "Custodian of Enemy Property") and I assume that the reference to United States' Travellers' Cheques may be a relic of the original plan under which it was intended that funds should be taken in the form of such cheques rather than under the present arrangement for yen receipts.

In paragraph B (page 3) if the Custodian is to provide facilities for the deposit of stocks and bonds which need not be transferred to Japan, perhaps this should be made explicit here, and

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perhaps something should be added to the effect that the Custodian will hold such stocks and bonds for such disposition as may be possible according to the wishes of the owner. I believe this matter was discussed at your meeting on Saturday and that the sense of the meeting was that the United States financial proposals were not intended to require that assets could not be left on deposit in this country if the Canadian government were willing to allow them to be so held. It would seem that this is a reasonable provision and that with the uncertain status of Japanese currency it might be too harsh to require all assets to be converted to that form.

Page 4 - Paragraph C. One point that has not been made clear as yet and which is not, I think, made clear in this paragraph, is whether a husband and wife are entitled to a minimum of $200 each or whether the wife is regarded as a dependent for whom $50 in addition to the husband's $200 is allowed. If the wife is to be regarded as a dependent, perhaps sub-paragraph (b) should be altered to read "where such person has a wife or dependents --- and has not at least $200, together with a further amount equal to $50 for such wife and for each such dependent ---".

In this paragraph it also occurred to me that it might not be desirable to include the sentence which reads as follows "The amounts as set out above will be paid regardless of the amount in the possession of other members of the family". As a matter of administrative practice, this procedure seems fair but I think it might give rise to a certain amount of criticism and to the charge that it is an invitation to the Japanese to secure the maximum amount possible from the government by transferring funds to a single member of a family.

Page 6 - In paragraph (4)B I wonder if the weight set for property that can be sent by freight after the

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Japanese have moved to Japan is not rather low. When it is considered that in many cases families will be entirely uprooted after years of residence, and will be moving to a country where it will be exceedingly difficult to secure the amenities of life, perhaps the allowance of 250 lbs. for excess baggage is less than it should be. I realize the difficulties in the way of setting any very high amount, but possibly a rider could be added to sub-paragraph (1) to the effect that additional baggage can be left for shipment in the event that added space proves to be available, but will be at the owner's risk and subject to disposition by the Custodian if shipment cannot be completed.

In paragraph (5) on page 6 I wonder if a sentence could not be added to the effect that reasonable care will be exercised in connection with all property that is left. It might divert a certain amount of criticism.

For the same reason it seems to me that in paragraph (6) there might be modification from the advice to dispose of "all property" that is not being taken at the time of repatriation, so that it would read "as much as possible of property--".

The same thought, of avoiding possible criticism which might be made, by some change of wording or emphasis has also occurred to me in connection with paragraph 7(c) on page 8 in the final sentence.

I hope that these suggestions may be of some assistance to you in drafting the final circular which is sent out to the Japanese.

Yours sincerely,

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Arthur MacNamara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

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ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE
ADDRESSED:—
THE COMMISSIONER,
R. C. MOUNTED POLICE,
OTTAWA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

1630

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE NO. C.315-36-3, Vol.4.

OTTAWA, January 5, 1946.
CANADA

BY HAND

Attention: Mr. A. H. Brown.

With reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, I have perused the draft circular which you enclosed, and it would appear to be entirely satisfactory from our point of view. In the circumstances I can offer no suggestions in the way of improvement.

(F. J. Mead),
Deputy Commissioner.

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

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Coyne

1

Mrs ~~Collings~~

Write him the Minister says No
also write C P Wright Mgr CBO.
& tell him No. He phoned me

005424

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Deliver to: Hon. Humphrey Mitchell

Room:

From: A. MacNamara

Room:

Remarks: If we are able to get together a good show I do not see any objection -- do you? Let us say "wait and see".

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Department of Labour
JAN 7 1946
To:.....
DRAFT L...
YOU MAY ...
YOUR ...
SEE ME ...
REPLY ...

AIRMAIL.

4th January 1946.

A. MacNamara Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA.

Re: REQUEST OF C.B.C. FOR CO-OPERATION IN ARRANGING BROADCAST.

I had a telephone call a few minutes ago from Mr. Herbert, local representative of the C.B.C. He asked us if we would extend our co-operation in arranging facilities for a short-wave broadcast describing the departure of the first contingent of Japanese being repatriated.

Naturally, I replied by saying that this request would have to be submitted to Ottawa.

My own view is that this would not be desirable and if you concur, I hope that the C.B.C. may be dissuaded.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

005426

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23-2-17-1

Ottawa, January 5, 1946.

Deputy Commissioner F. J. Wood,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Justice Building,
O t t a w a.

I enclose draft circular outlining re conditions applicable to repatriation which it is proposed to make available to repatriates in each of the settlements.

Would you be good enough to let me know within the next day, if possible, whether this is satisfactory from your point of view and whether you have any suggestions to make in reference thereto?

Enc.

A. MacNamara.

22/5/46

005427

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Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

23-2-17-1

Ottawa, January 5, 1946.

Mr. E. H. Coleman, K.C.,
Under Secretary of State,
Secretary of State Department,
West Block,
O t t a w a.

I enclose draft circular outlining conditions applicable to repatriation which it is proposed to make available to repatriates in each of the settlements.

Would you be good enough to let me know within the next day, if possible, whether this is satisfactory from your point of view and whether you have any suggestions to make in reference thereto?

Enc.

A. MacNamara.

22/3/16

005428

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005429

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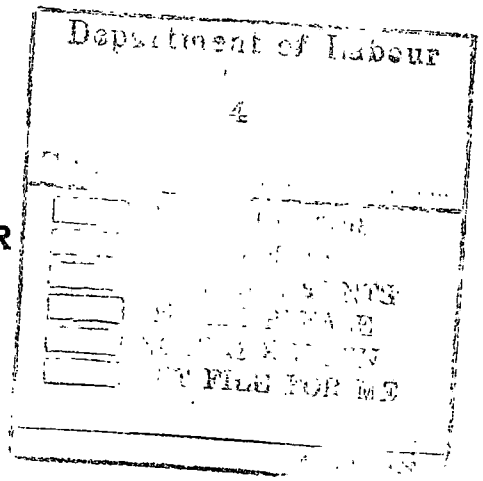
CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.



AIRMAIL.

2nd January 1946.

Attention: Mr. Brown.

A. MacNamara Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA.

Pursuant to our telephone conversation Saturday morning, I understand that you wish me to adopt the following policy in respect to requests received from lawyers to visit our projects to discuss with people of Japanese origin Orders-in-Council relating to repatriation. Such requests are to be submitted in writing, with evidence as to the names of the clients who wish to retain these particular lawyers. Then we are to ascertain if such people of Japanese origin have made applications to these lawyers to act for them. Having done this, do you want us to facilitate their entry to the projects.

I might say that the particular problem that I was dealing with on Saturday morning was handled without further difficulty. Mr. R.J. McMaster, Vancouver barrister, submitted a letter to us to which he attached copies of letters to him from two people of Japanese origin at Tashme. These letters requested his services. Therefore we made the necessary arrangements so that Mr. McMaster could go into Tashme.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

005430

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005431

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X

OTTAWA,
January 2nd, 1946.

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

PLEASE MAIL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE REVISED TOTALS UP TO DECEMBER 31 THOSE SIGNING FOR REPATRIATION IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES AND ALSO THOSE WISHING TO CANCEL BY NATIONALITY IN INTERIOR SETTLEMENTS ALSO REST OF B C ALSO OUTSIDE B C

NTP:MS

A. MacNamara.

Charge to: Dept. of Labour

Repatriation survey

Copy on 23-2-17-1

MP 3/1/46

005432

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Dec 23.2-17-15 fr
[illegible]

PERSONAL

Ottawa,
January 2, 1946.

Senator A. W. Roebuck, K.C.,
Roebuck, Bagwell & Company,
506-507 Sterling Tower Building,
372 Bay Street,
Toronto 1, Canada.

Dear Senator Roebuck:-

Mr. George Greene, Private Secretary to the Minister, has passed to me for action your letter of December 28 requesting information about Japanese repatriation.

I am enclosing a copy of the basic Control Order, P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943; and also copies of Orders-in-Council P.C. 7355, 7356 and 7357 of December 15, 1945 on Japanese repatriation, which were tabled in the House by the Prime Minister.

With regard to the general procedure in taking Declarations for repatriation last spring and summer, I am enclosing for your confidential information a draft of a suggested Statement prepared a couple of months ago for the Minister's use, which outlines in some detail the views of our officials on this question.

The Minister's Statement in the House on November 21 last, in which he mentioned the Prime Minister's Statement of August 4, 1944 and explained how that had been followed through, will no doubt be available to you in Hansard.

I am also attaching a memorandum summarizing the totals of those who signed and those who requested revocation up to October 1945. The total number signing will have risen very little since that date, but the total number requesting revocation will be several hundred higher by now. The exact figures are not available here.

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Any Canadian-born Japanese who signed voluntarily to give up his citizenship and go to Japan is being allowed to change his mind and remain here if he wishes; likewise any Naturalized Canadian Japanese who revoked his decision up to Sept. 1, 1945.

The Government is however making provision for the denaturalization and deportation of other Naturalized Canadian Japanese who are either judged disloyal by the Loyalty Commission or who applied to repatriate during the war and did not revoke before the Armistice. Also the Japanese Nationals who requested repatriation voluntarily during the war are being sent back regardless of their present wishes.

The Loyalty Commission will carefully investigate and consider any border line cases.

I trust that this information will be sufficient to give you a comprehensive picture of the problem which the Government is attempting to solve democratically and justly.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

HTP:MS

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23-2-17-1

[redacted] N.B. It is emphasized that any financial assets carried in a form other than Japanese currency or yen receipts can not be taken into Japan. Therefore it is in the interests of those being repatriated to co-operate fully in following this procedure.

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3. Financial Assistance.

The Minister of Labour will provide, upon or immediately prior to such person leaving Canada, each person who is repatriated to Japan under the arrangements made by the Minister, with yen receipts payable in Japan in Japanese funds equivalent to the following amounts:

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Sample

Voluntary Repatriation Survey among Japanese in Canada 1945

Number signing up to December 31, 1945

	Japanese Nationals	Naturalized Canadians	Canadian Born	Total
British Columbia	2,691	1,336	1,886	5,823
(Children)	(16)	(2)	(3,118)	(3,136)
				8,959
Prairies	270	111	298	679
(Children)	(1)	(0)	(307)	(308)
				987
Eastern Canada	58	17	307	382
(Children)	(0)	(0)	(52)	(52)
				434
TOTALS	2,929	1,464	2,491	6,884
(Children)	(17)	(2)	(3,477)	(3,496)
				10,380

(Figures in Brackets above are dependent children under 16 who did not sign but who go with their parents.)

Requests for Revocation of Applications for Repatriation received up to December 31, 1945.

	Requests received from			Canadian Born Children (under 16 yrs)	TOTALS
	Japanese Nationals	Canadian Nationals	Canadian Born		
Interior Towns.	823	476	933	1,380	3,612
Remainder of B.C.	192	99	228	177	696
East of the Rockies.	76	44	205	87	412
	1,091	619	1,366	1,644	4,720

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360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL. 30th December 1945.

A.H. Brown Esq.,
Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour,
76 MacLaren Street,
OTTAWA.

Re: PROPOSED NOTICE TO BE SENT TO JAPANESE.

This is a fine way to say Happy New Year!

As you know we are in a bit of a rush and I thought perhaps while you were reclining on the chesterfield, you might like to read something exciting for New Year's Day.

I would appreciate very much if you would decide what changes we should make in this draft and either wire or telephone these to me on Wednesday morning, so that we may proceed without delay to get out the Notice. I realise of course that if you are not in a position to give final clearance on the transfer of all of their funds, a further delay may be unavoidable.

We have not as yet got an answer to the question as to how much extra hold baggage will be allowed children. They are attempting to get this information for us at Seattle, but if you could find out anything from Washington on this point, this would help.

Colonel Mast telephoned me on Friday, stating that he had received definite word that the ships would be loading at Vancouver rather than Seattle. This is good news for us. He also said that the ships were being allocated by the War Shipping Administration and that certain specific vessels would likely be used for this purpose. He was not able to name the ships or to state their capacity. He intimated however, that there would be no ship which would not be able to carry at least one thousand people and that some of them might carry up to five thousand.

I do not think it would be possible to draft this as a notice to be posted in the Settlements because of its length. I think however, if we send sufficient mimeographed copies to each Settlement, that everybody will have a chance to read it. Our plan for those not residing in Settlements is to have a copy mailed to each family group or individual who is not attached to a family group. I think the plan we will follow is to send sufficient copies for each area office, such as Lethbridge, Winnipeg and Toronto, and have them mailed from there, with a covering letter, signed by the area supervisor, suggesting to the repatriates in his area that they contact him concerning any questions they wish to ask. For those repatriates residing in B.C. but not in Settlements, I think we will have notices mailed from the respective detachment offices of the R.C.M.P. so that the people in question will be able to go into the nearest Detachment to ask questions.

We had a very good discussion yesterday with General Worthington, G.O.C. Pacific Command. He is willing and anxious to give every possible assistance in any way that he can.

I am sending a copy of this letter and notice to your office, in the event that this should reach you on Monday.

T.B. PICKERSGILL, Commissioner

25/2/46

005442

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23-2-17-1

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

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A.H. Brown Esq.,
Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour,
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005443

T.B. PICKERSGILL, Commissioner.

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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 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 to an appropriate Department of the Government of Canada, such request prior to midnight, the first of September, 1945;

(3) Natural born British subjects of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who have made a request for repatriation except where such person ~~has~~ revokes in writing to an appropriate Department of the Government of Canada, such request prior to the signing of the Order for his deportation by the Minister of Labour.

Any natural born British subjects of the Japanese race who requested repatriation and who intend to revoke such requests, and who have not already done so, should make their applications as soon as possible, in writing, to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C.

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2. The Government of Canada has 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. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

A. Immediate transfer of funds.

To the extent that circumstances permit, 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.

In order to take full advantage of this provision the following conditions will apply and the procedure as outlined must be followed.

(1) The only currency that will be transferrable into Japanese funds after reaching Japan will be U.S. Travellers' Cheques. Facilities will be provided for doing this after reaching Japan.

(2) These Travellers' Cheques can only be obtained through the facilities provided by the Japanese Division, Department of Labour.

(3) All money in your possession which you wish to take to Japan at the time of repatriation must be turned in to our officers at the time and place which will be designated later. ~~This money must be in the form of:~~

~~(a) Cash, or~~

~~(b) Certified cheques drawn in favour of the Receiver General of Canada.~~

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For those residing in the Interior Housing Settlements operated by the Department, the transfer will be made at those settlements, a short time before leaving. Those residing outside of these settlements will probably be brought into the Tashme settlement for a few days before sailing, and the transfer of funds will be made there. This money must be in the form of:

(a) Cash, or

(b) Certified cheques drawn in favour of the Receiver General of Canada.

(4) Any securities or other negotiable assets must be converted into the form of cash or Certified Cheques before being turned in to our officers. These cannot be accepted otherwise.

(5) Funds now standing to your credit with the Custodian of Enemy ~~Alien~~ Property can be taken with you, as desired, by completing an order form at the time your other cash is ~~transferred to United States Travellers' Cheques~~. A representative of the Custodian's office will be present to so arrange.

B. Transfer of funds at a later date.

Those being repatriated may, if they desire, deposit their 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 persons whenever this can be done.

The representative of the Custodian's department

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present for the purpose designated above, will also receive such deposits and issue the necessary receipts. All real property or personal property which is not being taken at the time of repatriation or has not been packed and turned over to this Department for later shipment (as set out below), or otherwise disposed of, must be registered with the Custodian at that time. Such property automatically becomes vested with the Custodian at the time of deportation. After disposing of the same, the Custodian 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.

C. Financial Assistance.

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 of $200 plus $50 for each such dependent.

The amounts as set out above will be paid regardless of the amount in the possession of other members of the family.

Any amount so paid under this provision is recoverable from the account which such person may have with the Custodian.

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C. Financial Assistance.

~~The Minister~~ of Labour will provide, upon or the Minister of Labour will immediately prior to such person leaving Canada, each person who is repatriated to Japan under the arrangements made by the Minister, with yen receipts payable in Japan in Japanese funds equivalent to the following amounts:

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N.B. It must be emphasised that any financial assets carried in a form other than U.S. Travellers' Cheques are not convertible into Japanese currency after arrival in Japan. Therefore it is in the interest of those being repatriated to co-operate fully in following this procedure.

4. PERSONAL EFFECTS & HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

A. Baggage to be taken at time of repatriation.

A total amount not exceeding 175 lbs. will be allowed for each adult, plus ? lbs. each for children under sixteen years of age. This will include hand luggage as well as baggage to go in the hold of the ship. Hand luggage should be kept to the absolute minimum. Hold baggage must be limited to such articles as clothing, bedding, small personal effects, books, small tools. It shall not include any furniture, stores, beds, kitchen utensils, sewing machines or other bulky articles. Neither shall the luggage or baggage contain any firearms, explosives, highly inflammable articles or liquor.

The Department will provide, if required, large strong palliasses (mattress cases) one to each adult, for use as containers for hold baggage. No boxes or lumber for boxes will be provided. Trunks and boxes will however, be accepted within the weight limitations. Containers for hand luggage will not be provided.

All baggage to go in hold of ship will be inspected immediately before packing in the containers by an R.C.M. Police officer. After packing, the baggage will be sealed by the R.C.M.P. and collected. Any baggage found with seals broken will be discarded. For those not residing in the Interior Housing Settlements arrangements will be made to have the baggage checked at their nearest railway point.

B. Effects to be shipped later.

Provision is made for shipping certain household effects and other personal property as soon as possible following repatriation. This provision is subject to the following limitations:

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(1) Weight is limited to 250 lbs. per adult and 50 lbs. for each child in the family who is under sixteen years of age.

(2) Pianos, stoves, large furniture, including beds and spring mattresses, will not be sent.

(3) Those having effects shipped later must provide their own lumber for crating, must do their own crating and labelling, and those not residing in the interior housing settlements operated by the Department must transfer such effects after packing and crating, to the nearest railway shipping point.

(4) Arrangements will be made by the Department for shipping such effects from the settlements or from the nearest railway shipping point, to a central storage warehouse. The supervision of such shipment will be the responsibility of an official of the Department or an R.C.M.P. officer.

(5) The Department will arrange for the storage of such effects until shipment to Japan is possible. It must be understood however, the Department can accept no legal liability for loss from any cause, during any period from the time the effects are packed until such effects reach the owners in Japan. No claims for losses will be considered.

(6) While the Department will make provision for later shipment of effects to Japan, under the conditions defined, those being repatriated would be well advised to dispose of all property not being taken at the time of repatriation, and take with them the money received from the sale of such property.

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5. NOTICE OF SAILING DATES.

Every effort will be made to give notice of sailing dates as far in advance as possible. Such notice is not likely to be longer than ten days to two weeks. The large majority of those being repatriated are likely to sail during the last week of January and February. Therefore they would be well advised to begin immediately disposing of property and making preparations for leaving.

6. MEDICAL & HEALTH REQUIREMENTS.

Every person being repatriated must carry a certificate signed by a medical doctor stating:

(a) That within one year such person has been immunized for typhoid and vaccinated for small-pox. Arrangements are now under way for having this done.

(b) That within forty-eight hours of departure for sailing, such person is declared free from any communicable disease.

7. SHIPPING FACILITIES.

(a) According to present plans, those being repatriated will travel in United States ships.

(b) Such ships will call at Vancouver for loading.

(c) So far as possible, the policy will be to see that all those in a family travel on the same ship. An effort will also be made to arrange to meet the desire of families wishing to travel on the same ship. Those being repatriated should discuss this and submit lists of family groups to The Department supervisor if they reside in a project, to

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the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, Vancouver, if they reside in British Columbia but not in Department settlements, and to the Supervisors in charge for the area, for those residing outside of British Columbia. This should be done at the earliest possible date. The chance of meeting such requests of groups wishing to travel together, will be much greater during the first few shiploads.

(d) Those being repatriated must take along bedding and blankets for use on the ship. Mattresses and pillows will be supplied.

(e) They should also take along sufficient toilet articles, tobacco, confectionery for children, for a voyage of fifteen to twenty-one days.

(f) Separate sleeping accommodation is being provided for women, girls and boys under twelve years of age. Men and boys twelve years or over will sleep in a different part of the ship. Meals will of course, be provided.

(g) There will be accommodation on each ship for a small number of bedridden or sick cases. Medical personnel will be on each ship. Where there are cases of a certain member or members of a family requiring special accommodation because of illness, it will be possible for them to travel on the same ship with their family and they will receive the care needed. All such cases will have to be certified by one of the Department's Occidental medical officers, as requiring special accommodation, and approved by the Chief Medical Officer.

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A. Immediate transfer of funds.

To the extent that arrangements can be made to this end, persons who are repatriated under the arrangements made by the Minister of Labour may transfer funds standing to their credit in Canada or in their possession ~~to Japan~~ by exchanging such funds for yen receipts to be taken with them to Japan. Facilities will be provided whereby these yen receipts can be cashed in ~~the banks of~~ Japan. In order to take full advantage of this provision, the following conditions will apply and the procedure which is set out must be followed.

(1) No currency or securities for money, including stocks or bonds, can be taken into Japan, other than Japanese currency or yen receipts as above.

(2) Yen receipts can be obtained only under the arrangements made by the Japanese Division, Department of Labour.

(3) All money in your possession which you want to take to Japan at the time of repatriation ~~must~~ should therefore be turned in to our officers at the time and place which will be designated later.

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N.B. It is emphasized that any ~~financial assets~~ funds or securities for money carried in a form other than Japanese currency or yen receipts can not be taken into Japan. Therefore it is in the interests of those being repatriated to co-operate fully in following this procedure.

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Ottawa, December 28, 1945.

23-2-17-1

MEMORANDUM ON TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH MR. PICKERSGILL DECEMBER 27TH, 1945 RE JAPANESE REPATRIATION.

I advised Mr. Pickersgill

(a) We had requested National Defence to undertake the vaccination and immunization of all internees at Angler and to provide necessary medical certificates;

(b) Had requested approval from Washington for ship sailings from Vancouver;

(c) Had conference with U.S. Treasury officers as taking place on the 26th instant and we would advise as soon as we had news.

Mr. Pickersgill advised as follows:

(1) The combined judgment of himself and the R.C.M.P. was that the first shipment of Japanese should not be confined to single men as it would be necessary to gather these men in from all over B.C. and Canada east of the Rockies since a great number of the men were working in private employment. Their view was that the first group should be a combined group of single persons and family units from Tashme and that this would be much easier to handle from the administrative point of view.

(2) The problem of handling excess household effects in excess of the belongings which the repatriates are required to take with them is causing them some concern particularly with respect to the question of interim storage pending shipment to Japan.

I advised that I thought the Department would be satisfied to agree to the shipment at a later date, when feasible, of household effects to Japan within specified limits free of charge to landing points in Japan but it would be a matter for the Japanese Government and repatriates to arrange for distribution from the landing ports; also that while the Department would have to be prepared to pay the costs of interim storage in Canada, it would have to be understood that the goods would be stored and shipped at the owner's risk.

Mr. Pickersgill was concerned as to whether we could provide storage in the meantime for these goods. I suggested that we might see whether National Defence had any storage space at or in the area of Vancouver which would be available for the next several months for this purpose. I said we would check also at this end. In the meantime, the stuff would have to be boxed and left in the settlements.

(3) In discussing in Seattle the size of individual shipments, the Americans were indefinite as to the number that would be involved but it was indicated that shipment of 1,000 persons would be the minimum

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and Pickersgill was of the opinion that the ship's capacity would run from 1,000 to 2,000 persons or even more.

(4) In the handling of internees, it was the view of the Vancouver office that while these internees should go to Japan with other members of their family group, they should be moved directly from internment to the shipping point and should not be sent to the settlements in anticipation of subsequent repatriation. It was also the view of the R.C.M.P. and Pickersgill that escorts for internees from internment should be provided by the R.C.M.P. rather than military personnel. He further advised that in their opinion, Canadian-born internees not involved in repatriation should not be released from Angler until the repatriation of others in the Camp had been completed as the effect of release would be to add to the difficulties of repatriation. I advised that while this was sound in principle, we would have considerable difficulty in justifying continued retention after the official end of the war on the first of January, 1946, of Canadian-born Japanese who were not involved in repatriation.

(5) I asked Mr. Pickersgill to discuss with the Minister the types of cases subject to deportation which, in his judgment, should be nevertheless reviewed by the Loyalty Commission prior to final action being taken. I expressed the view that the type of family case where the husband had elected one way and the wife had elected the other way in the matter of repatriation and where children were involved was the type of case which should be so reviewed. Mr. Pickersgill said that if we opened up the question of review at all, it was felt that we would be flooded with cases and our difficulties in the matter of repatriation would be greatly increased.

A. H. Brown.

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

Please place attached on file

27-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005457

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We, the undersigned who signed the "Repatriation forms" jointly request the Government the following petition:

(a) Whereas, we have devoted most of our lives in assisting in the building of essential industries, and whereas, we have sacrificed the primepart of our lives both physically and morally for the growth of this Nation; and

(b) Whereas, upon evacuation to Southern Alberta by the wishes of the Government, we have co-operated in everyway possible and engaged the arduous labour of beet work, having thus contributed to Canada's essential war industry and aided this Nation to carry on the greatest struggle in human history; and

(c) Whereas, an evacuation to Southern Alberta we have been deprived of our means of livelihood, property, asset and the various restrictions imposed upon us created a cause of mental anguish and financial destitute; and

(d) Whereas, we co-operated with the Government willingly by signing the "Repatriation forms" and aided to facilitate the solution of the Japanese problem in Canada, and whereas we do not have any intention to cancel our signed "Repatriation forms"; and

(e) Whereas, the news of hunger, starvation, and epidemics in defeated Japan created the most unprecedented fear and mental agony to these repatriates,

Therefore, we petition the Government to give special consideration to the following items before carrying out its announced policy of deportation.

(1) Permission to take with us personal properties such as stocks, bonds, bank deposits and other assets.

(2) Purchase by the Government of our unsold properties at current prices so that proceeds may be made immediately available.

(3) Government subsidy for persons possessing no assets, in the amount necessary for re-establishing livelihood in Japan.

(4) Permission for Canadian born Japanese under 16 who accompany their parents to Japan without losing their Canadian Citizenship/

(5) Permission to take with us necessary household articles and tools indispensable to our occupation.

(6) Permission to give us sufficient time before embarkation.

(7) Special consideration to infants, pregnant women, aged persons and those who are physically unfit for voyage.

(8) Minimum guarantee of $500.00 cash for each adult and $200.00 for miners who accompany their parents.

(9) Definite prospect of month or date so that we may prepare for embarkation, or make arrangement with our employers with definite plan.

(10) Compensation by the Government for the property sold compulsory by the Custodian at unfair prices and also financial loss suffered from evacuation.

Reg. No.	FULL NAME	Reg. No.	FULL NAME

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COPY

Ottawa, December 28, 1945.

MEMORANDUM ON TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH MR. PICKERSGILL DECEMBER 27TH, 1945 RE JAPANESE REPATRIATION.

I advised Mr. Pickersgill

(a) We had requested National Defence to undertake the vaccination and immunization of all internees at Angler and to provide necessary medical certificates;

(b) Had requested approval from Washington for ship sailings from Vancouver;

(c) Conference with U.S. Treasury officers taking place on the 26th instant and we would advise as soon as we had news.

Mr. Pickersgill advised as follows:

(1) The combined judgment of himself and the R.C.M.P. was that the first shipment of Japanese should not be confined to single men as it would be necessary to gather these men in from all over B.C. and Canada East of the Rockies since a great number of the men were working in private employment. Their view was that the first group should be a combined group of single persons and family units from Tashme and that this would be much easier to handle from the administrative point of view.

(2) The problem of handling excess household effects in excess of the belongings which the repatriates are required to take with them is causing them some concern particularly with respect to the question of interim storage pending shipment to Japan.

I advised that I thought the Department would be satisfied to agree to the shipment at a later date, when feasible, of household effects to Japan within specified limits free of charge to landing points in Japan but it would be a matter for the Japanese Government and repatriates to arrange for distribution from the landing ports; also that while the Department would have to be prepared to pay the costs of interim storage in Canada, it would have to be understood that the goods would be stored and shipped at the owner's risk.

Mr. Pickersgill was concerned as to whether we could provide storage in the meantime for these goods. I suggested that we might see whether National Defence had any storage space at or in the area of Vancouver which would be available for the next several months for this purpose. I said we would check also at this end. In the meantime, the stuff would have to be boxed and left in the settlements.

(3) In discussing in Seattle the size of individual shipments, the Americans were indefinite as to the number that would be involved but it was indicated that shipment of 1,000 persons would be the minimum

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and Pickersgill was of the opinion that the ship's capacity would run from 1,000 to 2,000 persons or even more.

(4) In the handling of internees, it was the view of the Vancouver office that while these internees should go to Japan with other members of their family group, they should be moved directly from internment to the shipping point and should not be sent to the settlements in anticipation of subsequent repatriation. It was also the view of the R.C.M.P. and Pickersgill that escorts for internees from internment should be provided by the R.C.M.P. rather than military personnel. He further advised that in their opinion, Canadian-born internees not involved in repatriation should not be released from Angler until the repatriation of others in the Camp had been completed as the effect of release would be to add to the difficulties of repatriation. I advised that while this was sound in principle, we would have considerable difficulty in justifying continued retention after the official end of the war on the first of January, 1946, of Canadian-born Japanese who were not involved in repatriation.

(5) I asked Mr. Pickersgill to discuss with the Minister the types of cases subject to deportation which, in his judgment, should be nevertheless reviewed by the Loyalty Commission prior to final action being taken. I expressed the view that the type of family case where the husband had elected one way and the wife had elected the other way in the matter of repatriation and where children were involved was the type of case which should be so reviewed. Mr. Pickersgill said that if we opened up the question of review at all, it was felt that we would be flooded with cases and our difficulties in the matter of repatriation would be greatly increased.

(Sgd.) A. Brown.

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23-2-17-1

Ottawa, December 26, 1945.

Mr. F. P. Varcoe, K.C.,
Deputy Minister of Justice,
Justice Building,
O t t a w a.

Re: Deportation of Japanese
P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945.

We would like to settle with your officers the form of Deportation Order and other orders and regulations which it is considered necessary or advisable to issue in carrying out deportation of Japanese under the provisions of P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945.

Draft copies of orders are attached, together with copy of the Order itself and it will be appreciated if you will ask the officer of your Department, who will be looking after this, to get in touch with Mr. A. E. Brown of this Department, as quickly as possible, with a view to settling the same as early as possible. This is a matter that requires early attention.

Encs.

A. MacNamara.

12/3/45

8

005461

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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.

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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;

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. 7555 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~~ Order 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 by the Minister 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~~ at such time or times and at such place as may be indicated in such direction;

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.

4. No person deported shall take with him out of Canada or on board ship personal belongings or household effects or currency or securities for money other than as prescribed 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.

005463

Minister of Labour.

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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,

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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, 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.

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

MINISTER OF LABOUR

005465

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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 aforesaid by the said Order in Council do hereby ~~authorize~~ request the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ~~and under his direction 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

(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 prevent the escape of such~~ person safely pending deportation and to convey any such person from any place in Canada to any other place in Canada ~~or through any part of Canada~~ and 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.

005466

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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~~ 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

(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 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.

005467

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23-2-17-1

Ottawa, December 19, 1945.

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

Re: Repatriation of Japanese

We have struck a temporary snag in connection with the transfer of funds by repatriates to Japan arising out of the fact that the United States Treasury Department are apparently raising difficulties as to the use of the American Express Company Travellers' Cheques to take Canadian repatriates' funds to Japan, without restriction as to amount. The United States Treasury have apparently intimated that the same restriction on the amount of funds made applicable to United States' repatriates should apply in the case of Canadian repatriates. This difficulty has just come to our notice and we are trying to clear the matter up through the Canadian Embassy and State Department, Washington, as quickly as possible.

We had a discussion yesterday with the Deputy Minister and Commissioner Mead with reference to repatriation procedure and to the type of notice which might be gotten out to the Japanese and I am enclosing, as a basis for further consideration and discussion, a memorandum of suggested procedure and the draft notice form. These are not intended to be final but are for your consideration.

Encs.

A. H. Brown.

AB
21-3-46

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Ottawa, December 19, 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 R.C.M.P.

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 or by train direct to Seattle dockside whichever in the judgment of Mr. Pickersgill and the R.C.M.P. is most practicable.

4. The R.C.M.P. will assist in movement and provide escort either to shipside at Seattle or to Vancouver or elsewhere in B.C. where it is considered appropriate that Canadian Army Guards 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 groups

The procedure will be as far as practicable to include in the initial shipments persons and family groups ready and willing to go and to hold family groups offering problems until later shipments.

6. Family group problem cases where the husband has applied to be repatriated but the wife has not applied and is opposed to going may be discussed with Ottawa before final action as desired. This has particular application in case of Canadian-born wife.

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.

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

(1) Notice covering conditions relating to repatriation in both languages /to be posted and explained to Japanese Committees.

(2) Japanese Canadians sixteen years of age or over who have signed to be advised by notice that final date for filing change of decision will be January 1946 after which date their decision for repatriation will be treated as final.

(3) All person who are possible repatriates to be medically examined and immunized as soon as possible on a voluntary basis.
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) It is suggested that preliminary statements of funds and property to be taken from repatriates so that arrangements for issue of American exchange, etc., can be completed on short notice.

9. If regulations for closer control of movement in B.C. than the present travel regulations are considered necessary during the repatriation period and with respect to entry of outsiders into self contained settlements such as Tashme are required during the repatriation period, these can be drafted for the Minister's signature.

10. As required Minister's Order for deportation covering specified persons can be obtained and regulations can be drafted requiring persons who are ordered deported to comply with same to cover as required:-

(a) baggage regulations

(b) funds

(c) compliance with medical inspections and immunization requirements

(d) compliance with movement orders issued by Commissioner or his representatives

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(e) authorizing the placing under restraint or detention or escort of persons who fail to comply with movement orders and enforcement of such provisions by R.C.M.P.

11. Assurances may be furnished that provision will be made for later shipment when such arrangements can be made of household effects within specified limits, free of charge.

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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 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 subjects of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who have made a request for repatriation except where such person has reveked in writing such request and lodged such revocation with the Commissioner of Japanese Placement prior to 1946.

2. The Government of Canada has 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. To the extent that circumstances permit, 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.

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4. In the alternative, such persons may, if they desire, deposit their 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 persons 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 of $200 plus $50 for each such dependent.

Facilities will be provided for exchange of United States funds to Japanese currency following upon repatriation to Japan.

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 plus an additional amount within prescribed limits for children. Full particulars of this will be furnished by the officers of the Department of Labour.

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Provision will be made for subsequent shipment free of charge of household equipment within prescribed limits when arrangements to this end can be made.

8. Free transportation and meals en route will be provided for repatriates for movement from Canada to Japan.

9. Every person for whom provision is made for repatriation by the Minister is required to submit himself to medical examination and for immunization by the medical officers of or authorized by the Department of Labour 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.

10. 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.

005474

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COPY

Ottawa, December 15, 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 R.C.M.P.

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 or by train direct to Seattle dockside whichever in the judgment of Mr. Pickersgill and the R.C.M.P. is most practicable.

4. The R.C.M.P. will assist in movement and provide escort either to shipside at Seattle or to Vancouver or elsewhere in B.C. where it is considered appropriate that Canadian Army Guards 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 Groups

The procedure will be as far as practicable to include in the initial shipments persons and family groups ready and willing to go and to hold family groups offering problems until later shipments.

6. Family group problem cases where the husband has applied to be repatriated but the wife has not applied and is opposed to going may be discussed with Ottawa before final action as desired. This has particular application in case of Canadian-born wife.

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:

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(1) Notice covering conditions relating to repatriation in both languages to be posted and explained to Japanese Committees.

(2) Japanese Canadians sixteen years of age or over who have signed to be advised by notice that final date for filing change of decision will be January 1946 after which date their decision for repatriation will be treated as final.

(3) All person who are possible repatriates to be medically examined and immunized as soon as possible on a voluntary basis.
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) It is suggested that preliminary statements of funds and property to be taken from repatriates so that arrangements for issue of American exchange, etc., can be completed on short notice.

9. If regulations for closer control of movement in B.C. than the present travel regulations are considered necessary during the repatriation period and with respect to entry of outsiders into self contained settlements such as Tashme are required during the repatriation period, these can be drafted for the Ministers' signature.

10. As required Minister's Order for deportation covering specified persons can be obtained and regulations can be drafted requiring persons who are ordered deported to comply with same to cover as required:-

(a) baggage regulations

(b) funds

(c) compliance with medical inspections and immunisation requirements

(d) compliance with movement orders issued by Commissioner or his representatives

(e) authorizing the placing under restraint or detention or escort of persons who fail to comply with movement orders and enforcement of such provisions by R.C.M.P.

005476

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11. Assurances may be furnished that provision will be made for later shipment when such arrangements can be made of household effects within specified limits, free of charge.

005477

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O t t a w a,
December 18, 1945.

Miss Betty K. Shinohara,
390 Macnab St. N.,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Dear Miss Shinohara:-

The Honourable Mr. Mitchell has asked me to acknowledge your letter of December 5 with respect to repatriation.

The records indicate that your names were on a long list of persons wishing repatriation, sent in from Kaslo, B.C. long before the official R.C.M.P. survey in the spring of 1945. The records show also that at the time of the R.C.M.P. survey you and the other two who signed your letter declared that you wished to remain in Canada.

In view of the above, I would advise that your names are not on the official repatriation list and that you will be allowed to remain in Canada as you desire.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

HTP:MS

005478

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O t t a w a,
December 18, 1945.

Mr. Morimitsu Uyemura,
102 McCaul Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:-

The Honourable Mr. Mitchell has asked me to reply to your letter of December 14 with respect to repatriation.

As you stated to the R. C. M. P. Detachment this summer at Toronto that you wished to remain in Canada, your name is not included on the list of Japanese repatriates ~~and you may remain in Canada as you desire~~.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

HTP:MS

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-[redacted] 17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.F.

Renewal letters to follow

005480

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O t t a w a,

December 18, 1945.

Mr. T. Nakano,
117 Robert Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to acknowledge your letter of December 9 to the Honourable Mr. Mitchell with respect to repatriation.

Your earlier application to the Spanish Consul for repatriation was cancelled when you advised the R. C. M. P. Detachment that you wished to remain in Canada. You are therefore not included on the list of persons to be repatriated.

As the Minister has received a letter from Mr. Aurel Radin at the same address on this subject, would you please advise him as above.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

HTP:MS

005481

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[redacted]

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005482

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AIR MAIL

Ottawa,
December 18, 1945.

Mr. Kaizo Tsuyuki,
Tashme, B.C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of December 8 enclosing a copy of the letter which you sent to the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, concerning the details of repatriation.

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement at Vancouver, is in charge of the actual administration, and I would suggest that you get in touch with him on these matters.

Concerning No. 4, the Status of Minor Children, I would advise that this matter is at present under consideration by the Government.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

MTP:MS

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Statement regarding Persons of
Japanese origin in Canada by
The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King,
House of Commons,
December 17, 1945.

See Page 47

I wish to table three Orders in Council, P.C. 7355, P.C. 7356 and P.C. 7357 of December 15th, all of which have been passed under the War Measures Act to carry out the policy announced on August 4, 1944, and November 21, 1945, by the government with respect to Japanese people in Canada. It will, I believe, assist in understanding these orders if I give a brief explanation of their purpose and effect.

The general outline of the government's policy with regard to the Japanese was given in my statement of August 4, 1944, to which I have referred. As a first measure in its implementation, the government sought to determine which of the Japanese now in Canada did not wish to remain here after the war. On November 21, the Minister of Labour referred to the number of applications that had been received for movement to Japan. The Minister announced that the government intended to order the removal from Canada of Japanese nationals who had applied for repatriation; of naturalized persons of Japanese origin who had similarly applied and who had not revoked their applications prior to midnight on September 1, 1945; and of Canadian-born Japanese who wished to go to Japan and who did not renounce such intention before an order for their deportation was made. The first Order in Council P.C. 7355, simply provides that the Minister of Labour may carry out this policy. He is not ordered to have the persons deported, but he is given the power to arrange for their movement.

In all cases in which 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. 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.

The other clauses of the Order simply provide the necessary administrative machinery to carry out the terms of the Order.

The second Order in Council, P.C. 7356, provides for the removal of British and Canadian status from any naturalized persons who now leave Canada for residence in Japan, or are deported from Canada pursuant to applications made and orders issued under P.C. 7355. It has, of course, no application to Japanese nationals, nor does it apply to persons born in Canada. Its application is only to persons naturalized in Canada who have expressed a wish to go to Japan and who have not, as I have said, revoked this application, and also to naturalized persons who come under the third order which I shall now describe.

The third Order in Council is P.C. 7357. Honourable Members will recall that, in my statement to the House on August 4, 1944, I said that the government intended to establish a "quasi-judicial commission" to investigate the loyalty of certain of the Japanese in Canada "to ascertain those who are not fit persons to be allowed to remain here". The time has now come when this Commission should be appointed. We now know with certainty that some persons do not wish to remain here.

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There is no object in examining them. There are, however, among the Japanese nationals and naturalized Japanese who wish to remain, a number whose behaviour casts doubt upon their loyalty and before deciding what should be done about them, it is proposed to have a full and fair examination of their cases. Some of these are persons who were interned during the war and whose conduct in wartime has been such as to raise question as to whether in the national interest they should not be deported.

In general, the Order in Council provides that the Governor in Council shall appoint a Commission of three persons to enquire into the loyalty 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". It will be noted from this that the Commission will examine only Japanese nationals and naturalized persons. It will not examine any persons born in Canada. It will, moreover, have the power, where recommended by the Minister of Labour, to examine the cases of naturalized Japanese who applied to be sent to Japan and who did not renounce such application prior to midnight on September 1, 1945.

The Commission will, where it deems fit after examination, have the power to recommend deportation. In such cases, any Japanese national or naturalized Japanese who is ordered deported will be deemed to come within the terms of the two Orders in Council previously mentioned. The conditions with regard to property and minimum assets will apply and, in the case of naturalized persons, they will be divested of their British and Canadian status as of the time they leave this country.

The problem of dealing with the question of the Japanese is difficult in the extreme. In its solution, the government is endeavouring 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 that 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.

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Statement of the Honourable Mr. Mitchell,
Minister of Labour in the House of Commons
November 21, 1945.

...The Japanese division of the Department of Labour has been engaged during the past year in the supervision of approximately 24,000 Japanese across Canada, of whom 75 per cent are Canadian citizens and 61 per cent are born in Canada.

We have had to provide maintenance for 3,900 unfit people and education for 4,000 children. A royal commission last year, and various inspectors since that time have described our welfare and educational facilities as reasonable and adequate.

Of the Japanese in Canada, 61 per cent are living in British Columbia, 21 per cent on the prairies, and 18 per cent in eastern Canada.

We have continued to use adult Japanese in various forms of labour, on fruit and sugar beet farms and in lumber camps. We have at the present time 9,000 Japanese employed in useful occupation. ....

On August 4, 1944, the Prime Minister spoke at considerable length in this house, outlining the policy which was to be followed respecting people of Japanese origin living in this country. This is on the record and does not need repetition by me. I should like, however, to summarize briefly the main features of this policy and then to review the steps which have been taken to give it effect.

First, the Prime Minister expressed recognition of the concern felt by British Columbia at the possibility of again having concentrated within its borders virtually the entire population of people of Japanese origin in Canada. As he stated, in the past this has led to so much bitterness and strife that it must be avoided in the future. This should be done, not only in the interests of the people of British Columbia, but also of the people of Japanese origin themselves.

Second, for the future protection of people of Japanese origin who have remained loyal to Canada during the war, as well as to eliminate those who have shown that their true allegiance is not to Canada but to Japan, a basic feature of the policy was that those who have shown disloyalty to this country during the war should not have the privilege of remaining here.

Third, that in the years after the war, without any declaration which would be binding indefinitely into the future, Japanese immigration should not be permitted.

Finally, and most important, even though problems of assimilation are extremely difficult, people of Japanese origin who have been guilty of no disloyal act or who have not displayed any disloyal intent, must be treated fairly and justly. As stated by the Prime Minister:

For the government to act otherwise would be an acceptance of the standards of our enemies and the negation of the purposes for which we are fighting.

The Prime Minister then outlined tentative measures for carrying out the policy. He said it would be necessary to establish a quasi-judicial commission to examine into the background, loyalties and attitudes of all persons of the Japanese race in Canada to ascertain those who should not be allowed to remain here. The government's intention was to have these persons, whether Japanese nationals, British subjects by naturalization or by birth, deported to Japan as soon as physically possible. He said also that there may be some who voluntarily indicate a desire to proceed to Japan. For these, he said, no further examination would be

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required and whatever their national status they would be allowed and encouraged to go as soon as could be arranged. Then he stated that the remainder, if properly admitted to this country and wishing to remain here, should be allowed to do so, but added for the reasons cited:

They should not be allowed once more to concentrate in British Columbia.

My purpose in reviewing the main features of the policy is to make it clear that the repatriation policy on which I now wish to make a statement is a part of the general policy as announced by the Prime Minister and represents no departure from it.

At various times during the war, groups of persons of the Japanese race have indicated that it was their desire to go to Japan during the war or as soon thereafter as possible.

In the early part of 1945, a survey was made to ascertain how many there were who desired to be repatriated to Japan. All persons of the Japanese race who could readily be located were requested to indicate voluntarily their wishes in this respect. No coercion or force or any pressure of any nature was used. On the contrary, every precaution was taken to see that there could be no basis for a charge of coercion.

There is a total of 10,347 involved in the voluntary requests made for repatriation. Of this number, 6,844 actually signed requests--the remainder are dependent children under sixteen years of age of those who signed. Those signing included 2,923 Japanese nationals. 1,461 naturalized Canadians and 2,460 Canadian-born. Of the 10,347 involved in the requests, more than 70 per cent were residing in the interior housing settlements in British Columbia when the survey was undertaken.

Up to September 2, 1945, the date of the signing of the Japanese surrender, only a very insignificant number had applied to revoke these requests. Since September 2, 1945, applications for revokation have reached us in considerable numbers.

As the first step in the repatriation of this group, the government decided that it was necessary to obtain the advice of General MacArthur, the supreme allied commander in Japan, as to when he would be prepared to receive these repatriates and we have been advised that he is prepared to accept them whenever shipping arrangements can be completed for the transportation of these people to Japan.

The government is of the opinion that, in general, all Japanese nationals who have requested repatriation, should be repatriated because it is quite clear that their loyalty is to Japan rather than to Canada.

On the other hand, the government is of the opinion that where any Canadian citizen of the Japanese race who applied for repatriation has subsequently submitted in writing prior to the Japanese surrender on September 2, 1945, an application to cancel his repatriation request, such cancellation should be permitted.

It is also proposed to review those cases of Canadian-born persons of the Japanese race who may have applied, subsequently to the Japanese surrender, to revoke their request to be sent to Japan.

Let me say, with all the emphasis at my command that no coercion was exercised in the taking of requests for repatriation from persons of the Japanese race. I would not stand for it for one minute, neither would the government nor the people; this is a free country. To support that contention I should like to refer to the fact that recently a thorough investigation was made by the International Red Cross with respect to this very matter. A charge was made by Japanese spokesmen that there had been intimidation, and the report of the commissioner is to this effect, that there could be no question whatsoever of intimidation and that the word had been used wrongly. .....

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

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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 6th, 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~~ have not 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

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Deliver to: Mr. A. H. Brown

Room: [redacted]

From: A. MacNamara

Room:

Remarks: I think you left this on my desk yesterday.

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

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See 23-2-17-6
fr corresp

Ottawa, December 15, 1945.

Mr. R. O. Robertson,
Secretary,
Office of the Prime Minister,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

We have your letter of December 15th with enclosures for which we are obliged.

We may say with respect to the charge made in the document dated November 28th at Lemon Creek, B.C., to the effect that the R.C.M.P. Officer advised these people that they would be free to change their decision later, we have on record copies of a series of written questions sent forward to Mr. Pickersgill by the Committee at Lemon Creek prior to signing, raising a number of points in connection with the repatriation including the query as to whether they would be free to revoke at a later date and also copy of Mr. Pickersgill's replies in which he advised them very specifically that he could give them no assurance on that point and that the signing of the application for repatriation was a very serious step and that they should be careful in making their decision as to what they wished to do.

We are, however, forwarding the allegations for consideration and report by Mr. Pickersgill.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

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Copy of correspondence to Mr. Pickersgill.

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G.646

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR - JAPANESE DIVISION

GENERAL 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 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 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 to an appropriate Department of the Government of Canada, such request prior to midnight, the first of September, 1945;

(3) Natural born British subjects of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who have made a request for repatriation except where such person revokes in writing to an appropriate Department of the Government of Canada, such request prior to the signing of the Order for his deportation by the Minister of Labour.

Any natural born British subjects of the Japanese race who requested repatriation and who intend to revoke such requests, and who have not already done so, should make their applications as soon as possible, in writing, to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C.

2. The Government of Canada has 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. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

A. Immediate transfer of funds.

Subject to any subsequent changes which may be found necessary therein, and of which you will be advised, the following provision will apply to the transfer of funds standing to the credit of persons who are repatriated to Japan under arrangements made by the Minister of Labour. Such persons may take with them funds standing to their credit in Canada, or in their possession, by exchanging such funds for Yen receipts at the United States military rate of fifteen yen to the United States dollar. Facilities will be provided whereby these yen receipts can be cashed in Japan.

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In order to take full advantage of this provision the following conditions will apply and the procedure thus set out must be followed:

(1). No currency or securities for money, including stock or bond certificates, can be taken into Japan other than Japanese currency or yen receipts, as above.

(2). Yen receipts can be obtained only under arrangements made by the Japanese Division, Department of Labour.

(3). All money in your possession which you want to take to Japan at the time of repatriation will require to be turned in to our officials at a time and place which will be dosignated later.

For those residing in the Interior Housing Settlements operated by the Department, the transfer will be made at those settlements, a short time before leaving. Those residing outside of these settlements will probably be brought into the Tashme settlement for a few days before sailing, and the transfer of funds will be made there.

This money must be in the form of:

(a) Cash, or

(b) Certified cheques drawn in favour of the Receiver General of Canada.

(4). Any securities or other negotiable assets, the value of which is taken to Japan, must be converted into the form of cash or Certified Cheques before being turned in to our officers. These cannot be accepted otherwise.

(5). Funds now standing to your credit with the Custodian of Enemy Property can be taken with you, as desired, by completing an order form at the time your other cash is exchanged for a yen receipt. A representative of the Custodian's office will be present to so arrange.

B. Transfer of funds at a later date.

Funds left with the Custodian of Enemy Property by persons being repatriated will be held for later transfer whenever reasonably possible, either by the issue and forwarding of yen receipts, or by such other arrangement as is considered by the Government to be most suitable at the time of transfer.

All real property or personal property, securities or other assets which are not being taken at the time of repatriation or have not been packed and turned over to this Department for later shipment (as set out below), or otherwise disposed of, must be registered with the Custodian at that time. Such property automatically becomes vested with the Custodian at the time of deportation. After disposing of the same, the net proceeds less reasonable handling charges will be held for disposition in the same manner as other funds left with the Custodian.

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LIQUIDATION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS, WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, ETC.

We are supplying hereunder information with regard to the cashing of Government Bonds, etc., in the event you wish to dispose of any of these items before repatriation.

Dominion of Canada War Bonds:

"Bearer" Bonds are negotiable and can be sold to any Bank or Securities Dealer, or can be transferred to any other person.

"Registered" Bonds can be sold to a Bank or Securities Dealer, or transferred to another person by completing a transfer form, obtainable at any bank. This purchaser should forward the bond(s) and transfer form to the Bank of Canada for re-registration.

War Savings Stamps:

Cannot be redeemed for cash. Some Banks will redeem these, otherwise you should dispose of same to other persons who are not being repatriated.

War Savings Certificates:

Can only be redeemed by the Registrar, Ottawa. Endorse your name on the back of the Certificate and forward immediately by Air Mail, with a covering letter, to:

Registrar, War Savings Certificates,
350 King Edward Avenue,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

State in your letter that you are a prospective repatriate and ask that they redeem the certificate (s) in accordance with arrangements made by the Department of Labour. Your account will then be given special consideration and a cheque forwarded within twenty-four hours of receipt. However, it will take two weeks (or more if your local mail service is irregular), before you receive same, so be sure to mail the Certificate (s) to Ottawa as soon as possible.

Refundable Savings portion of Income Tax:

This is not payable until two years after the end of the war and refund cannot be obtained now. The certificates issued by the Income Tax Department covering these payments should be turned in by you to the representative of the Custodian of Enemy Property at the time you are registering any assets being left in Canada. He will make collection for your account at such time as provision is made therefor, and transfer same at a later date as set forth in paragraph "B", page 2.

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C. Financial Assistance.

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 of $200 plus $50 for each such dependent.

Any amount so paid under this provision is recoverable from the account which such person may have with the Custodian.

N.B. It is emphasised that any funds or securities for money carried in a form other than Japanese currency or yen receipts, cannot be taken into Japan. Therefore it is in the interest of those being repatriated to co-operate fully in following this procedure.

The following will serve as illustrations of this financial assistance.

(1) There is a family of husband and wife and two children under sixteen and one child sixteen years old. No one in this family is in possession of any funds. Therefore, the husband would be entitled to $200.00 for himself as an adult, and $50.00 for each of the two children under sixteen. The wife would be considered as an independent adult and would be entitled to $200.00. The single child sixteen years or over would be considered as an independent adult and would be entitled to $200.00.

(2) A husband and wife and two children under sixteen and one child sixteen years or over, where the husband has in his possession $250.00 but the wife has nothing and the child sixteen years of age or over has been employed and has $100.00. As the husband has $250.00 he would be entitled to $50.00 more for the second dependent child. The wife would be considered as an independent adult and would be entitled to $200.00 if she could prove she possessed nothing. The child of sixteen years or over would be considered as an independent adult and would be entitled to $100.00 which represents the difference between the $100.00 that he has and the $200.00 which he would be allowed if he had nothing. Therefore, the total that this family would receive would be the $50.00 to the father, plus $200.00 for the wife and $100.00 to the son or daughter over sixteen.

4. PERSONAL EFFECTS & HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS,

A. Baggage to be taken at time of repatriation.

A total amount not exceeding 175 lbs. will be allowed for each person, regardless of age. This will include hand luggage as well as baggage to go in the hold of the ship. Hand luggage should be kept to the absolute minimum. Hold baggage must be limited to such articles

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as clothing, bedding, small personal effects, books, small tools. It shall not include any furniture, stoves, beds, sewing machines or other bulky articles. Neither shall the luggage or baggage contain any fire-arms, explosives, highly inflammable articles or liquor.

The Department will provide, if required, large strong palliasses (mattress cases) one to each adult, for use as containers for hold baggage. No boxes or lumber for boxes will be provided. Trunks and boxes will however, be accepted within the weight limitations. Containers for hand luggage will not be provided.

All baggage to go in hold of ship will be inspected immediately before packing in the containers by an R.C.M. Police officer. After packing, the baggage will be sealed by the R.C.M.P. and collected. Any baggage found with seals broken will be discarded. For those not residing in the Interior Housing Settlements arrangements will be made to have the baggage checked at their nearest railway point.

B. Effects to be shipped later.

Provision is made for shipping certain household effects and other personal property as soon as possible following repatriation. This provision is subject to the following limitations:

(1) Weight is limited to 250 lbs. per adult and 50 lbs. for each child in the family who is under sixteen years of age.

(2) Pianos, stoves, large furniture, including beds and spring mattresses, will not be sent.

(3) Those having effects shipped later must provide their own lumber for crating, must do their own crating and labelling, and those not residing in the interior housing settlements operated by the Department must transfer such effects after packing and crating, to the nearest railway shipping point.

(4) Arrangements will be made by the Department for shipping such effects from the settlements or from the nearest railway shipping point, to a central storage warehouse. The supervision of such shipment will be the responsibility of an official of the Department or an R.C.M.P. officer.

(5) The Department will arrange for the storage of such effects until shipment to Japan is possible. It must be understood however, the Department can accept no legal liability for loss from any cause, during any period from the time the effects are packed until such effects reach the owners in Japan. No claims for losses will be considered. However, reasonable care will nevertheless be exercised in connection with the property that is left for later shipment.

(6) While the Department will make provision for later shipment of effects to Japan, under the conditions defined, those being repatriated would be well advised to dispose of as much as possible of the property not being taken at the time of repatriation, and take with them the money received from the sale of such property.

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5. TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.

Costs of transportation to Japan, including the cost of transferring baggage, within the weight and other limitations prescribed, will be borne by the Canadian Government.

Those residing in the Interior Settlements in B.C. operated by the Department will be issued their necessary transportation by the Supervisor of the project in which they reside. Those living in B.C. but not in the Interior Settlements will receive their necessary transportation from the nearest R.C.M.P. detachment at the time of their departure. Those residing in other provinces than B.C. will receive their railway transportation and, where required, a sustenance allowance for use in transit, from the Japanese Division, Department of Labour, supervisor for the area in which they live, namely, Mr. D.C. Archibald, Lethbridge, Alberta, Mr. F.L. Ernst, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or Mr. D. Mactavish, Toronto, Ontario.

6. NOTICE OF SAILING DATES.

Every effort will be made to give notice of sailing dates as far in advance as possible. Such notice is not likely to be longer than ten days to two weeks. The large majority of those being repatriated are likely to sail during the last week of January and February. Therefore they would be well advised to begin immediately disposing of property and making preparations for leaving.

7. MEDICAL & HEALTH REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Every person being repatriated must carry a certificate, signed by a medical doctor, stating that within one year such person has been immunized for typhoid and vaccinated for small-pox. Arrangements are now under way for having this done.

(b) Within forty-eight hours of departure all people who are being repatriated will be examined by a doctor and the list of the names of those being repatriated will have attached to it a certificate signed by the doctor stating that all those named on the list are free from any communicable disease.

8. SHIPPING FACILITIES.

(a) According to present plans, those being repatriated will travel in United States ships.

(b) Such ships will call at Vancouver for loading.

(c) So far as possible, the policy will be to see that all those in a family travel on the same ship. An effort will also be made to arrange to meet the desire of families wishing to travel on the same ship. Those being repatriated should discuss this and submit lists of family groups to the Department supervisor if they reside in a project, to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, Vancouver, if they reside in British Columbia but not in

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Department settlements, and to the supervisors in charge for the area, for those residing outside of British Columbia. This should be done at the earliest possible date, in order that satisfactory arrangements may be made in an effort to meet such requests.

(d) Those being repatriated must take along bedding and blankets for use on the ship. Mattresses and pillows will be supplied.

(e) They should also take along sufficient toilet articles, tobacco, confectionery for children, for a voyage of fifteen to twenty-one days.

(f) Separate sleeping accommodation is being provided for women, girls and boys under twelve years of age. Men and boys twelve years or over will sleep in a different part of the ship. Meals will of course, be provided.

(g) There will be accommodation on each ship for a small number of bedridden or sick cases. Medical personnel will be on each ship. Where there are cases of a certain member or members of a family requiring special accommodation because of illness, it will be possible for them to travel on the same ship with their family and they will receive the care needed. All such cases will have to be certified by one of the Department's Occidental medical officers, as requiring special accommodation, and approved by the Chief Medical Officer.

23rd January 1946.

A. MACNAMARA,
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR.

005499

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act -
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

[redacted]
Toronto, Ontario.
Dec. 14, 1945.

Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Dominion of Canada.

Department of Labour,
RECEIVED
DEC 17 1945
Secretary to Minister.

Dear Sir:—

During my confinement in the internment camp at Angler, Ont., through the Spanish consul I had applied for repatriation to Japan on an exchange ship. The reason for my applying was that there seemed no opportunity would be afforded me to be released from internment and that confinement would be for the duration of war.

The life of confinement in the camp was very unbearable to me, as one can quite realize, and the only chance to lead a normal free life again was to go to Japan on an exchange ship, it seemed.

But fortunately to my unexpectation, I had been granted release from the camp, allowed

005500

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to lead a normal life again. On my release I had signed a declaration to the effect that I shall be a loyal citizen of Canada.

I had obtained employment at Canada Packers in Toronto, and to this very day I had worked there faithfully.

Since my release from internment had resulted in fulfilment of my wish to lead a normal life, I had forgotten completely about the repatriation I had applied for while I had been confined.

I have no wish whatsoever of going to Japan. Therefore when the special R.C.M.P. detachment came to Toronto and asked me regarding my intentions, I had definitely stated that my wish is to remain in Canada.

For the last few months in the Houses of Parliament, the subject of heated discussions has been the deportation of Japanese people to Japan, and quite recently I remembered of my previous application for repatriation

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If by any chance if I were to be deported against my wish, because of my previous application, it would be most heart-breaking to me.

I have hereby stated the reason for my previous application. If it is in your power won't you please cancel it

To your understanding I sincerely appeal to, please give this your every kind consideration and allow me to remain in Canada.

I thank you

I remain,

yours sincerely,
Morimitsu Uyemura
(Jap. Reg. No. 01403)

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Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

Department of Labour,
RECEIVED
DEC 14 1945
Secretary to Minister.

117 Robert Street,
Toronto, Ontario,
Dec. 13, 1945

Re - P.W. 667, Takeo Nakano - Japanese Repatriation
See File No. [redacted]

s.15(1)

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

As a Canadian citizen who is most anxious that our democratic system be manifested in all processes, especially in the promotion of justice and equality for all within our borders, and to show forth a worthy example of this true ideal to the rest of the world, I do

005503

respectfully urge upon you to give this question to which I am about to call your attention your very earnest and favourable consideration.

I am taking this opportunity to make representation to you on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Nakano (09076 and 09080 respectively), Mr. Nakano having lived here for the past quarter of a century, Mrs. Nakano having lived here for the past fourteen years, and also their daughter who was born here thirteen years ago.

Having known them for some months by virtue of the fact that we have lived in the same residence, I can honestly testify to their loyalty, their patriotism and their high credibility.

I am deeply stirred to lend my aid to Mr. and Mrs. Nakano in their present plight, the nature of which is their desire to remain in Canada even though the

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dreaded threat of repatriation hangs over them. From correspondence which passed between your department and Mr. Nakano coupled with the story he has related to me, it would seem as if the crux of the whole problem lies in his having at one time in the greatest moment of desperation when he felt the acutest desire for his family, he having failed to obtain your permission to join them in Greenwood B.C., or allowing them to join him in the east, his only other alternative at that time and under those circumstances was to have benited at repatriation, if that would have meant his joining his wife and daughter. Surely there could be no urgency or reasonable circumstances to-day that would warrant these people to be forced (if that is contemplated) to return to Japan a country which they forsook so long ago.

005504

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The long silence and indecision surrounding Mr. Nakano's case have left him in a state of great uneasiness and tension, in spite of his many repeated requests for your cancellation of any paper he might have signed in a moment of involuntary pressure brought on by the exigencies of the war.

In the name of Canadian democracy and Canadian justice and Canadian sense of fair play of which all of us are truly proud and thankful I do appeal to you to grant his request by allowing he and his family to continue to live among us.

Thanking you in anticipation of your kind support in this worthy cause.

I remain

Very respectfully yours,
Ariel Radin.

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CANADA

Department of Labour
DEC 14 1945
To:
DRAFT LETTER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
SEE ME PLEASE
NOTE & RETURN
GET FILE FOR ME
12th December 1945

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL.

Attention: Mr. Pammett.

A. MacNamara Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA.

Re: REQUEST FOR REPATRIATION.

I am returning letter to the Minister of Labour from Betty Kazuko SHINOHARA, No. 09673, which was enclosed in your letter of December 7th.

None of the three people referred to signed for repatriation. Apparently the names of these three persons appeared in a long list of names sent in from Kaslo of those in that project desiring repatriation. This list of names was received long before the official survey was taken this spring. These people may have been notified by the R.C.M.P. this summer, when asked if they wished repatriation, that they had previously requested repatriation. Their files however, definitely show that when the survey was taken last summer, they wanted to remain in Canada.

I would suggest therefore, that you reply saying that our records show that they did not apply for repatriation on the official declaration forms, thereby putting their minds at ease.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

005506

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117 Robert Street,
Toronto, Ontario,
December 9, 1945.

Department of Labour,
RECEIVED
DEC 13 1945
Secretary to Minister.

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

For some months the subject of heated discussion in the House of Commons has been the problem of deportation of the Japanese people to Japan.

Regarding this, and being a Japanese national, I wish to lay my case before you. I shall be very grateful if you would give it every consideration.

I came to Canada in the year 1920, and for twenty years I have been employed by the B. C. Pulp and Paper Co. at Woodfibre, British Columbia.

When Japan declared war on the Allies, being a Japanese national and complying with the orders of the government, I was evacuated to a road-camp in March, 1942. Under supervision of the British Columbia Security Commission I worked faithfully there. Mr. Woods of the Commission frequently visited our camp and had informed us of the plan to close down our camp in the fall and promised us that married men would be allowed to rejoin their families in the interior settlements in British Columbia.

To us family men, ever longing for family reunion, this news was very enlightening and we had waited with rejoicing for the day when we would be allowed to be united with our families once again.

True to Mr. Woods' words, the camp was closed in the latter part of July and believed that I would be allowed to proceed to Greenwood B. C. where my family was located. Contrary to Mr. Woods' promise I was sent to an entirely different camp. In order to be allowed to go to Greenwood as promised, I repeatedly and insistently negotiated with the Security Commission, but the result only proved unfavourable for me, and to my great unexpectation, I was sent to an internment camp in Ontario.

During my confinement, although several times I had appealed to the authorities to be sent back to Greenwood, it was not granted me. A few times were notified by the Spanish consul that those wishing for repatriation on an exchange ship should hand in their applications.

005507

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Since my only wish was to rejoin my family at the earliest date and because of that I was unfortunately confined in internment. Believing that if we should go to Japan we could live together, in desperation I applied without consulting my wife and daughter. As time went by there seemed no sign of an exchange ship, therefore once again I wrote to Ottawa appealing to be sent back to my family in Greenwood. I have enclosed with letter the reply I received from Ottawa. As Ottawa advised me, I immediately applied for my release from internment. Having been released, I came to Toronto and shortly I called my family from Greenwood to rejoin me.

Since then we have made our home in Toronto and to this day I am being employed by Canada Packers Ltd.

In July of this year, the special R.C.M.P. Detachment came to Toronto inquiring us whether we wished to go to Japan or remain in Canada after the war. Since our wish for family reunion had been fulfilled and since my wife, my daughter and myself all wish to make Canada our home we have definitely declared that our wish is to remain in Canada.

But the R.C.M. Police reminded us of my previous application for repatriation which I had made during my confinement in the internment camp, and advised us to write to Mr. Pickersgill of the Department of Labour Japanese Division. Therefore I immediately wrote to Mr. Pickersgill in Vancouver appealing for my previous application to be cancelled. Mr. Pickersgill merely acknowledged the receipt of my letter. There was nothing to the effect that the previous application was cancelled. I have also enclosed Mr. Pickersgill's reply.

Both my wife and myself have no intentions whatsoever of going to Japan. Our only daughter was born in Vancouver, B.C. She is definitely resolved that she'll never go to Japan, a country she has never seen. She is entering high school next year and is planning to go to the university. Her ambition is to become a physician. To this end she is studying and striving.

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Such is our case and such was the reason for our previous application for repatriation, and I sincerely appeal to your understanding and generosity.

I beg of you, won't you please give this your every consideration and allow us to remain in Canada.

I thank you.

Respectfully yours,

09076 Takeo Nakano. T. Nakano
09080 Yukie Nakano. Y. Nakano

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Tashme, B. C.,
December 8, 1945.

Department of Labour.
RECEIVED
DEC 12 1945
Secretary to Minister.

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Hon. Sir:

We are enclosing a copy of letter addressed to the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, presented on behalf of those who had signed for repatriation and whose intentions have remained unchanged.

We request that you will kindly give the matters presented your fullest consideration.

Yours very truly,

K. Tsuyuki
Kaizo Tsuyuki

Gijichi Nakayama
Gijichi Nakayama

Sakaru Saiga
Sakaru Saiga

005510

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
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Tashme, B. C.,
December 3, 1945.

The Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

Hon. Sir:

According to the newspapers, we understand that the time of repatriation is drawing near. As it is our desire to give the fullest co-operation to the Government in carrying out this vast program, both orderly and speedily, a meeting, of those who had signed applications for repatriation and whose intentions remain unchanged, was held, and we, the undersigned, were chosen as their representatives.

The following are those who have definitely stated their wish to be repatriated from this centre:

Japanese Nationals	242 souls
Naturalized	64 souls
Canadian Born	315 souls

The above figures may be increased later on.

We find ourselves confronted with the following problems when we consider the circumstances that may arise as we leave Canada.

1. Re: Money.

In regard to this matter, we quote a portion of the statement made by the Minister of Labour, under date of Feb. 13, 1945. "Net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada and standing to their credit at the time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war."

By this statement, we believe that we are allowed to carry all our asset with us as we repatriate or we can transfer money ourselves to Japan. We are desirous to know the procedure of transfering such money or any instructions in this regard.

2. Re: Baggage.

Again we quote the same statement of the Minister of Labour in this matter. "Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property they may take with them."

There is no limitation indicated in regard to quantity in the above statement. However, while we are not expecting to be allowed unlimited quantity of baggage, we consider the limit should be established, based upon what we have and use while in this centre since this is actually necessary as a very minimum for daily living.

We have all lost our chattels as we evacuated; some were sold at dumping prices; some were stolen; some were vested with the Custodian and later sold by the Custodian; thus the biggest portion of our necessaries of life was lost.

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Through our untiring effort to meet the daily need during the past three years, we have collected, one by one, the minimum essentials for life. Yet, there are quite a number of us who are still using Government supplied goods.

What we are using at present in this centre is not by any means a luxury. Reportedly, there is hardly any commodity to buy in Japan. Even if there is, we cannot afford financially to re-establish our household in Japan. If our baggage is limited so low that we have to leave things here again, after having striven to re-establish ourselves in this centre, we shall never be able to re-establish and rehabilitate ourselves in Japan.

Our children were born and brought up in Canada and naturally they will have a deep devotion to the things they were accustomed to in their daily life. Therefore, we fully anticipate the authorities to give kind and generous consideration to allow us to take chattels with us.

3. Re: Financial Status.

You will note that there are certain people now living on relief or striving to make both ends meet with their low wages. These people will be helpless outside of this centre and they will have no means for rehabilitation. Will there be any allowance for travelling or are provisions for rehabilitation being considered by the Government?

4. Re: Status of Children (Minors).

It was after we had signed applications for repatriation that we learned the existence of an Order-in-Council P. C. 10773, dated November 26, 1942, in which it stipulates that any child under 16 years of age who goes to Japan with their parents naturally lose their Canadian citizenship.

We are not protesting against this because we had no knowledge of it but when our children grow up and reach an age when they can express their wish to return to Canada, will there be an opportunity given for consideration? It is repeatedly reported in the United States that the United States authorities are warning repatriates to take identity of their children as American born in case the children wish to restore their American citizenship when they become of legal age. We, as parents of Canadian born children, do sincerely desire and request that the Canadian authorities will grant the same privilege as the United States Government.

5. Re: Immediate Repatriation.

Some of us have our families living in Japan and wish to be repatriated at the earliest opportunity. Is there any consideration made for them? If the Government so desires, we are able to report on the number of such cases.

6. Re: Embarkation Dates and Travel.

When the practical embarkation dates are set, we wish the authorities would notify us well in advance so as to prepare for such departure, thereby avoiding any possible confusion.

Also, as some of us would like to visit our relatives, parents or friends in other localities prior to embarkation, we wish to have the present travelling restrictions modified.

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7. Re: Custodian.

Some of us have unsettled matters with the Custodian. What will happen in these cases?

We, all members of repatriates, sincerely trust that the Canadian Government will treat us with all fairness. We wish to express anew our appreciation for the long years of Canadian life and of the protection afforded to us by the Canadian Government. We not only offer fullest co-operation in the matter of repatriation but may we be honoured to say particularly that we have determined individually to promote and achieve enduring goodwill and peace for the future of Canada and Japan.

Yours very faithfully,

Kaizo Tsuyuki — Japanese National

Giichi Nakayama — Naturalized

Sakaru Saiga — Canadian Born

Copies have been forwarded to:

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill, Japanese Placement Commissioner.

005513

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.F.

005514

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

AIR MAIL

Ottawa, December 7, 1945.

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

Dear Sir:-

I enclose a letter received by the Honourable Mr. Mitchell from the Shinohara family of Hamilton, Ont., in which they deny making application for repatriation when the ~~Detachment from the~~ R.C.M.P. Detachment came to Hamilton.

I would be obliged if you would return this letter with information as to whether this family actually did sign Declarations requesting repatriation, with the dates and places where such signatures were affixed.

If this group did not in fact sign (their names do not seem to be included in the nominal roll sent forward to us) I would appreciate your comments on their complaints in this letter.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

MTP/MC

Copy in 23-2-3-7-1

005515

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

391 Macnab St N
Hamilton Ont
Dec. 5th/45.

Minister of Labor
Ottawa, Ont

Department of Labour,
RECEIVED
DEC 7 1945
Secretary to Minister.

Dear Mr. Mitchell.

When the detachment came to the Hamilton R.C.M.P. on Aug. 2, 1945 our three of our names were placed under the repatriation group which we did not know until we were informed by the R.C.M.P on the above date. As we have mentioned in our previous letter of Aug. 8 we have no knowledge of asking for repatriation in any way since we haven't the slightest intention of going back to Japan.

When we were notified that we were listed in the repatriation group which apparently were made in Kaslo, B.C. we wrote a letter to the R.C.M.P in Vancouver to scratch out our names from the file of repatriation. However no definite answer was sent to us from the Headquarter in Vancouver. If you desire to know what reply we received on Aug. 24 to the reply of our letter of Aug 8 — as quoted.

"With reference to your letter of [illegible] making your request for repatriation

005516

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be cancelled we wish to advise that this has been placed on your file ~~as~~ and you will be notified in due course of what action will be taken".

Practically 4 months have passed by but we still have no answer from the headquarter.

To have our names on the repatriation list is very annoying and worries us when we didn't even request for it. On account of such mistake made by the officers in Kaslo B.C or in Vancouver what if we were asked to go back to Japan? Must we obey the order and repatriate? It's very ridiculous and undemocratic to ~~do~~ policy, don't you think, that we have to repatriate just because of someone else's error. In order to make our standing clear we like to have some sort of written statement to ~~assure~~ insure our stay in Canada.

Although it may be troublesome to you, will you kindly send us the above statement as soon as possible. I thank you

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Yours very truly,
Betty Kazuko Shinohara
reg. no. 09673.

Kumio Shinohara

Reg. No 09667

S. Shinohara
(S. Shinohara)
Reg. no. 09653

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
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TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.F.

005519

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

Ottawa, December 4, 1945.

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

Dear Mr. Trueman:-

I wish to acknowledge your letter of November 28 concerning Roy USHIJIMA, who wishes to visit his father in the Angler Internment Camp before the father is moved West for repatriation. You did not mention whether the father was, in fact, one who signed for repatriation, but I assume that this is so.

This question has been discussed with the Directorate of Prisoners of War, who state that if this boy is Canadian-born, they will have no objection to him making a brief visit to his father for the above purpose. He should apply in writing to Major D. Jamieson, Directorate of Prisoners of War, Department of National Defence, Monument Nationale Building, George & Dalhousie Streets, Ottawa, giving definite particulars about his trip. He cannot enter the Camp until a permit is issued by the Directorate.

Major Jamieson pointed out also that there is absolutely no accommodation available for outsiders at this Camp, which is situated near a railway siding on the main line which does not have any houses or other buildings. Anyone visiting at the Camp therefore will have to plan to stay there only a few hours and catch an eastbound train the same day. Prior arrangement has to be made to get any passenger train to stop at this siding.

Please let me know how USHIJIMA gets along.

Yours very truly,

See 23-2-10-1
for concep.

A. MacNamara

HTP:MS

005520

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.F.

005521

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

AIR MAIL

Ottawa, December 1, 1945.

Mr. Fred K. Chamberlain,
R. R. #2,
Kelowna, B. C.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to acknowledge your letter of November 26 concerning the Japanese family in your employ. I would suggest that you write directly to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, 360 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C. giving full particulars on this matter, as he will be in a position to make decision when he is in possession of all the facts.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

HTP:MS

Copy on 23-2-5-2

21.2.45

005522

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

[redacted]

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005523

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act*
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

Ottawa, November 29, 1945.

Rev. A. J. W. Myers, B.D., Ph.D.,
118 Lytton Boulevard,
TORONTO 12, Ontario.

Dear Rev. Myers:-

The Honourable, the Minister of Labour, has asked me to acknowledge your letter of November 26 concerning Japanese.

I am enclosing a copy of our latest Departmental Report which will give you some of the information you are seeking.

With respect to the repatriation survey, I would advise that this was undertaken last spring to ascertain how many Japanese wished to go to Japan voluntarily. Approximately 10,400 so signified, including about 3,500 children under 16 years of age who did not sign themselves but go with their parents. According to the Minister's Statement in the House of Commons last week, the cases of Canadian citizens who now wish to cancel their applications will be reviewed, which may reduce the total by several thousands.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

ATP/RC

See 23-2-7-5 for Corresp

005524

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Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

Department of J
RECEIVED
NOV 29 1945
Secretary to Minister

John A. Murdock
The Manse

506 Jarvis St.
~~MAKAROFF~~,
~~MANITOBA~~
Toronto,

Nov. 28 1945

Hon Humphrey Mitchell,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr Mitchell:

I understand that Japanese Repatriation comes under jurisdiction of your office.

It is my intention to go to Japan as christian missionary. When shipping space is available for repatriation I should like to be able to have passage. Presently I am leaving for B.C., in fact by to-night's west-bound trans-continental. When I arrive at my destination I shall write you again for information in this concern.

Till to-day I have been attending University in Toronto. I have occupied position of general manager at Nisei Co-operative residence at above address. This residence is sponsored by W.M.S. of United church of Canada for Nisei Japanese Canadians.

This is to act as a preliminary to further information from B.C.

Yours truly.

1.1.46

John A. Murdock

005525

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

R. R. #2,
Kelowna, B. C.,
Nov. 26/45.

A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labor,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:—

I am writing to you concerning the Japanese family who are in my employ.

These Japanese signed to return to Japan. However, they are willing, if able to stay, to care for and harvest my 1946 crops, part of which is already planted. Labor is scarce here and it is impossible to get men to do this type of truck farming.

Would it be possible to grant them a postponment until Nov. 1946?

I remain,
Yours truly,
Fred K. Chamberlain.

005526

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

005527

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

23- 2-17-1.

Ottawa, November 24, 1945

Mr. M. Wershof,
Special Section,
Department of External Affairs,
New Post Office Building,
O t t a w a.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your recent request for information, I would advise that the Camps where Japanese repatriates are segregated are located as follows:

Tashme, B.C.
Lemon Creek, B.C.
Slocan, B.C.
Rosebery, B.C.

In addition to the above, there are a number of repatriates employed in the Greenwood-Grand Forks area, where they have been allowed to remain in private employment until actual repatriation. There are also a few repatriates among the patients at the New Denver Sanatorium. Others are engaged in private employment in various parts of British Columbia and the eastern provinces, and are being permitted to remain at their employment until repatriation, although a small number have requested and been permitted to return to the above listed repatriation centres when accommodation was available.

The Angler Internment Camp in Northern Ontario contains about 200 who have declared their intention of returning to Japan.

Yours very truly,

Camps Japanese

KTP/LM

A. MacNamara.

28/11/45

005528

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TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY,
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H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.F.

005529

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Ottawa, November 24, 1945

Mr. M. Wershof,
Special Section,
Department of External Affairs,
New Post Office Building,
O t t a w a.

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of November 5 concerning S. Takasaki #11302, a Japanese National in the Thunder River Road Camp, who wishes to be transferred to the Old Man's Home in the Slocan Valley, or at the Tashme Camp on account of alleged illness and dislike for road work.

This man's record reveals that he has been a trouble maker ever since evacuation. At present he refuses to work, alleging illness although medical reports indicate the he is quite fit. Incidentally, he is fifty-three years of age and has signed for repatriation.

The Vancouver Office is getting in touch with the Superintendent of the Thunder River Road Camp on this matter to ascertain Takasaki's present condition, and if advisable he will be brought to the Old Man's Home at Tashme.

Yours very truly,

HTP/LH

A. MacNamara.

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005530

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AIR MAIL

Ottawa, November 7, 1945.

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

Dear Mr. Pickersgill:

The Swiss Consul-General has referred to External Affairs for consideration the two following cases:

(1) Seizaburo Tanigmura Reg. No. 07194 - How and when was this man injured, and what assistance has he been receiving up to the present date. Any compensation for permanent disability will in all probability be deferred until after the official declaration that the war is over.

(2) Sukezi Takasaki Reg. No. 11502 - This Japanese National, who is in the Thunder River Road Camp, has petitioned the Protecting Power to be transferred to the Old Men's Home, or to Tashme, B.C. on account of illness and dislike for the camp life.

I would be obliged if you would send me a report on each of these cases as soon as convenient.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

HTP/BC

005531

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TOP SECRET

This Report is the Property of
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REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE

Report of meetings on November 14, 1945, in United States Provost Marshall's office, Washington, D. C. at which Messrs. A.H. Brown, Dept. of Labour, Ottawa, G. Morrow of Canadian Embassy, Col. Rogers and Capt. Diamond of Transport Division, U.S. Army, Mrs. Hawley and Mr. Clattenburg of U.S. State Dept. were present; and of November 15, 1945, in State Department offices at Washington, D.C., at which Messrs. A.H. Brown and T. B. Pickersgill of Dept. of Labour, Ottawa, Mr. G. Morrow of Canadian Embassy and Mrs. Hawley of U. S. State Dept. were present.

Subject: Return to Japan of persons of Japanese race resident in Canada.

1. The Canadian Dept. of Labour representatives stated that a group of approximately 5,000 Japanese nationals (including therein 2,000 Canadian-born children under 16 years of age) had applied to be repatriated to Japan and that an additional group of 3,300 naturalized Canadians of Japanese race (including their Canadian born children) and 2,400 Canadian born persons of Japanese race over 16 years of age had applied to be sent to Japan and that the Canadian Government proposed to proceed with the repatriation of the Japanese national group in the first instance as soon as arrangements to this end could be made, together with such numbers of the other groups as continued to adhere to their request to be sent to Japan; and that the final action to be taken with respect to the remainder was still under consideration but that decision thereon would probably be made at a comparatively early date. Therefore the minimum number for immediate return to Japan would be approximately 5,000 of whom some 4,000 are in British Columbia. It was proposed that the initial movement of Japanese for shipment would be from the settlements in British Columbia administered by the Dept. of Labour, by rail to Seattle, or via rail to Vancouver and boat from Vancouver to Seattle.

5000
3300
2400
10700

2. In the discussion following the United States representatives set out the following conditions and arrangements which will govern the transportation of persons of the Japanese race from Canada to Japan via United States troop transports sailing from United States West Coast ports:

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(i) The U. S. Army Transport Division at Washington, D.C., to be furnished by Canada with nominal rolls covering the firm group of Japanese available for shipment containing the following information with age and physical condition of each person listed

(1) single men (unattached), (2) single women (unattached) (3) family groups (this to include persons in good health only) (4) women and children unaccompanied by men (5) sick persons (6) mental cases. Women pregnant 7 months or more not accepted for shipment.

(ii) The U. S. Army Transport Division proposes that to the extent that space is available from time to time in troop transports moving from Port of Seattle to Japan, they will fill such space from the nominal rolls of Japanese to be repatriated from U. S. and Canada. As troop ship movements from this port are very fluid at present, they are unable to give specific information at the moment as to how many persons would make up the average shipment, or how many may be transported within a specific period or the minimum period of advance notice they can give. Moreover, they are prepared to go ahead as soon as they are furnished with firm nominal rolls covering those to be shipped and upon the lodging with U. S. authorities of necessary requests by Canadian authorities set out hereafter.

(iii) It is proposed that Col. Mast, Deputy Director, Troop Movement Division, Seattle Port of Embarkation, using the information in the nominal rolls of Japanese furnished will, as space is available from time to time, advise the Canadian Government representative at Vancouver (Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Dept. of Labour) of the number and types of Japanese required to fill available space in a specific ship and of the sailing date. Shipping preference will be given to U.S. repatriates to the extent that these are ready for shipment.

(iv) U. S. Army shipping regulations will restrict baggage to 175 lbs. personal belongings for adults with a scaling down for children plus handbag luggage - no furniture or household equipment permitted.

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The Canadian authorities will also be required to furnish standard health certificates for each person shipped and all such persons will require to have been immunized against small pox, typhoid, tetanus, typhus fever.

Copies of baggage and health regulations covering above to be forwarded to Ottawa within a day or two.

(v) Canadian Government will send the groups for shipment from the British Columbia settlements in bond, by rail to Seattle dockside or by rail to Vancouver and by boat from Vancouver to Seattle. The U. S. Immigration authorities at Vancouver will give formal blanket clearance for each group crossing into U. S. territory for shipment.

(vi) Canadian Government will send a civilian supervisor on the ship with each shipment of Japanese, who will act as liaison and Welfare Officer. Arrangements for return of such supervisors from Japan will require to be made with the U. S. War Department through U. S. State Department.

(vii) The U. S. authorities express a desire that the military guard personnel travelling on shipboard with each group to be furnished by Canada. Their regulations require 1 officer and 25 other ranks per 1,100 adults. In each instance an officer is necessary regardless of the number of other ranks involved.

(viii) Delivery will be made of those shipped to the U.S. Area Commandant Japan by Canada upon reaching the point of destination, Japan. It was emphasized that the U.S. authorities will not take delivery at Seattle on account of the possible legal and other complications.

(xi) Repatriates may carry only $10 American funds - remaining funds to be carried in U. S. travellers' cheques payable without restriction as to place. Upon reaching Japan the U. S. army authorities will take over these cheques and give receipt therefor which may be exchanged at U. S. army pay centres for Japanese currency at a standard rate of exchange (at present unknown). In the event that travellers' cheques as above cannot be purchased in Canada and it being necessary to purchase same in U. S. it will be necessary to clear with U. S. Treasury through U. S. State Department.

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3. The U. S. group of repatriates consists of some 2,800 Japanese nationals who have been in internment and other persons of Japanese race who have applied for repatriation and are decided to go through with same. In addition there are some 6,000 other persons of Japanese race who have applied for repatriation, whose repatriation is presently tied up in legal difficulties arising out of their requests for revocation of prior requests for repatriation, and citizenship status and who will probably not be ready for deportation for some months. To be added to this group are some 7,000-8,000 dependents.

U. S. army transport authorities are waiting receipt of nominal rolls covering the 2,800 U. S. repatriates and concerning whom there are some details still to be cleared.

4. The U. S. authorities have no information on what arrangements have been made by U. S. army authorities in Japan for reception and turning over of repatriates to Japanese Government.

SUMMARY

5. In summary the following steps have to be taken by Canadian authorities as a condition precedent to the transportation of persons of Japanese race from Canada to Japan on U. S. transports.

(i) Letter to U. S. State Dept. from Can. Embassy for benefit of U. S. Customs and Immigration authorities outlining in general terms the proposed method of movement of repatriates on board ship at Seattle (draft copy of letter attached has been settled with Canadian Embassy of which they have a copy and which they will forward upon request from Ottawa).

(ii) Formal request through Canadian Military Director of Movement (Army) to British Army Staff, Washington (attention Col. Fisher) who will put same before Combined Shipping Board requesting the allocation of "X" number of spaces for transportation from west coast of North America to Japan of persons of Japanese race presently resident in Canada. Such letter to include reference to fact that Gen. McArthur has already notified U. S. War Department of willingness to accept delivery of any number of such persons.

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(iii) Transmission to U. S. army authorities, Washington, of nominal rolls in form outlined above covering the persons to be sent to Japan. The delivery of this list to U. S. army authorities will constitute the basis for issue of all necessary administrative orders by U. S. army to get the shipping movement under way.

(iv) Clearance by Can. army authorities with U. S. army authorities re arrangements for Canadian military guards for ships. It may be that as a result of such discussion the U. S. army authorities may be prepared to waive their request for use of Canadian guards and use their own personnel.

(v) Local shipping arrangements to be completed on west coast between Col. Mast, U. S. Army, Seattle, and Canadian Government representative (Mr. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Dept. of Labour, 360 Homer St., Vancouver).

(vi) External Affairs to authorize Canadian Embassy to give to U. S. State Dept. a guarantee for payment of costs of transportation of our Japanese to Japan.

Basis of cost will require to be settled later. Since it is stated that the U. S. army authorities will bill the U.S. Dept. of Justice for transportation costs of U. S. repatriates, this basis of billing may be used in the case of Canada.

(vii) Arrangements re transfer of funds of Canadian repatriates to be checked.

A. H. Brown.

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C O P Y

WASHINGTON, D.C.

November , 1945.

No.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to conversations which recently took place between representatives of the State and War Departments, the Canadian Department of Labour and the Canadian Embassy on the subject of repatriation of persons of Japanese racial origin from North American to Japan.

The conversation dealt mainly with the arrangements to be made to carry out the kind offer of the State and War Departments to transport the Japanese persons who are to be returned and who are now resident in Canada. In accordance with a request for a statement of the method proposed by Canada to transport the repatriates from their present places of residence to the point of embarkation, I am directed by the Canadian authorities to convey the following information. Lists of repatriates divided into categories and in the form requested by the War Department will be furnished as soon as they can be prepared. It is proposed to concentrate the repatriates available for immediate movement as near Vancouver as possible in order to reduce the length of notice which will be required. The initial movement is planned to take place from the Interior Housing settlements in British Columbia administered by the Department of Labour. On receipt of advice that shipping is available the repatriates will be moved in bond by rail or ship, depending on the length of time available, directly to the ship-side. They can then proceed to embark without the necessity of having living accommodation provided for them at the point of embarkation.

The repatriates will, prior to departure from Canada, have received the necessary immunization, and a final inspection for infectious diseases will be made immediately prior to their departure for the point of embarkation. The regulations and instructions laid down by

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

the War Department and other United States authorities with respect to possession of currency, valuables, prohibited articles and amount of baggage will be observed so that no inspection will be required on the arrival of the repatriates at the ship-side. In this regard I am to request that, in view of the proposed arrangements, the Department of State will give favourable consideration to requesting that no Customs or Immigration inspection will be required.

I am to suggest that it would be desirable to have detailed arrangements for each movement co-ordinated between representatives of the War Department and the Canadian Department of Labour. The War Department has furnished the name of the officer who will be in charge of the movement and I am to inform you that the appropriate Canadian officer who will coordinate the movement in Canada is Mr. T.B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Japanese Division, Department of Labour, 360 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

L. B. PEARSON.

GM:eh

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United States Policy and Procedure for Renunciation of U.S. citizenship by persons of enemy origin and for Deportation of Enemy Aliens.

Memorandum on Procedure followed by U.S. Department of Justice on depriving United States citizens of enemy origin of citizenship and in ordering deportation of enemy aliens.

The following information was obtained in course of discussion by Messrs. Brown and Pickersgill of the Department of Labour and Mr. Morrow of the Canadian Embassy with Mr. Rhett of U.S. Attorney General's Department, Washington, on November 16, 1945.

A. Renunciation of U.S. Citizenship.

1. By public law 405-78th Congress (1944) provision is made whereby a U.S. citizen may renounce citizenship by "making in the U.S. a formal written renunciation of nationality in such form as may be prescribed by, and before such office as may be designated by, the Attorney General wherever the United States shall be in a state of war and the Attorney General shall approve such renunciation as not contrary to the interests of national defence.

2. The procedure followed by the Attorney General has been to have one of his representatives interrogate each person who has previously applied to renounce citizenship to satisfy himself that the renunciation was made voluntarily and that the person adheres to the same. The major group involved has been persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the west coast of the United States and who were given an opportunity to renounce in 1942.

The legal point which is giving concern is the effect of taking citizenship away in instances where this will leave the person without a nationality. In other words is the procedure effective in order to form a legal basis for deportation under U.S. laws.

B. Deportation of Enemy Aliens.

The Dept. of Justice have established one committee of inquiry to deal with persons who are European enemy nationals, chiefly Nazis, resident in the U.S. and who are considered as prima facie

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cases for deportation. The number involved is a few hundred only and hearings are fairly well completed. The committee has established in the course of its experience certain criteria in dealing with these cases. Firstly, from the point of view of the extent of anti-American activities group (a) leaders of bund or other active Nazi or Fascist organizations,

(b) active adherents of such organizations,

(c) sympathizers.

In dealing with the groups (b) and (c) other sympathetic considerations are also given weight by the committee such as the man having an American wife or children.

A similar committee has been established to deal with Japanese aliens of whom there are a great many more involved and the committee's procedure will be along similar lines with necessary modifications in the criteria used. The experience has been that such criteria can best be established on the basis of experience in handling a number of cases. The difficulties of the committee handling the considerable number of cases involved is causing some concern.

In the case of both committees hearings are not open to the public but the alien, after preliminary study of his file, appears before the committee for statement and is permitted to bring a friend who is questioned apart from the alien.

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UNITED STATES-JAPANESE REALLOCATION PROGRAMME.

Report on Interviews with the U.S. Japanese Reallocation Authorities in Washington, November 15, 1945. Present: Messrs. Myers and others of his staff of Reallocation Branch, Mr. Bailey, State Department, Mr. Morrow, Canadian Embassy, Messrs. Pickersgill and Brown, Dept. of Labour.

1. Of the initial 118,000 Japanese in Reallocation Centres, there are left on November 15, 1945, only 14,000 held pending outcome of repatriation and deportation proceedings and 2,200 others who will be cleared out in a matter of days.

2. In December 1944 the Reallocation authorities announced a programme of progressive closing of reallocation centres in 1945 and have carried out this programme close to schedule. About 5,000 have gone out this year. In each centre the Japanese have been given a minimum of 3 months' notice of closing of the centre. Any remaining in the centre at or immediately prior to closing date have been given transportation and returned to the place which was their place of residence immediately prior to evacuation. In practice, most of them have moved out voluntarily prior to the cut-off date.

Invalids, mental cases, etc., have been shipped back to country or state institutions in the areas whence they originally came.

This procedure was possible because the U.S. reallocation authorities have never accepted any proposition that the evacuated Japanese had lost any right of return to their places of residence prior to evacuation. No Japanese property was sold during the evacuation period except on consent or request of the owner. Only a limited percentage of property was sold.

3. About half of the evacuees have returned to their former places of residence in the west coast - balance are spread across the country. Prior to 1945 while the west coast was still a protected area, persons moving out of the settlements were in the main the younger and more progressive Japanese. After the west coast was thrown open in 1945 the major trend was still for

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reallocation elsewhere than on the west coast until confidence was restored in the matter of reception in that area. The trend in more recent months has been strongly the other way - for example in Sept. 1945, 86% of those moving out went to the west coast. The movement to the west coast includes the older age groups who have previously resisted reallocation elsewhere and who are now going back to former activities and residences in the west coast area.

Mr. Myers believes the great majority of those who have reallocated elsewhere than on the west coast will stay there but that there will be probably a drift to the west coast of those who are dissatisfied or who fail to successfully re-establish themselves elsewhere.

A. H. Brown.

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dec 23-2-6-5
for originals

Ottawa, November 9, 1945.

AIR MAIL

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

Attention: Mr. J.N. Lister

Re: Japanese employed by Departments of Dominion Government.

Dear Sir:

By Order in Council, P.C. 6758 of July 31, 1942, the Japanese employed by any Department of the Dominion Government were placed under the Government Employees Compensation Act for compensation purposes. Under this authority, free medical and hospital treatment were given to the employees affected when accidents occurred, but it was stipulated that no temporary or permanent benefits would be assessed and granted until the cessation of hostilities.

In view of the existing situation, this matter has been discussed with Mr. C. Stevens, Officer in Charge of Government Employees Compensation, Department of Transport. It was decided that he would immediately ask the Provincial Workmens Compensation Board to review as speedily as possible those cases of Japanese employed by the Dominion Government who may have suffered temporary or permanent disability and to assess what temporary or permanent benefits should be forthcoming.

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An Official of the Provincial Board will probably confer with you on this subject.

When the above information is obtained, we can then decide what immediate action is necessary, especially for any repatriates who may be affected. It may be considered advisable to seek authority by Order in Council to pay them whatever temporary or permanent benefits decided upon, leaving the other cases to be settled after the war is officially declared ended.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

HTP/VM

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL. 3rd November 1945.

Attention: Mr. Brown.

File

A. MacNamara Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA.

In the suggested statement which might be used by the Minister which was airmailed to you on October 30th, I referred to letters written to Japanese Committees which could be tabled in the House if requested.

I am enclosing a set of copies of these letters so that you may determine the advisability of suggesting that they be tabled.

11/12/45

T. B. Pickersgill

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.F.

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TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY,
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H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.F.

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23-2-1-1

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B. C.

AIRMAIL 30th October 1945.

Attention: Mr. Brown.

A. MacNamara Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
OTTAWA

Re: PROPOSED STATEMENT WHICH MIGHT BE USED BY THE MINISTER

I enclose copy of statement we have prepared which might be suitable for the Minister to use in the House of Commons. I do not know whether this is just the form in which you wish this prepared, but I thought that we might do a better job on it by writing it as we thought the Minister might speak in the House. I realise that it is pretty long but if you think necessary, it can be condensed.

We have tried to make two or three main points, and in this I hope we have been successful. First, we thought it would be important to review the main features of the policy as outlined in the Prime Minister's speech. Then to show that at the time this speech was delivered it received fairly general approval by many of those who are condemning the policy at this time. From there go on to prove that in the carrying out of the policy we have done nothing which is inconsistent with its provisions.

The other main point was to try to prove that there was no pressure used, so far as we are concerned or officers of the R.C.M.P., to obtain signatures for repatriation. We have also tried to make a case supporting the position that any people of Japanese origin, regardless of status, who signed these applications, did something which might leave seriously open to question where their allegiance does lie.

There are still one or two blanks where figures will have to be filled in later. Checks are not being made and these figures will be sent down as soon as possible. I hope what we have prepared will be useful in the final preparation of the Minister's statement.

(Sgd.) T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner.

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DRAFT OF SUGGESTED STATEMENT WHICH MIGHT BE USED BY THE MINISTER.

We have heard during this debate, Mr. Speaker, severe criticism from some honourable members, of the Government policy and the administration of that policy, respecting people of Japanese origin living in this country. During recent months certain sections of the press and a number of organizations have been critical of the policy, particularly as it effects the status of Japanese Canadians. With many of the principles enunciated by the critics, this Government, Mr. Speaker, are in complete accord. The Government have not deplored but have welcomed this criticism, because it supports strongly fundamentals in which members of this Government so firmly believe. But what our critics have failed to do in my humble judgment, and I say this in an attitude of kindliness, is to study sufficiently carefully the basic features of the policy and to secure all the facts as to the manner in which it is being carried out.

On August 4th, 1944, the Prime Minister spoke at considerable length in this House, outlining the policy which was to be followed. This is on the record and does not need repetition by me. I would like, however, to summarize briefly the main features of this policy and then to review the steps which have been taken to give it effect.

Firstly, the Prime Minister expressed recognition of the concern felt by British Columbia at the possibility of again having concentrated within its borders virtually the entire population of people of Japanese origin in Canada. As he stated, in the past this has led to so much bitterness and strife, that it must be avoided in the future. This should be done, not only in the interests of the people of British Columbia, but also of the people of Japanese origin themselves.

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Secondly, for the future protection of people of Japanese origin who have remained loyal to Canada during the war, as well as to eliminate those who have shown that their true allegiance is not to Canada but to Japan, a basic feature of the policy was that those who have shown disloyalty to this country during the war, should not have the privilege of remaining here.

Thirdly, that in the years after the war, without any declaration which would be binding indefinitely into the future, Japanese immigration should not be permitted.

Finally, and most important, even though problems of assimilation are extremely difficult, people of Japanese origin who have been guilty of no disloyal act or who have not displayed any disloyal intent, that such persons must be treated fairly and justly. As stated by the Prime Minister - "For the Government to act otherwise would be an acceptance of the standards of our enemies and the negation of the purposes for which we are fighting."

The Prime Minister then outlined tentative measures for carrying out the policy outlined. He said it would be necessary to establish a quasi-judicial commission to examine into the background, loyalties and attitudes of all persons of the Japanese race in Canada to ascertain those who should not be allowed to remain here. The Government's intention was to have these persons, whether Japanese nationals, British subjects by naturalization or by birth, deported to Japan as soon as physically possible. He said also that there may be some who voluntarily indicate a desire to proceed to Japan. For these, he said, no further examination would be required and whatever their national status they would be allowed and encouraged to go as soon as could be arranged. Then he stated that the remainder, if properly admitted to this country and wishing to remain here, should be allowed to do so, but added for

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the reasons cited, - "They should not be allowed once more to concentrate in British Columbia."

I have, Mr. Speaker, briefly reviewed the features of the policy and the proposed measures for two reasons. First, to recall to your minds that this statement was received with fairly general approval by members of this House favouring a generous and liberal policy toward people of the Japanese race. The main criticism at that time came from members who despaired of any solution except total expulsion, which would relieve British Columbia of having the majority of the problem on the West Coast. One of the chief exponents of the rights of these people has been the honourable member for Vancouver East. His courage in rising to their defence despite what the political consequences might have been to his party or to himself, has won the admiration of many of us. The honourable member was, I believe, in Australia when the policy was announced. I understand from reports which have come to me, that he generally approved the objectives of the policy but has been critical of some aspects of its administration. In a despatch from Toronto carried in the "New Canadian", Japanese language newspaper, the honourable member is quoted as follows:

> "Angus MacInnis, C.C.F. member for Vancouver East, said here that Prime Minister Mackenzie King should follow up his proposal of August 4 last that Orientals be dispersed across Canada, reported the Canadian Press April 19.
>
> "All restrictions against loyal Japanese should be removed," he said, "except that they should not be allowed to return to British Columbia until after the war."
>
> "He was elaborating on a speech he made at a public meeting here. Loyal Japanese should be permitted to settle anywhere in Canada without disadvantages or prejudices, he added. After the war, B.C. should be prepared to take her share.
>
> "The Japanese problem before the war," he said, "was essentially a British Columbia problem, but now it is a Dominion problem and should be handled as one."

His colleague, the honourable member for Rosetown-Biggar, spoke briefly on the question. While he xpressed himself as being bitterly opposed to discrimination against any people because of their race,

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colour or creed, the honourable member did say this - "I am in the fullest accord with the Prime Minister when he says that any person of Japanese origin who has been disloyal to this country should be denied the right to live here when the war is over. They should be interned now and deported to their country when this war is over like any other alien of similar attribute."

In concluding a discussion on the Japanese question a few days later, the honcurable member for Winnipeg North centre had this to say:

> "In other words, the Prime Minister has many behind him, even as he has many on all sides of the House, who are liberal-minded so far as this issue is concerned and who want Canada to be a country in which no racial lines shall be drawn."

In a signed article, August 6th, 1944, in the Vancouver Province, the Editor (himself Canadian-born of Japanese ancestry) of the 'New Canadian', the Japanese language newspaper, stated that Japanese Canadians would welcome the establishment of a loyalty commission, and that no one could deny that the deportation of disloyal Canadian-born or naturalized citizens was a fair one. "They themselves are probably anxious to go to Japan in any case", he wrote.

The following excerpt is taken from an article published in the 'New Canadian' of February 24th, 1945, entitled - "C.C.F. Urges Just Rights As Tories Flaunt Racist Cry", and expresses the attitude of C.C.F. members of the B.C. Legislature:

> "The Wednesday session heard the C.C.F. party through Herbert Gargrave, reaffirm its policy that Japanese Canadians should be distributed across Canada.
>
> "Because of the anti-democratic stand of some of our people, we believe in the policy of having them dispersed all over the Dominion instead of settling in one community."

In the same issue, the quotation below is the first paragraph taken

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from the lead editorial entitled - "The Delay is Dangerous."

> "The continued delay in a more detailed clarification of federal government resettlement plans announced now over six months ago, has raised the unfortunate prospect that definite action may be ruled out by the expected dominion election for several months more. It is to be earnestly hoped that this prospect will not prove true. For there is evidence that the current instability of the situation is helping to defeat the very objectives which Mr. King himself formulated in his House of Commons statement."

In a leading editorial published by the "Winnipeg Free Press", March 28th, 1945, which was shortly after the repatriation and relocation posters were released, there is much in the way of criticism of certain aspects of the policy. The Free Press did, however, have this to say as to the desirability of effecting an even distribution of these people throughout Canada:

> "For the unity of Canada it is highly desirable that British Columbia should not be compelled to face this problem alone. For the welfare of the Japanese it is certain that they should not return to the Coast after the war lest they create more serious friction, certain discrimination by every legal means and probably violence as well. It is to be noted that the C.C.F. members of the British Columbia legislature, who advocate votes for Orientals and are sincere enemies of racial hatreds, agree that the policy of diluting the Japanese problem is sound."

My second reason for reviewing the main features of the policy is so that these would be more vividly recalled, as I describe the steps which have been taken for their implementation. Because I think I can show, Mr. Speaker, that in what we have done to carry out the policy, the methods used have not been inconsistent with the spirit of the policy, nor have the results achieved been different from those which were hoped would be obtained from carrying it out.

Following the Prime Minister's announcement, a great deal of work was done by officers of the Department of External Affairs, the R.C.M.P., and my own Department, in drawing up a proposed procedure. These were carefully considered at several sessions of

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the Cabinet. Early in 1945, a decision was reached to conduct a survey of all people of Japanese origin to determine those who did not intend to remain permanently in this country and who were interested in repatriation to Japan as soon as that could be arranged. At the same time, an increase in the effort which had been persistently made since the evacuation of these people from the coastal area, was to be exerted toward the relocation outside of British Columbia of Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada. For it was clear, Mr. Speaker, when there were still in British Columbia, 15,583, out of a total of 23,902 in Canada, that if future concentration in that Province were to be avoided in the future, many more would have to live in other provinces of Canada. The desirability of that objective has not been disputed.

The only important deviation from the policy decided later by the Government, was to delay the establishment of the Loaylty Tribunal until after the survey of those desiring repatriation was completed. I think all will agree that was logical for the reason cited by the Prime Minister, "That for those no further examination would be necessary." The soundness of this decision is substantiated by the fact that over 10,000, including dependent children, are involved in those requesting repatriation. This is approximately 45% of the total number in Canada. In accordance with announcement in the policy that those voluntarily indicating a desire to go to Japan should be "allowed and encouraged to go", the Government assured those desirous of going to Japan that the proceeds from the sale of their property and assets would be secured to them. They were also told that free passage would be provided for themselves and for what personal effects they might take with them. I wish to have placed on the record, Mr. Speaker, a copy of the statement which I issued on behalf of the Government,

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outlining what provisions were to be extended people of Japanese origin voluntarily requesting repatriation. I wish also to table copies of the official declaration forms used for this purpose. I want at the same time to have written into the record, a copy of the statement to Japanese Canadians residing in British Columbia, signed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement at Vancouver. This statement summarized what the Government was prepared to do to assist evacuated Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada to relocate outside of British Columbia, and stated a response to this appeal was the only way by which the Government policy of a more even distribution of these people throughout Canada, might be accomplished.

Both of these statements were printed in the form of posters in the English and Japanese languages. The one outlining the provisions concerning repatriation advised people of Japanese origin that a special detachment of R.C.M.P. officers would visit the particular settlement or area where they resided and, at a certain place on specific dates would take applications from those wishing repatriation. These posters were displayed in all the interior housing settlements in B.C., where these people reside, and in all areas of the Province where others were engaged in self-supporting employment, for three weeks before the R.C.M.P. officers began taking applications at the first settlement.

We have been asked on several occasions, Mr. Speaker, why these people should ever have been questioned about desiring repatriation and if there were reasons for doing so, why was this survey made to coincide with a concerted effort to relocate outside of British Columbia employable Japanese Canadians not desiring repatriation? The answers to both of these questions are simple and logical.

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Following the attack on Pearl Harbour, during the evacuation, and since this was accomplished, not hundreds, Mr. Speaker, but thousands of these people, the actual count is expressed a desire for repatriation to Japan during the war if possible, or as shortly thereafter as could be arranged. Many of these requests were made to the Spanish Consular authorities, acting as the Protecting Power in Canada for the Japanese Government. Others were made to the Department of External Affairs, more to our own Department, and many to the R.C.M.P. The majority of the requests were by individual letters, but in some cases lists of names were submitted of those wishing to be repatriated. These requests were not confined to nationals of Japan but included many naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese. Reports emanating from our interior housing settlements indicated there were many more who did not intend remaining in this country but had not filed actual requests for repatriation. With this number actually expressing a desire to go to Japane, and knowing many more to be interested, we realized a sound and intelligent programme of distribution throughout Canada of those remaining here could not be effected until we learned how many wished repatriation. The only way we could learn this with any degree of accuracy was to ask them all. It was also necessary that their requests should be recorded on a uniform declaration form. When the main object in doing this was to determine the number who would have to be relocated in order to achieve a distribution throughout Canada, it was only sensible and right at the same time to advise Japanese Canadians in British Columbia what would be necessary of them if this part of the policy was to be productive of any result. In telling many of them relocation from British Columbia was the only way they could co-operate in meeting the policy, we had to indicate to them what employment opportunities were available and what the Government would do to assist them to move to their new place of employment and the help they would receive after arrival.

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So I submit, Mr. Speaker, these two aspects of the policy are complementary and could only logically be carried out simultaneously.

We have heard that the policy itself was designed and methods applied in carrying it out, to obtain the maximum number of signatures for repatriation. Many have argued that the policy was attractive only to those who signed and the alternatives were harsh and unacceptable. It has also been said that pressure was exerted in order to get names on the dotted line for repatriation. These allegations are not correct and cannot be supported by the facts. I stated a few moments ago that three weeks were allowed from the time the posters were displayed and the first applications for repatriation were taken. At the time the posters were displayed the supervisor of each of the six Interior Housing settlements was provided with a circular explaining in detail all phases of the question. He was instructed to call in the representatives of the Japanese committees and discuss this with them thoroughly. During the three week period, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement visited personally all of the settlements and met the committees. Innumerable questions were asked to which verbal replies were given. Several of the committees requested answers in writing to detailed questions submitted in writing. This request was of course granted, and several lengthy letters were written to the committees. Some of the committees submitted a second list of questions which also received replies. I think all will agree these letters are better evidence as to what was said to these people before the survey was taken, than what a lot of people heard from a lot of other people. I will be happy to have these letters tabled if requested.

In conversation with the committees and in the subsequent letters, it was stressed over and over again, the signing

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of applications for repatriation was strictly voluntary. Also when asked if applications once signed could later be cancelled, they were told by the Commissioner that he didn't know, but if they were in any doubt about the validity of the document they would be well advised not to sign. It was explained to the Committees that it was the desire of the Government, in order to minimize further racial antagonism and bitterness, that people of Japanese origin remaining in Canada should, in their own interest, and in the general interest, distribute themselves more evenly througout Canada. They were told that the Department would render every possible aid in effecting their relocation outside British Columbia. They were told verbally and in writing that Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada should follow the example of some thousands who since 1942 had moved eastward into employment but no one was expected to go East unless offered specific and suitable employment. They were told further, that no Japanese Canadians who were engaged in self-supporting employment in British Columbia prior to the survey would be expected to give up that employment to go East. They were told that compassionate reasons making relocation a hardship would be considered sympathetically at all times. This has been particularly so in the case of illness or accident. Aged and unemployable Japanese Canadians were told they were not expected to relocate.

The Japanese Canadians were informed that all transportation expenses incurred for themselves, members of their families, and effects, in moving East, would be paid by the Department of Labour. A sustenance allowance to be used while in transit would be advanced covering each person relocating; and a sum of money based on the size of the family to aid in relocation, would be made available immediately on arrival at the new place of employment.

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Five placement offices are maintained by the Department to assist in the resettlement of Japanese Canadians. These are at Lethbridge, Winnipeg, Fort William, Toronto and Montreal. Sympathetic officials are employed and are available at all times to aid relocation and deal with any emergencies which may arise. The housing shortage in many urban centres was recognized. Japanese Canadians were told that where housing was not available for the families of men going East, or where relocation for any in the family was not possible for some time, they would be housed at public expense at a special relocation centre at Kaslo, to be used exclusively for Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada. It was realized many, for a variety of reasons, could not relocate immediately, but we did not think they should be expected to remain in the same settlements as those expressing, while the war was still raging, a preference for Japanese citizenship to Canadian.

Japanese Canadians were told that the Department would continue to assume responsibility for their welfare after relocating East. Those who might lose their employment or otherwise become economically distressed would be adequately maintained at public expense until our officers could find new, suitable employment for the workers. When asked about education for their children, they were told no people of Japanese origin had been relocated to cities or districts where their children were denied the right to attend public schools.

Now this is the programme of assistance offered to Japanese Canadians if they would co-operate in the Government policy of wider distribution. Is this to be described as the harsh and unacceptable alternative to requesting repatriation? If the Government were only concerned with swelling the total of those signing for repatriation, and were not in the least interested

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about those remaining in Canada, why would these measures to aid relocation have been instituted and made known to them weeks before they made a decision about repatriation? No Japanese Canadians were told, Mr. Speaker, that unless they signed for repatriation they would have to get out of B. C. immediately. The R. C. M. P. officers who took the applications for repatriation from those in the settlements never discussed anything about employment or relocation. Their duty began and ended with explaining the declaration form, making sure the contents were understood, arranging for an interpreter where this was required, and then asking if they wished to sign or not. After, and not before, they had indicated their desire concerning repatriatriation, and had left the R. C. M. P. officers, Department of Labour placement officers interviewed employable Japanese Canadians who wished to stay in Canada, to give them full details about jobs available East of the Rockies. Why would we have established the special project at Kaslo to house temporarily Japanese Canadians unable or unwilling to relocate, if we intended to compel them to leave B. C. immediately?

Many Japanese Canadians now wishing to cancel their requests for repatriation say they signed because then they could stay in B. C. Naturally, those who requested repatriation were told they would be kept in B. C. until the boats were ready to sail for Japan. Would there have been any point in moving them Eastwards only to have them retrace their steps on the journey to that country? With an urgent demand for labour it would have been senseless not to have permitted them to engage in essential work in B. C. until time for going to Japan, particularly when they would have to be maintained at public expense, if they did not work.

I now wish to say something of the results of

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the survey, and the numbers and the reasons given by those who requested repatriation in April and May of this year, and now wish to cancel those requests. Certain observations can be made from these results, which I believe will remove any idea that a large number of these people, especially Canadian-born, signed applications through pressure exerted by our officials or the R. C. M. P. I think too, these observations will make many reflect further, who argue that there should be no thought of sending to Japan any who signed for repatriation and have since changed their minds.

There are a total of 10,347 involved in the voluntary declarations for repatriation. Of this number, 6,844 actually signed forms. The remainder are dependent children under sixteen years of age. There were 2,923 Japanese nationals, 1,461 naturalized Canadians, and 2,460 Canadian-born who signed. Of the 10,347 involved in the requests, 7,273 or more than 70% were residing in the Interior Housing settlements in B. C. when the survey was taken. This is a very important point to bear in mind, Mr. Speaker, when considering this question. Since the evacuation from the coastal area was completed, the population in these settlements has remained practically static. In March 1943, there were 11,937 living in the settlements. By March, 1945, two years later, the population was 10,418 or only 1,519 less. This was the result of two years of persistent effort by our officials to persuade these people to leave the settlements for essential work which badly needed doing to help win the war. It is these people in the settlements, the most of whom rejected offers of employment outside, who comprimise the majority of those signing for repatriation. They are the ones who made this request while Canada was still engaged in a life and death struggle in a war against Japan, which then looked far from won. They are the ones who, since the defeat of

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Japan, have been applying by the hundreds for cancellation of their repatriation requests. By August 15th, the day of the Japanese surrender, we had received requests for cancellation involving 112 persons. This included children under sixteen years of age. By October 15th this number had increased to 2,056. In other words, 94.5% of those requesting cancellation have done so since the defeat of Japan. It is also significant that of the total number asking for cancellation, 77.8% live in our settlements. They expressed a desire to be Japanese citizens rather than be British subjects and asked to be sent to that country as soon as could be arranged. They did this while Japan was still fighting. It now suits their purpose, after Japan has been beaten, to say they did not mean what they said, and now want to stay in Canada. There was little disagreement, Mr. Speaker, that those whose records showed that their true allegiance was to Japan and not to Canada should be sent to Japan. That was an important feature of the policy as announced by the Prime Minister. I submit, that where the true allegiance lies, of those signing for repatriation, when they did, is seriously open to question. I think we should look carefully into these requests from Japanese Canadians for cancellation of their repatriation requests before assenting.

We have heard that these people signed applications under pressure, not really aware of what they were doing. I think my explanation, of what was said and done before they made their decision, effectively replies to that charge. There are however, some observations on the results which would suggest that if there was pressure on any Canadian-born Japanese to request repatriation, the source of that pressure was not us but their own parents. Of the total number of requests for repatriation, there are very few cases where members of the same

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family, living as a group, did not all sign. It is also interesting and significant that of the 2,460 Canadian-born who signed applications, only 406 were married. A much smaller proportion of married Canadian-born Japanese signed than did the unmarried. It is also interesting to note that of the 2,460 Canadian-born signing applications, 1,488 lived in the settlements, 374 elsewhere in B. C., and 598 outside of B. C. Of the total number of Canadian-born Japanese living in the settlements at the time the survey was taken, 97.2% signed applications, but only 23.6% of Canadian-born living elsewhere in B. C. signed and only 16.3% of Canadian-born living outside B. C. signed. Again the large proportion signing were in the settlements. If pressure was used to obtain signatures for repatriation, why did the technique not produce more uniform results? With the same R. C. M. P. officer doing the work, why did 74.4% of those in the Slocan project sign forms but only 22% of those in Manitoba? Why did the officer taking applications at the Lemon Creek project get 87.4% to sign but could only get 2.7% of those in Quebec? Why did 66.8% in the Tashme project but only 9.6% of those in Ontario sign applications when the same man did the asking? The high percentage of those who had relocated were not interested in repatriation. This is reasonable evidence of their satisfaction with their decision and what we are trying to do to assist them. We have used this argument without much success for those still in the settlements who claim relocation impossible because of so many uncertainties. We have told them if they were really concerned about uncertainties, they should get out of those settlements, accept our assistance to get re-established while there was still a heavy demand for labour and a wide choice of employment available.

I have already referred to the who requested repatriation before the official survey was taken. Hundreds

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of these repeated those requests on the declaration form. This is fair evidence that many were not high pressured into signing but were merely restating their intentions. I also mentioned that many of these previous requests were made to the Spanish Consular authorities. Most of these requests were from those in the settlements and were by no means limited to Japanese nationals. There were requests made to the Spanish Consul by Japanese nationals, by naturalized Canadians and by Canadian-born. It was through the Protecting Power that these people could make contact with Japan.

I am not trying to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that all Japanese Canadians in the settlements who have remained there month after month despite our efforts to persuade them to leave for essential work, should be classed as disloyal. I do suggest however that the 70% of them who signed requests for repatriation, did not do so under pressure exerted by anything we did, and that they knew well what they were doing. Their own newspaper, the 'New Canadian', through its editorial columns, warned Japanese Canadians of the seriousness of the decisions and urged them not to sign. I contend further that those who signed for repatriation at the time they did, while others were co-operating by going out to essential employment, are not deserving of very much consideration. I do not want to suggest that those in the settlements who did not request repatriation, even though they have, and continue to resist our efforts to have them relocate, should be considered as disloyal. They may not be co-operating with out policy, but that is a far cry from disloyalty. It is the 70% who signed repatriation applications to whom I refer. We can well wonder where their true allegiance lies. I say again that those requesting cancellation of their signed forms, particularly requests received after the defeat of Japan, should be carefully examined by the Loyalty Tribunal before they are granted.

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May I close with this thought. I think our concern should now be concentrated on those people of Japanese origin who did not request repatriation, thereby indicating their desire to stay in Canada. The exceptions would be any where there was concrete evidence - not mere heresay - on their records, which would show that their allegiance is not to Canada but to Japan. There are almost 14,000 who have not requested repatriation. I believe our efforts to get them distributed reasonably evenly throughout Canada should be continued, using methods of persuasion and not compulsion, so as to reduce the danger of future concentrations which has led to so much bitterness and strife. As soon as we can complete the repatriation of those going to Japan, a conference will be called of all the provinces. An attempt will be made to secure agreement that those remaining in this country will be subject to no restrictions which are not applicable to all other Canadians, regardless of the province in which they may live. I feel reasonably confident that once relocated and established, inter-provincial travel restrictions will not be necessary to prevent a reconcentration in British Columbia. They have had enough of moving around and will most likely be content to remain where they are settled. Until our relocation effort has been completed after those who are going have left for Japan, and until we get an understanding with all of the provinces, I believe it will be in their own interests for some of our present regulations to remain in effect. In this way we will know exactly where they are, how the distribution is progressing, and will be better able to look after emergencies if they arise. Once the agreements are finalized with all of the provinces, the present restrictions should be discarded so that they may take their place on a basis of equality with all other citizens of the community.

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Aug/45 23-2-17-1

JAPANESE WHO HAVE REQUESTED REPATRIATION AND THEIR CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE BY NATIONAL GROUPS.

	16 years and over	Under 16 years of age	Total	
I: JAPANESE NATIONAL GROUP:				
Single Males.....	723	------	723	
Single Females.....	52	------	52	
Married couples without children both of whom have signed	322	------	322	
Married couples with children both of whom born in Japan and both having signed Forms	1,589	1,586	3,175	
	2,686	1,586		4,272
II: JAPANESE NATIONAL GROUP:				
Married couples where husband born Japan and wife Canada, both of whom have signed	482	671	1,153	
				1,153
III: NATURALIZED CANADIAN GROUP:				
Single Males.....	252	------	252	
Single Females.....	65	------	65	
Married couples without children both born Japan and both signed	302	------	302	
Married couples with children both having signed and neither revoking by Sept. 1, 1945	709	777	1,486	
	1,328	777		2,105
	4,496	3,034		7,530
IV: MISCELLANEOUS GROUPS: Canadian-born Single Persons, Canadian-born married couples with their minor children, & those couples where either husband or wife did not sign.....totalling approximately.....				2,850
			TOTAL	10,380

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VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION SURVEY OF JAPANASE IN CANADA 1945.

(Results at August 31, 1945)

BRITISH COLUMBIA:	Total Number of Japanese	No. Wishing to Go To Japan	%
Japanese Nationals	3,980	2,614	65.7
Naturalized Canadians	2,228	1,336	60.0
Canadian-born	8,680	4,991 (#)	57.5
Total	14,888	8,941	60.1

(#--of these, 3,129 are minor children under 16 years of age who did not sign themselves but go with their parents)

ALBERTA:			
Japanese Nationals	790	176	22.3
Naturalized Canadians	432	46	10.6
Canadian-born	2,462	349	14.2
	3,684	571	15.4

(#--of these, 173 are minor children as above)

SASKATCHEWAN:			
Japanese Nationals	33	1	3.3
Naturalized Canadians	37	1	2.7
Canadian-born	90	0	0.0
	160	2	2.7

MANITOBA:			
Japanese Nationals	230	93	40.4
Naturalized Canadians	164	63	38.4
Canadian-born	757	249 (#)	32.9
	1,151	405	35.2

(#--of these, 130 are minor children as above)

ONTARIO:			
Japanese Nationals	653	40	6.1
Naturalized Canadians	335	14	4.2
Canadian-born	2,412	271 (#)	11.2
	3,400	325	9.5

(#--of these, 52 are minor children as above)

QUEBEC:			
Japanese Nationals	111	4	3.6
Naturalized Canadians	73	0	0.0
Canadian-born	469	14	3.0
	653	18	2.7

MARITIME PROVINCES:			
Japanese Nationals	3	0	0.0
Naturalized Canadians	0	0	0.0
Canadian-born	7	0	0.0
	10	0	0.0

YUKON & N.W. TERR:			
Japanese Nationals	5	0	0.0
Naturalized Canadians	10	0	0.0
Canadian-born	14	0	0.0
	29	0	0.0

INTERNEES AT ANGLER:			
Japanese Nationals	169	93	55.0
Naturalized Canadians	44	14	31.8
Canadian-born	208	109	52.4
	421	216	51.4

CANADA:			
Japanese Nationals	5,805	3,020	52.0
Naturalized Canadians	3,279	1,474	44.9
Canadian-born	14,891	5,903 (#)	39.6
	23,975	10,397	43.3

(#--of these, 3,484 are minor children under 16 years of age who did not sign themselves but go with their parents.)

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23-2-17-1 29/8/45

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

A. Introduction.

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

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

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

B. Policy for Repatriation of Japanese Who Have Signed for Repatriation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(7) <u>Financial Provision for Repatriates.</u>

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

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

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

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

(10) Deportation of Japanese Nationals.

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

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

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

(12) Establishment of Loyalty Commission.

A Loyalty Commission to be established at once to review -

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

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

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

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

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

(13) Revocation of Canadian Citizenship Rights.

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

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

Comments

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

(a) Should a naturalized Canadian who wants to revoke his declaration for repatriation be denied right of review by the Loyalty Commission as is proposed?

(b) Should a Canadian-born Japanese be deprived of Canadian citizenship and sent to Japan except upon his own request for repatriation, even if guilty of disloyal acts and interned during the war, as is proposed?

(c) Should Japanese nationals as a group and subject to exceptions on compassionate grounds, be deported against their own election to stay in Canada as proposed rather than limiting deportation to those who have shown cause for deportation on grounds of disloyal attitude, lack of co-operation with Government authorities during the war, or as otherwise undesirable?

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

(a) Cases of interned Japanese and other cases of alleged disloyalty of naturalized or Canadian-born persons.

(b) All applications for revocation of declarations for repatriation by Canadian-born Japanese - not possible to estimate as to number.

(c) Applications to stay in Canada by Japanese nationals who have not applied for repatriation but who are liable for deportation. Assuming that they all applied, this would involve from 2400 - 3000 applications to dispose of.

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

Legal Machinery Necessary to Carry out the Foregoing.

1. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act providing (1) that all declarations made for repatriation are deemed final and irrevocable subject to right of review by Loyalty Commission in certain types of cases; (2) providing that persons declaring for repatriation are liable to deportation and giving necessary powers for deportation and prohibiting later entry to Canada except with the consent of the Immigration authorities.

2. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to supplement P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942, in providing for revocation of citizenship rights in Canada of naturalized Canadians or Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who are ordered deported; (3) providing for transfer of funds and payment of grant.

3. An Order-in-Council establishing Loyalty Commission, defining its duties and clothing it with authority to make final recommendations as to deportation of persons of Japanese race in specified classes and revocation of citizenship rights of such persons.

4. Order-in-Council No. 1 above will also include provision for deportation of all Japanese nationals who are not being repatriated at their own request unless recommendation to the contrary is made by the Loyalty Commission.

The Legal Position

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following proposals are therefore advanced for consideration -

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

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

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

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

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

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23-2-17-1 Aug. 3/45

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Proposed Loyalty Commission To Examine and Report on Persons of Japanese Origin in Canada.

I. Previous Discussion on Organization of Commission:

(a) In April, 1944, The War Committee discussed treatment of Japanese in Canada, and an Order in Council was drafted to appoint a Commissioner to examine and report on persons of enemy alien origin in Canada. This was not proceeded with.

(b) The Prime Minister in his speech in the Commons on August 4, 1944, stated that a "quasi-judicial commission" was needed in the very near future 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."

(c) Another draft Order in Council was prepared in September, 1944, to set up a three-man Commission to examine and report as above to the Governor General in Council. After discussion and correspondence for several months on the best procedure, further action was postponed.

(d) In February, 1945, the Cabinet approved a survey of all Japanese in Canada to ascertain how many wished to go to Japan voluntarily.

II. Repatriation Survey:

(a) British Columbia breakdown:

	Signers	Non-Signers	Undecided	Total
Japanese Nationals	4,515	2,662	129	7,306
Naturalized Canadians	1,954	1,514	56	3,524
Canadian-born	✱ 2,207	✱ 2,003	✱ 61	✱ 4,271
Totals	8,676	6,179	246	15,101
	57.45%	40.92%	1.63%	100%

(✱ See Note 1 below)

(b) British Columbia survey has been completed, and 8,676 have signed out of 15,101 or 57.45%. The Eastern surveys are still proceeding, but the following estimates may be made:

Alberta - 35% signing, or 1,260 out of 3,600

Manitoba - 25%, or 275 out of 1,100

Ontario and Quebec - 10% or 375 out of 3,750

47% or 10,610 approximately out of 23,500

Note: (1) Children under 16 years of age are included with their parents in the above totals.

(2) Several hundred signers have already asked cancellation of their voluntary applications. These are being filed for the time being.

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III. Suggested Scope of Commission Investigation:

(a) To study the cases of persons in the groups listed below in (b), and to ascertain where their loyalties reside, and on the basis of the evidence to decide those who will be deported from Canada and those who will be allowed to remain in Canada.

(b) (i) All Japanese Nationals who have not signed for repatriation voluntarily.

(ii) All Japanese internees who have not signed for repatriation voluntarily.

(iii) All other naturalized Canadians and Canadian-born of Japanese origin who have not signed, and whose cases the R.C.M.Police and the Japanese Division (Department of Labour) consider should be adjudicated because of circumstances or evidence denoting unreliability, disloyalty and/or lack of co-operation with the Government of Canada since the outbreak of war with Japan.

(iv) All persons of Japanese racial origin who have voluntarily signed the declaration asking for repatriation to Japan and who subsequently have requested that their applications be cancelled.

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	Present Distribution of Japanese in Canada at June 30, 1945.	Proportionate Distribution on basis of population of 13,000 "loyal" Japanese
BRITISH COLUMBIA:	15,144	900
YUKON & NORTHWEST TERR:	28	28
ALBERTA:	3,650	900
SASKATCHEWAN:	158	900
MANITOBA:	1,103	800
ONTARIO:	3,194	4,400
QUEBEC:	589	3,900
MARITIMES:	1	1,200
	23,867	13,028

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23-2-17-1

May 1945

No. CND

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

DECLARATION

I, ..., (.....), born .....
(M. or F.) (day, month, year)
registered as a Canadian-naturalized British subject (J.R. No. .....) under Order in Council P.C. No. 9760, dated December 16, 1941, hereby declare my desire to relinquish my British nationality and to assume the status of a national of Japan.

Further, I request the Government of Canada, under the conditions set out in the Statement of the Minister of Labour, dated February 13, 1945, to arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan, together with my dependents UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE as listed hereunder:

Name	*Nationality*	*Age*	*Sex*	*Relationship*

I declare that I fully understand the contents of this document, and I voluntarily affix my signature hereto:

Date:....., 1945 .....
SIGNATURE

Place: .....

....
WITNESS INTERPRETER

NOTE: All persons sixteen years of age and over are required to sign a separate Declaration.

APPLICATION RECOMMENDED:

.....
R.C.M.P.

Date:....., 1945

APPLICATION APPROVED:

.....
Commissioner of Japanese Placement

Date:....., 1945

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No. CNW

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

DECLARATION

I, ..., (.....), born .....
(M. or F.) (day, month, year)

registered as a Canadian-naturalized British subject (J.R. No. .....) under Order in Council P.C. No. 9760, dated December 16, 1941, hereby declare my desire to relinquish my British nationality and to assume the status of a national of Japan.

Further, I request the Government of Canada, under the conditions set out in the Statement of the Minister of Labour, dated February 13, 1945, to arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan.

I declare that I fully understand the contents of this document, and I voluntarily affix my signature hereto:

Date:....., 1945 .....
SIGNATURE

Place: .....

....
WITNESS INTERPRETER

NOTE: All persons sixteen years of age and over are required to sign a separate Declaration.

APPLICATION RECOMMENDED:	APPLICATION APPROVED:
..... R.C.M.P.	..... Commissioner of Japanese Placement
Date:....., 1945	Date:....., 1945

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No. CND

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

DECLARATION

I, ..., (.....), born .....
(M. or F.) (day, month, year)
registered as a Canadian-naturalized British subject (J.R. No. .....) under Order in Council P.C. No. 9760, dated December 16, 1941, hereby declare my desire to relinquish my British nationality and to assume the status of a national of Japan.

Further, I request the Government of Canada, under the conditions set out in the Statement of the Minister of Labour, dated February 13, 1945, to arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan, together with my dependents UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE as listed hereunder:

Name	*Nationality*	*Age*	*Sex*	*Relationship*

I declare that I fully understand the contents of this document, and I voluntarily affix my signature hereto:

Date:....., 1945 .....
SIGNATURE

Place: .....

....
WITNESS INTERPRETER

NOTE: All persons sixteen years of age and over are required to sign a separate Declaration.

APPLICATION RECOMMENDED:

.....
R.C.M.P.

Date:....., 1945

APPLICATION APPROVED:

.....
Commissioner of Japanese Placement

Date:....., 1945

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No. CBD

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

DECLARATION

I, ..., (.....), born .....
(M. or F.) (day, month, year)
registered as a Canadian-born British subject (J.R. No. .....) under Order in Council P.C. No. 9760, dated December 16, 1941, hereby declare my desire to relinquish my British nationality and to assume the status of a national of Japan.

Further, I request the Government of Canada, under the conditions set out in the Statement of the Minister of Labour, dated February 13, 1945, to arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan, together with my dependents UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE as listed hereunder:

Name	*Nationality*	*Age*	*Sex*	*Relationship*

I declare that I fully understand the contents of this document, and I voluntarily affix my signature hereto:

Date: ....., 1945 .....
SIGNATURE

Place: .....

....
WITNESS INTERPRETER

NOTE: All persons sixteen years of age and over are required to sign a separate Declaration.

APPLICATION RECOMMENDED:

.....
R.C.M.P.

Date: ....., 1945

APPLICATION APPROVED:

.....
Commissioner of Japanese Placement

Date: ....., 1945

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No. JND

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

DECLARATION

I, ..., (.....), born .....
(M. or F.) (day, month, year)
registered as a Japanese national (J.R. No. .....) under Order-in-Council P.C. No. 9760, dated December 16, 1941, hereby request the Government of Canada, under the conditions set out in the Statement of the Minister of Labour, dated February 13, 1945, to arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan, together with my dependents UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE as listed hereunder:

Name	*Nationality*	*Age*	*Sex*	*Relationship*

I declare that I fully understand the contents of this document, and I voluntarily affix my signature hereto.

Date:....., 1945 .....
SIGNATURE

Place: .....

....
WITNESS INTERPRETER

NOTE: All persons sixteen years of age and over are required to sign a separate Declaration.

APPLICATION RECOMMENDED:	APPLICATION APPROVED:
..... R.C.M.P.	..... Commissioner of Japanese Placement
Date:....., 1945	Date:....., 1945

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N E W D E N V E R.

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360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

12th April 1945.

Mr. H.P. Lougheed, NEW DENVER, B.C.

I received your Memorandum of April 6th and suggest the following answers to the questions asked.

1. When the taking of applications for repatriation in all of the settlements has been completed, the whole question of educational policy for the children of parents signing applications will be carefully reviewed. You can assure your Committee that we will continue to assume the same responsibility as at present for providing education to children whose parents apply for repatriation.

2. I have received no information to suggest that there will be any change in the present military service regulations whereby people of Japanese origin are not called for compulsory military training.

3. I have been advised from Ottawa that no immediate action is contemplated on revoking the present citizenship of Japanese Canadians signing voluntary applications for repatriation on the special form designed for this purpose. This advice is consistent with the following clauses in Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 dated at Ottawa, 26th November, 1942:

"1. (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

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who ceases to be a British subject by virtue of paragraph (a) of this clause, shall not cease to be a British subject, unless he is included in his parent's application for repatriation and actually departs from Canada."

4. 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 dependants. 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.

5. So long as the war continues with Japan, people of Japanese origin evacuated from the Protected area will be under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Division, Department of Labour. During this period the Dominion Government will continue to assume responsibility for the welfare of those relocating East of the Rockies in the event that their earnings or assets are not sufficient to provide for themselves and their families. If a certain district is considered to be unsatisfactory from a health point of view and employment can be found by our placement officers in another district, and housing accommodation is available, there will be no reason why a move should not be permitted.

It is impossible at this time to answer certain points concerning the future rights of people of Japanese origin to acquire property and go into business. Some of these questions have yet to be settled. In the meantime we are not asking Japanese Canadians not signing voluntary applications to go East unless there is specific employment to offer them in which they can earn a livelihood. Because there are certain questions about the future which are still unanswered, this is no reason why they should not go East to definite employment in which they will earn wages and salaries, rather than stay in B.C. where the same questions are still unanswered.

6. The same answer given to Question 4 applies.

While I do not anticipate that the people in your project will ignore our requirement for them to report to the Detachment, if such should be the case after the Detachment arrives, I would like you, as Supervisor of the project, to say to the Committee that we will take a very grave view of those who fail to report. Such will be recorded on the individual file of all those who do not appear before the Detachment.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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C O P Y.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION,

NEW DENVER, B.C.

April 6th, 1945.

Mr. T.B. Pickersgill, Commissioner, VANCOUVER, B.C.

At a Japanese Committee meeting which I attended last night, a number of questions were asked the writer. Some I was able to answer, which to all purposes were the same as you were asked. However, the following ones I was unable to answer and I am giving them to you for your perusal and replies, if you so wish:

QUESTION: How will the bi-lingual, Japanese and English, educational policy be applied to the children of parents signing Applications for Repatriation?

QUESTION: Does Canadian Government propose to apply Military Service Regulations on youths who are desirous of relocating East of the Rockies.

QUESTION: Is it correct, that the Repatriates lose their Canadian Citizenship at the time of signing the Applications for Repatriation? In such cases, is the loss of Canadian Citizenship simultaneous with signing of Application for Repatriation, or is the problem to be solved in the future? A definite answer is requested.

QUESTION: Will repatriates, who were lviing on their own income drawing on the credit held by the Custodian, be expected to continue as hitherto or will they receive same assurances for their Maintenance applicable to others.

QUESTION: After relocating in the East, for reason of unsuitable climate, illness or unemployment, will relocees be permitted to move to more satisfactory district? Also, request an extensive explanation in matters of possession and lease of land and real estate, commercial and other licenses.

QUESTION: It is understood the Repatriates, while employed, will receive supplementary maintenance when necessary, but the amount of such maintenance will not be deducted from personal credit held by the Custodian.

With regards to the numbers signing repatriation, I am still of the opinion as to the number signing as I did when you visited our Camp. Of course, as I stated before, a lot will depend on how the other Camps line up. This week-end, I understand, there is to be a meeting of delegates on Bay Farm on this particular issue. I do not suppose that we will hear a great deal of just what was decided, but we will get a certain amount of what the people think.

"H.P. LOUGHEED",
Supervisor.

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New Denver, B. C.,
March 28th, 1946.

Mr. A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

I have now completed my visit to all the Settlements in the Interior. We had our last meeting with the New Denver and Rosebery Committees this morning.

I thought you would be interested in the general re-action which I have observed, and a summary of the main questions which we have been asked by the Japanese people.

In listing the main questions which we have been asked, I am setting forth below each, the verbal answer which we have given. Some of the Committees have submitted their questions in writing and have requested written replies. Before acceding to this request, we think you should see the verbal answers we have given, and correct us on any points in which you think the answers are not wise. There are one or two questions which we admitted quite frankly we could not answer and promised to procure replies from Ottawa.

1. (a) Will relocees to Eastern Canada receive treatment as full fledged Canadian citizens?

Answer: We have replied quite frankly to this question that there are some details on which there is still some uncertainty. We suggested that it was not likely that this question would be fully decided in all its aspects until after the Loyalty Tribunal had been appointed and had completed its work. In the meantime, we were only asking people to relocate in other Provinces to fill specific jobs for which employers had requested Japanese labour. We explained to them, that because of this insecurity and several other questions which were still in doubt about the future for Japanese people remaining in Canada, the Government was offering generous provisions for repatriation to those voluntarily applying, if they come to the conclusion that the outlook is not too bright for staying in Canada.

(b) Will relocees be given full rights to private enterprise, occupational freedom and a right to own and rent property, real and otherwise?

Ans: We told them that a complete and satisfactory answer could not yet be given to this question. In the meantime, they were being asked to accept employment, and work for salaries or wages, until the question of acquiring their

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own property and going into business, was settled. We pointed out the present regulations which apply, concerning the renting of residential property. According to Mr. Brown, this whole question is now under advisement, and we are likely to have some further information shortly.

(c) Will freedom of travel and transfer of residence in any part of Eastern Canada be permitted during and after the war?

Ans: We explained that so far as during the war is concerned, the same regulations concerning travel will apply. While the war is on, the Japanese people will still remain under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Division, Department of Labour. Excepting B. C., travelling without a permit is allowed within a Province but permission must be secured to cross Provincial boundaries. So far as transferring of residence is concerned during the war, where a change of employment may be involved, we said that this could be arranged by our Eastern Placement Officers as new employment was found, and as housing accommodation could be obtained. So far as regulations after the war were concerned, we explained that details of this still had to be decided.

(d) What is the policy of the disposal of liquidated assets of Eastern relocees, now held in trust by the Custodian?

Ans: We explained that the same rule would apply as at present where Japanese people permanently relocating outside of B. C., would be provided with the assets from the sale of their property, when such sales were made.

(e) In the event of anti-racial violence and consequent damages sustained, will the Dominion Government hold themselves responsible for rectifications?

Ans: The Japanese people will have the same rights to police protection as any other people residing in a particular Province or locality, and will have the same rights to resort to the Courts for claims against damage to property, but the Dominion Government could not commit itself to paying for damages sustained. One person asked us, if on relocating East, and he was accosted by several who might have reached an advance stage of inebriation, would he be protected from violent actions on their part. We replied that he would have the same police protection that anyone else would have under the same circumstances.

2. (a) Do relocees to other Provinces remain under the jurisdiction of the B. C. Security Commission or do they sever further relations and come under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government?

Ans: We explained that Japanese evacuated from the Protected Area would remain under the jurisdiction of the B. C. Security Commission so long as the war with Japan lasted. At the same time, the Dominion Government

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Mr. A. MacNamara, (3)

might work out, with the Provinces concerned, certain joint administrative arrangements for their relocation and resettlement.

(b) Where a relocee becomes destitute owing to illness or otherwise unemployable:

(1) Will maintenance or relief be granted?

Ans: The Department of Labour will continue to assume responsibility for the welfare of the Japanese evacuated from the Protected Area, and where maintenance is required, this will be provided.

(2) Will the Provincial or Dominion Government be responsible for the relief?

Ans: The Dominion Government will see that the relief is provided, but it is probable that the arrangements might be made with the Provincial Government for the administrating of the relief.

(3) Will there be any supplementation to income where ever it is deemed necessary by the relief authorities?

Ans: We reiterated the answer given to (b) (1), where we said that the Dominion Government would see that maintenance would be provided where it was required.

(c) Will the Elementary and High School education of relocees be granted on an equal basis as all other residents of the Province?

Ans: We pointed out that Education was the responsibility of the Provincial Government, and not the Dominion Government, and we could not say definitely what would apply.

(d) Is there any definite policy regarding military service?

Ans: What they wanted to know was whether they would be called up for military service if permanently relocated. We replied by saying that to our knowledge, there is no change contemplated in the present policy whereby people of Japanese origin were not called up for military service, or were not accepted when voluntarily applying.

(e) Will those wishing to remain in Canada and who are presently employed in British Columbia, or in the Interior Housing Project, be permitted to retain their jobs until such time as they are suitably relocated and in the case of the unemployed, will the British Columbia Security Commission provide maintenance allowance until they are to be relocated to a suitable job. If so,

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Mr. A. MacNamara, (4)

will this apply to single persons, physically fit and over 18 years old?

Ans: We said that those presently engaged in private employment in British Columbia would not be required to leave that employment, but would be permitted to leave that employment in order to take advantage of employment outside of British Columbia.

For those Japanese Canadians employed in the Projects, we said that if we had suitable jobs to offer them outside of British Columbia, we would consider justifiable removing them from Commission employment.

We said that the British Columbia Security Commission would meet its responsibility for maintenance if suitable employment was not available.

So far as physically fit 18 years and over are concerned, we explained that those wanting to remain in Canada would be expected to take essential employment when we had it to offer them.

3. (a) Where a person now residing in Eastern Canada applies for repatriation:

(1) Will he be able to return to the Interior Housing Project immediately following his application?

Ans: We said that those who sign voluntary applications would be permitted to return to our Interior settlements just as soon as we could make housing accommodation available.

(2) Will he be permitted to remain at his present place of employment until repatriation can be arranged?

Ans: We replied saying that he would be able to continue in his present employment so long as it lasted until repatriation could be arranged.

(3) Should his application for repatriation result in his unemployment, will he be sent back to the Interior Housing Project?

Ans: He probably would be, but where there were circumstances which from his point of view ~~which~~ made this very undesirable, we could probably arrange for his maintenance in the Province where the unemployment occured.

(4) Will transportation be provided for those signing voluntary applications returning to the Interior Housing Project?

Ans: In cases where individuals were properly authorized by us to return, the transportation will be paid.

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Mr. A. MacNamara, (5)

3. (b) Will Japanese Nationals wishing to remain in Canada be permitted to relocate East as permanent residents?

Ans: We said that where there was nothing on record of the Japanese National which we would consider would be of particular significance to the Loyalty Tribunal, we would assist in their relocation if they requested it, in the same manner as Japanese Canadians.

(c) Will those internees who can be released but who have refused Eastern employment, be permitted to rejoin their families in the Interior Housing until such time when they can be repatriated?

Ans: I had some doubts about this question, but suggested that there was little likelihood that Internees would be released from the Internment Camp to return to the B. C. settlements while the war with Japan was still in progress.

(d) Has the British Columbia Security Commission some definite policy regarding the present so-called rehabilitation reserve of those applying for repatriation. Where this minimum has been reached, will the Commission give maintenance thereafter and leave this amount intact for transfer upon repatriation, or do they become wards of the Canadian Government regardless of what funds they have on hand?

Ans: I replied that I would need further clarification on this point from Ottawa before giving a definite answer. I said that I was reasonably sure that the minimum reserve would be left intact, but that amounts in excess of the minimum reserve might have to be used before maintenance is provided.

I wonder if you might clarify this for us. In view of what is said in the statement signed by the Minister of Labour, are we not obligated to provide maintenance to voluntary repatriates regardless of the amount of their assets? This question has been asked several times and seems to be quite an important factor in their deliberations about repatriation. I suppose, according to the actual wording of the statement signed by the Minister, we only secure to them the net proceeds from the disposition of their property which stands to their credit at the time of repatriation. I would suggest, that if requested, maintenance be provided to voluntary repatriates regardless of the amount of their assets.

(e) With reference to those applying for repatriation:

(1) Will Elementary schooling of children be continued?

Ans: The present schooling facilities provided by the Commission will be continued for voluntary repatriate until such time as repatriation could be arranged.

(2) Will teachers applying for repatriation remain on the staff and be permitted to attend the Teachers' training Summer School?

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Mr. A. MacNamara, (6)

Ans. They will be permitted to remain on the teaching staff and to attend the Summer School.

(3) How will the Vital Statistic records be looked after for voluntary repatriates?

Ans: The same system as at present for recording Vital Statistics will be continued until such time as repatriation can be arranged.

(4) Will a person having applied for repatriation be permitted to cancel his application and remain in Canada if he has acceptable reasons?

Ans: We said that those who have already made application for repatriation could apply to the R.C.M. P., Ottawa, to have these applications cancelled. We doubted however, unless the circumstances are very exceptional, that favorable consideration will be given to cancellation later, of applications made on a new form, when the R.C.M.P. Detachment takes these applications. We explained that the signing of these applications was strictly voluntary, and decisions made now, should be considered final.

(f) Will those applying for repatriation be permitted to relocate individually or as a family unit, to any part of British Columbia and Eastern Canada?

Ans: We said that those applying for repatriation would not be permitted to relocate outside of British Columbia, but that we would facilitate the taking of employment in British Columbia outside of the protected area, for those wishing to become employed.

(g) Where a Canadian Japanese applies for repatriation -- what arrangements have been made by the Canadian Government with the Japanese Government to secure Japanese citizenship?

Ans: We explained that the Prime Minister, in his announcement of the policy concerning Japanese in Canada, that in the peace negotiations with Japan, arrangements would be made for Japan to receive people of Japanese origin from Canada who are being repatriated after the war. I stated that voluntary repatriates would not be despatched to Japan until satisfactory diplomatic arrangements had been made.

(h) If a family wishes to remain in Canada, but due to certain circumstances must remain in the Project; will the authorities give specific families due consideration, and if permitted to stay, will they be given maintenance or suitable employment?

Ans: I said that the Dominion Government would continue to assume its full responsibility for the welfare of the Japanese evacuees from the Protected area. If

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they could not be moved from the Project, and maintenance was required, it would be provided.

4. If one parent signs for repatriation and the other does not, what about the position of the children under 16 years of age?

Ans: I said that I would need to get further clarification on this point from Ottawa, but that I felt that it was most likely that the father would be considered as the guardian of the children. In cases however, where the evidence showed that the mother had been responsible for the support of the children, and the father had not contributed to their support, the mother would likely be considered the guardian, and her action in signing would determine the position of the children.

5. If a couple desire to get married, but one signs and the other does not, will the marriage be prohibited?

Ans: We answered this by saying that such a situation would be most unlikely. It would seem strange that a couple would be planning a marriage when one knew that he or she would be going to Japan and the other was staying in Canada. We would not likely prohibit the marriage for these reasons.

6. How about the Japanese Nationals who do not wish to be repatriated, and who may have some other desires or wishes — would they come under the same treatment as Japanese Canadians?

Ans: I answered this by saying that until such time as the Loyalty Tribunal had been appointed and completed its work, this Administration would treat Japanese Nationals the same as Japanese Canadians, except that we would be making particular effort to encourage Japanese Canadians not signing applications to relocate outside of British Columbia.

7. Will the children under 16 years of age, whose parents sign for repatriation now, be required to sign individual applications if they reach 16 years of age before repatriation can be arranged?

Ans: I stated that I thought this would likely be necessary, but I would refer it to Ottawa for clarification. I expect it would be necessary for us to see that this was done. I would like to have your opinion as to whether you consider that children who reach the age of 16, if their parents have signed for repatriation, will have the opportunity of stating that they do not wish to be associated with that request.

While I am still reserving judgment, the impressions given to me during this trip, suggest that there will be a substantial percentage of the Japanese

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Mr. A. MacNamara, (8)

in the settlements signing applications. The lowest estimate I have been given is 40% and the highest 60%. It is however, very difficult to say. One of the principal factors encouraging repatriation, seems to be that voluntary repatriates will be kept in British Columbia. Another important factor encouraging repatriation has been the reaction in the other provinces to our announcement. They have repeatedly raised the question of the unfavorable reaction in the other provinces to permanent settlement in those provinces.

This was naturally an extremely difficult question for us to discuss with them. I stated quite frankly that this bad reaction was fairly universal across the country and undoubtedly it would make conditions more difficult for the Japanese taking employment in those provinces. I said to them at the same time that this situation existed, it was a fact, and they must be realistic in facing this fact. It was because of this possible reaction that the Government was offering generous terms of assistance to those who come to the conclusion that conditions might be too difficult for them in Canada, and the opportunity might be better in going to Japan. I emphasized that the signing of these applications was strictly voluntary. No pressure whatsoever was being exerted. Those however, who do not sign, know the facts and the difficulties ahead, and would have to be prepared to meet these difficulties and the existing uncertainties. I reiterated that we were not asking those who do not sign, to leave British Columbia unless we had specific jobs which we considered suitable, and in which they could make a livelihood, to offer them. If we had jobs which we consider suitable, we, however, expect the Japanese Canadians to take them.

I think it would be helpful, if no disclosure was made of our estimations of the percentages of people who may sign. I have already been telephoned by the papers in Vancouver, since coming on this trip, asking for a statement on the general reaction. I stated that I was not willing to say anything at this time. One of the papers has requested permission to be at Tashme on the first day that the R.C.M.P. Detachment reaches that Project. I have turned down this request, believing it to be most unwise. I would, however, appreciate having your advice on this point.

If we find at Tashme that a high percentage of the people sign applications, should we make this fact public? If the percentage is low, I think it would be most unwise, but if it is high, there might be some advantage in having this fact publicized.

T. B. Pickersgill
Commissioner.

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T A S H M E.

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C O P Y.

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

15th May 1945.

Mr. R. Shirakawa,
Chairman, Japanese Committee,
TASHME, B.C.

Dear Sir,

On returning to Vancouver, your letter of May 1st was brought to my attention.

We do not consider that we have been at all inconsistent in removing from the payroll at Tashme certain Japanese Canadians who did not sign voluntary applications for repatriation.

If you refer to my letters to you as Chairman of the Committee, you will see that we were very definite in stating that Japanese Canadians who did not sign voluntary applications for repatriation, were expected to accept suitable employment East of the Rockies. All of the people who have been removed from our payroll were presented with a choice of employment in Eastern Canada, which we considered suitable. We are of the opinion that there is nothing unjust in taking them off our payroll if they decline to accept this suitable employment.

We do not consider the lack of housing accommodation is a valid excuse for the head of a family to refuse to accept suitable employment, because we have said, and so stated in our letter to you, that until such time as an individual or the members of his or her family can proceed East, the present regulations governing the providing of maintenance would apply. Naturally, this maintenance would include housing accommodation in one of our settlements for a family, if the head of the family has gone East to accept employment but has not been able to locate housing accommodation.

Yours truly,

"T.B. PICKERSGILL"
Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. Hartley, TASHME

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C O P Y.

TASHME, B.C.

May 1, 1945.

Mr. T.B. Pickersgill, Commissioner,
B.C. Security Commission,
360 Homer Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Sir,

Re: THOSE PEOPLE RELOCATING EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

To those people, both Canadian-born and naturalized Canadians, who have co-operated with the government policy by stating their intentions of voluntarily relocating east of the Rockies, sudden notices to terminate their present employment at this project have been issued recently. Everyone is not only surprised but bewildered by the abruptness of this order. Of course, these people, to their utmost, are anxiously seeking employment, both gainful and best suited to the individual, along with the uneasy effort to obtain housing whereby they may be able to re-establish themselves with their families.

We believe that, in order to meet this justifiable request, a certain period of time should rightly be allowed and during that time, employment should be continued as an assurance of livelihood. In consideration of the feelings of these people, especially for those people who have received notices, we entreat that this period of time be extended and trust that our request be granted.

If, in the event that this request cannot be accepted by you, then the understanding we had of your explanation of the government policy, when put into operation has such a great variance which we deem to be exceedingly regrettable. There was a verbal explanation as well as an official translation of your letter which we firmly believed. To avoid mistakes, we are quoting excerpts from your letters expressing your wishes.

"In your letter of April 4, 1945, paragraph 3, "We are not expecting people to go east of the Rockies unless we have definite employment to offer." Also, in your letter of April 10, 1945, paragraph 3, "We are not asking Japanese Canadians to relocate east of the Rockies unless we have definite employment available for them at which they can make a decent living."

Based upon this understanding of the policy, we sincerely request that some convenience and consideration be given in order that no hardship be created to both parties, that the sense of insecurity be removed and that some regular procedure be carried out to satisfactorily complete their co-operation with the government.

Yours truly,

JAPANESE COMMITTEE

Per: "R. SHIRAKAWA."

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C O P Y.

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

10th April 1945.

Mr. R. Shirakawa,
Chairman,
Japanese Committee,
TASHME, B.C.

Dear Sir,

We have your further letter of April 9th requesting replies in writing to a number of questions. The majority of these questions are a repetition of those asked previously and there is little point in discussing them further. We provided, to the best of our ability and as definitely as we could, answers to all the questions in your letter to me of March 26th, and also in your letter to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister.

We offer the following comments to the questions asked in your letter of April 9th.

1. We can add nothing further to what was outlined in the letter to me from the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property under date of April 7th. A copy of this letter was forwarded to you. We have again discussed this with the Custodian and have been reassured that no sales of property have been made at prices below an independent valuation.

2. We have already wired to Ottawa for clarification of this point. We have received a reply that no immediate action is contemplated on revoking the present citizenship of Japanese Canadians who apply to go to Japan if their applications are made through signing the voluntary declaration forms now being used by the R.C.M.P. Detachment. This advice has been given to us and is consistent with the following clause in Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 dated at Ottawa, 26th November, 1942:

(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."

It seems to us that this should remove any fears that you have on the various points you raise in question No. 2

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3. We cannot add any more to this than what we have already said. We are not asking Japanese Canadians to relocate East of the Rockies unless we have definite employment available for them at which they can make a decent living. Furthermore, their transportation to the place of employment is paid, which includes sustenance allowance for use while in transit and a placement allowance after arrival, which we consider adequate in view of the fact that they are being sent to definite employment from which they will receive regular wages or salaries.

   In addition, the Dominion Government continues to assume responsibility for the welfare of those employed and the members of their family, in the event that unemployment occurs. It is true that certain questions about the future of people of Japanese origin remaining in Canada are still unanswered. The same uncertainties exist if remaining in B.C. and we consider that people of Japanese origin are better off by going to definite employment than remaining in our interior settlements, where there are just as many uncertainties about the future, if not more.

4. I cannot add anything further to this question to that which I previously stated. Under the Canadian constitution the question of education is under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments.

5. No guarantee can be given to people of Japanese origin or to any Canadians of permanency of employment and provision of housing. We repeat that Japanese Canadians not wanting to sign applications for repatriation will be expected to take suitable employment East of the Rockies when that employment is available to them, and that the Dominion Government will continue to assume responsibility for necessary maintenance in the event of unemployment, so long as the war lasts with Japan and people of Japanese origin evacuated from the Protected area are under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Division, Department of Labour.

6. I repeat that no threat or compulsion is involved in the statement issued by me as Commissioner of Japanese placement. I am not responsible for interpretations which you may put upon this statement.

7. As stated in my letter of April 5th, the present agreements which the Dominion Government have with two of the provinces are for the war-time period only. We cannot see that any person of Japanese origin whom the Loyalty Tribunal might consider ineligible to remain in Canada, is any worse off because this decision is made, in Eastern Canada or in B.C. In the meantime the person in question has gone to Eastern Canada at our expense to accept specific employment which we had to offer.

8. We can add nothing more to this question than what has been stated in paragraph No. 3 concerning the adequacy of the placement allowance, and in paragraph No. 1, referring to the proceeds from the sale of property.

9. There is nothing further that we can add to this question. Final decisions as to the points raised in (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) have

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yet to be made. We cannot however, see that Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada are in any worse position while engaging in employment which we have to offer while some of these questions are unanswered, than by remaining in the settlements in B.C. where the same questions will still remain unanswered. We do not consider this a valid excuse for declining to accept employment East of the Rockies.

In conclusion, we wish to state once again that the signing of these applications for repatriation is strictly voluntary. We emphasize however, as stated on the bottom portion of the statement signed by the Minister of Labour, 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 to sign or not to sign an application.

I would like you to make clear to the people you represent, that we will take a very grave view of those ignoring to meet this requirement to report to the R.C.M.P. detachment, and you can be assured lack of co-operation in meeting this requirement will be made known to Ottawa. Furthermore, it will be noted on each individual's file sixteen years of age and over if he or she failed to report as required.

The R.C.M.P. detachment will leave Tashme as per schedule on Friday night.

Yours truly,

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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C O P Y.

T A S H M E, B.C.

April 9, 1945.

Mr. T.B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner, Japanese Placement,
B.C. Security Commission,
360 Homer Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Sir,

We are indeed grateful for the kind co-operation and efforts shown by you in securing and answering our questions submitted on behalf of the people of Tashme. Your reply of April 4th and 5th has been immediately translated, word for word, and contents made known to the public. Since then, we have received numerous questions and requests that we contact you further on the following points:

1. By signing the Declaration and agreeing to accept "the net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property." condition No. 1 as set forth by the Minister of Labour in his notice, they will inadvertently recognize and approve the actions of the Custodian in disposing of these properties "without the consent of their owners" and at an exceptionally low figure as compared to the current appraised value. What is to be done to compensate for this loss is still one of the utmost concern and a question as yet unanswered by the Custodian of Enemy Property.

2. In your notice we read "The special Detachment for taking applications will be at Tashme and will take applications . . . . ." Nothing is mentioned abour relinquishing their British Nationality. Many of the younger Japanese Canadians here who may be going to Japan are being taken by their parents. This does not necessarily indicate their "desire to relinquish (their) British Nationality" nor does the term "repatriation to Japan" apply to them.

How can "repatriation" or "returning to one's own native land" apply to Canadian-born and a British National? What validity is there in assuming the status of a national of Japan or of any other country, when that foreign country does not recognize and may refuse your citizenship? In the meantime they will be left technically without a country. Renouncing your only birthright is not a mere trifle. Perhaps they may be prepared to indicate their intentions to go to Japan now, but is not relinquishing their birthright a matter to be decided after the cessation of hostilities between the two countries and must first await approval of Japan?

3. "Japanese Canadians who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves east of the Rockies." To this statement made by you in your notice, we still feel uncertain as to some conditions in the East. You may simply reply and say that the government, knowing some uncertainties do exist, has given us the opportunity to sign "repatriation to Japan." But even this term "repatriation" does not correctly apply to Canadian-born and a British National.

To many of us Canada is our native country, and to others, a land of adoption. Casting off our only birthright and privileges is not like discarding old boots. We are seriously thinking of our future in Canada, and are not satisfied with such vague and indefinite statements. We are British Nationals, and as such, feel we are not asking too much of the government in requesting more sympathy and understanding towards us, and if we are to re-establish ourselves permanently, we would like to receive a little more co-operation and effort that we may re-establish ourselves satisfactorily.

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We are not trying to be indifferent to your announced policy, for actually this is our own problem, much more so than that of the government's. However, you have evaded answers to some questions which to us are fundamental. You might say "Face the facts, take the risk." While giving all encouragement and guarantee to those going away from Canada, the government has been half-hearted and indifferent to the problem of its own nationals. Therefore we would like to repeat our questions, and would like to know what measures the Commission is willing or ready to take to cope with this situation. Are you going to follow a let-alone policy in regards to provinces?

4. In matters pertaining to education, this is a question of grave importance to those families with children. Although you state that the whole question of education is under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments, we request the Dominion Government to make every effort to bring about some measure of guarantee for fair and equal opportunities of education so as to give some assurances to those families with children going east of Rockies.

5. To those families electing to go east of the Rockies, they wish to have a guarantee not only as to employment but housing as well. As in case where the head of the household who may be required to go east ahead of the family due to housing condition, there is no assurance whatsoever as to when he will be able to obtain housing or when the family could be reunited. The same uneasiness and uncertainty as existed during earlier days of evacuation when the families were broken up may have to be repeated.

6. You mention in your letter of April 5th that no compulsion or threat is involved in the statement issued by you. But in the statement, that "those who do not sign for voluntary application and yet do not go east of the Rockies may at a later date be regarded as lack of co-operation with the Canadian government, "without clearly stating just what counter-measure will be taken to deal with them, is that not in itself a threat? Because we have no alternative but to go east of the Rockies or to Japan, is this not compulsion?

7. You state in your letter of April 5, 1945, that "The present agreements which the Dominion Government has with two of the provinces are for the wartime period and the completing of post-war arrangements is a matter for further consideration." It seems, out of nine provinces, you have agreements only with two, and that for war-time period only. There seems to be nothing to indicate permanent re-establishment. Again according to your statement regarding final details on the distribution of the Japanese which is to be decided later by the Loyalty Tribunal, when it will be definitely determined how many people of Japanese origin will be remaining in Canada, it seems to indicate still further that relocating now does not mean permanent re-establishment. In other words, the so-called re-establishment east of the Rockies lacks stability.

8. To our question in our letter of March 26 which reads ". . . . . when we were first ordered out of the protected area of B.C., we were compelled to abandon our household effects and belongings. To re-establish ourselves east of the Rockies, is the placement allowance adequate to make a new establishment," you answer in the affirmative. We know since you are new in your office, that you do not fully realize what the Japanese had to go through during the evacuation. Our baggages were limited, in many cases we were allowed only hand baggage. Had those belongings been kept intact, then this question may not have arisen. But the Custodian promising to protect our property went ahead without consent or notification to the effect, and sold them at a ridiculously low price. That is why we insist that the Placement allowance which you call adequate is far from enough to compensate for these losses, nor is it adequate to re-establish ourselves permanently in the east.

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9. We are repeating here a question previously submitted in our letter of March 26 which was unanswered.

"IV In the notice issued by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, it is stated "Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies." The fact is, however, not only are they receiving unsatisfactory treatment but are merely residing "provisionally" for the duration. For instance, they are not given:

(a) the right to own land or property.
(b) the right to lease land or property.
(c) the right of free enterprise or business.
(d) equal educational opportunities.
(e) freedom to choose own place of residence etc."

We would appreciate it if you would give this matter your immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

JAPANESE COMMITTEE

"R. SHIRAKAWA"

Chairman.

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C O P Y.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN,

Japanese Evacuation Section,

April 7, 1945.

T.B. Pickersgill Esq.,
Commissioner,
B.C. Security Commission,
360 Homer Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant in which you refer to the question asked by the Tashme Japanese Committee in regard to the sale of Japanese property.

You mention that the statement made was as follows:

> "Most of our properties have been disposed of by the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property at an exceptionally low figure as compared to the current appraised value. What provisions are made to compensate for this loss?"

No property has been sold by the Custodian which has not been subject to an independent appraisal and the sale price has been reviewed by our Advisory Committees under Mr. Justice Sidney Smith and Judge Whiteside.

It would appear therefore, that the statement made is not in accordance with the facts and no provision to meet the suggested case is necessary.

For your information I presume that at the termination of hostilities if claims of this nature are permitted they might then be the subject of review.

Yours truly,

"F.G. SHEARS"

Director.

COPY OF THIS LETTER FORWARDED TO
TASHME JAPANESE COMMITTEE APRIL 7th, 1945.

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C O P Y.

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

5th April 1945.

Mr. R. Shirakawa,
Chairman,
Japanese Committee,
TASHME, B.C.

Dear Sir,

Your letter addressed to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, under date of March 26th, was referred to the Minister of Labour, the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell has forwarded this letter to us with the request that we reply.

No compulsion or threat is involved in the statement issued by me, as Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the Dominion Department of Labour. If read carefully this statement suggests that 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 previously announced Government policy concerning people of Japanese origin remaining in Canada. This policy was announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on August 4th last.

The policy emphasises the desirability of a fairly even distribution across Canada of people of Japanese origin. After the announcement of this policy, it is obvious that those Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada, but who decline to accept employment East of the Rockies, could be interpreted as not co-operating with the policy of the Government.

The present agreements which the Dominion Government has with two of the provinces are for the war-time period and the completing of post-war arrangements is a matter for further consideration.

Apart from those who sign voluntary applications for repatriation to Japan, final details on the distribution of those wishing to remain in Canada cannot be decided until the Loyalty Tribunal, which according to the Prime Minister's statement the Government proposes to establish, is appointed and has completed its work. It will only be after this that it can be definitely determined how many people of Japanese origin will be remaining in Canada.

It should be emphasised however, that the signing of applications for repatriation is voluntary, but must be completed within the time which has been fixed for this purpose.

Yours very truly,

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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COPY.

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

5th April 1945.

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Yours very truly,

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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C O P Y.

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

4th April 1945.

Mr. R. Shirakawa,
Chairman,
Japanese Committee,
TASHME, B.C.

Dear Sir,

While we discussed all of the questions asked in your letter to me of March 26th at the meeting of your Committee on Saturday last, you requested that answers be submitted to you in writing. The following are the answers. You will be able to refer to the questions in your own copy of your letter to me.

1. (a) People of Japanese origin signing voluntary applications for repatriation will be given employment in our projects when this is available. They will also be permitted to accept private employment in B.C. outside of the Protected area when such employment is available.

(b) Maintenance will continue to be provided by the B.C. Security Commission for those signing voluntary application for repatriation but who may be aged, sick, infirm or otherwise unemployable. Such maintenance would automatically include adequate provision for their children. Furthermore, maintenance will be provided to those signing voluntary applications without requiring them first to draw upon their own assets. However, where the Japanese are in employment, they will be required to utilize their earnings from such employment towards the maintenance of themselves and their dependents and will be expected to undertake such employment in the settlements or in private employment as required of them by the Department, at the wage rates established for the settlement or the going wage rate for outside employment.

(c) The B.C. Security Commission will continue to provide the same facilities and services for education as at present to those signing voluntary applications for repatriation.

(d & e) The B.C. Security Commission will continue the same policies as at present in regard to sickness and deaths, to those signing voluntary applications for repatriation.

(f) The same travel regulations presently in effect for travelling within B.C. will be continued for those signing voluntary applications for repatriation.

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2. If an individual now relocated East of the Rockies, whose family resides at Tashme, signs a voluntary application for repatriation, he or she would be permitted to return to Tashme if housing accommodation were available. If, however, he or she preferred to continue in employment East of the Rockies until such time as repatriation can be arranged, this would be permitted so long as the employment lasted. Furthermore, if the individual signing the voluntary application is properly authorized by us to return to Tashme, free transportation would be provided.

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3. We are not expecting people of Japanese origin who do not sign applications to go East unless we have definite employment to offer. There would be no objection however to individuals electing to go East and seek suitable employment after they arrive.

People of Japanese origin who do not sign applications but who, for any justifiable reason are not employable, the Dominion Government will still assume responsibility for their maintenance. It is understood however, that the Government would have some say as to where they would locate people who require maintenance.

4. An effort will be made to offer a fairly wide range of employment in a number of provinces and localities. We would not however, consider justified refusing suitable employment East of the Rockies just because it was not in a particular area or province where the individual would prefer to go. An attempt will be made nevertheless to offer as wide a choice as possible.

5. (a) Adequate provision for maintenance will be assured to those who, through no fault of their own, become unemployed. This responsibility will be continued by the Dominion Government so long as the Dominion Government has jurisdiction over people of Japanese origin evacuated from the Protected area.

(b) Where it is evident that the income of a family is not adequate to provide for all the dependents of that family, supplementary maintenance will be provided.

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

(d) As I pointed out on Saturday, we cannot yet give a definite answer to this question. The whole question of education is under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments and not the Dominion Government.

6. (a) The question of employment would not arise as we are not expecting people of Japanese origin who do not sign applications to go East except where we have employment available.

(b) Until such time as an individual or the members of his or her family can proceed East, the present regulations governing the providing of maintenance would apply.

(c) While awaiting departure for the East, children would be entitled to educational facilities now provided.

7. People of Japanese origin who do not sign applications for repatriation but who are presently engaged in self-supporting employment, will not be expected to give up that employment to go East. There will be no interference however with those wishing to leave B.C. employment so that they may take advantage of employment opportunities East of the Rockies.

Those signing voluntary applications for repatriation will be permitted to continue in employment in B.C. outside the Protected area until repatriation can be arranged.

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8. In view of previous statements that we are not asking Japanese Canadians who do not sign voluntary applications to go East of the Rockies unless definite employment is offered to them, free transportation East, sustenance allowance and placement allowance are considered adequate.

9. As promised at our meeting on Saturday, we are submitting this question to the Custodian of Enemy Property for an answer.

10. The full amount of the net proceeds from the sale of property will be sent to those relocating East of the Rockies after they have arrived at the point of relocation.

11. While there was no specific reference in the Minister's Statement or the Commissioner's Statement to the points raised in this question, answers given to previous questions will clarify these points.

As stated at our meeting on Saturday, I can give your Committee no assurance that a reply will be received from your letter to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister prior to April 9th. On returning to the office on Sunday, April 1st, I wrote to officials in our own Department at Ottawa, requesting them to make every effort to see that a reply is sent as soon as possible. Just in case your letter to the Prime Minister had not yet reached Ottawa, we enclosed a copy of your letter in ours written Sunday.

Yours very truly,

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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C O P Y.

T A S H M E, B.C.

March 26, 1945.

Rt. Hon. W.L. MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister,
Parliament Buildings,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Sir,

In the notices issued on the authority of the Hon. Minister of Labour and also by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, whereby all persons of Japanese racial origin, now resident in British Columbia, who do not apply for repatriation to Japan, who, as evidence of their intentions to co-operate with Government policy of dispersal, will be required to relocate East of the Rockies, we cannot but entertain doubt and a feeling of unrest to some points. We, therefore, humbly wish to have the following clarified.

I. Does complete understanding exist between the Federal and Provincial Governments as to the policy of dispersal of all persons of Japanese racial origin?

II. We understand that there is an agreement between the Dominion and the various provincial governments regarding the evacuated Japanese, that, at the termination of the war, with the subsequent excess of manpower, the Japanese, now dispersed throughout the various provinces, be returned to British Columbia, and we feel reluctant to relocate to localities where we cannot take up permanent residence (as per attachment).

III. If the Government dispersal policy is to apply to all provinces, then it is only natural that British Columbia should also have its quota of Japanese, but it is maintained that those who wish to remain in Canada have no preference but to relocate East of the Rockies.

IV. In the notice issued by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, it is stated "several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves east of the Rockies." The fact is, however, not only are they receiving unsatisfactory treatment but are merely residing "provisionally" for the duration. For instance, they are not given:

(a) The right to own land or property.
(b) The right to lease land or property.
(c) The right of free enterprise or business.
(d) Equal educational opportunities.
(e) Freedom to choose own place of residence etc.

V. Officials, in explaining the recently announced programme of re-establishment East of the Rockies, maintain that this is "not compulsory." However, the impression that we received from the full text of the notices leaves us no alternative. It seems to imply threat rather than compulsion.

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VI. It is stated in the notice issued on the authority of the Honourable Minister of Labour, that free passage and transportation will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to persons voluntarily repatriating to Japan, but that "these assurances do not apply to persons repatriated on other than a voluntary basis." Does "other than a voluntary basis" mean those persons deported through lack of co-operation to the present notices? In case of Japanese Canadians will it mean expulsion from Canada? Is this justified by law?

VII. In the notice issued by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, conditions are set forth for those "Japanese Canadians who want to remain in Canada." Does this mean that Japanese Nationals are excluded?

Thanking you in advance for your thoughtful attention,

Yours respectfully,

JAPANESE COMMITTEE

Per: "R. SHIRAKAWA"
Chairman.

P.S. We attach a copy of letter forwarded to Mr. T.B. Pickersgill, Commissioner, Japanese Placement.

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COPY.

TASHME, B.C.

March 26, 1945.

Mr. T.B. Pickersgill,
Mr. Walter Hartley,
B.C. Security Commission.

Dear Sirs,

In regards to your notice of the 12th inst. requiring all persons of Japanese racial origin, now resident in British Columbia, to signify his or her intentions concerning voluntary repatriation to Japan and such application to take place on April 9, 1945 to April 13, 1945 in Tashme at "D" Building, we feel most urgently the need of full understanding of the contents of this application form (or forms). We will indeed be grateful if you will co-operate with us by sending the said form (or forms) immediately for our comprehension.

Also, in regards to repatriation and re-establishment east of the Rockies, we have received verbally a general explanation from our Supervisor, Mr. Walter Hartley. However, as there are still certain points of pressing importance of which we wish to have a clearer conception, we submit the following questions for your thoughtful consideration and we beg that these be answered by return mail.

1. To those persons who have signified voluntary repatriation to Japan, who reside in Tashme while awaiting return, what provisions or guarantee in their living conditions are made, namely:

   (a) Employment.
   (b) Maintenance of aged, sick, infirm, women and children.
   (c) Education, including High School.
   (d) In case of sickness.
   (e) In case of deaths.
   (f) Freedom of travel.

2. What treatment will be accorded to those persons (whose families reside in Tashme) who have already relocated east of the Rockies and who have intentions of going to Japan?

3. When persons wish to re-establish themselves east of the Rockies as the best ebidence of their intentions to co-operate with the Government policy of dispersal, are they to leave their present residence after employment east of the Rockies have been secured for them, or are they to seek employment after relocating east of the Rockies?

   Also, what are to become of those persons having intentions of co-operating with the Government policy of dispersal but who are not employable due to old age or infirmity through lack of experience or physical unfitness?

4. Is the choice of destination east of the Rockies left to the individuals or are they compelled to accept whatever locality assigned to them?

5. We wish clarification on the following points after re-establishing ourselves east of the Rockies.

   (a) What provisions or guarantee are made in case of unemployment?
   (b) What provisions are made to those families whose income should become inadequate to support large number of dependents?
   (c) In case of sickness.

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S L O C A N C I T Y.

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360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

12th April 1945.

Mr. E.R. Adams, SLOCAN CITY, B.C.

Re: REPATRIATION AND RELOCATION PROGRAMME.

I received your memorandum of April 4th and am surprised to learn that you were not able to adhere to your ten o'clock deadline for receiving questions.

I will try to answer the questions in the order listed.

1. There would be no need for sustenance allowance while en route to Japan for the simple reason that the boat passage would include meals.

2. If employment is not available in the projects or in private employment in B.C., those signing voluntary applications for repatriation will be provided with maintenance.

3. I think your answer to this would be to suggest to those requesting that personal belongings now held by the Custodian be sent to them, that they submit to us, through you, a list of the personal belongings they wish sent. This list should not include any article or articles which they cannot accommodate in their own living quarters. It is understood of course that they would pay the transportation charges of any personal belongings sent to them. On receipt of the list we will check the articles with the Custodian and decide what can be sent and what it is not practical to send.

I do not think that I have written you answers to the questions listed in your memorandum of March 19th. I will deal with those in the order asked.

1. Answer to Question 2,(a), in my letter to the Committee of April 9th, copy of which we sent to you, will suffice for this question.

2. I would say that we would be prepared to provide meals for those temporarily accommodated in an Eastern hostel while awaiting placement in employment. As soon as the person was placed in employment, if he or she continued to reside at the hostel, we would expect payment for meals and lodging. If a man were placed in employment and his family resided at the hostel while other housing accommodation was

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being located, we would expect him to pay something toward the board and lodging of his family. In agreeing to provide meals in a hostel to a person awaiting placement in employment, it would be understood of course that this would be only for a very brief period while placement was being effected. Such a person could not expect to receive free accommodation at the hostel if he or she refused to accept suitable employment offered.

3. If you are satisfied that the reason for a person failing to appear before the Detachment on the days when the Detachment is at your project are genuine, we would provide an opportunity for that person to sign on a later date. We would want to be very careful however, that the people do not get the idea that if they do not report on the days prescribed it would be easy for them to do it later.

While I do not anticipate that the people in your project will ignore our requirement for them to report to the Detachment, if such should be the case after the Detachment arrives, I would like you, as Supervisor of the project, to say to the Committee that we will take a very grave view of those who fail to report. Such will be recorded on the individual file of all those who do not appear before the Detachment.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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C O P Y.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION,

SLOCAN CITY, B.C.

April 4, 1945.

B.C. Security Commission,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Attention: Mr. T.B. Pickersgill.

Re: DISPERSAL PROGRAMME.

In connection with the above matter, a few further questions have been thrown at us as follows:

Will repatriates without funds be given any sustenance allowance when on route to Japan? Will single boys and girls over 18 who sign for repatriation and for whom there does not happen to be work in Interior Housing be paid maintenance?

Can repatriates staying in Interior Housing get balance of personal belongings sent out to Interior Housing centres? We understand that these have not all been sold by the Custodian.

For your information we would like to advise that it seems to be a general feeling among these young Canadian born who are at the present time seeking employment in British Columbia and are being asked to sign a statement before the R.C.M.P. that this statement and declaration will have no real bearing on their status after a period of time. In other words, they think they can, at some future date, change their minds and they appear to be working on the assumption that this dispersal and repatriation will become an International issue and the whole set up changed by or before the end of the war. This is news that has come to us on the grape vine and we are simply passing it along for your information.

B.C. SECURITY COMMISSION

"E.R. ADAMS"

Supervisor.

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360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

9th April 1945.

The Chairman,
Japanese Central Committee,
SLOCAN CITY, B.C.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of March 28th to which you attached a list of questions concerning the repatriation and relocation programme. You have requested that answers to these questions be submitted in writing. You will recall however, that all of them were discussed at our meeting in Mr. Adams' office.

The numbers used in answering these questions will correspond to the same numbers used in your questionnaire and you will be able to refer to your own copy.

1. (a) A complete reply to this question cannot be given at this time. In the meantime we are only asking people to relocate in other provinces where specific jobs are available with employers who have requested people of Japanese origin to meet their requirements. It is because of some uncertainties about the future for people of Japanese origin remaining in Canada that the Government have offered generous financial assistance to those who may not consider the future outlook too bright for staying in Canada and may wish to request repatriation to Japan.

(b) A complete and satisfactory answer cannot yet be given to this question until all points are finally settled. Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada are only being asked to accept employment and work for salaries and wages until the question of acquiring their own property and going into business has been finally settled. Furthermore, those accepting Eastern employment will be provided with their transportation expenses East, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit and a placement allowance after arrival which increases in direct proportion to the number in the family.

(c) The same regulations concerning travel will apply. While the war is on people of Japanese origin will still remain under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Division, Department of Labour. Excepting in British Columbia, travelling without a permit is allowed within a province but permission must be secured to cross provincial boundaries. So far as transferring of residence is concerned, where change

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of employment in the East may be involved, this can be arranged by our Eastern placement officers as new employment is found and as housing accommodation can be procured. So far as regulations after the war are concerned, details of these still have to be decided.

(d) When relocating East, all proceeds from the sale of assets will be made available to people of Japanese origin after arriving at the destination of their new employment.

(e) People of Japanese origin will have the same rights to police protection as any other people residing in a particular province or locality, and will have the same rights to resort to the Courts for claims against damage to property. The Dominion Government cannot however, commit themselves to paying for damages sustained.

2. (a) People of Japanese origin evacuated from the Protected area will still remain under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Division, Department of Labour, so long as the war lasts with Japan. At the same time, the Dominion Government may work out with certain provincial governments joint administrative arrangements for relocation and resettlement of people of Japanese origin.

(b) 1. The Department of Labour will continue to assume responsibility for the welfare of people of Japanese origin evacuated from the Protected area. Where maintenance is required this will be provided.

2. The Dominion Government will see that maintenance is provided, but it is probable that arrangements might be made with Provincial governments for the administration of such maintenance.

3. Where it is considered the income is not sufficient to provide for the person or persons dependant upon that income, maintenance will be provided as required.

(c) 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.

(d) We have received no advice that there is any change contemplated in the present policy where people of Japanese origin are called for military service.

(e) Those presently engaged in private employment in British Columbia will not be required, at present, to leave that employment to relocate East of the Rockies, but will be permitted to leave their employment in B.C. if they wish to take advantage of employment opportunities in the East.

Japanese Canadians employed by the Department in the projects who do not sign applications to go to Japan will be expected to accept suitable employment outside of B.C. that is offered to them. Refusal to accept such suitable employment would be regarded as a justifiable reason for removing them from the Department's payroll.

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The Dominion Government will carry out their responsibility to provide maintenance if suitable employment is not available. This will also apply to physically fit eighteen-year-olds if there is not suitable employment available.

3. (a) 1. A person of Japanese origin in Eastern Canada who signs a voluntary application for repatriation will be permitted to return to the interior settlements just as soon as housing accommodation can be made available.

2. He will be able to continue in his present employment, so long as it lasts, until repatriation can be arranged.

3. He probably would be, but where there were circumstances which, from his point of view, made this very undesirable, we could probably arrange for his maintenance in the province where the unemployment occurred.

4. In cases where individuals who sign voluntary applications for repatriation are properly authorized by us to return, the transportation will be paid.

(b) No assurances for permanent relocation could be given until such time as the Loyalty Tribunal has been appointed and has determined those who are loyal or disloyal. In the meantime, where there is nothing on the record of a Japanese national which we would consider would be of particular significance to the Loyalty Tribunal, we would assist in relocation, if he requested it, in the same manner as Japanese Canadians. One of the features of the policy announced last August by the Prime Minister was that a Loyalty Tribunal would be appointed to determine people of Japanese origin who had been loyal to Canada.

(c) It is unlikely that internees will be released from the internment camp to return to B.C. settlements so long as the war with Japan is still in progress.

(d) 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 dependants. 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.

(e) You have already been provided with a typewritten copy of the information contained on the voluntary declaration form.

(f) 1. The present schooling facilities provided by the Department will be continued for the children of those signing voluntary applications until such time as repatriation can be arranged.

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2. They will be permitted to remain on the teaching staff and to attend the Summer School. It is understood of course that the Department would maintain the right to determine in what particular settlement the teachers were employed.

3. The same system used at present for recording vital statistics will be continued until such time as repatriation can be arranged.

4. Those who have already made application for repatriation can apply to the R.C.M.P., Ottawa, to have these applications cancelled. It is doubtful however, unless the circumstances are very exceptional, that favourable consideration would be given to cancellation later of applications made on the new form in the presence of the R.C.M.P. The signing of applications on the new form is strictly voluntary and decisions made now should be considered final.

(g) Those signing applications for repatriation will not be permitted to relocate outside of B.C., but will be allowed to take employment in B.C. outside of the Protected area.

(h) In his announcement of policy on August 4th last, the Prime Minister stated that in the peace negotiations with Japan arrangements would be made with that country to receive people of Japanese origin from Canada who are being repatriated after the war. It is extremely unlikely that any people of Japanese origin signing voluntary applications would be despatched to Japan until satisfactory diplomatic arrangements had been made.

(i) The Dominion Government will continue to assume full responsibility for the welfare of people of Japanese origin evacuated from the Protected area. Where it is clear that certain people cannot be removed from the projects and maintenance is required, this will be provided.

Yours truly,

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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C O P Y.

SLOCAN CITY, B.C.

MARCH 28th, 1945.

Mr. T.B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner,
B.C. Security Commission,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the publication of the policy of voluntary repatriation and eastern dispersement of persons of Japanese racial origin, the Central Committee here has been requested to submit the enclosed questionnaire by those wishing to repatriate voluntarily and those desiring to remain in Canada.

With particular reference to those contemplating Eastern relocation:

As a result of the apparent lack of a definite agreement between the Provincial and Federal Government regarding the number of persons acceptable within each province, and their permanent residence in these provinces, responsible Provincial Government officials are actively opposing this proposed policy. This had lead to a renewed expulsive activities throughout the Eastern provinces. More/over, those who have already relocated are evidently in unfavourable circumstances and their right to permanent settlement in the future is very indefinite. The immediate question that arises is whether or not the relocee will be able to take up permanent residence wherever he has been relocated. Unless this matter is clarified, this same problem of resettlement must necessarily arise again at the end of the war. Consequently, those contemplating Eastern dispersement find it very difficult to relocate under the present circumstances. They also feel that such a method of approach as "Japanese Canadians not wishing to sign applications for repatriation are asked to begin immediately making plans to go East of the Rockies. Such action would be evidence of their desire to be good Canadians and co-operate with the Government in this appeal for relocation. Failure to respond to this appeal may be regarded by the proposed Loyalty Tribunal as an indication of non-cooperation with the Government in meeting a very difficult problem," is extremely unreasonable.

In order to avoid any future far reaching complications, we think that in the interest of the Canadian public and the prospective relocee, the agreement between the Provincial and the Federal Government on the above matter should be clarified before active relocation is started. This particular matter is the cause of a great deal of uncertainty and anxiety on the part of those contemplating relocation. Therefore, we would appreciate it greatly if you will give it your special consideration and advise us at your earliest convenience.

In view of the gravity of a decision concerning a matter of this nature, which not only affect us, but also our children, we are forced to give it our meditated thought and are forwarding the many questions arising thereby. We are, therefore, requesting a written reply to our questionnaire. If at all possible, we would appreciate your reply sometime before April 25, 1945, at which time the special Detachment of R.C.M.P. will make a survey in Slocan.

We trust that you will give this matter your immediate and kindest consideration.

We wish to inform you that a duplicate has been sent to the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.

Respectfully yours,
CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Slocan City T. ISOZAKI
Bay Farm K. USUI
Popoff R. MASUDA

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C O P Y.

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

1. In view of the existing circumstances in Eastern Canada:

   (a) Will relocees to Eastern Canada receive treatment as full fledged Canadian Citizens?

   (b) Will relocees be given full rights to private enterprise, occupational freedom and a right to own and rent property real and otherwise?

   (c) Will freedom of travel and transfer of residence in any part of Eastern Canada be permitted during and after the war?

   (d) What is the policy for the disposal of liquidated assets of Eastern relocees, now held in trust by the Custodian?

   (e) In the event of anti-racial violence and consequent damages sustained, will the Dominion Government hold themselves responsible for rectifications?

2. Re Those Potential Relocees to Eastern Canada:

   (a) Do these relocees remain under the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Security Commission or do they sever further relations and come under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government?

   (b) Where a relocee becomes destitute owing to unemployment, illness or otherwise unemployable:

      1. Will maintenance or relief be granted, and
      2. Will the Provincial or the Dominion Government be responsible for the relief?
      3. Will there be any supplementation to income wherever it should be deemed necessary by the relief authorities?

   (c) Will the Elementary and High School Education of relocees be granted on an equal basis as all other residents of the province?

   (d) Is there any definite policy regarding military service?

   (e) Will those wishing to remain in Canada and who are presently unemployed in British Columbia or in the Ghost Towns be permitted to retain their jobs until such time when they are suitably relocated and in the case of unemployed, will the British Columbia Security Commission provide maintenance allowance until they are to be relocated to a suitable job. If so, will this apply to single persons, physically fit and 18 years old?

3. GENERAL.

   (a) Where a person now residing in Eastern Canada applied for repatriation:

      1. Will he be able to return to the Interior Housing Project immediately following his application?

      2. Or will he be permitted to remain at his present place of employment until repatriation can be arranged?

      3. Should his application for repatriation result in his unemployment, will he be sent back to the interior housing project?

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4. Will transportation be provided for any repatriates returning to the interior housing.

(b) Will Japanese Nationals wishing to remain in Canada be permitted to relocate East as permanent residents?

(c) Will those internees who can be released, but who have refused Eastern employment be permitted to rejoin their families in the interior housing until such time when they can be repatriated?

(d) Has the British Columbia Security Commission some definite policy regarding the present so-called rehabilitation reserve of those applying for repatriation? Where this minimum has been reached, will the Commission give maintenance thereafter and leave this amount intact for transfer upon repatriation, or do they become wards of the Canadian Government regardless of what funds they have on hand?

(e) We wish to obtain copies of the repatriation forms for purpose of study.

(f) With reference to those applying for repatriation:

1. Will elementary schooling of children be continued?
2. Will teachers applying for repatriation remain on the staff and be permitted to attend the teachers' training summer school?
3. How will the vital statistic records be looked after?
4. Will a person having applied for repatriation be permitted to cancel his application and remain in Canada if he has acceptable reasons?

(g) Will those applying for repatriation be permitted to relocate individually or as a family unit, to any part of British Columbia and Eastern Canada?

(h) Where a Canadian Japanese applies for repatriation, what arrangements have been made by Canadian Government with the Japanese Government to secure Japanese citizenship?

(i) If a family wishes to remain in Canada, but due to certain circumstances must remain in the project, will the authorities give specific families due consideration, and if permitted to stay, will they be given maintenance or suitable employment?

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S H A L A L T H.

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360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

5th April 1945.

Major R.L. Gale, SHALALTH, B.C.

Re: REPATRIATION & RELOCATION.

I received your letter of March 27th and have noted the contents with interest. I would have replied to this sooner but only returned Sunday from a trip to the interior.

I think it is fairly clear from paragraph eight in the list of points which we sent to you for discussion with the committees, that we were first expecting Japanese Canadians in our interior housing projects to proceed East to employment. At the present time we are not asking those engaged in self-supporting employment outside the Protected area in B.C. to leave that employment for Eastern relocation. However, nothing will be put in the way of those in self-supporting employment leaving that employment to accept work available East of the Rockies. Therefore, you can make clear to those presently engaged in self-supporting employment that they will not be required, at the present time, to leave their employment.

While we cannot give definite answers to all of the questions in your letter, the following answers may be a guide to you in further discussions with the Japanese people in your area.

1. We are not asking the Japanese Canadians who do not sign applications to go East unless we have definite employment to offer them at which they can earn a livelihood. Many questions as to what restrictions will be lifted at the end of hostilities have yet to be decided.

2. We would not expect Japanese Canadains to go East and take employment of a nature which it is obvious that they are not capable of undertaking.

3. I cannot give an answer to this question.

4. Japanese Canadians relocating East of the Rockies will not be expected to accept employment at other than the regular wage rates in effect.

5. In view of the fact that we will be arranging for the transportation and paying the costs of transportation for moving families East, we would not consider it necessary that the head of the family return to B.C. for the purpose of accompanying his family East.

6. The details of this have not yet been finally worked out, but

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the indications are that people of Japanese origin will benefit from the Family Allowance Act the same as all other families in Canada.

7. We can only answer this question by saying that we are not expecting Japanese Canadians to go East except to definite employment at which they can earn a livelihood and provide adequately for their families.

8. There are still points to be clarified on this question, but we can only emphasize that the signing of these applications for repatriation is strictly voluntary. It is unlikely that a final decision on the ultimate status of Japanese Nationals will be made until after the Loyalty Tribunal has been established and completed its work.

Answering the balance of your letter, I can only repeat that we are not asking Japanese Canadians presently engaged in self-supporting employment to give up that employment at the present time to relocate East of the Rockies. Our relocation efforts will be concentrated on Japanese Canadians in our interior housing projects who are not presently engaged in private employment.

I should think that this statement will do much to reassure the Japanese in your project who are completely self-supporting.

I intend to visit your project and, in company with you, meet with the Japanese Committees several weeks before the R.C.M.P. Detachment arrives in your area. At that time we may have further clarification on some of the questions which cannot now be definitely answered, and in the meantime I would urge that you recommend to those in self-supporting employment, particularly those engaged in agriculture, to proceed with their plans.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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C O P Y.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION,

SHAIALTH, B.C.

March 27th, 1945.

To the Commissioner,
B.C. Security Commission,
360 Homer Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Confidential and without prejudice.

Re: GOVERNMENT REPATRIATION AND EVACUATION PROGRAMME.

In compliance with your request in yours of the 15th March, I beg to report on the reaction to the Government programme of the Committees and personnel in the projects under my supervision.

Notwithstanding my arguments to the contrary, they appear unanimous in thinking that the Government by its action, still considers that the majority of Japanese are disloyal, though they believe their conduct throughout the war proves the contrary.

The Canadian-born Japanese, believes the programme stresses the good treatment to be offered to those wishing to be repatriated, whilst at the same time they threaten those who wish to remain, with deportation if they do not see eye to eye with the Government, with the intention of making them feel they will be better off if they seek repatriation than if they remain, so that many feel that it is hopeless to express any views at all.

They all think it is unfair that no suggestion is made of preferential treatment for those in the self-supporting projects, as they think their attitude has helped the Government and saved them a lot of money besides showing good citizenship. For they argue, many in the interior housing schemes could have done likewise, had they chosen.

Each project noted that only three provinces are mentioned from which to choose, and would like to know if that is the limit of their choice.

The following questions have also been put to me:

1. If they move East will they and their children be condemned to manual labour in perpetuity or will this restriction be removed at the end of hostilities?

2. What is to become of those who have some means, business ability, and have never done manual labour?

3. Why is a distinction made (detrimental to the Japanese) between naturalized Germans and naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese?

4. What is the standard of Eastern wages that will be paid the Japanese in the various provinces and for the different types of work?

5. If the head of a family goes East, as suggested, to look over the situation, will he be allowed to return to B.C. to fetch his family and if so at who's cost?

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6. Does the children's allowance Act apply to Japanese children?

7. What is the average of cost for rentals in the East? In the projects they vary from $5.00 to $10.00 a month, and it is feared Eastern rentals will run from $30.00 to $50.00 a month.

8. Will Nationals who do not want to be repatriated be given an opportunity to become citizens after hostilities? They point out many of them have children born and educated in this country who would be very adverse to being sent to Japan?

In my opinion, as regards Minto City, Bridge River and McGillivray Falls, there would be no great hardship to anyone in breaking these up. The Commission has felt for a long time, that every month brings closer the time when the Bridge River Power Company will be serving notice to close out this project, which according to their agreement they have the right to do.

As regards Taylor Lake and Lillooet Projects, their position is entirely different, and the Government's ultimatum came as a bombshell and caused consternation to Japanese, Occidentals and interested companies alike.

Taking the Lillooet Project first:

The likelihood of the early evacuation of the workers (tomato growers) at that point, has taken the heart out of them, and they wonder if it is worth while putting in the crop, without they are assured that they will be permitted to harvest it.

They point out that the year before last, through inexperience in this type of work, they only just cut even, last year they made about $500.00 per family for their year's work, and this and succeeding years they hope to do much better, weather permitting. They also had the prospect of a cannery in Lillooet.

The cannery people have for the time cancelled their plans for building until the Government's intentions as regards the Japanese in this project are clarified.

They claim Occidental farmers, returned men or otherwise, cannot successfully take the place of Japanese in this type of work.

The citizens of Lillooet claim that 50% of their business comes from the Japanese, and that they have proved themselves hard working and inoffensive residents.

Buckerfield's Ltd. have also forwarded me the attached letter (which I would be obliged if you would reply to.)

<u>As regards Taylor Lake.</u>

Here they are far removed from any Occidentals, and the Japanese point out that this is the only Project that has never cost the Government one cent since it was started.

That they have $2,500 invested in equipment.

That they have invested nearly $4,000.00 in school and other buildings.

That the Japanese store carries $5,000.00 in stock.

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That there are upwards of 18,000 cords still in the woods.

That they have cut logging roads for one year ahead.

That there are nine Japanese truck drivers who have bought, paid for and are operating trucks in this project.

If the camp is closed or the Japanese moved East, will they be reimboursed for these outlays?

The Sorg Pulp Company is also very concerned as to the Government's intentions as regards this operation, and are cancelling some of their commitments pending more information.

You may be sure I have stressed the necessity and ultimate benefit of the Government's action, and have advised them they have no need to be unduly alarmed.

But I do feel that these two projects, in any case, are justified in asking clarification of the points raised, as well as others that I have not brought forward.

I think it very essential, when the Government's intentions have been made clearer, that you come up and visit these projects, giving me if possible a week's notice.

I also think it would be wiser if you came up without the R.C.M.P. or before their visit, as all Japanese look upon them as a sort of Gestapo organization, only brought along when coercion is contemplated.

Yours respectfully,

"R.L. GALE"
Supervisor.

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GRAND FORKS.

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360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

20th April 1945.

Mr. M. Takasaki,
Japanese Farm Labourers' Association,
P.O. Box No. 531,
GRAND FORKS, B.C.

Dear Sir,

We have your letter of April 14th to which you attach a number of questions concerning the relocation of people of Japanese origin. We will comment on these questions in the order listed. The numbers of the answers will correspond with the numbers of the questions and you will be able to refer to the questions on your own copy.

1. We cannot see that there is any suggestion in the statement issued by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement that all Japanese Nationals are considered disloyal.

2. Japanese Canadians not signing voluntary applications for repatriation but who are presently engaged in self-supporting employment are not expected at present to give up that employment in order to relocate East of the Rockies. We cannot however, give any assurances concerning people of Japanese origin remaining indefinitely in any particular area.

3. Those signing voluntary applications for repatriation and who are engaged in self-supporting employment, will be permitted to continue in that employment so long as it lasts, until repatriation can be arranged. Therefore there would be no question, so far as those signing voluntary applications are concerned, of being forced to move from the Grand Forks area before the end of the war.

4. As the whole question of education is under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments, we cannot say what will ultimately apply in any particular province.

5. Existing wartime regulations stabilizing employment in certain essential occupations apply to people of Japanese origin in the same way as other employees in these occupations.

6. The Commission will not assume legal liability for sickness or accidents, but will continue to assume responsibility

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for the general welfare of people of Japanese origin evacuated from the Protected area while the war is still in progress with Japan. In the case of sickness or accidents, where the income or assets of people of Japanese origin evacuated from the Protected area are not sufficient to provide for necessary medical or hospital care, these will be provided similar to policies presently in effect.

7. No such guarantee can be given, as it is obvious that movement might be forced through certain employment ceasing to exist.

8. Freight expenses in moving possessions for those relocating East of the Rockies will be paid up to 1,500 lbs. for man and wife, an additional 500 lbs. for each child sixteen years of age or over, and an additional 150 lbs. for each child under sixteen. If the weight of the possessions were in excess of these figures, the possessions could still be taken but the additional freight would have to be paid for by the owner. Therefore, there would be no question of possessions being forced to be left in Grand Forks if the weight of these possessions exceeded a certain amount.

Yours truly,

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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L E M O N C R E E K.

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360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

12th April 1945.

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:

"1. (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.

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(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 finalized.

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 dependants. 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.

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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.

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(b) Where it is considered the income is not sufficient to provide for the person or persons dependant 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 relocees 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.

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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.

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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 relocees 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 relocees:

   (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 relocees?

3. To what extent will the Government of Canada protect those relocees who may meet with persecution or violence because of racial discrimination?

4. What provisions will be made for a relocee who becomes financially in need owing to:

   (a) unemployment?
   (b) insufficient wages to support his family?
   (c) illness?

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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?

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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.

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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 vamilies 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.

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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.

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K E L O W N A.

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360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

20th April 1945.

Mr. T. Yamada,
c/o. Mr. T. Terai,
R.R. No. 3,
KELOWNA, B.C.

Dear Sir,

We have received your letter of April 14th requesting answers to a number of questions concerning repatriation and relocation.

These questions will be answered in the order listed.

1.Q. What of the families who wish to be loyal to Canada but because of the family's poor health unable to relocate to the East at the present time? For an instance, wife and child in poor health - constantly under a doctor's care and it would be extremely detrimental to their health to take the long trip to the East and getting used to the different climate at the present time?

A. We are not at the present time asking Japanese Canadians not signing voluntary applications to leave self-supporting employment in B.C. in which they are presently engaged. We are however, not interfering with those not signing applications who might wish to leave self-supporting employment in B.C. in order to take advantage of employment opportunities East of the Rockies. Naturally, we would not expect people to travel East if satisfactory evidence was provided that it would be injurious to their health to travel.

You are of course familiar with the agreement between the B.C. Security Commission and the Kelowna and District Security Committee, that evacuated Japanese presently working in the area represented by the Kelowna and District Security Committee will be required to leave that area not later than November 15th, 1945, unless approved by the Committee to remain longer.

2.Q. If the family wishes to be loyal, will it mean immediate relocation or will they be given time to arrange things suitably? Especially in case of families in poor health, will they be given time till their health improves fit for the relocation?

A. Japanese Canadians not signing applications for repatriation will be given a reasonable length of time to arrange for departure East to accept employment. The same answer can be given regarding health as in the answer to Question 1. There would be no reason why some members of the family planning relocation might not proceed East in advance, even though some other members of the family were not able to travel because of ill-health.

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3.Q. What assurance will be given to those who are moving to the East find that they are unable to support their family due to poor health?

A. So long as the war lasts with Japan, the Dominion Government will continue to assume jurisdiction over people of Japanese origin evacuated from the Protected area. In the case of sickness, where the income or assets are not sufficient to provide for necessary medical or hospital care, these will be provided, similar to policies presently in effect.

4.Q. If we are ready to move to the East, would any consideration be given to our requests regarding to the place and the occupation? Some may wish to move to the place which is convenient to a hospital or school or some may wish to take up an occupation they were engaged before evacuation.

A. So far as possible, consistent with employment opportunities and housing accommodation available, a choice will be given in the selection of a place of residence when relocating East of the Rockies.

5.Q. If a family or person wish to be repatriated, will this mean immediate moving to the Camp or will they be allowed to stay in this area for the duration providing they are all gainfully employed?

A. Those signing voluntary applications for repatriation will be permitted to continue in self-supporting employment until such time as repatriation can be arranged, except in certain areas such as the area under the jurisdiction of the Kelowna and District Security Committee, where by previous agreement, evacuated Japanese employed in that area must leave not later than November 15th, 1945, unless approval is received from the Committee for them to remain for a longer period.

6.Q. If a family consisting of a Japanese National father and mother and Canadian-born son and wife wish to be repatriated, will they be allowed to travel to Camps (or wherever they will be placed prior to repatriation) as one family unit together?

A. Those signing voluntary applications for repatriation will be permitted to return to interior housing settlements operated by the Japanese Division, Department of Labour, providing housing accommodation is available and they are properly authorized to travel.

Yours truly,

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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Ottawa, November 3, 1945.

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

I have your letter of recent date enclosing draft of statement for the Minister.

We consider that this statement is a remarkably fine work and want to congratulate you on the same.

A. H. Brown.

8/11/45

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7. Rush

copies to go to all members of Cabinet
~~Committee~~ Would like to
mail them on Saturday - 31
also 6 copies to Mr Brown
6 " " G/Cap Wood
6 " " Amacer

1945

Sent as directed November

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA, November 2 19 45.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

Mr. Pickersgill has drafted a very comprehensive and, in my opinion, very fine statement on the matter of Japanese repatriation for delivery by the Minister in the House. It is quite long and is quite complete. It is attached hereto.

I wonder whether there is any virtue in having copies of this statement mimeographed and furnished to members of the Cabinet for their preliminary consideration or at least, to members of the Sub-Committee of the Cabinet on Japanese. In any event, I think both the Minister and yourself will be interested in looking over the statement.

A. H. Brown.

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Mr. MacNamara:

Mr. MacKinnon's Secy. (Minister of Trade and Commerce) called re statement & letter from Mr. Pickersgill you sent them today. Mr. MacKinnon wanted to point out to you that in the last paragraph of Mr. Pickersgill's letter it reads "the figures are NOT being checked". He think the word "not" is an error.

MC

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL. 30th October 1945.

Attention: Mr. Brown.

23-2-17-1

A. MacNamara Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
OTTAWA.

Re: PROPOSED STATEMENT WHICH MIGHT BE USED BY THE MINISTER.

I enclose copy of statement we have prepared which might be suitable for the Minister to use in the House of Commons. I do not know whether this is just the form in which you wish this prepared, but I thought that we might do a better job on it by writing it as we thought the Minister might speak in the House. I realise that it is pretty long but if you think necessary, it can be condensed.

We have tried to make two or three main points, and in this I hope we have been successful. First, we thought it would be important to review the main features of the policy as outlined in the Prime Minister's speech. Then to show that at the time this speech was delivered it received fairly general approval by many of those who are condemning the policy at this time. From there go on to prove that in the carrying out of the policy we have done nothing which is inconsistent with its provisions.

The other main point was to try to prove that there was no pressure used, so far as we are concerned or officers of the R.C.M.P., to obtain signatures for repatriation. We have also tried to make a case supporting the position that any people of Japanese origin, regardless of status, who signed these applications, did something which might leave seriously open to question where their allegiance does lie.

There are still one or two blanks where figures will have to be filled in later. Checks are now being made and these figures will be sent down as soon as possible. I hope what we have prepared will be useful in the final preparation of the Minister's statement.

8/11/45

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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DRAFT OF SUGGESTED STATEMENT WHICH MIGHT BE USED BY THE MINISTER.

We have heard during this debate, Mr. Speaker, severe criticism from some honourable members, of the Government policy and the administration of that policy, respecting people of Japanese origin living in this country. During recent months certain sections of the press and a number of organizations have been critical of the policy, particularly as it effects the status of Japanese Canadians. With many of the principles enunciated by the critics, this Government, Mr. Speaker, are in complete accord. The Government have not deplored but have welcomed this criticism, because it supports strongly fundamentals in which members of this Government so firmly believe. But what our critics have failed to do in my humble judgment, and I say this in an attitude of kindliness, is to study sufficiently carefully the basic features of the policy and to secure all the facts as to the manner in which it is being carried out.

On August 4th, 1944, the Prime Minister spoke at considerable length in this House, outlining the policy which was to be followed. This is on the record and does not need repetition by me. I would like, however, to summarize briefly the main features of this policy and then to review the steps which have been taken to give it effect.

Firstly, the Prime Minister expressed recognition of the concern felt by British Columbia at the possibility of again having concentrated within its borders virtually the entire population of people of Japanese origin in Canada. As he stated, in the past this has led to so much bitterness and strife, that it must be avoided in the future. This should be done, not only in the interests of the people of British Columbia, but also of the people of Japanese origin themselves.

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Secondly, for the future protection of people of Japanese origin who have remained loyal to Canada during the war, as well as to eliminate those who have shown that their true allegiance is not to Canada but to Japan, a basic feature of the policy was that those who have shown disloyalty to this country during the war, should not have the privilege of remaining here.

Thirdly, that in the years after the war, without any declaration which would be binding indefinitely into the future, Japanese immigration should not be permitted.

Finally, and most important, even though problems of assimilation are extremely difficult, people of Japanese origin who have been guilty of no disloyal act or who have not displayed any disloyal intent, that such persons must be treated fairly and justly. As ~~spoken~~ by the Prime Minister - "For the Government to act otherwise would be an acceptance of the standards of our enemies and the negation of the purposes for which we are fighting."

The Prime Minister then outlined tentative measures for carrying out the policy outlined. He said it would be necessary to establish a quasi-judicial commission to examine into the background, loyalties and attitudes of all persons of the Japanese race in Canada to ascertain those who should not be allowed to remain here. The Government's intention was to have these persons, whether Japanese nationals, British subjects by naturalization or by birth, deported to Japan as soon as physically possible. He said also that there may be some who voluntarily indicate a desire to proceed to Japan. For these, he said, no further examination would be required and whatever their national status they would be allowed and encouraged to go as soon as could be arranged. Then he stated that the remainder, if properly admitted to this country and wishing to remain here, should be allowed to do so, but added for

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the reasons cited, - "They should not be allowed once more to concentrate in British Columbia."

I have, Mr. Speaker, briefly reviewed the features of the policy and the proposed measures for two reasons. First, to recall to your minds that this statement was received with fairly general approval by members of this House favouring a generous and liberal policy toward people of the Japanese race. The main criticism at that time came from members who despaired of any solution except total expulsion, which would relieve British Columbia of having the majority of the problem on the West Coast. One of the chief exponents of the rights of these people has been the honourable member for Vancouver East. His courage in rising to their defence despite what the political consequences might have been to his party or to himself, has won the admiration of many of us. The honourable member was, I believe, in Australia when the policy was announced. I understand from reports which have come to me, that he generally approved the objectives of the policy but has been critical of some aspects of its administration. In a despatch from Toronto carried in the "New Canadian", Japanese language newspaper, the honourable member is quoted as follows:

> "Angus MacInnis, C.C.F. member for Vancouver East, said here that Prime Minister Mackenzie King should follow up his proposal of August 4 last that Orientals be dispersed across Canada, reported the Canadian Press April 19.
>
> "All restrictions against loyal Japanese should be removed," he said, "except that they should not be allowed to return to British Columbia until after the war."
>
> "He was elaborating on a speech he made at a public meeting here. Loyal Japanese should be permitted to settle anywhere in Canada without disadvantages or prejudices, he added. After the war, B.C. should be prepared to take her share.
>
> "The Japanese problem before the war," he said, "was essentially a British Columbia problem, but now it is a Dominion problem and should be handled as one."

His colleague, the honourable member for Rosetown-Biggar, spoke briefly on the question. While he expressed himself as being bitterly opposed to discrimination against any people because of their race,

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colour or creed, the honourable member did say this - "I am in the fullest accord with the Prime Minister when he says that any person of Japanese origin who has been disloyal to this country should be denied the right to live here when the war is over. They should be interned now and deported to their country when this war is over like any other alien of similar attribute."

In concluding a discussion on the Japanese question a few days later, the honourable member for Winnipeg North centre had this to say:

> "In other words, the Prime Minister has many behind him, even as he has many on all sides of the house, who are liberal-minded so far as this issue is concerned and who want Canada to be a country in which no racial lines shall be drawn."

In a signed article, August 6th, 1944, in the Vancouver Province, the Editor (himself Canadian-born of Japanese ancestry) of the 'New Canadian', the Japanese language newspaper, stated that Japanese Canadians would welcome the establishment of a loyalty commission, and that no one could deny that the deportation of disloyal Canadian-born or naturalized citizens was a fair one. "They themselves are probably anxious to go to Japan in any case", he wrote.

The following excerpt is taken from an article published in the 'New Canadian' of February 24th, 1945, entitled - "C.C.F. Urges Just Rights As Tories Flaunt Racist Cry", and expresses the attitude of C.C.F. members of the B.C. Legislature:

> "The Wednesday session heard the C.C.F. party through Herbert Cargrave, reaffirm its policy that Japanese Canadians should be distributed across Canada.
>
> "Because of the anti-democratic stand of some of our people, we believe in the policy of having them dispersed all over the Dominion instead of settling in one community."

In the same issue, the quotation below is the first paragraph taken

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from the lead editorial entitled - "The Delay is Dangerous."

> "The continued delay in a more detailed clarification of federal government resettlement plans announced now over six months ago, has raised the unfortunate prospect that definite action may be ruled out by the expected dominion election for several months more. It is to be earnestly hoped that this prospect will not prove true. For there is evidence that the current instability of the situation is helping to defeat the very objectives which Mr. King himself formulated in his House of Commons statement."

In a leading editorial published by the "Winnipeg Free Press", March 28th, 1945, which was shortly after the repatriation and relocation posters were released, there is much in the way of criticism of certain aspects of the policy. The Free Press did, however, have this to say as to the desirability of effecting an even distribution of these people throughout Canada:

> "For the unity of Canada it is highly desirable that British Columbia should not be compelled to face this problem alone. For the welfare of the Japanese it is certain that they should not return to the Coast after the war lest they create more serious friction, certain discrimination by every legal means and probably violence as well. It is to be noted that the C.C.F. members of the British Columbia legislature, who advocate votes for Orientals and are sincere enemies of racial hatreds, agree that the policy of diluting the Japanese problem is sound."

My second reason for reviewing the main features of the policy is so that these would be more vividly recalled, as I describe the steps which have been taken for their implementation. Because I think I can show, Mr. Speaker, that in what we have done to carry out the policy, the methods used have not been inconsistent with the spirit of the policy, nor have the results achieved been different from those which were hoped would be obtained from carrying it out.

Following the Prime Minister's announcement, a great deal of work was done by officers of the Department of External Affairs, the R.C.M.P., and my own Department, in drawing up a proposed procedure. These were carefully considered at several sessions of

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the Cabinet. Early in 1945, a decision was reached to conduct a survey of all people of Japanese origin to determine those who did not intend to remain permanently in this country and who were interested in repatriation to Japan as soon as that could be arranged. At the same time, an increase in the effort which had been persistently made since the evacuation of these people from the coastal area, was to be exerted toward the relocation outside of British Columbia of Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada. For it was clear, Mr. Speaker, when there were still in British Columbia, 15,583, out of a total of 23,902 in Canada, that if future concentration in that Province were to be avoided in the future, many more would have to live in other provinces of Canada. The desirability of that objective has not been disputed.

The only important deviation from the policy decided later by the Government, was to delay the establishment of the Loyalty Tribunal until after the survey of those desiring repatriation was completed. I think all will agree that was logical for the reason cited by the Prime Minister, "That for those no further examination would be necessary." The soundness of this decision is substantiated by the fact that over 10,000, including dependent children, are involved in those requesting repatriation. This is approximately 45% of the total number in Canada. In accordance with announcement in the policy that those voluntarily indicating a desire to go to Japan should be "allowed and encouraged to go", the Government assured those desirous of going to Japan that the proceeds from the sale of their property and assets would be secured to them. They were also told that free passage would be provided for themselves and for what personal effects they might take with them. I wish to have placed on the record, Mr. Speaker, a copy of the statement which I issued on behalf of the Government,

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outlining what provisions were to be extended people of Japanese origin voluntarily requesting repatriation. I wish also to table copies of the official declaration forms used for this purpose. I want at the same time to have written into the record, a copy of the statement to Japanese Canadians residing in British Columbia, signed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement at Vancouver. This statement summarized what the Government was prepared to do to assist evacuated Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada to relocate outside of British Columbia, and stated a response to this appeal was the only way by which the Government policy of a more even distribution of these people throughout Canada, might be accomplished.

Both of these statements were printed in the form of posters in the English and Japanese languages. The one outlining the provisions concerning repatriation advised people of Japanese origin that a special detachment of R.C.M.P. officers would visit the particular settlement or area where they resided and, at a certain place on specific dates would take applications from those wishing repatriation. These posters were displayed in all the interior housing settlements in B.C., where these people reside, and in all areas of the Province where others were engaged in self-supporting employment, for three weeks before the R.C.M.P. officers began taking applications at the first settlement.

We have been asked on several occasions, Mr. Speaker, why these people should ever have been questioned about desiring repatriation and if there were reasons for doing so, why was this survey made to coincide with a concerted effort to relocate outside of British Columbia employable Japanese Canadians now desiring repatriation? The answers to both of these questions are simple and logical.

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Following the attack on Pearl Harbour, during the evacuation, and since this was accomplished, not hundreds, Mr. Speaker, but thousands of these people, the actual count is expressed a desire for repatriation to Japan during the war if possible, or as shortly thereafter as could be arranged. Many of these requests were made to the Spanish Consular authorities, acting as the Protecting Power in Canada for the Japanese Government. Others were made to the Department of External Affairs, more to our own Department, and many to the R.C.M.P. The majority of the requests were by individual letters, but in some cases lists of names were submitted of those wishing to be repatriated. These requests were not confined to nationals of Japan but included many naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese. Reports emanating from our interior housing settlements indicated there were many more who did not intend remaining in this country but had not filed actual requests for repatriation. With this number actually expressing a desire to go to Japan, and knowing many more to be interested, we realized a sound and intelligent programme of distribution throughout Canada of those remaining here could not be effected until we learned how many wished repatriation. The only way we could learn this with any degree of accuracy was to ask them all. It was also necessary that their requests should be recorded on a uniform declaration form. When the main object in doing this was to determine the number who would have to be relocated in order to achieve a distribution throughout Canada, it was only sensible and right at the same time to advise Japanese Canadians in British Columbia what would be necessary of them if this part of the policy was to be productive of any result. In telling many of them relocation from British Columbia was the only way they could co-operate in meeting the policy, we had to indicate to them what employment opportunities were available and what the Government would do to assist them to move to their new place of employment and the help they would receive after arrival.

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So I submit, Mr. Speaker, these two aspects of the policy are complementary and could only logically be carried out simultaneously.

We have heard that the policy itself was designed and methods applied in carrying it out, to obtain the maximum number of signatures for repatriation. Many have argued that the policy was attractive only to those who signed and the alternatives were harsh and unacceptable. It has also been said that pressure was exerted in order to get names on the dotted line for repatriation. These allegations are not correct and cannot be supported by the facts. I stated a few moments ago that three weeks were allowed from the time the posters were displayed and the first applications for repatriation were taken. At the time the posters were displayed the supervisor of each of the six Interior Housing settlements was provided with a circular explaining in detail all phases of the question. He was instructed to call in the representatives of the Japanese committees and discuss this with them thoroughly. During the three week period, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement visited personally all of the settlements and met the committees. Innumerable questions were asked to which verbal replies were given. Several of the committees requested answers in writing to detailed questions submitted in writing. This request was of course granted, and several lengthy letters were written to the committees. Some of the committees submitted a second list of questions which also received replies. I think all will agree these letters are better evidence as to what was said to these people before the survey was taken, than what a lot of people heard from a lot of other people. I will be happy to have these letters tabled if requested.

In conversation with the committees and in the subsequent letters, it was stressed over and over again, the signing

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of applications for repatriation was strictly voluntary. Also when asked if applications once signed could later be cancelled, they were told by the Commissioner that he didn't know, but if they were in any doubt about the validity of the document they would be well advised not to sign. It was explained to the Committees that it was the desire of the Government, in order to minimize further racial antagonism and bitterness, that people of Japanese origin remaining in Canada should, in their own interest, and in the general interest, distribute themselves more evenly throughout Canada. They were told that the Department would render every possible aid in effecting their relocation outside British Columbia. They were told verbally and in writing that Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada should follow the example of some thousands who since 1942 had moved eastward into employment but no one was expected to go East unless offered specific and suitable employment. They were told further, that no Japanese Canadians who were engaged in self-supporting employment in British Columbia prior to the survey would be expected to give up that employment to go East. They were told that compassionate reasons making relocation a hardship would be considered sympathetically at all times. This has been particularly so in the case of illness or accident. Aged and unemployable Japanese Canadians were told they were not expected to relocate.

The Japanese Canadians were informed that all transportation expenses incurred for themselves, members of their families, and effects, in moving East, would be paid by the Department of Labour. A sustenance allowance to be used while in transit would be advanced covering each person relocating; and a sum of money based on the size of the family to aid in relocation, would be made available immediately on arrival at the new place of employment.

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Five placement offices are maintained by the Department to assist in the resettlement of Japanese Canadians. These are at Lethbridge, Winnipeg, Fort William, Toronto and Montreal. Sympathetic officials are employed and are available at all times to aid relocation and deal with any emergencies which may arise. The housing shortage in many urban centres was recognized. Japanese Canadians were told that where housing was not available for the families of men going East, or where relocation for any in the family was not possible for some time, they would be housed at public expense at a special relocation centre at Kaslo, to be used exclusively for Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada. It was realized many, for a variety of reasons, could not relocate immediately, but we did not think they should be expected to remain in the same settlements as those expressing, while the war was still raging, a preference for Japanese citizenship to Canadian.

Japanese Canadians were told that the Department would continue to assume responsibility for their welfare after relocating East. Those who might lose their employment or otherwise become economically distressed would be adequately maintained at public expense until our officers could find new, suitable employment for the workers. When asked about education for their children, they were told no people of Japanese origin had been relocated to cities or districts where their children were denied the right to attend public schools.

Now this is the programme of assistance offered to Japanese Canadians if they would co-operate in the Government policy of wider distribution. Is this to be described as the harsh and unacceptable alternative to requesting repatriation? If the Government were only concerned with swelling the total of those signing for repatriation, and were not in the least interested

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about those remaining in Canada, why would these measures to aid relocation have been instituted and made known to them weeks before they made a decision about repatriation? No Japanese Canadians were told, Mr. Speaker, that unless they signed for repatriation they would have to get out of B.C. immediately. The R.C.M.P. officers who took the applications for repatriation from those in the settlements never discussed anything about employment or relocation. Their duty began and ended with explaining the declaration form, making sure the contents were understood, arranging for an interpreter where this was required, and then asking if they wished to sign or not. After, and not before, they had indicated their desire concerning repatriation, and had left the R.C.M.P. officers, Department of Labour placement officers interviewed employable Japanese Canadians who wished to stay in Canada, to give them full details about jobs available East of the Rockies. Why would we have established the special project at Kaslo to house temporarily Japanese Canadians unable or unwilling to relocate, if we intended to compel them to leave B.C. immediately?

Many Japanese Canadians now wishing to cancel their requests for repatriation say they signed because then they could stay in B.C. Naturally, those who requested repatriation were told they would be kept in B.C. until the boats were ready to sail for Japan. Would there have been any point in moving them Eastwards only to have them retrace their steps on the journey to that country? With an urgent demand for labour it would have been senseless not to have permitted them to engage in essential work in B.C. until time for going to Japan, particularly when they would have to be maintained at public expense, if they did not work.

I now wish to say something of the results of

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the survey, and the numbers and the reasons given by those who requested repatriation in April and May of this year, and now wish to cancel those requests. Certain observations can be made from these results, which I believe will remove any idea that a large number of these people, especially Canadian-born, signed applications through pressure exerted by our officials or the R.C.M.P. I think too, these observations will make many reflect further, who argue that there should be no thought of sending to Japan any who signed for repatriation and have since changed their minds.

There are a total of 10,347 involved in the voluntary declarations for repatriation. Of this number, 6,844 actually signed forms. The remainder are dependent children under sixteen years of age. There were 2,923 Japanese nationals, 1,461 naturalized Canadians, and 2,460 Canadian-born who signed. Of the 10,347 involved in the requests, 7,273 or more than 70% were residing in the Interior Housing settlements in B.C. when the survey was taken. This is a very important point to bear in mind, Mr. Speaker, when considering this question. Since the evacuation from the coastal area was completed, the population in these settlements has remained practically static. In March 1943, there were 11,937 living in the settlements. By March, 1945, two years later, the population was 10,418 or only 1,519 less. This was the result of two years of persistent effort by our officials to persuade these people to leave the settlements for essential work which badly needed doing to help win the war. It is these people in the settlements, the most of whom rejected offers of employment outside, who comprise the majority of those signing for repatriation. They are the ones who made this request while Canada was still engaged in a life and death struggle in a war against Japan, which then looked far from won. They are the ones who, since the defeat of

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Japan, have been applying by the hundreds for cancellation of their repatriation requests. By August 15th, the day of the Japanese surrender, we had received requests for cancellation involving 112 persons. This included children under sixteen years of age. By October 15th this number had increased to 2,056. In other words, 94.5% of those requesting cancellation have done so since the defeat of Japan. It is also significant that of the total number asking for cancellation, 77.8% live in our settlements. They expressed a desire to be Japanese citizens rather than be British subjects and asked to be sent to that country as soon as could be arranged. They did this while Japan was still fighting. It now suits their purpose, after Japan has been beaten, to say they did not mean what they said, and now want to stay in Canada. There was little disagreement, Mr. Speaker, that those whose records showed that their true allegiance was to Japan and not to Canada should be sent to Japan. That was an important feature of the policy as announced by the Prime Minister. I submit, that where the true allegiance lies, of those signing for repatriation, when they did, is seriously open to question. I think we should look carefully into these requests from Japanese Canadians for cancellation of their repatriation requests before assenting.

We have heard that these people signed applications under pressure, not really aware of what they were doing. I think my explanation, of what was said and done before they made their decision, effectively replies to that charge. There are however, some observations on the results which would suggest that if there was pressure on any Canadian-born Japanese to request repatriation, the source of that pressure was not us but their own parents. Of the total number of requests for repatriation, there are very few cases where members of the same

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family, living as a group, did not all sign. It is also interesting and significant that of the 2,460 Canadian-born who signed applications, only 406 were married. A much smaller proportion of married Canadian-born Japanese signed than did the unmarried. It is also interesting to note that of the 2,460 Canadian-born signing applications, 1,488 lived in the settlements, 374 elsewhere in B.C., and 598 outside of B.C. Of the total number of Canadian-born Japanese living in the settlements at the time the survey was taken, 97.2% signed applications, but only 23.6% of Canadian-born living elsewhere in B.C. signed and only 16.3% of Canadian-born living outside B.C. signed. Again the large proportion signing were in the settlements. If pressure was used to obtain signatures for repatriation, why did the technique not produce more uniform results? With the same R.C.M.P. officer doing the work, why did 74.4% of those in the Slocan project sign forms but only 22% of those in Manitoba? Why did the officer taking applications at the Lemon Creek project get 37.4% to sign but could only get 2.7% of those in Quebec? Why did 66.8% in the Tashme project but only 9.6% of those in Ontario sign applications when the same man did the asking? The high percentage of those who had relocated were not interested in repatriation. This is reasonable evidence of their satisfaction with their decision and what we are trying to do to assist them. We have used this argument without much success for those still in the settlements who claim relocation impossible because of so many uncertainties. We have told them if they were really concerned about uncertainties, they should get out of those settlements, accept our assistance to get re-established while there was still a heavy demand for labour and a wide choice of employment available.

I have already referred to the who requested repatriation before the official survey was taken. Hundreds

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of these repeated those requests on the declaration form. This is fair evidence that many were not high pressured into signing but were merely restating their intentions. I also mentioned that many of these previous requests were made to the Spanish Consular authorities. Most of these requests were from those in the settlements and were by no means limited to Japanese nationals. There were requests made to the Spanish Consul by Japanese nationals, by naturalized Canadians and by Canadian-born. It was through the Protecting Power that these people could make contact with Japan.

I am not trying to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that all Japanese Canadians in the settlements who have remained there month after month despite our efforts to persuade them to leave for essential work, should be classed as disloyal. I do suggest however that the 70% of them who signed requests for repatriation, did not do so under pressure exerted by anything we did, and that they knew well what they were doing. Their own newspaper, the 'New Canadian', through its editorial columns, warned Japanese Canadians of the seriousness of the decision and urged them not to sign. I contend further that those who signed for repatriation at the time they did, while others were co-operating by going out to essential employment, are not deserving of very much consideration. I do not want to suggest that those in the settlements who did not request repatriation, even though they have, and continue to resist our efforts to have them relocate, should be considered as disloyal. They may not be co-operating with our policy, but that is a far cry from disloyalty. It is the 70% who signed repatriation applications to whom I refer. We can well wonder where their true allegiance lies. I say again that those requesting cancellation of their signed forms, particularly requests received after the defeat of Japan, should be carefully examined by the Loyalty Tribunal before they are granted.

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May I close with this thought. I think our concern should now be concentrated on those people of Japanese origin who did not request repatriation, thereby indicating their desire to stay in Canada. The exceptions would be any where there was concrete evidence - not mere heresay - on their records, which would show that their allegiance is not to Canada but to Japan. There are almost 14,000 who have not requested repatriation. I believe our efforts to get them distributed reasonably evenly throughout Canada should be continued, using methods of persuasion and not compulsion, so as to reduce the danger of future concentrations which has led to so much bitterness and strife. As soon as we can complete the repatriation of those going to Japan, a conference will be called of all the provinces. An attempt will be made to secure agreement that those remaining in this country will be subject to no restrictions which are not applicable to all other Canadians, regardless of the province in which they may live. I feel reasonably confident that once relocated and established, inter-provincial travel restrictions will not be necessary to prevent a reconcentration in British Columbia. They have had enough of moving around and will most likely be content to remain where they are settled. Until our relocation effort has been completed after those who are going have left for Japan, and until we get an understanding with all of the provinces, I believe it will be in their own interests for some of our present regulations to remain in effect. In this way we will know exactly where they are, how the distribution is progressing, and will be better able to look after emergencies if they arise. Once the agreements are finalized with all of the provinces, the present restrictions should be discarded so that they may take their place on a basis of equality with all other citizens of the community.

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REPATRIATION TO JAPAN (REPRENDATION)

In 1942, 42 Japanese Nationals were repatriated to Japan with a large number from U.S.A., in exchange for American and Canadian Civilians. In 1943, 61 Japanese from Canada (24 Japanese Nationals, 20 Naturalized, and 17 Canadian-born (mostly children) were repatriated in a similar exchange).

Order in Council P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942, declared that Canadians applying for repatriation to an enemy country would lose their British citizenship (as would their dependents) from the date of departure from Canada.

Since 1942, several thousand Japanese have applied to be sent to Japan, their applications being made to the Spanish Consul, Department of External Affairs, Department of Labour and Royal Canadian Mounted Police. These are all on their files, and when the individual applying was a naturalized Canadian, the Secretary of State was advised so that action could be taken to cancel naturalization.

In August, 1944, the Prime Minister stated in the House (see No. 29) that a semi-judicial Commission would adjudicate loyalty, and all those disloyal to Canada would be sent to Japan.

As a preliminary step and in order to clarify uncertainty which existed concerning persons of Japanese origin previously requesting repatriation, and to obtain definite information on the general attitudes of the evacuees about going to Japan or remaining in Canada, it was decided in February, 1945, to undertake a Survey for voluntary repatriation.

So that persons interviewed in the course of the Survey would have specific information on the terms of repatriation, Cabinet gave approval for the following conditions (see the Minister's statement attached):

"1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.

2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.

3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them."

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There was particular necessity for the Survey in the B.C. settlements administered by the Department, because the majority of the people remaining in these settlements after 2½ years represented the hard core of uncooperative Japanese refusing to consider employment outside British Columbia in line with the Government's dispersal program.

In April and May 1945, an R.C.M.P. Detachment conducted a Survey of all Japanese in British Columbia sixteen years of age and over to ascertain those who wished to sign a Declaration (copies attached) volunteering to go to Japan. As these persons appeared before the officers they were simply asked whether or not they wished to sign the document. Those who signed did so only after the Declaration was read to them, and interpreted into Japanese if necessary.

Japanese Nationals and unemployable Japanese Canadians who stated that they did not wish to sign were ushered out at once. Employable Japanese Canadians were asked to interview a Placement Officer of the Department of Labour nearby, who explained to them what jobs were available east of the Rockies for which they were fitted and what assistance would be given them when accepting such jobs.

The voluntary repatriation program was explained and discussed fully by Departmental officials with the Japanese in all settlements, and the people in the first settlement had over two weeks in which to make up their minds, with longer periods in the other settlements, before the Survey began. Full precautions were taken before and during the Survey to avoid any coercion or intimidation by any Government official to get persons to sign for repatriation -- in other words, it was strictly a Survey of voluntary repatriation throughout.

It is quite true, however, that these people were told plainly that the Government policy for Japanese remaining in Canada (as outlined by the Prime Minister) involved dispersal across Canada, and that if they were employable they should be prepared to accept employment in a suitable occupation and location in one of the other provinces in cooperation with those administering this policy. Many agreed to do this, but a large number definitely elected to go to Japan rather than face this alternative.

In July and August of this year, a similar Survey was undertaken between Alberta and Quebec under the same rules by the same R.C.M.P. Officers who completed the British Columbia Survey. A considerably smaller proportion in these provinces signed for voluntary repatriation, as the attached table shows -

To clarify the difference in status between those wishing to return to Japan and those desiring to stay in Canada, the signers from all settlements are being segregated as rapidly as accommodation is available in Housing Centres at Tashme, Lemon Creek, and Slocan, British Columbia.

It is expected that at a later date a Loyalty Commission will be established in line with the Prime Minister's statement mentioned above. This will examine the records of certain Japanese who did not sign for repatriation, to decide whether or not they should be deported to Japan after the war in the public interest, and the records of certain other Japanese Canadians wishing to cancel applications made for repatriation. Up to September 2, 1945, (Armistice Day) approximately 300 had indicated in writing their desire to cancel their applications, of whom about one-half were Canadian citizens.

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QUESTION NO. 1 - NUMBER OF JAPANESE REQUESTING REPATRIATION ON OFFICIAL DECLARATION FORMS.

		JNW	JND	CNW	CND	CBW	CBD	TOTALS
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Interior Housing Towns.								
administered by the Department of Labour	Men	463	585	366	219	503	139	2,275
	Women	929	49	476	30	835	11	2,330
	Children	13	-	2	-	2653	-	2,668
		1405	634	844	249	3991	150	7,273
Self-Supporting.								
Evacuees	Men	332	94	126	31	252	36	871
	Women	89	1	71	2	70	1	234
evacuated from the coastal areas after Pearl Harbour and now residing elsewhere in British Columbia outside the Interior settlement	Children	2	-	-	-	435	-	437
		423	95	197	33	757	37	1,542
Non-Evacuees	Men	31	11	5	2	7	2	58
	Women	14	-	6	-	6	-	26
resident in British Columbia elsewhere than in the Interior settlements since before Pearl Harbour - never resident in the coastal protected area	Children	1	-	-	-	41	-	42
		46	11	11	2	54	2	126
TOTAL - Self-Supporting		469	106	208	35	811	39	1,668
TOTAL NUMBER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA REQUESTING REPATRIATION		1874	740	1052	284	4802	189	8,941

JNW - JAPANESE NATIONALS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS
JND - JAPANESE NATIONALS WITH DEPENDENTS
CNW - CANADIAN NATURALIZED WITHOUT DEPENDENTS
CND - CANADIAN NATURALIZED WITH DEPENDENTS
CBW - CANADIAN BORN WITHOUT DEPENDENTS
CBD - CANADIAN BORN WITH DEPENDENTS

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		JNW	JND	CNW	CND	CBW	CBD	TOTALS
ALBERTA.								
Evacuees	Men	53	49	13	9	88	15	227
	Women	68	1	18	2	72	-	161
	Children	1	-	-	-	169	-	170
		122	50	31	11	329	15	558
Non-Evacuees	Men	2	-	2	1	1	-	6
	Women	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
	Children	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
		4	-	3	1	5	-	13
TOTAL NUMBER IN ALBERTA REQUESTING REPATRIATION		126	50	34	12	334	15	573

352

SASKATCHEWAN.								
Evacuees	Men							
	Women			N	I	L		
	Children							
Non-Evacuees	Men	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
	Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1	-	1	-	-	-	2
TOTAL NUMBER IN SASKATCHEWAN REQUESTING REPATRIATION		1	-	1	-	-	-	2

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		JNW	JND	CNW	CND	CBW	CBD	TOTALS
MANITOBA.								
Evacuees	Men	26	27	24	13	60	10	160
	Women	38	2	24	2	49	-	115
	Children	-	-	-	-	130	-	130
		64	29	48	15	239	10	405
Non-Evacuees	Men							
	Women				N I L			
	Children							
TOTAL NUMBER IN MANITOBA REQUESTING REPATRIATION		64	29	48	15	239	10	405
ONTARIO (Northern).								
Evacuees	Men	7	8	3	1	73	8	100
	Women	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Children	-	-	-	-	40	-	40
		8	8	3	1	113	8	141
Non-Evacuees	Men							
	Women				N I L			
	Children							
ONTARIO (Southern).								
Evacuees	Men	20	1	5	2	123	3	154
	Women	2	-	1	2	12	-	17
	Children	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
		22	1	6	4	147	3	183
Non-Evacuees	Men	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1	-	-	-	-	-	1

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		JNW	JND	CNW	CND	CBW	CBD	TOTALS
TOTAL NUMBER IN ONTARIO REQUESTING REPATRIATION.		31	9	9	5	260	11	325
QUEBEC.								
Evacuees	Men	3	-	-	-	13	-	16
	Women	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
	Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4	-	-	-	14	-	18
Non-Evacuees	Men							
	Women				N I L			
	Children							
TOTAL NUMBER IN QUEBEC REQUESTING REPATRIATION		4	-	-	-	14	-	18
INTERNEES AT ANGLER, ONTARIO, REQUESTING REPATRIATION.		4	8	2	1	63	7	85
TOTAL NUMBER IN CANADA REQUESTING REPATRIATION.		2103	836	1146	317	5632	232	10,266
INTERNEES AT ANGLER WHO DID NOT SIGN BUT DECLARED INTENTION OF GOING TO JAPAN		56	25	8	3	37	2	131
GRAND TOTAL GOING TO JAPAN.		2159	861	1154	320	5669	234	10,397

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QUESTION NO. 2.

Number of Canadian-born who signed Declarations	2,461
Number of Canadian-born under sixteen years going with parents	3,484
TOTAL number Canadian-born going to Japan	5,945

NOTE - There are in addition, thirty-nine Canadian-born internees at Angler, Ontario, who did not sign but stated definitely they were going to Japan. This makes a grand total of. .5,984

NOTE - There are seventeen Japanese National and two Canadian Naturalized children under sixteen going with their parents.

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QUESTION NO. 3.

Number of Canadian-born women whose husbands are Nationals or Naturalized who have signed:

J.N. husbands who have signed	-	C.B. wives signed	234
		C.B. wives not signed	13
			247
C.N. husbands who have signed	-	C.B. wives signed	33
		C.B. wives not signed	-
			33

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QUESTION NO. 4.

Number of Japanese Nationals who did not sign repatriation applications:

Adults	3,596
Dependent Children . .	2,230

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VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION SURVEY: among Japanese in Canada, 1945.

FORMS	To End of September, 1945	To end of October, 1945
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 under 16 yrs.	3,716	3,724 (these are almost 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.

	Jap.Nat.	Nat.Can.	Can.Born over 16 yrs.	Can.Born under 16 yrs. included	Total
Interior settlements in B.C.	359	190	410	643	1602
B.C. outside Interior Settlements.	68	31	87	97	283
Outside B.C.	40	15	46	70	171
	467	236	543	810	2056

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

005681

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Outside B.C.	40	15	46	70	171
	467	236	543	810	2056

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

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VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION SURVEY: among Japanese in Canada, 1945.

FORMS	To End of September, 1945	To end of October, 1945
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 under 16 yrs.	3,716	3,724 (these are almost 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.

	Jap.Nat.	Nat.Can.	Can.Born over 16 yrs.	Can.Born under 16 yrs. included	Total
Interior settlements in B.C.	359	190	410	643	1602
B.C. outside Interior Settlements.	68	31	87	97	283
Outside B.C.	40	15	46	70	171
	467	236	543	810	2056

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

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B. C.

AIRMAIL

30th October 1945.

Attention: Mr. Brown.

A. MacNamara Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
OTTAWA

Re: PROPOSED STATEMENT WHICH MIGHT BE USED BY THE MINISTER

I enclose copy of statement we have prepared which might be suitable for the Minister to use in the House of Commons. I do not know whether this is just the form in which you wish this prepared, but I thought that we might do a better job on it by writing it as we thought the Minister might speak in the House. I realise that it is pretty long but if you think necessary, it can be condensed.

We have tried to make two or three main points, and in this I hope we have been successful. First, we thought it would be important to review the main features of the policy as outlined in the Prime Minister's speech. Then to show that at the time this speech was delivered it received fairly general approval by many of those who are condemning the policy at this time. From there go on to prove that in the carrying out of the policy we have done nothing which is inconsistent with its provisions.

The other main point was to try to prove that there was no pressure used, so far as we are concerned or officers of the R.C.M.P., to obtain signatures for repatriation. We have also tried to make a case supporting the position that any people of Japanese origin, regardless of status, who signed these applications, did something which might leave seriously open to question where their allegiance does lie.

There are still one or two blanks where figures will have to be filled in later. Checks are now being made and these figures will be sent down as soon as possible. I hope what we have prepared will be useful in the final preparation of the Minister's statement.

(Sgd.) T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner.

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DRAFT OF SUGGESTED STATEMENT WHICH

MIGHT BE USED BY THE MINISTER.

We have heard during this debate, Mr. Speaker, severe criticism from some honourable members, of the Government policy and the administration of that policy, respecting people of Japanese origin living in this country. During recent months certain sections of the press and a number of organizations have been critical of the policy, particularly as it effects the status of Japanese Canadians. With many of the principles enunciated by the critics, this Government, Mr. Speaker, are in complete accord. The Government have not deplored but have welcomed this criticism, because it supports strongly fundamentals in which members of this Government so firmly believe. But what our critics have failed to do in my humble judgment, and I say this in an attitude of kindliness, is to study sufficiently carefully the basic features of the policy and to secure all the facts as to the manner in which it is being carried out.

On August 4th, 1944, the Prime Minister spoke at considerable length in this House, outlining the policy which was to be followed. This is on the record and does not need repetition by me. I would like, however, to summarize briefly the main features of this policy and then to review the steps which have been taken to give it effect.

Firstly, the Prime Minister expressed recognition of the concern felt by British Columbia at the possibility of again having concentrated within its borders virtually the entire population of people of Japanese origin in Canada. As he stated, in the past this has led to so much bitterness and strife, that it must be avoided in the future. This should be done, not only in the interests of the people of British Columbia, but also of the people of Japanese origin themselves.

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Secondly, for the future protection of people of Japanese origin who have remained loyal to Canada during the war, as well as to eliminate those who have shown that their true allegiance is not to Canada but to Japan, a basic feature of the policy was that those who have shown disloyalty to this country during the war, should not have the privilege of remaining here.

Thirdly, that in the years after the war, without any declaration which would be binding indefinitely into the future, Japanese immigration should not be permitted.

Finally, and most important, even though problems of assimilation are extremely difficult, people of Japanese origin who have been guilty of no disloyal act or who have not displayed any disloyal intent, that such persons must be treated fairly and justly. As stated by the Prime Minister - "For the Government to act otherwise would be an acceptance of the standards of our enemies and the negation of the purposes for which we are fighting."

The Prime Minister then outlined tentative measures for carrying out the policy outlined. He said it would be necessary to establish a quasi-judicial commission to examine into the background, loyalties and attitudes of all persons of the Japanese race in Canada to ascertain those who should not be allowed to remain here. The Government's intention was to have these persons, whether Japanese nationals, British subjects by naturalization or by birth, deported to Japan as soon as physically possible. He said also that there may be some who voluntarily indicate a desire to proceed to Japan. For these, he said, no further examination would be required and whatever their national status they would be allowed and encouraged to go as soon as could be arranged. Then he stated that the remainder, if properly admitted to this country and wishing to remain here, should be allowed to do so, but added for

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the reasons cited, - "They should not be allowed once more to concentrate in British Columbia."

I have, Mr. Speaker, briefly reviewed the features of the policy and the proposed measures for two reasons. First, to recall to your minds that this statement was received with fairly general approval by members of this House favouring a generous and liberal policy toward people of the Japanese race. The main criticism at that time came from members who despaired of any solution except total expulsion, which would relieve British Columbia of having the majority of the problem on the West Coast. One of the chief exponents of the rights of these people has been the honourable member for Vancouver East. His courage in rising to their defence despite what the political consequences might have been to his party or to himself, has won the admiration of many of us. The honourable member was, I believe, in Australia when the policy was announced. I understand from reports which have come to me, that he generally approved the objectives of the policy but has been critical of some aspects of its administration. In a despatch from Toronto carried in the "New Canadian", Japanese language newspaper, the honourable member is quoted as follows:

> "Angus MacInnis, C.C.F. member for Vancouver East, said here that Prime Minister Mackenzie King should follow up his proposal of August 4 last that Orientals be dispersed across Canada, reported the Canadian Press April 19.
>
> "All restrictions against loyal Japanese should be removed," he said, "except that they should not be allowed to return to British Columbia until after the war."
>
> "He was elaborating on a speech he made at a public meeting here. Loyal Japanese should be permitted to settle anywhere in Canada without disadvantages or prejudices, he added. After the war, B.C. should be prepared to take her share.
>
> "The Japanese problem before the war," he said, "was essentially a British Columbia problem, but now it is a Dominion problem and should be handled as one."

His colleague, the honourable member for Rosetown-Biggar, spoke briefly on the question. While he xpressed himself as being bitterly opposed to discrimination against any people because of their race,

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colour or creed, the honourable member did say this - "I am in the fullest accord with the Prime Minister when he says that any person of Japanese origin who has been disloyal to this country should be denied the right to live here when the war is over. They should be interned now and deported to their country when this war is over like any other alien of similar attribute."

In concluding a discussion on the Japanese question a few days later, the honourable member for Winnipeg North centre had this to say:

> "In other words, the Prime Minister has many behind him, even as he has many on all sides of the House, who are liberal-minded so far as this issue is concerned and who want Canada to be a country in which no racial lines shall be drawn."

In a signed article, August 6th, 1944, in the Vancouver Province, the Editor (himself Canadian-born of Japanese ancestry) of the 'New Canadian', the Japanese language newspaper, stated that Japanese Canadians would welcome the establishment of a loyalty commission, and that no one could deny that the deportation of disloyal Canadian-born or naturalized citizens was a fair one. "They themselves are probably anxious to go to Japan in any case", he wrote.

The following excerpt is taken from an article published in the 'New Canadian' of February 24th, 1945, entitled - "C.C.F. Urges Just Rights As Tories Flaunt Racist Cry", and expresses the attitude of C.C.F. members of the B.C. Legislature:

> "The Wednesday session heard the C.C.F. party through Herbert Gargrave, reaffirm its policy that Japanese Canadians should be distributed across Canada.
>
> "Because of the anti-democratic stand of some of our people, we believe in the policy of having them dispersed all over the Dominion instead of settling in one community."

In the same issue, the quotation below is the first paragraph taken

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from the lead editorial entitled - "The Delay is Dangerous."

> "The continued delay in a more detailed clarification of federal government resettlement plans announced now over six months ago, has raised the unfortunate prospect that definite action may be ruled out by the expected dominion election for several months more. It is to be earnestly hoped that this prospect will not prove true. For there is evidence that the current instability of the situation is helping to defeat the very objectives which Mr. King himself formulated in his House of Commons statement."

In a leading editorial published by the "Winnipeg Free Press", March 28th, 1945, which was shortly after the repatriation and relocation posters were released, there is much in the way of criticism of certain aspects of the policy. The Free Press did, however, have this to say as to the desirability of effecting an even distribution of these people throughout Canada:

> "For the unity of Canada it is highly desirable that British Columbia should not be compelled to face this problem alone. For the welfare of the Japanese it is certain that they should not return to the Coast after the war lest they create more serious friction, certain discrimination by every legal means and probably violence as well. It is to be noted that the C.C.F. members of the British Columbia legislature, who advocate votes for Orientals and are sincere enemies of racial hatreds, agree that the policy of diluting the Japanese problem is sound."

My second reason for reviewing the main features of the policy is so that these would be more vividly recalled, as I describe the steps which have been taken for their implementation. Because I think I can show, Mr. Speaker, that in what we have done to carry out the policy, the methods used have not been inconsistent with the spirit of the policy, nor have the results achieved been different from those which were hoped would be obtained from carrying it out.

Following the Prime Minister's announcement, a great deal of work was done by officers of the Department of External Affairs, the R.C.M.P., and my own Department, in drawing up a proposed procedure. These were carefully considered at several sessions of

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the Cabinet. Early in 1945, a decision was reached to conduct a survey of all people of Japanese origin to determine those who did not intend to remain permanently in this country and who were interested in repatriation to Japan as soon as that could be arranged. At the same time, an increase in the effort which had been persistently made since the evacuation of these people from the coastal area, was to be exerted toward the relocation outside of British Columbia of Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada. For it was clear, Mr. Speaker, when there were still in British Columbia, 15,583, out of a total of 23,902 in Canada, that if future concentration in that Province were to be avoided in the future, many more would have to live in other provinces of Canada. The desirability of that objective has not been disputed.

The only important deviation from the policy decided later by the Government, was to delay the establishment of the Loaylty Tribunal until after the survey of those desiring repatriation was completed. I think all will agree that was logical for the reason cited by the Prime Minister, "That for those no further examination would be necessary." The soundness of this decision is substantiated by the fact that over 10,000, including dependent children, are involved in those requesting repatriation. This is approximately 45% of the total number in Canada. In accordance with announcement in the policy that those voluntarily indicating a desire to go to Japan should be "allowed and encouraged to go", the Government assured those desirous of going to Japan that the proceeds from the sale of their property and assets would be secured to them. They were also told that free passage would be provided for themselves and for what personal effects they might take with them. I wish to have placed on the record, Mr. Speaker, a copy of the statement which I issued on behalf of the Government,

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outlining what provisions were to be extended people of Japanese origin voluntarily requesting repatriation. I wish also to table copies of the official declaration forms used for this purpose. I want at the same time to have written into the record, a copy of the statement to Japanese Canadians residing in British Columbia, signed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement at Vancouver. This statement summarized what the Government was prepared to do to assist evacuated Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada to relocate outside of British Columbia, and stated a response to this appeal was the only way by which the Government policy of a more even distribution of these people throughout Canada, might be accomplished.

Both of these statements were printed in the form of posters in the English and Japanese languages. The one outlining the provisions concerning repatriation advised people of Japanese origin that a special detachment of R.C.M.P. officers would visit the particular settlement or area where they resided and, at a certain place on specific dates would take applications from those wishing repatriation. These posters were displayed in all the interior housing settlements in B.C., where these people reside, and in all areas of the Province where others were engaged in self-supporting employment, for three weeks before the R.C.M.P. officers began taking applications at the first settlement.

We have been asked on several occasions, Mr. Speaker, why these people should ever have been questioned about desiring repatriation and if there were reasons for doing so, why was this survey made to coincide with a concerted effort to relocate outside of British Columbia employable Japanese Canadians not desiring repatriation? The answers to both of these questions are simple and logical.

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Following the attack on Pearl Harbour, during the evacuation, and since this was accomplished, not hundreds, Mr. Speaker, but thousands of these people, the actual count is 3887 expressed a desire for repatriation to Japan during the war if possible, or as shortly thereafter as could be arranged. Many of these requests were made to the Spanish Consular authorities, acting as the Protecting Power in Canada for the Japanese Government. Others were made to the Department of External Affairs, more to our own Department, and many to the R.C.M.P. The majority of the requests were by individual letters, but in some cases lists of names were submitted of those wishing to be repatriated. These requests were not confined to nationals of Japan but included many naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese. Reports emanating from our interior housing settlements indicated there were many more who did not intend remaining in this country but had not filed actual requests for repatriation. With this number actually expressing a desire to go to Japane, and knowing many more to be interested, we realized a sound and intelligent programme of distribution throughout Canada of those remaining here could not be effected until we learned how many wished repatriation. The only way we could learn this with any degree of accuracy was to ask them all. It was also necessary that their requests should be recorded on a uniform declaration form. When the main object in doing this was to determine the number who would have to be relocated in order to achieve a distribution throughout Canada, it was only sensible and right at the same time to advise Japanese Canadians in British Columbia what would be necessary of them if this part of the policy was to be productive of any result. In telling many of them relocation from British Columbia was the only way they could co-operate in meeting the policy, we had to indicate to them what employment opportunities were available and what the Government would do to assist them to move to their new place of employment and the help they would receive after arrival.

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So I submit, Mr. Speaker, these two aspects of the policy are complementary and could only logically be carried out simultaneously.

We have heard that the policy itself was designed and methods applied in carrying it out, to obtain the maximum number of signatures for repatriation. Many have argued that the policy was attractive only to those who signed and the alternatives were harsh and unacceptable. It has also been said that pressure was exerted in order to get names on the dotted line for repatriation. These allegations are not correct and cannot be supported by the facts. I stated a few moments ago that three weeks were allowed from the time the posters were displayed and the first applications for repatriation were taken. At the time the posters were displayed the supervisor of each of the six Interior Housing settlements was provided with a circular explaining in detail all phases of the question. He was instructed to call in the representatives of the Japanese committees and discuss this with them thoroughly. During the three week period, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement visited personally all of the settlements and met the committees. Innumerable questions were asked to which verbal replies were given. Several of the committees requested answers in writing to detailed questions submitted in writing. This request was of course granted, and several lengthy letters were written to the committees. Some of the committees submitted a second list of questions which also received replies. I think all will agree these letters are better evidence as to what was said to these people before the survey was taken, than what a lot of people heard from a lot of other people. I will be happy to have these letters tabled if requested.

In conversation with the committees and in the subsequent letters, it was stressed over and over again, the signing

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of applications for repatriation was strictly voluntary. Also when asked if applications once signed could later be cancelled, they were told by the Commissioner that he didn't know, but if they were in any doubt about the validity of the document they would be well advised not to sign. It was explained to the Committees that it was the desire of the Government, in order to minimize further racial antagonism and bitterness, that people of Japanese origin remaining in Canada should, in their own interest, and in the general interest, distribute themselves more evenly througout Canada. They were told that the Department would render every possible aid in effecting their relocation outside British Columbia. They were told verbally and in writing that Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada should follow the example of some thousands who since 1942 had moved eastward into employment but no one was expected to go East unless offered specific and suitable employment. They were told further, that no Japanese Canadians who were engaged in self-supporting employment in British Columbia prior to the survey would be expected to give up that employment to go East. They were told that compassionate reasons making relocation a hardship would be considered sympathetically at all times. This has been particularly so in the case of illness or accident. Aged and unemployable Japanese Canadians were told they were not expected to relocate.

The Japanese Canadians were informed that all transportation expenses incurred for themselves, members of their families, and effects, in moving East, would be paid by the Department of Labour. A sustenance allowance to be used while in transit would be advanced covering each person relocating; and a sum of money based on the size of the family to aid in relocation, would be made available immediately on arrival at the new place of employment.

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Five placement offices are maintained by the Department to assist in the resettlement of Japanese Canadians. These are at Lethbridge, Winnipeg, Fort William, Toronto and Montreal. Sympathetic officials are employed and are available at all times to aid relocation and deal with any emergencies which may arise. The housing shortage in many urban centres was recognized. Japanese Canadians were told that where housing was not available for the families of men going East, or where relocation for any in the family was not possible for some time, they would be housed at public expense at a special relocation centre at Kaslo, to be used exclusively for Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada. It was realized many, for a variety of reasons, could not relocate immediately, but we did not think they should be expected to remain in the same settlements as those expressing, while the war was still raging, a preference for Japanese citizenship to Canadian.

Japanese Canadians were told that the Department would continue to assume responsibility for their welfare after relocating East. Those who might lose their employment or otherwise become economically distressed would be adequately maintained at public expense until our officers could find new, suitable employment for the workers. When asked about education for their children, they were told no people of Japanese origin had been relocated to cities or districts where their children were denied the right to attend public schools.

Now this is the programme of assistance offered to Japanese Canadians if they would co-operate in the Government policy of wider distribution. Is this to be described as the harsh and unacceptable alternative to requesting repatriation? If the Government were only concerned with swelling the total of those signing for repatriation, and were not in the least interested

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about those remaining in Canada, why would these measures to aid relocation have been instituted and made known to them weeks before they made a decision about repatriation? No Japanese Canadians were told, Mr. Speaker, that unless they signed for repatriation they would have to get out of B. C. immediately. The R. C. M. P. officers who took the applications for repatriation from those in the settlements never discussed anything about employment or relocation. Their duty began and ended with explaining the declaration form, making sure the contents were understood, arranging for an interpreter where this was required, and then asking if they wished to sign or not. After, and not before, they had indicated their desire concerning repatriatriation, and had left the R. C. M. P. officers, Department of Labour placement officers interviewed employable Japanese Canadians who wished to stay in Canada, to give them full details about jobs available East of the Rockies. Why would we have established the special project at Kaslo to house temporarily Japanese Canadians unable or unwilling to relocate, if we intended to compel them to leave B. C. immediately?

Many Japanese Canadians now wishing to cancel their requests for repatriation say they signed because then they could stay in B. C. Naturally, those who requested repatriation were told they would be kept in B. C. until the boats were ready to sail for Japan. Would there have been any point in moving them Eastwards only to have them retrace their steps on the journey to that country? With an urgent demand for labour it would have been senseless not to have permitted them to engage in essential work in B. C. until time for going to Japan, particularly when they would have to be maintained at public expense, if they did not work.

I now wish to say something of the results of

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the survey, and the numbers and the reasons given by those who requested repatriation in April and May of this year, and now wish to cancel those requests. Certain observations can be made from these results, which I believe will remove any idea that a large number of these people, especially Canadian-born, signed applications through pressure exerted by our officials or the R. C. M. P. I think too, these observations will make many reflect further, who argue that there should be no thought of sending to Japan any who signed for repatriation and have since changed their minds.

There are a total of 10,347 involved in the voluntary declarations for repatriation. Of this number, 6,844 actually signed forms. The remainder are dependent children under sixteen years of age. There were 2,923 Japanese nationals, 1,461 naturalized Canadians, and 2,460 Canadian-born who signed. Of the 10,347 involved in the requests, 7,273 or more than 70% were residing in the Interior Housing settlements in B. C. when the survey was taken. This is a very important point to bear in mind, Mr. Speaker, when considering this question. Since the evacuation from the coastal area was completed, the population in these settlements has remained practically static. In March 1943, there were 11,937 living in the settlements. By March, 1945, two years later, the population was 10,418 or only 1,519 less. This was the result of two years of persistent effort by our officials to persuade these people to leave the settlements for essential work which badly needed doing to help win the war. It is these people in the settlements, the most of whom rejected offers of employment outside, who compromise the majority of those signing for repatriation. They are the ones who made this request while Canada was still engaged in a life and death struggle in a war against Japan, which then looked far from won. They are the ones who, since the defeat of

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Japan, have been applying by the hundreds for cancellation of their repatriation requests. By August 15th, the day of the Japanese surrender, we had received requests for cancellation involving 112 persons. This included children under sixteen years of age. By October 15th this number had increased to 2,056. In other words, 94.5% of those requesting cancellation have done so since the defeat of Japan. It is also significant that of the total number asking for cancellation, 77.8% live in our settlements. They expressed a desire to be Japanese citizens rather than be British subjects and asked to be sent to that country as soon as could be arranged. They did this while Japan was still fighting. It now suits their purpose, after Japan has been beaten, to say they did not mean what they said, and now want to stay in Canada. There was little disagreement, Mr. Speaker, that those whose records showed that their true allegiance was to Japan and not to Canada should be sent to Japan. That was an important feature of the policy as announced by the Prime Minister. I submit, that where the true allegiance lies, of those signing for repatriation, when they did, is seriously open to question. I think we should look carefully into these requests from Japanese Canadians for cancellation of their repatriation requests before assenting.

We have heard that these people signed applications under pressure, not really aware of what they were doing. I think my explanation, of what was said and done before they made their decision, effectively replies to that charge. There are however, some observations on the results which would suggest that if there was pressure on any Canadian-born Japanese to request repatriation, the source of that pressure was not us but their own parents. Of the total number of requests for repatriation, there are very few cases where members of the same

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family, living as a group, did not all sign. It is also interesting and significant that of the 2,460 Canadian-born who signed applications, only 406 were married. A much smaller proportion of married Canadian-born Japanese signed than did the unmarried. It is also interesting to note that of the 2,460 Canadian-born signing applications, 1,488 lived in the settlements, 374 elsewhere in B. C., and 598 outside of B. C. Of the total number of Canadian-born Japanese 16 & over living in the settlements at the time the survey was taken, ~~74.4%~~ 73.6% signed applications, but only ~~23.6%~~ 25.3% of Canadian-born living elsewhere in B. C. signed and only 16.3% of Canadian-born living outside B. C. signed. Again the large proportion signing were in the settlements. If pressure was used to obtain signatures for repatriation, why did the technique not produce more uniform results? With the same R. C. M. P. officer doing the work, why did 74.4% of those in the Slocan project sign forms but only 22% of those in Manitoba? Why did the officer taking applications at the Lemon Creek project get 87.4% to sign but could only get 2.7% of those in Quebec? Why did 66.8% in the Tashme project but only 9.6% of those in Ontario sign applications when the same man did the asking? The high percentage of those who had relocated were not interested in repatriation. This is reasonable evidence of their satisfaction with their decision and what we are trying to do to assist them. We have used this argument without much success for those still in the settlements who claim relocation impossible because of so many uncertainties. We have told them if they were really concerned about uncertainties, they should get out of those settlements, accept our assistance to get re-established while there was still a heavy demand for labour and a wide choice of employment available.

I have already referred to the 3887 who requested repatriation before the official survey was taken. Hundreds

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1586 (820 nationals
315 nat. born
451 Can born
887 dependents
2473

of these repeated those requests on the declaration form. This is fair evidence that many were not high pressured into signing but were merely restating their intentions. I also mentioned that many of these previous requests were made to the Spanish Consular authorities. Most of these requests were from those in the settlements and were by no means limited to Japanese nationals. There were 795 requests made to the Spanish Consul by Japanese nationals, 298 by naturalized Canadians and 430 by Canadian-born. It was through the Protecting Power that these people could make contact with Japan.

797 def. children of these 0

I am not trying to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that all Japanese Canadians in the settlements who have remained there month after month despite our efforts to persuade them to leave for essential work, should be classed as disloyal. I do suggest however that the 70% of them who signed requests for repatriation, did not do so under pressure exerted by anything we did, and that they knew well what they were doing. Their own newspaper, the 'New Canadian', through its editorial columns, warned Japanese Canadians of the seriousness of the decisions and urged them not to sign. I contend further that those who signed for repatriation at the time they did, while others were co-operating by going out to essential employment, are not deserving of very much consideration. I do not want to suggest that those in the settlements who did not request repatriation, even though they have, and continue to resist our efforts to have them relocate, should be considered as disloyal. They may not be co-operating with our policy, but that is a far cry from disloyalty. It is the 70% who signed repatriation applications to whom I refer. We can well wonder where their true allegiance lies. I say again that those requesting cancellation of their signed forms, particularly requests received after the defeat of Japan, should be carefully examined by the Loyalty Tribunal before they are granted.

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May I close with this thought. I think our concern should now be concentrated on those people of Japanese origin who did not request repatriation, thereby indicating their desire to stay in Canada. The exceptions would be any where there was concrete evidence - not mere heresay - on their records, which would show that their allegiance is not to Canada but to Japan. There are almost 14,000 who have not requested repatriation. I believe our efforts to get them distributed reasonably evenly throughout Canada should be continued, using methods of persuasion and not compulsion, so as to reduce the danger of future concentrations which has led to so much bitterness and strife. As soon as we can complete the repatriation of those going to Japan, a conference will be called of all the provinces. An attempt will be made to secure agreement that those remaining in this country will be subject to no restrictions which are not applicable to all other Canadians, regardless of the province in which they may live. I feel reasonably confident that once relocated and established, inter-provincial travel restrictions will not be necessary to prevent a reconcentration in British Columbia. They have had enough of moving around and will most likely be content to remain where they are settled. Until our relocation effort has been completed after those who are going have left for Japan, and until we get an understanding with all of the provinces, I believe it will be in their own interests for some of our present regulations to remain in effect. In this way we will know exactly where they are, how the distribution is progressing, and will be better able to look after emergencies if they arise. Once the agreements are finalized with all of the provinces, the present restrictions should be discarded so that they may take their place on a basis of equality with all other citizens of the community.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B. C.

AIRMAIL 30th October 1945.

Attention: Mr. Brown.

A. MacNamara Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
OTTAWA

Re: PROPOSED STATEMENT WHICH MIGHT BE USED BY THE MINISTER

I enclose copy of statement we have prepared which might be suitable for the Minister to use in the House of Commons. I do not know whether this is just the form in which you wish this prepared, but I thought that we might do a better job on it by writing it as we thought the Minister might speak in the House. I realise that it is pretty long but if you think necessary, it can be condensed.

We have tried to make two or three main points, and in this I hope we have been successful. First, we thought it would be important to review the main features of the policy as outlined in the Prime Minister's speech. Then to show that at the time this speech was delivered it received fairly general approval by many of those who are condemning the policy at this time. From there go on to prove that in the carrying out of the policy we have done nothing which is inconsistent with its provisions.

The other main point was to try to prove that there was no pressure used, so far as we are concerned or officers of the R.C.M.P., to obtain signatures for repatriation. We have also tried to make a case supporting the position that any people of Japanese origin, regardless of status, who signed these applications, did something which might leave seriously open to question where their allegiance does lie.

There are still one or two blanks where figures will have to be filled in later. Checks are not being made and these figures will be sent down as soon as possible. I hope what we have prepared will be useful in the final preparation of the Minister's statement.

(Sgd.) T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner.

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AIR MAIL

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, October 30, 1945.

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

Dear Mr. Pickersgill:-

I wish to acknowledge your telegram of October 29, giving corrected figures for the number of application forms signed by various categories up to August 31, 1945.

The figures up to September 30 will not be necessary, but it would be very helpful if you would send forward the amended results up to October 31 as soon as possible after that date. The Minister will probably not be speaking on the estimates for another couple of weeks, and the revised figures would be of value at that time if available.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

HTP/MS

005703

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EXCLUSIVE CONNECTION WITH WESTERN UNION CABLE SERVICE

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

W. M. ARMSTRONG, GENERAL MANAGER
TORONTO

DAS OCT 29 PM 6 57

YE318 105/103 DL=VANCOUVER BC 29 310P

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR=

ATTN H T PAMMETT OTTAWA ONT=

:RETEL REPATRIATION RESULTS STOP PLEASE DEDUCT FROM FIGURES GIVEN IN TELEGRAM EARLIER TODAY AS FOLLOWS STOP FROM JNW SEVENTEEN FROM CNW TWO FROM CBW THIRTYFOUR EIGHTYFOUR STOP THESE ARE NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN WHO DID NOT ACTUALLY SIGN FORMS BUT PARENTS DID STOP THESE FIGURES TO END OF AUGUST ONLY STOP WILL HAVE TO MAKE WHOLE RECOUNT TO DETERMINE ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF SIGNED FORMS THAT HAVE COME IN SINCE END OF AUGUST STOP WILL FIGURES SUMMARIZING RESULT TO DATE BE SATISFACTORY OR SHOULD THE FIGURES BE TO THE END OF SEPTEMBER STOP FIGURES WILL HAVE INCREASED VERY LITTLE SINCE END OF AUGUST=

T B PICKERSGILL COMMISSIONER=

5712
348.4
2228

FORM 6135

005704

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FORM 6122

EXCLUSIVE CONNECTION WITH WESTERN UNION CABLE SERVICE

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

W. M. ARMSTRONG, GENERAL MANAGER
TORONTO

DIS OCT 29 PM 2 58

YE194 47/44= VANCOUVER BC 29 1132A

DEPUTY MINISTER LABOUR=

0507

ATTENTION H T PAMMETT OTTAWA ONT=

RETEL THIS DATE DECLARATION FORMS ACTUALLY SIGNED JNW TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED FOUR JND EIGHT HUNDRED THIRTYSIX CNW ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED FORTYSIX CND THREE HUNDRED SEVENTEEN CBW FIVE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED TWELVE CBD TWO HUNDRED THIRTY TWO TOTAL TEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED FORTYSEVEN=

T B PICKERSGILL COMMR JAPANESE PLACEMENT

005705

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Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

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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
Veuillez expedier la dépêche suivante aux conditions mentionnées au verso auxquelles je consens par les présentes

Ottawa, October 29, 1945

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

CAN YOU WIRE RETURN TOTAL NUMBER OF DECLARATION FORMS ACTUALLY SIGNED ON EACH OF THE SIX DIFFERENT FORMS UP TO END OF SEPTEMBER (stop) ATTENTION PAMMETT

A. MacNamara
Deputy Minister Labour

(Chg. Dept. Labour)
HTP/LM

005706

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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

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

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

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

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

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

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE COMPANY SHALL VARY THE FOREGOING.

LA "CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Department of Labour
OCT 29 1945
To:
DRAFT LETTER
YOU HAVE
YOUR C
SEE ME

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL. 27th October 1945.

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

Re: PREPARATION OF MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

I have your memorandum of October 24th and think you have put forward an excellent suggestion. Corporal Davidson of the R.C.M.P. is going to check through all the files containing reports of visits to the projects by representatives of the Protecting Power for Japan, to see what evidence there is of Canadian-born or naturalized Japanese seeking advice or assistance from the Protecting Power.

I believe however, the general practice followed on these visits was that the representative did not meet the main Japanese Committee of the project, which would include Canadian Japanese as well as nationals, but dealt exclusively through special Japanese national spokesmen. That does not say, however, that there were not Canadian-born Japanese or naturalized Canadians who made contact with the Protecting Power representative by letter or personally, when he was visiting the projects.

I am now busy preparing the statement, and several others in the office are engaged in checking actual facts and figures. I am hoping that I will have the statement mailed to you by Monday or Tuesday, but it may be necessary to leave certain blanks to be filled in with figures when certain checks are completed. We are so confident that the figures being obtained will support the statements, that we will make the statements and have the figures sent down to you to be filled in the spaces. We are doing this in the event that you might require the main body of the statement before we can have all the research completed.

As soon as I have this statement completed, I am planning to make a hurried trip through the projects as I have not been around since Mr. Maag was out here in late June. Corporal Davidson and I plan to go by car and visit the Kamloops, Magna Bay and Revelstoke areas en route. I think this trip should take about eight to ten days and then my plan was to spend a week or so here before going on to Ottawa. I have tentatively agreed to meet the Lethbridge City Council on November 19th, which I would do en route to Ottawa. As you know, the Agreement with Alberta has a clause stating that people of Japanese origin shall not be allowed to reside in urban centres in Alberta unless such is approved. Also there is on our files an

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exchange of letters between Mr. Austin Taylor and the City of Lethbridge stating that people of Japanese origin moved into Southern Alberta would not be permitted to reside in Lethbridge unless approval was given. Our Supervisor in Lethbridge advises us that despite what efforts he can make, there will likely be Japanese girls entering the City of Lethbridge in the near future for employment. The City Council is anxious to have a full discussion on the matter and has requested that I be present.

Any advice that you could give as to how we should deal with this situation and what assurances we should give to the City Council would be gratefully received.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.F.

005710

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VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION SURVEY: among Japanese in Canada, 1945.

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

005711

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to Mr. H. T. Pammett.

I think that, in view of the number of petitions and protests we are getting in against the alleged removal of Japanese Canadians from Canada and due to the fact that it is now being suggested that the Government is going to move all Japanese in Canada, we ought to prepare a reply which we can use to send out to these people.

What we should say, I think, is firstly that there are some 23,000 persons of the Japanese race in Canada--give the statistics of the approximate number who are Canadian Nationals, Naturalized Canadians and the Canadian-born Japanese of whom so many are over sixteen years of age and that the general policy which the Prime Minister has stated will be followed with respect to these people is so and so.

That in the matter of repatriation, there has been a great deal of misinformation and we feel that in the circumstances a statement of actual facts is in order -- thereafter, give a factual statement with reference to the repatriation procedure to refute the suggestion of pressure and indicating the numbers of persons involved in the various groups and showing that the number of Japanese Canadians involved is very limited and that the number of Canadians over sixteen years of age is comparatively limited.

I would suggest putting in a background to indicate that insofar as the statements were concerned, committees were formed in each settlement representing the people in the settlements including Japanese Canadians. These committees made their protests to the Japanese Protecting Power and the Japanese Government throughout the war continued to take great interest in their welfare. That these people and particularly Japanese Canadians in the settlements were offered every opportunity and inducement to take employment and continued to associate themselves with the group of Japanese Nationals and others in the settlements who were unwilling to co-operate in any way in the matter of relocation and useful employment during the war period.

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That this group comprised the great bulk of Japanese Canadians who applied to go to Japan.

What we want is something factual and concise and which is easily readable. My idea is that we ought to use this to hit back at these propagandists and send it out to these people who sent us resolutions, etc.

I would appreciate it if you would spend the balance of the week getting this ready possibly for preliminary consultation with External Affairs early next week.

A. H. Brown.

005713

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Oct 29/45

DRAFT

Dear Sir:-

Re: Voluntary Repatriation Survey

1 Because of considerable misinformation and misunderstanding now existing and in circulation about repatriation of Japanese from Canada to Japan, the Department of Labour feels it advisable at this time to set forth the actual facts for the information of all interested parties.

At September 30, 1945, there were in Canada 23,997 persons registered as of Japanese origin, in the following categories:

	Canadian-born	Naturalized Canadians	Japanese Nationals	Others	Totals
Adults	7,246	3,269	5,772	105	16,392
Children (under 16)	7,567	2	35	1	7,605
Totals	14,813	3,271	5,807	106	23,997

Of the total, 14,824 still remained at that date in British Columbia, of whom 9,049 resided in Housing Centres administered by the Japanese Division of this Department.

11 When the Housing Centres were set up in the interior of British Columbia during 1942 for 12,000 Japanese evacuated from the coastal protected areas, the Japanese set up Committees in each Centre to represent the population in its relations with the administration.

The Japanese Nationals had their own Sub-Committees within the larger Committees, and during the years 1942-45 have presented numerous complaints, petitions and representations to the Protecting Power for Japanese Interests in Canada and to the International Red Cross Delegate in Canada. On the other side, the Japanese Government and Japanese Red Cross Society have continued during the war to take great interest in the welfare of the Japanese Nationals in Canada.

Many of the Japanese Nationals during the war years did little to conceal their hopes for the success of the Japanese forces in the Pacific War. The same group, while not actively sabotaging the Canadian war effort, refused every opportunity and inducement to take employment in Canada which might maintain and increase essential wartime production, and they exerted pressure on many of the younger Japanese Canadians, particularly their relatives, to follow the same course. This obstructive policy is responsible in some measure for the number of Japanese still residing in the Departmental Housing Centres in British Columbia, who have been unwilling to cooperate in Government measures for their relocation and useful employment during the last 3½ years.

In all fairness it should be added, however, that many other Japanese Nationals have cooperated fully with the Canadian Government, and that a proportion of those left in the settlements are aged, invalid, or otherwise unemployable.

111 The basic principles of Government policy for the future with respect to Japanese were outlined by the Right Honourable, the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons on August 4, 1944.

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At that time Mr. King stated, firstly, that it would be undesirable to permit the Japanese to concentrate in British Columbia after the war. Secondly, he said it was a fact that most Japanese had remained loyal during the war and that no Japanese had been charged with an act of sabotage or disloyalty in Canada in that period. The disloyal, however, should not have the privilege of remaining in Canada after the war. Thirdly, no immigration of Japanese into Canada should be allowed after the war. Finally, the loyal Japanese who remain citizens of Canada should be treated fairly and justly by the Government and the rest of the population.

Some tentative measures were mentioned to put the above principles into force. The first was the determination by a "quasi-judicial commission" of who were loyal and who were disloyal. Then persons judged disloyal should be deported as soon as possible. Finally, the dispersal of the loyal Japanese across Canada should be encouraged with the co-operation of the provinces.

IV During the period of three years from the spring of 1942 to the spring of 1945, many Japanese on their own initiative applied to the Protecting Power and to various Departments of the Canadian Government requesting repatriation to Japan. Altogether about 1600 of these applications were received, involving about 3800 men, women and children. Almost half of these applications were from Japanese Canadians.

Of those desiring repatriation, 103 were actually repatriated to Japan in 1942 and 1943 with larger numbers of Japanese from the U.S.A., in exchange for American and Canadian civilian internees.

V In view of the large number who clearly desired to go to Japan voluntarily, and because of the advanced war situation, it was decided to find out how many desired voluntarily to go to Japan as an alternative to co-operating with the Government's dispersal programme. It was thus hoped to clarify uncertainty which existed in the minds of Japanese and others concerning the general attitude of the evacuees as to where their individual loyalties resided.

There would be the additional advantage that those wanting voluntary repatriation could be segregated at once from those desiring to stay in this country, simplifying administration and cutting down the work of any subsequent Loyalty Tribunal. Further, and most important, it would permit the Government to draw up intelligent and comprehensive plans for the dispersal and re-establishment of those loyal Japanese Canadians desiring to remain, in line with the Prime Minister's Statement.

VI In March, 1945, two Statements were posted in English and Japanese in all settlements and other districts where Japanese resided, and copies were printed in the "New Canadian" newspaper. Where Japanese were scattered in isolated family groups, copies were mailed to them with a covering explanatory letter from the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, as was done also later for those East of the Rockies.

The first Notice by the Honourable, the Minister of Labour, outlined the assurances for those making voluntary application to go to Japan, covering their property, transportation, etc.

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The second Notice by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement explained the reasons why Japanese Canadians wishing to stay in Canada, and able to take employment, should do so without delay. It also mentioned the various types of assistance that the Japanese Administration would provide for this relocation.

In addition to the Notices, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement and his staff held meetings in all settlements with the Committees and other individuals where the various phases were discussed exhaustively and all questions answered. Also, long series of questions were drawn up in writing by the Committees and answered frankly and fully in writing by the Commissioner.

In these meetings and in correspondence the Commissioner stressed repeatedly that the Survey was strictly voluntary, that signing the documents was a very serious step, and that no one should do so unless and until he was quite sure in his mind that he wanted to go to Japan. It was explained also that while employable Japanese Canadians would be expected to go East only if not already holding self-supporting jobs in British Columbia, every consideration would be given those, who for any legitimate reason such as illness in the family, could not go immediately. Further, no one was being asked to go East until he chose the most suitable job from the lists available, a job at which he had a fair chance of succeeding. If no such job was available he was asked to move to the Relocation Centre at Kaslo in the meantime; similarly, if accommodation at the job was not definite, he was urged to leave his family at Kaslo under our protection and care while he went ahead by himself to take the job and locate accommodation.

Finally the assistance given relocating Japanese Canadians was outlined, including free transportation of the family and their effects, a sustenance allowance for the trip, and a placement allowance based on the size of the family to tide them over until the first pay cheque came in. The Japanese Placement Service has five Regional Offices at Lethbridge, Winnipeg, Fort William, Toronto, and Montreal, as well as a hostel near Toronto. The Placement Offices are aided by Local Voluntary Committees of public-spirited citizens in looking after the incoming relocees and getting them settled. The Administration stands ready to aid in any emergency, and those out of employment through no fault of their own are properly maintained at public expense until suitable employment can be found for them.

The Japanese were not told at any time by any Government Official that they had to chose between going East or going to Japan, nor was any intimidation or coercion practised to get people to sign, nor were they told they could keep their jobs in British Columbia if they signed but would lose them otherwise. Further, they were definitely not told by any Departmental Official or R.C.M.P. Official that they could sign now and cancel it easily at a later date by writing a letter. In other words, every effort humanly possible was made to keep it as a strictly voluntary Survey of the intentions of the individual Japanese adults after they freely made up their own minds.

V11 The Survey was begun in April after all Japanese had three or more weeks' notice to consult their relatives and make up their minds. The R.C.M.P. Officials in charge of the Survey were especially picked because of their experience with the Japanese. They were strictly instructed not to do any arguing or urging, but simply to explain the Declaration Forms (which were typed out in advance at Vancouver to save time), to see that anyone not understanding English had brought his own interpreter, and to ask the person if he wished to sign. The choice was left entirely to the individual as to whether or not he wished to sign the Form.

...4

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At this point it might be explained that all persons 16 years of age and over were given the opportunity to register their individual desires, rather than letting heads of families sign for all their dependents (who often may have had contrary views) which they had done on previous applications for repatriation. It was thought fairer to let each person 16 years of age and over, who was individually registered as an adult with the R.C.M. Police, make up his own mind on his future status.

Those who signed the four copies of the Declaration (one of which is to be returned to the signer) before a witness, were ushered out. Those who said they did not wish to sign were also ushered out, but one group of these were asked to interview a Departmental Placement Officer nearby, namely the group of Japanese Canadians who wanted to stay in Canada, who were not in self-supporting employment at the time of the Survey, but who were employable.

The persons interviewing the Placement Officers were shown a list of jobs available in various areas and occupations East of the Rockies, and they discussed whether any were suitable to the persons being interviewed. When the individual agreed to take a specific job, he was given every assistance to move as soon as possible in order to reach the job before it was otherwise filled. If no suitable job appeared on the lists the individual and his family were moved sometime later to the Kaslo Relocation Centre to wait for the right job to appear.

Some individuals went East immediately on their own initiative to look for a job with the aid of the Local Placement Offices and their friends and relatives already in the East. Others agreed to go down to the hostel near Toronto until jobs were available nearby.

It might be noted here that during the last four years our standard policy has been to relocate Japanese voluntarily to specified jobs at definite wage rates level with the normal rates for such jobs in the vicinity, and to make sure that proper accommodation was available before the family went East.

VIII In the settlements operated by the Japanese Division, 7,273 people (or 70%) requested repatriation up to August 31, 1945, including 2,668 children under 16 years of age who go with their parents (but who, if still in Canada on reaching their sixteenth birthday, can register their decision on that date either to go to Japan or remain in Canada).

In British Columbia up to the same date 8,941 (or 60%) signed to go to Japan, including 3,129 minor children. The Survey in British Columbia was completed in May, 1945. The percentage signing was so large that it was decided to survey in the same manner the Japanese East of the Rockies, and this was done in July and August, 1945.

In Canada as a whole up to August 13, 1945, 10,397 persons (or 43.3%) volunteered to go to Japan, including 3,484 minor children.

The false statement has received wide circulation that "the Government is forceably repatriating over 10,000 Japanese Canadians", whereas the truth is (a) that the above totals represent applications from persons asking voluntary repatriation for themselves and their minor children, and (b) of the above

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total for Canada, 3,020 applications were received from Japanese Nationals, 1,475 from Naturalized Canadians, and 2,419 from Canadian-born Japanese. The balance of 3,484, as mentioned above, are the minor Canadian-born children who go with their parents.

IX Since the Survey was undertaken, and particularly since the use of the atomic bomb and the Japanese surrender, several hundred applications have been received seeking cancellation of Declarations formerly made expressing a desire for repatriation. These have been filed pending the establishment of the Loyalty Tribunal.

X The charges made by some Japanese that they were coerced into signing the Declaration Forms were investigated by responsible officials and found to be completely without foundation. It is unfortunate that these baseless charges have been taken up and given wide circulation throughout Canada without any serious attempt to obtain the full story of the Voluntary Repatriation Survey from the Government officials in charge of the programme, who would have been glad at any time to make available the true facts supported by convincing evidence.

These would have given a better-balanced picture of the whole Survey, without undue weight being given the unsupported assertions of those individuals who, while this country was at war with Japan, thought so little of their Canadian citizenship as to declare formally their desire to relinquish it and assume voluntarily the status of Nationals of that enemy country, Japan.

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Ottawa, October 24, 1945.

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

In connection with the material which you are preparing for the Minister in relation to our repatriation procedure, it occurs to me that it might be well to lay a background therein referring to the fact that the Japanese in all the settlements have been represented by committees made up of both Nationals and Canadian-born; that these committees have constantly been in touch with the representative of the Japanese Government in this country as a sounding board for complaints and Protecting Power and the Japanese Government have evinced very lively interest throughout the war without discrimination as to nationality and that those persons remaining in the settlements comprise the bulk of the people who applied for repatriation and who have as will be clearly apparent, in this way kept up a close connection and sympathetic interest with the Government of Japan during the period of the war and particularly in the earlier stages when the Japanese cause was thought by them to be winning out.

You might consider the above.

A. H. Brown.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

23-2-17-1

AIRMAIL.

23rd October 1945.

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

Re: TRIP TO OTTAWA.

I wish to thank you very much for your telephone call yesterday, authorizing me to go East in the near future.

As stated during our conversation, I would prefer to delay this trip until we have completed the preparation of the statement for use by the Minister in the House of Commons. For the preparation of this statement we are doing a lot of checking to make sure that anything which is said can be fully supported by the facts. These investigations will take a considerable time and I could not possibly get away by the end of this week. This would be necessary if I were to get to Ottawa in time to attend the agricultural organization meeting to which I referred in my personal letter to you. It is not important that I attend this meeting as I have asked another member of the committee, living in Ottawa, to represent our committee.

As soon as we have all the information prepared for the Minister's statement, and the typing of the lists by family groups of those who have signed for repatriation completed, I think it would be a good idea for me to come down to discuss many questions that are concerning us at present. This will likely be some time toward the 10th or 15th of November. By that time you may have something more definite on when we can begin the repatriation and something on the establishment of the Loyalty Tribunal.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

6/11/45

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Department of Labour
OCT 25 1945
To:
DRAFT LETTER
YOUR HANDLING
YOUR COMMENT
SEE ME
NOTE & FILE
GET FILE

AIRMAIL.

23rd October 1945.

Attention: Mr. Pammett.

File

A. MacNamara Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA.

Re: COMPLAINT CONCERNING METHOD OF TAKING APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION.

I have received your memorandum of October 18th, to which you attach letter from Mr. Frank S. Cunliffe, Nanaimo, addressed to the Secretary of State.

I am returning this letter, with a copy of my reply to Mr. Cunliffe.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

23rd October 1945.

Frank S. Cunliffe and Company,
Imperial Building,
NANAIMO, B.C.

Attention: Mr. F.S. Cunliffe.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of October 5th to the Secretary of State was passed along to the Minister of Labour for attention. The Minister of Labour had your letter forwarded to us with the request that we reply direct.

We have noted the complaint made to you by Mrs. Koyama at Greenwood, who stated that when she was asked whether she wished to sign a declaration form requesting repatriation, that she was told that she had the choice of either signing the document or being considered disloyal to Canada. We can assure you without hesitation that the statement of this woman is untrue.

We would suggest that in order to satisfy yourself further, you ask her to produce evidence supporting her contention.

Yours truly,

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. MacNamara, OTTAWA

005722

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FRANK S. CUNLIFFE & CO.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS
NOTARIES

TELEPHONE 414
P.O. BOX 116

IMPERIAL BUILDING
NANAIMO,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

1945 OCT 10 PM 2

UNDER SECRETARY
OF STATE

October 5, 1945.

Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

I have been consulted by Mrs. Taka Koyama who is of the Japanese Race and the widow of the late F. Koyama who was a naturalized Canadian for many years before the war broke out.

I am informed by Mrs. Koyama that she signed to indicate that she wished to be repatriated to Japan and that when she did so she was presented with one form to sign and was given the option of either signing that document or being considered disloyal to Canada.

Mrs. Koyama does not wish to be repatriated to Japan. She has sufficient funds to enable her to reside in Canada, and if possible at Greenwood, British Columbia, where she is now living and where she has been living since the Japanese were removed from the Pacific Coast.

Will you kindly let me know whether you can remove Mrs. Koyama's name from the list of those to be repatriated, and whether she will be allowed to continue to reside in Greenwood, B. C.

Yours truly,

FSC/bb

005723

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AIR MAIL

Ottawa, October 22, 1945.

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

Dear Mr. Pickersgill:

In reply to the suggestion in paragraph five of your letter of October 19 concerning repatriation, I am enclosing a copy of a table prepared from the sources available showing the shift in U.S. Japanese population since the announcement in December 1944 that loyal Japanese Americans would be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast.

We will endeavour to get accurate figures from External Affairs on Japanese in the United States, but in the meantime these approximate figures may be of interest.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

005724

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

Ottawa, October 22, 1945.

Mr. M. Wershof,
Special Section,
Department of External Affairs,
New Post Office Building,
Ottawa.

Re: Japanese in United States.

Dear Sir:

The attached table on the shift of Japanese population in the United States since the lifting of the ban on West Coast resettlement has been prepared from various sources at our disposal, including newspaper reports.

The relative figures are probably not too accurate, and I wonder if it would be possible within a couple of weeks to obtain more accurate figures from Washington, in order that we can compare them with our own.

Does the War Relocation Authority publish any sort of monthly summary of Japanese population similar to ours? If so, this would be a very useful document to obtain each month.

Yours very truly,

[illegible]/ATS

A. MacNamara

005725

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TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.F.

005726

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Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

AIR MAIL

Ottawa, October 22, 1945.

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

Dear Mr. Pickersgill:-

In reply to the suggestion in paragraph five of your letter of October 19 concerning repatriation, I am enclosing a copy of a table prepared from the sources available showing the shift in U.S. Japanese population since the announcement in December 1944 that loyal Japanese Americans would be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast.

We will endeavour to get accurate figures from External Affairs on Japanese in the United States, but in the meantime these approximate figures may be of interest.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

Ja 23-2-1-2-2

005727

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

Ottawa, October 22, 1945.

Mr. M. Wershof,
Special Section,
Department of External Affairs,
New Post Office Building,
Ottawa.

Re: Japanese in United States.

Dear Sir:

The attached table on the shift of Japanese population in the United States since the lifting of the ban on east Coast resettlement has been prepared from various sources at our disposal, including newspaper reports.

The relative figures are probably not too accurate, and I wonder if it would be possible within a couple of weeks to obtain more accurate figures from Washington, in order that we can compare them with our own.

Does the War Relocation Authority publish any sort of monthly summary of Japanese population similar to ours? If so, this would be a very useful document to obtain each month.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara

005728

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
Document divulgué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*

TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-17-1

H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.F.

005729

Document disclosed under the *Access to Information Act* -
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AIR MAIL

Ottawa, October 20, 1945.

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

Dear Mr. Pickersgill:

A month or so ago you wrote to me concerning Miss Dorothy Tetsuko Sasaki, who apparently denied having submitted an application for repatriation prior to the R.C.M.P. survey last spring.

After repeated prodding, the Department of External Affairs has now advised that they have been unable to find any record of such application received from Miss Sasaki.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

24/10/45

HTP/BC

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL. 19th October 1945.

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

Re: REPATRIATION.

I have your memorandum of October 16th asking us to prepare a concise statement which the Minister could use in the House of Commons in defence of the method that was used in taking the applications for repatriation.

I am interested to learn that there is likely to be an active debate on this question, and also on the principle of repatriation or deportation of Canadian-born Japanese.

I should imagine that in support of their position, some members of the opposition may draw comparisons between Canadian and U.S. policy. The argument may be advanced that we could not expect people of Japanese origin to relocate outside of B.C. when there were so many uncertainties about permanent settlement in the various provinces. Apparently none of these restrictions and uncertainties existed in any of the states of the U.S., where a vigorous effort has been made by the U.S. Government to encourage American Japanese to relocate from the centres. We are trying to obtain some facts about this but it is our impression that in proportion to the numbers, the success of the relocation efforts in the U.S. has been no better than ours. It was not really until return to the West Coast in the U.S. was permitted, that substantial numbers began to leave U.S. settlements.

It seems to me that if the facts support this contention, it is a pretty effective reply to those who say that if the restrictions had been removed and proper agreements made with the provinces, we would have obtained results in our appeal to these people to relocate in other provinces.

I wonder if there might be some information at Ottawa on this that we would not have, and could Mr. Pammett check into this aspect of the question? I am personally convinced that the statements of the Japanese about all the uncertainties about relocating East were used as mere excuses so that they might remain in B.C. If they feared uncertainties they should have been anxious to get out of B.C., where certainly the uncertainties are greater than anywhere in Canada so far as people of Japanese origin are concerned.

We will have the letters requesting cancellation of repatriation analysed and a summary made of the principal reasons

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advanced for cancellation. I think you are right in assuming that the majority of the reasons are merely because they wanted to stay in B.C. and did not want to go East.

We will have this statement prepared and down to you just as quickly as possible.

When the debate does get under way, I wonder if you would have Mr. Pammett mail to us by airmail, copies of Hansard? If these come by ordinary mail it is several days after the debate has occurred before we have an opportunity to read what was said.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

005732

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DEPARTMENT OF

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO:
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA

Ottawa, October 17, 1945.

Attention: Mr. H. T. Pammett.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Wershof has passed to me for action your letters of August 4th and September 4th concerning Miss Dorothy Tetsuko Sasaki.

I have rechecked our records of applications submitted by Japanese in Canada for repatriation to Japan and I can find no such application from Miss Sasaki.

Yours sincerely,

B. Margaret Meagher.

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

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Final draft Oct/45

"REPATRIATION" TO JAPAN (SEGREGATION)

In 1942, 42 Japanese Nationals were repatriated to Japan with a large number from U.S.A., in exchange for American and Canadian Civilians. In 1943, 61 Japanese from Canada (24 Japanese Nationals, 20 Naturalized, and 17 Canadian-born (mostly children) were repatriated in a similar exchange).

Order in Council P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942, declared that Canadians applying for repatriation to an enemy country would lose their British citizenship (as would their dependents) from the date of departure from Canada.

Since 1942, several thousand Japanese have applied to be sent to Japan, their applications being made to the Spanish Consul, Department of External Affairs, Department of Labour and Royal Canadian Mounted Police. These are all on their files, and when the individual applying was a naturalized Canadian, the Secretary of State was advised so that action could be taken to cancel naturalization.

In August, 1944, the Prime Minister stated in the House (see No. 29) that a semi-judicial Commission would adjudicate loyalty, and all those disloyal to Canada would be sent to Japan.

memorandum on repatriation survey results

As a preliminary step and in order to clarify uncertainty which existed concerning persons of Japanese origin previously requesting repatriation, and to obtain definite information on the general attitudes of the evacuees about going to Japan or remaining in Canada, it was decided in February, 1945, to undertake a Survey for voluntary repatriation.

So that persons interviewed in the course of the Survey would have specific information on the terms of repatriation, Cabinet gave approval for the following conditions (see the Minister's statement attached):

Draft. "Japanese" 20 Copies

"1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.

2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.

3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them."

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There was particular necessity for the Survey in the B.C. settlements administered by the Department, because the majority of the people remaining in these settlements after 2½ years represented the hard core of uncooperative Japanese refusing to consider employment outside British Columbia in line with the Government's dispersal program.

In April and May 1945, an R.C.M.P. Detachment conducted a Survey of all Japanese in British Columbia sixteen years of age and over to ascertain those who wished to sign a Declaration (copies attached) volunteering to go to Japan. As these persons appeared before the officers they were simply asked whether or not they wished to sign the document. Those who signed did so only after the Declaration was read to them, and interpreted into Japanese if necessary.

Japanese Nationals and unemployable Japanese Canadians who stated that they did not wish to sign were ushered out at once. Employable Japanese Canadians were asked to interview a Placement Officer of the Department of Labour nearby, who explained to them what jobs were available east of the Rockies for which they were fitted and what assistance would be given them when accepting such jobs.

The voluntary repatriation program was explained and discussed fully by Departmental officials with the Japanese in all settlements, and the people in the first settlement had over two weeks in which to make up their minds, with longer periods in the other settlements, before the Survey began. Full precautions were taken before and during the Survey to avoid any coercion or intimidation by any Government official to get persons to sign for repatriation -- in other words, it was strictly a Survey of voluntary repatriation throughout.

It is quite true, however, that these people were told plainly that the Government policy for Japanese remaining in Canada (as outlined by the Prime Minister) involved dispersal across Canada, and that if they were employable they should be prepared to accept employment in a suitable occupation and location in one of the other provinces in cooperation with those administering this policy. Many agreed to do this, but a large number definitely elected to go to Japan rather than face this alternative.

In July and August of this year, a similar Survey was undertaken between Alberta and Quebec under the same rules by the same R.C.M.P. Officers who completed the British Columbia Survey. A considerably smaller proportion in these provinces signed for voluntary repatriation, as the attached table shows -

To clarify the difference in status between those wishing to return to Japan and those desiring to stay in Canada, the signers from all settlements are being segregated as rapidly as accommodation is available in Housing Centres at Tashme, Lemon Creek, and Slocan, British Columbia.

It is expected that at a later date a Loyalty Commission will be established in line with the Prime Minister's statement mentioned above. This will examine the records of certain Japanese who did not sign for repatriation, to decide whether or not they should be deported to Japan after the war in the public interest, and the records of certain other Japanese Canadians wishing to cancel applications made for repatriation. Up to September 2, 1945, (Armistice Day) approximately 300 had indicated in writing their desire to cancel their applications, of whom about one-half were Canadian citizens.

005735

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Ottawa, October 16, 1945.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Re: Repatriation

We anticipate that at the first favourable opportunity of the present session of Parliament, the members of one or more of the opposition groups, who are being briefed by the groups opposing the repatriation of Japanese to Japan, will raise strong opposition and provoke a full-dress debate centred on the repatriation or deportation of Canadian-born Japanese to Japan.

The two angles which will be emphasized, no doubt, will be the matter of pressure being brought to bear on Japanese to sign repatriation forms and secondly, the basic proposition of deportation of Canadian-born persons and the loss of their citizenship.

In preparation of such debate, as and when it comes up, would you mind preparing in draft form, a concise statement which the Minister could use in the House outlining the exact procedure which was followed in taking applications for repatriation to refute any suggestion of pressure and in the second place, you might have an analysis made of the applications for revocation of repatriation which have been received up to the first of October to indicate the reasons advanced at this time for having signed in the first instance and for now applying for revocation. It seems to me that this will reveal that the number of cases in which the Japanese now say that they signed under pressure will be very few and that it will reveal that most of them simply signed because they wanted to stay in British Columbia. I think that this might be useful to have.

Copy on 23-2-17-6

A. H. Brown.

005736