

615
JAPANESE CDN.
CITIZENS' LEAGUE
1942

December 28th, 1944.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
O T T A W A, Ontario.

With reference to your letter of December 11th to which you attached memorandum of the meeting held in Ottawa and suggested forms to be used in connection with the voluntary applications for repatriation of Japanese, I beg to advise you that in general, the proposals covered matters discussed while we were in the office of the Under Secretary of State, with the exception of paragraph 13, Mr. Pammett's letter, which definitely was not the view of Mr. Robertson and I wish you would check with him to see if the other members of External Affairs namely Messrs. Read, Rive, Wershof are familiar with the views expressed by Mr. Robertson at the meeting. However, it may be that in the interval between the time the Japanese signs the form and the subsequent action taken may not be very long. In this regard I do not note where the notification of intention to change their minds or repudiation of repatriation is to be filed. However, I presume it will be with the R.C.M. Police, who will forward this request in a manner similar to the original declaration.

There is some apprehension among the men who have had considerable personal dealings with the Japanese that they may wonder why there are six different forms. Apparently the Japanese are always feared that they may not be signing the same form which they were advised to sign by their leaders. However, I think this can be overcome if the proper approach is made to the Japanese by the Special Detachment which will be travelling through the Interior.

I am afraid there will be some delay in cases where a husband and wife are not living at the same location due to the fact that the wife will not sign the form until she has been instructed to do so by her husband. This, however, is only a minor detail and should not cause too much inconvenience.

- 2 -

A. MacNamara, Esq.,

December 28th, 1944.

I presume it will be some little time yet before the necessary Orders-in-council are passed and the forms printed and in the hands of the Officers who will be canvassing the Interior Housings.

GEORGE COLLINS - Commissioner.

GC/DS

Officer Commdg. "E" Divn.,
R.C.M. Police,
Vancouver, B.C.

COPY - For your information.

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF LABOUR



Ottawa, December 11, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. George Collins,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
c/o Mr. F. Ernst,
749 Somerset Building,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Collins:

Following receipt of your letter of November 22, concerning voluntary applications for repatriation, we have had conferences here with interested officials of other Departments to discuss the suggested procedure in obtaining and using these voluntary Declarations.

I enclose copy of a memorandum presenting the results of the latest conference to which are attached copies of the amended Declaration Forms for the various categories. Six forms are suggested at the request of the R.C.M.P., who feel that their officers taking these Declarations would find it easier to have a separate definite form for each type of case to be encountered.

I would appreciate your views on the suggested forms and procedures outlined, as soon as convenient.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

Encl.

Ottawa December 11, 1944.

CONFERENCE RE VOLUNTARY APPLICATIONS FOR REPATRIATION TO JAPAN.

Present:

External Affairs	-	J. Read, Legal Adviser A. Rive, Special Section M. Wershof, Special Section.
R. C. M. P.	-	Inspector Leopold, Enemy Aliens Branch.
Labour	-	H. T. Pammett, Japanese Division.

Application Form:

1. It was decided to have six forms, as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Form No. JNW - Japanese national, without dependents.

2. Copies of these forms as revised and approved are attached.

3. There was considerable discussion as to whether all dependents should be listed on the Declaration by the head of the family, including wife, other dependents sixteen years and over, and dependents under sixteen years. It was finally decided to list only dependents under sixteen years, and to have wives and other dependents sixteen years and over fill out separate applications, for the following reasons:

- a/ Some men would refuse to sign when they had dependents in other parts of the country whom they had not consulted.
- b/ If a man signed, and later one of his dependents sixteen years or over refused to go back to Japan, the man would have a case for demanding annulment of his voluntary application since an implied condition of his own application had been subsequently changed.
- c/ In any event, the Declaration of the head of the family containing names of dependents sixteen years and over would not be binding and final until such dependents sixteen years and over had signed separate voluntary Declarations, or had been ordered by the Loyalty Tribunal to repatriate.

4. It was therefore thought preferable to get the Declaration signed by heads of families only for themselves and dependents under sixteen years. They would in most cases come before the R.C.M.P. Detachment with their wives who would sign their own Declaration simultaneously. Then action could be commenced on this group at once.

5. Heads of families who might refuse to sign until they had settled that all the family was going together, in cases where the family was split up, would be asked to consult with the rest of the family by mail or telegraph immediately, and sign a declaration later.
6. Alternatively, the man with dependents sixteen years and over could sign for himself and his dependents under sixteen years and ask that it be held in abeyance at the local R.C.M.P. Office until he had consulted with any other members of the family living elsewhere.
7. It was suggested that the Declarations of each family be held together, once signed, to facilitate moving the family as a group to Tashme and later in repatriation.
8. It was decided that the forms as attached had sufficient legal validity and that formal affidavits were unnecessary for the purpose of this Declaration.

Disposition of Forms:

9. The following copies of each Declaration are considered adequate:

Original Signed Copies:

1. To the applicant
2. Labour - Police File
3. To Spanish Consul
4. (For British Subjects - Secretary of State
(For Japanese Nationals - Enemy Aliens Branch, R.C.M.P.

Tabulated Lists:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Containing particulars of registration, nationality, age, sex, etc. | 1. To External Affairs, Ottawa. |
| | 2. To Spanish Consul |
| | 3. To Immigration Branch |
| | 4. Extra Copy. |

10. Forms for a family and tabulated lists will not be sent forward to Ottawa for distribution to other Departments, and subsequent action, until all members in the family have either signed the form or refused to do so.
11. A record will be kept of each person sixteen years and over refusing to sign the voluntary Declaration, on his own file, also a tabular summary of all persons interviewed, for information, as follows:

JAPANESE SIXTEEN YEARS AND OVER	SIGNING DECLARATION	REFUSING TO SIGN
Japanese Nationals		
Naturalized Canadians		
Canadian Born		
Totals		

12. It was suggested that the Declaration would not be considered final and binding after signature until appropriate action had been taken i.e. citizenship revoked by Secretary of State, or person left Canada on repatriation.
13. Persons wanting to change their minds and repudiate voluntary declarations, between the time of signature and the time of subsequent action, would be adjudicated by the Loyalty Tribunal.

H. T. Pammett.

Encl.

(COAT OF ARMS)

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 terms provided in Order-in-Council P.C. No. _____, dated _____, to arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan, together with my dependents UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE as listed hereunder:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
-------------	--------------------	------------	------------	---------------------

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.

STAMP

Application Recommended:

R.C.M.P.

Date: _____, 1945

STAMP

Application Approved:

Commissioner of
Japanese Placement

Date: , 1945

(COAT OF ARMS)

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

DECLARATION

I, _____, (_____), born _____,
(M. or F.) (day, month, year),
registered as a Canadian-born British subject (J.R. # _____)
under Order-in-Council P.C. #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 terms provided in Order-in-Council P.C.# _____, dated _____, 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.

STAMP

Application Recommended:

R.C.M.P.

Date: _____, 1945

STAMP

Application Approved:

Commissioner of Japanese
Placement

Date: 1945.

DECLARATION

registered as a Canadian-naturalized British subject (J.R.# _____)
under Order-in-Council P.C. #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 terms provided in Order-in-Council P.C.# _____, dated _____, to arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan, together with my dependents UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE as listed hereunder:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
-------------	--------------------	------------	------------	---------------------

I declare that I fully understand the contents of this document, and I voluntarily affix my signature hereto.

SIGNATURE

WITNESS

INTERPRETER

Note: All persons sixteen years of age and over are required to sign a separate Declaration.

STAMP

Application Recommended:

R. C. M. P.

Date: _____, 1945.

STAMP

Application Approved:

Commissioner of Japanese
Placement

Date: _____, 1945.

(COAT OF ARMS)

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

D E C L A R A T I O N

I, _____, (_____), born _____,
M. or F. (day, month, year)

registered as a Canadian-naturalized British subject (J.R.# _____)
under Order-in-Council P.C. 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 terms
provided in Order-in-Council P.C.# _____, dated _____, 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.

STAMP

Application Recommended:

R.C.M.P.

Date: _____, 1945.

STAMP

Application Approved:

Commissioner of Japanese
Placement

Date: _____, 1945.

I, _____, (_____), born _____
(M. or F.) (day, month, year)
registered as a Japanese national (J.R.# _____) under Order-in-
Council P.C. #9760, dated December 16, 1941, hereby request the Government
of Canada, under the terms provided by Order-in-Council P.C.# _____
dated _____, 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
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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.

STAMP

Application recommended:

R. C. M. P.

Date: , 1945.

STAMP

Application approved:

Commissioner of Japanese
Placement.

Date: _____, 1945.

(COAT OF ARMS)
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
D E C L A R A T I O N

I, _____, (_____), born _____,
(M. or F.) (day, month, year)
registered as a Japanese national (J.R.# _____) under Order-in-Council P.C. #9760, dated December 16, 1941, hereby request the Government of Canada, under the terms provided by Order-in-Council P.C. # _____, dated _____, 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.

STAMP

Application recommended:

R.C.M.P.

Date: _____, 1945.

STAMP

Application approved:

Commissioner of Japanese
Placement.

Date: _____, 1945.



BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION
Tashme. B. C.,

December 5, 1944.

Mr. George Collins, Commissioner.

re: Mile 15 BUNKHOUSE.

We expect in the next ten days to move the bunkhouse from Mile 15 Camp to Tashme.

The final decision was never given to determine how you wish this building split into living quarters or how you intend to heat the building. If you have any definite plan in this regard, kindly forward same so that work may proceed, if not, we will carry on as we see fit. Your comments will be appreciated.

*Discussed with
Hartley. Dec 7/44*

SUPERVISOR *Walter Hartley...*
Walter Hartley.

WH/ao

Officer Commdg. "A" Divn.,
R.C.M. Police - VANCOUVER, B.C.

COPY FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

22-11-44.

November 22nd, 1944.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
O T T A W A, Ontario.

Further to our discussions in Ottawa, representatives of the R.C.M. Police and this Commission have devised what we think would be a suitable form to have the Japanese sign if they are willing to repatriate to Japan on a voluntary basis.

We are of the opinion that it will be necessary to have two forms namely, one for the Japanese Nationals and one for the Canadian Naturalized and Canadian born.

The R.C.M.P. are desirous of having the particular Japanese definitely identified through the registration which they made under authority of Order-in-Council #9760 which is contained in the first paragraph. In the case of Canadian born and Canadian Naturalized, it is felt that they must first express a desire to relinquish their present Nationality and state their desire to assume the status of a National of Japan. The latter wording indicates their desire to be repatriated to Japan in accordance with the terms of the Order-in-council which is now under consideration.

In regard to the list of dependents, it is our experience that these people have a number of foster children, relatives, etc., whom they feel morally responsible for and will no doubt desire to have them return to Japan with them. For that reason I think we should leave about eight lines listing the dependents. The dependents will be identified by name, registration number in the case of a wife, ages, sex and relationship.

It is considered desirable that these forms be taken in duplicate by the R.C.M.P. Officers in the field, both copies will be forwarded to the Japanese Registration section in Vancouver where they will be checked against the original registration of the Japanese; Vital Statistics will be checked to see that children born since the original registration are included, etc. If the form is in order, I understand the R.C.M.P. will attach a seal to both copies. One copy will be affixed to the Japanese case file under Constable Davidson's care and the other copy will be forwarded by the R.C.M.P. to which ever Department of the Government is designated at a later date.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,

November 22nd, 1944.

With regard to the statement to the effect that he understands the contents of the form, the Police are of the opinion that if an Interpreter witnesses the signature on this form, the Japanese is therefore fully conversant with the contents. It may be that you would prefer to have a standard affidavit in preference to the wording we have used.

Concerning these forms being signed in the Interior Housings, I wish you would put forward the suggestion to the Deputy Commissioner that one or two members of his staff who are fully conversant with the Japanese problem and the policies of the Government be designated to travel from camp to camp and take the necessary statements from the Japanese. I am very much in favor of this and would appreciate if you would stress the point with Mr. Mead.

As these forms will be taken in duplicate, it is thought that we will require you to have at least twenty thousand of them printed in Ottawa and forward the entire shipment to this office in care of the Japanese Registration section. Consideration was given to having the duplicate copy in a different color. This was decided against in favour of having the R.C.M.P. simply stamp the second copy as duplicate. In this way it will obviate the necessity of sending such quantities of original and duplicate copies to the various detachments throughout the country.

I appreciate the situation in Ottawa, however, there is little more which can be done at this end until this form is in the hands of the persons who will personally contact the Japanese regarding the matter.

GEORGE COLLINS - Commissioner.

GC/DS

Encl:

DOMINION OF CANADA

I, _____
Japanese Registration No. _____, registered as
_____ under Order-in-council P.C. #9760,
dated December 16th, 1941, hereby request the Government
of Canada, under the terms provided by Order-in-council
P.C. # _____, dated _____ to
repatriate to Japan, me and my dependents, as listed below:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Regis. No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
-------------	-------------------	------------	------------	---------------------

The foregoing has been explained to me and
I fully understand its content and I voluntarily affix my
signature hereto.

WITNESS

SIGNATURE

DATE

INTERPRETER

DOMINION OF CANADA

I, _____ Japanese
Registration No. _____, registered as _____
under Order-in-council P.C. #9760, dated December 16th, 1941,
hereby declare my desire to relinquish my British nationality
and assume the status of a National of Japan.

I further request the Government of Canada,
under the terms provided by Order-in-council P.C. _____
dated _____ to repatriate to Japan, me and my
dependents as listed below:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Regis. No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
-------------	-------------------	------------	------------	---------------------

The foregoing has been explained to me and I
fully understand its content and I voluntarily affix my
signature hereto.

WITNESS

SIGNATURE

DATE

INTERPRETER

9-12 44-9:00
X

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF LABOUR



Ottawa, December 4, 1944.

Copy hereof
forwarded Mr. C.
Dec 9/44 - X

Mr. George Collins,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

We have yours of November 22nd
enclosing forms for use in signing by Japanese for
repatriation.

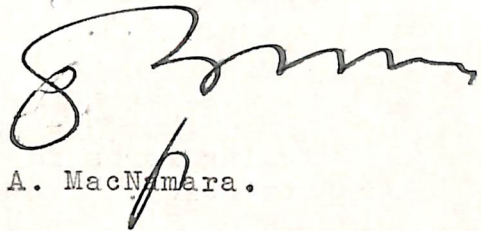
I have discussed the same with
Commissioner Mead who has asked us to let him study
the form for a few days' time. Commissioner Mead is
quite satisfied to adopt the suggestion contained in
the third last paragraph of your letter, namely; that
one or two members of his staff, conversant with the
Japanese problem, be designated to travel from camp to
camp and take the necessary statements from the Japanese
and is in agreement with the view that it would be ad-
visable to have the matter handled in this manner by the
R.C.M.P. rather than to have our own staff do so.

We would assume that while this special
R.C.M.P. detachment would visit each camp, prior notice
would be given when they would visit at each camp and
that provision would also be made so that the local
camp R.C.M.P. detachment would have authority to take
subsequent applications for repatriation from Japanese
who had not come forward at the time when the special
detachment was in the settlement. The special detach-
ment would, however, be in a position to instruct the
local detachment in the settlement of the procedure to
be followed in handling such subsequent applications.

After discussion on the number of
application forms to be signed by the applicant, it was

considered that the following copies would be required: one for the joint R.C.M.P. and Commission file, one for External Affairs' own use, one for transmission to Japan, one for Department of Immigration, one for Secretary of State's Department and one, after stamping, to be left with the Japanese applicant, making a total of six copies.

For your personal information, I may say that the submission which was prepared and discussed when you were in Ottawa has been sent forward to Council but recent events have, as you have suggested, held up consideration of the submission.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A. MacNamara', with a stylized flourish at the end.

A. MacNamara.

DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR



CANADA

Ottawa, November 7, 1944.

Commissioner G. Collins,
c/o B.C. Security Commission,
174 Spadina Avenue,
Toronto 2B, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Collins:

I have your letter of November 6th
with reference to the draft Order-in-Council.

I don't think we want to go into
very many particulars in this Order-in-Council and
I think that the points mentioned in your letter
can best be looked after by an amendment to P.C. 946
which would broaden the group of Japanese covered
by the Order to include those who apply for repatri-
ation or who are recommended for repatriation by
the Commission.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'A. H. Brown'.

A. H. Brown.

275 Notre Dame St.W. Montreal,
Nov. 6th, 1944.

Mr. A.H.Brown,
Deputy Minister,
Dept. of Labour,
O T T A W A, Ont.

Dear Mr. Brown:-

Yesterday Mr. Simmons and I reviewed the draft Order-in-Council. While you have, no doubt, considered the points I will raise and have made provision for them, I feel they should be brought to your attention.

We feel that there is not sufficient reference to the Japanese for whom we are financially responsible under Order-in-Council 946 which we have interpreted as only applying to those Japanese which were evacuated from the Defence Area after February 5th, 1942.

It is quite probable that the Tribunal may adjudicate some Japanese as disloyal who were residing outside of the Defence Area prior to the original Order-in-Council, or even prior to the outbreak of War. Apparently, we would have no authority to pay transportation or maintenance on behalf of these people if they were segregated into one of our settlements. I think this situation can be overcome if this order stated that any cost involved under an order issued under 946, in compliance with the Government policy outlined in this Order-in-Council, can be paid out of the "special war vote". This is probably inferred however, I think it should be incorporated in this Order-in-Council.

No mention is made in this Order-in-Council of the powers of the Commissioner to issue orders on behalf of the Minister of Labour.

Personally, I think all these points can be cleared up if this order-in-Council is considered to be an Amendment of

276 Notre Dame St.W. Montreal, Que.

Nov. 6th, 1944.

Mr. A.H.Brown

946 with the foregoing provision included.

Trusting you will understand what I am trying
to make provision for, I am,

Yours truly,

G.E.Collins
Chief Commissioner

GEC/GL.

November 4, 1944.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the honour to report:

THAT in view of the provision to be made by the Government of Canada for the repatriation to Japan of persons of the Japanese race in Canada whose sympathies are with Japan and for the re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, it is expedient that such steps as are presently practicable be undertaken to determine those persons of the Japanese race in Canada who are prepared to make application at this time to go to Japan as occasion permits, or who are willing to accept repatriation to Japan under any agreement for the exchange of nationals which may be concluded at any time between the Canadian Government and the Japanese Government.

THAT to implement the foregoing, it is necessary that the Department of External Affairs, in consultation with the other Departments of the Canadian Government concerned, agree with the representative of the Protecting Power on lists of persons of Japanese race for repatriation on any exchanges of nationals which may be agreed to by Japan.

THAT it is necessary and advisable that the provision which the Government is prepared to make to enable such persons of the Japanese race to take with them personal property and funds belonging to them and the provision which the Government is prepared to make by way of assisted passage and subsistence allowances should be settled as far as reasonably possible at this time.

THAT it is further necessary and advisable that persons of Japanese race who have appealed to the Protecting Power for Japanese interests, or who have been accepted by him for repatriation in any exchange of nationals between Canada and Japan, or who have made application to go to Japan as occasion may permit it, should be segregated so far as possible from loyal Japanese Canadians and brought together in settlements of their own.

THAT it is further necessary and advisable, in the interests of re-settlement of loyal Japanese Canadians in Canada, that reasonable assurances be given to the provinces of the continuing responsibility of the Canadian Government during the period of re-settlement in respect of maintenance and welfare of such persons of the Japanese race who otherwise might become charges upon the provinces or municipalities and that such assurances should extend for such period as will provide reasonable opportunity for permanent re-settlement;

THAT it is necessary for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada to make provision accordingly:

NOW, THEREFORE the undersigned has the honour to recommend that Your Excellency in Council under the authority of the War Measures Act be pleased to approve the following Order:

1. On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Secretary of State for External Affairs will continue to negotiate with the Japanese Government through appropriate channels for exchanges of nationals, and in consultation with the other Departments of Canadian Government concerned, to make agreement with the Protecting Power for Japanese interests, on the lists of persons of Japanese race to be included in such exchanges.
2. On behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour may give assurances, subject to such conditions as the Minister of Labour may prescribe, to persons of the

Japanese race who make application to be repatriated to Japan either during, or following the end of, the war with Japan, that upon repatriation following the termination of hostilities, they will be permitted to take with them a reasonable amount of their personal property as well as such funds as are to their credit in this country at the time of repatriation; and that the net proceeds realized thereafter from assets owned by them in Canada will be remitted to them; that, in deserving cases, re-settlement grants may be given to assist persons or families in necessitous circumstances; and that free passage will be provided for repatriated persons.

3. That, in the case of persons repatriated under any agreement for the exchange of nationals between Canada and Japan under which the amount of personal property and funds which may be carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian may be authorized on the advice of the Department of External Affairs to provide Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of the property or the proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.

4. That, on behalf of the Government of Canada, the Minister of Labour may, in making arrangements or entering into agreements with any province for the re-settlement of persons of the Japanese race, give assurances to the governments of the provinces that the Government of Canada will be prepared to protect or reimburse on an agreed basis the province (including the municipalities) for the cost of maintenance and hospitalization and medical services of indigent persons of the Japanese race and their dependents/who have left the protected areas of British Columbia since the outbreak of the war with Japan, during an agreed re-settlement period not to exceed ten years from January 1, 1945.

5. The Minister of Labour is authorized to take such measures and make such orders as he deems necessary to

segregate in settlements of their own, persons of the Japanese race who have been accepted or designated for repatriation to Japan from loyal Japanese Canadians.

6. That appropriate amendments to Section 59E of the Defence of Canada Regulations be presently submitted for the consideration of His Excellency in Council to vest in the Minister of Labour the authority presently vested in the Minister of Justice under the said Section 59E for the issue of licenses to persons of the Japanese race to hold or acquire land or growing crops in Canada or an interest therein.

Respectfully submitted,

Minister of Labour.

622
October 26th, 1944.

Mr. A.R. Lord,
c/o Normal School,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Mr. Lord:

Mrs. Booth has passed the
correspondence relative to the Canadian Institute of
Public Opinion on to me for my perusal.

I would like to suggest
the following wording:

"PUBLIC OPINION THINKS THAT CITIZENS OF
JAPANESE ANCESTRY WHO HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND
DISLOYAL SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO REMAIN IN
CANADA AFTER THE WAR AND BE GRANTED FULL
RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP."

Your file returned herewith.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COLLINS,
Commissioner.

GC/DS
Encl:

If you care to suggest
a wording I shall send
it in.

Please return these
for my files.

A.R.L.

Mrs Booth

Mr. Collins to
Pearce note
CWB ✓



Public Opinion - think that citizens of
Japanese ancestry who have not been
found disloyal should be permitted to
remain in Canada after the war and
be granted full rights of citizenship

JAPANESE LOYALTY TRIBUNAL

1. Members of Tribunal - Judge Cameron?
Staff - Sargeant Barnes
Constable Davidson
Male Interpreter - Young? } *upter*
Secretary
2. R.C.M.P. to handle official Tribunal proceedings - sum-
moning, preparation of case files, examining, etc.
Security Commission to handle accommodation, transportation,
supplies, etc. *on a standard form*
3. Each man's case to be drawn ^{up} before any hearing and the
man's record reviewed by the Tribunal before they ask any
questions of the man. In some cases they may not want to
examine the man after seeing his record.
4. Prime Minister to make a statement appointing Tribunal
and general statement of policy. *Assets personal prop*
Continued registration
5. Tribunal meets in Ottawa to draw up broad policy and pro-
cedure, and after examining 100 specimen cases (sent down
from Vancouver) revise it, or after drawing up broad policy
and procedure go to Vancouver and study specimen cases at
Tashme for a few days and then revise procedure.
6. Man's file at Vancouver to include a statement by Security
Commission covering his record of co-operation over the
last two years. *Canada*
7. Japanese Nationals to have a certain time in which to apply
to remain, application to be filed with R.C.M.P. at project,
failing which they are presumed to be going back to Japan
voluntarily. *elect*
8. Tribunal will therefore ^{after} (a) accept these declarations without
further inquiry or (b) review the records or (c) have appli-
cants come before them to affirm the applications.
9. Japanese Canadian (Naturalized) who have applied for return
to Japan - cases can be prepared at once for revocation of
naturalization.
10. Internees all to go back to Japan with dependents (about 800).
11. Japanese Canadians who have applied for return will come up
before Tribunal to confirm their application. *C.B.*
12. Japanese Canadians who do not apply will have to be reviewed
by the Tribunal only if R.C.M.P. file shows disloyalty.
13. There shall be a presumption of co-operation for every Japanese
out in self-supporting employment.
14. The only Japanese Nationals allowed to remain will be those
who are compassionate cases, those in institutions, and those
who have shown extreme co-operation.
15. Age limits - all persons 16 and over will speak for themselves
and be judged upon their own records.
16. The decision of the Tribunal in every case will be final and
binding, with no appeal.
17. The files will be carried under R.C.M.P. escort and will be
placed before the Tribunal before each person is heard.

18. The Tribunal will cover Tashme cases first, which will give them a good idea of the difficulties ahead, then Kaslo.
19. Once the Tribunal starts acting, the Security Commission on the spot will have to have jobs ready in the East to which the loyal Japanese can move out immediately, and will have to have Tashme ready for the influx of disloyal.
20. All hearings of the Tribunal shall be in camera.

MEMORANDUM RE JAPANESE LOYALTY TRIBUNAL

1. Suggested that in addition to the members of the Tribunal, the staff will consist of Sergeant Barnes, Constable Davidson and another qualified R.C.M.P. interpreter who could also act as cross-examiner for the Commission and a secretary for the Commission plus stenographic staff.
2. The preparation of cases, summoning witnesses, carriage of Commission proceedings to be handled by the R.C.M.P. The Labour Department to handle accommodation, transportation, supplies, etc.
3. The initial action to be taken will be to undertake a systematic canvass in the settlements to obtain written applications for deportation to Japan from all the Japanese Nationals who are prepared to act on the basis of the assurances as to property, free transportation, etc. contained in the Order-in-Council to be submitted by the Labour Department for approval. It is assumed that the persons who so apply will not come up for further consideration by the Tribunal and that as a result the task of the Commission will be reduced to dealing with the cases of those persons who are evidently unwilling to return to Japan or are not prepared to make a decision thereon.
4. It will be noted that the proposed undertaking, as outlined in the submission to Council, is limited to those who make application for ^{Repatriation} deportation. Just what provision will be made for those who are deported otherwise than on their own application will be determined later. This distinction will provide an inducement to make application.
5. The above canvass would be completed before the Tribunal got into active operation and there may be some advantage in deferring appointment of Commission for a short time to enable canvass to be well started.
6. In initiating operations, the Commission should be directed by Cabinet memorandum to proceed on the presumption that Japanese Nationals ^s will be returned to Japan unless the

Commission is satisfied that for compassionate reasons or by reason of exceptional co-operation, the National should stay in this country. In the case of Japanese Canadians, there will be the contrary presumption that they will stay in this country unless adequate evidence of disloyalty is forthcoming.

7. It is suggested that all internees should go back to Japan with their dependents whether Canadian-born or Nationals.

8. Children over 16 years of age will have a right of election. The position of other dependents viz wife, aged parents will have to be further considered by the Tribunal.

9. The Tribunal, upon appointment, will meet in Ottawa to agree on matters of general policy and procedure and either, at that time, after being furnished with say one-hundred specimen files on Japanese (sent down from Vancouver) or after going to Vancouver and Tashme for an initial study and survey of the situation, will determine what particulars of information (and form of presentation) are to be prepared by the Police and the Department of Labour from the individual Japanese files.

10. It will probably take upwards of one to two months for the preparation of initial material for the Commission so that the Commission will probably initiate its operations in earnest around the first of the year.

11. The Commission will probably initiate its operations in Tashme Camp which will give them a good idea of the difficulties ahead and the problems to be faced with and enable them to lay out their procedure for the future.

12. The procedure to be followed with respect to Japanese outside the settlements will be evolved as the work of the Commission proceeds.

13. The decision of the Tribunal will, in every case, be final and binding with no appeal therefrom.

14. All hearings of the Tribunal will be in camera.

JAPANESE LISTED FOR REPATRIATION - OCTOBER 20TH, 1944

REQUESTS THROUGH R.C.M. POLICE - TASHME, B. C.

Adults - Male	-	350	
Female	-	284	634
Children	-		440
			1074

(This includes 1 Occidental woman and two Eurasian children)

REQUESTS THROUGH SPANISH CONSULAR OFFICE

Adults - Male	-	425	
Female	-	229	654
Children	-		405
			1059

REQUESTS THROUGH B.C. SECURITY COMMISSION

Adults - Male	-	57	
Female	-	38	95
Children	-		62
			157

REQUESTS THROUGH R.C.M. POLICE - (Other than Tashme, B. C.)

Adults - Male	-	80	
Female	-	46	126
Children	-		30
			156

INTERNEES - ANGLER "101" (Includes 3 U. S. Citizens and 1 Japanese interned from Newfoundland)

422

INTERNEES' WIVES & CHILDREN

Adults - Male	-	33	
Female	-	135	168
Children	-		239
			407

(This includes 1 U.S. Citizen - female)

TOTAL NUMBER OF JAPANESE LISTED FOR REPATRIATION AS OF
OCTOBER 20TH, 1944.....3275

*R. Davidson (est.)
B.C.M. Police*

OTTAWA OCTOBER 16 1944

COMMISSIONER GEORGE COLLINS
B C SECURITY COMMISSION
360 HOMER STREET
VANCOUVER B C

RETEL WARDLE HAS ALREADY ADVISED LOCAL ENGINEER TO CO-OPERATE
WITH YOU IN MOVEMENT OF BUILDINGS FROM CAMPS MILE 11 AND 15
AS MENTIONED IN MY LETTER 11 INSTANT.

A ACNAMARA

CHG DEPT LABOUR

HTP/LMM

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full Rate Message	
Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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1944 OCT 16 PM 2 16

OTTAWA ONT 16 425P

COMMISSIONER GEORGE COLLINS

BC SECURITY COMMISSION 360 HOMER ST VANBC

RETEL WARDLE HAS ALREADY ADVISED LOCAL ENGINEER TO COOPERATE WITH YOU
IN MOVEMENT OF BUILDINGS FROM CAMPS MILE 11 AND 15 AS MENTIONED
IN MY LETTER 11 INSTANT

A MACNAMARA.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS



World Wide Communications

W D MEIL General Manager of Communications Branch

CHECK

TIME FILED

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

VANCOUVER B C OCT 14 1944

H. PALMIST
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
OTTAWA ONTARIO

PLEASE ARRANGE FOR RELEASE OF THREE CAMP BUILDINGS REFERRED TO
IN YOUR LETTER OCTOBER ELEVENTH

GEORGE COLLINS COMMISSIONER

B C SECURITY COMMISSION

STRAIGHT WIRE
DS:9:15

13-10-44-9:00
DEPUTY MINISTER
OF LABOUR



Air Mail

Ottawa, October 11, 1944.

Commissioner George Collins,
B. C. Security Commission,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

I wish to advise that I have received a reply from Mr. J. M. Wardle of the Department of Mines and Resources, who has approved of the request for permission to move the following buildings from Camp Mile 15 on the Hope-Princeton highway to Tashme:

1 Japanese bunk house 27' x 60'
1 bath house 12' x 14'

If you decide to move these buildings please wire this office immediately in order that Mr. Wardle may advise his field engineer accordingly.

Mr. Wardle states that there is also available at Camp Mile 11, one Japanese bunk house 16' x 18'. I note in your letter that you are not particularly anxious to move any buildings from Camp Mile 11, but if you care to move this one building mentioned above in addition to the buildings at Camp Mile 15 please advise when you wire.

A. MacNamara

A. MacNamara.

*at 14.
checked for release
all 3
[signature]*

13-10-44-9:00
DEPUTY MINISTER
OF LABOUR



O t t a w a,
October 11, 1944

(Via Air Mail)

Mr. George Collins,
Commissioner, B.C. Security Commission,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Collins,

In the matter of our conversations relative to Japanese when I was in the West, the following has occurred:

We have had discussions with External Affairs in regard to the appointment of the Commission and we have had discussions in regard to the question of issuing a statement of policy which might be more extended than that made by the Prime Minister.

We have also discussed the matter of an immediate or early conference with you and other officials. I have discussed with the Minister the idea of making Tashme the place at which we will assemble Japanese who are destined for Japan.

The Minister agrees with me that the plan of gradually moving families out of Tashme who may not be going to Japan and placing in Tashme families which we feel will be going to Japan should be proceeded with. We are also of the opinion that there is no particular need for delay and that we should start this right away.

I will be glad if you will let me know your views after you have had an opportunity of thinking the whole situation over carefully.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara

A. MacNamara

*Will answer in
Ottawa*

October 4th, 1944.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
O T T A W A, Ontario.

Attention Mr. A.H. Brown.

Reference your letter of September 20th
relative to the number of dependents of Japanese who are
now interned who might be repatriated to Japan on the
termination of the War.

The attached Summary gives the information
based on the assumption that the wives and children up to the
age of 16 years only would be governed by the decision of the
internee.

GEORGE COLLINS,
Commissioner.

GC/DS
Encl:

TABLE OF INTERNEES AND THEIR DEPENDENTS
FOR POSSIBLE REPATRIATION

	MARRIED	SINGLE	TOTAL	WIVES IN CANADA	CHILDREN UNDER 16	TOTALS
JAPANESE NATIONALS	121	49	170	78	160	408
NATURALIZED CANADIANS	28	17	45	20	28	93
CANADIAN-BORN	27	178	205	22	40	267
AMERICAN-BORN	1	2	3	1	2	6
TOTALS	177	246	423	121	230	774

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Full-Rate Message	
Day Letter	DL
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XCA-7

GEORGE COLLINS

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENTS BC SECURITY COMMISSION 316

HOMER ST VANBC

RETEL 23RD WOULD SUGGEST CHILDREN BE CONSIDERED AS BOUND BY
DECISION OF THE FATHER UP TO DATE THEY ARE SEPARATELY REGISTERED
A H BROWN.

CLASS OF SERVICE

Full Rate	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	
Evening and Sunday Messages	
Please mark an X opposite the class of service desired.	

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS



World Wide Communications

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W.D. NEIL, General Manager of Communications Division

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

VANCOUVER B C SEPT 23 1944

A H BROWN
ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
OTTAWA ONTARIO

RE LETTER OF THE TWENTIETH UP TO WHAT AGE ARE CHILDREN BOUND BY
DECISION OF FATHER

GEORGE COLLINS COMMISSIONER

B C SECURITY COMMISSION

STRAIGHT WIRE
DS:11:30

622
Re Tribunal etc.
(new file)

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF LABOUR



Ottawa, October 3, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. George Collins,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
B.C. Security Commission,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Re: Bunk Houses at Mile 15 Road Camp

Following receipt of your letter of September 15 on the above subject, this office wrote immediately to Mr. J. M. Wardle, Director of the Surveys and Engineering Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, putting this proposition before him and explaining the need for these buildings at Tashme.

I have contacted Mr. Wardle by phone today and learn that he is still awaiting a report from Mr. Walker, the engineer in charge in British Columbia. He states that he will do what he can to expedite this report, and you could possibly assist by getting in touch with Mr. Walker and advising him of the urgency of the matter.

A. MacNamara

A. MacNamara.

22-44-3100

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF LABOUR



Ottawa, September 20, 1944

AIR MAIL

Mr. George Collins,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
B.C. Security Commission,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

I wish to acknowledge your letter of September 16 concerning our future programme with respect to Japanese, and also your prior letter of September 2 on the same subject, which provide us with a number of valuable suggestions for consideration. Your second letter reached this office before Mr. MacNamara's return, but we are preparing a docket for consideration and discussion when he returns.

The Japanese Loyalty Tribunal has not yet been appointed, but we are pushing External Affairs on the matter and will keep you closely advised.

In the meantime, we are looking forward to receiving the results of your survey in the settlements on people disposed to go to Japan. I would be obliged, also, if you would have a check made on the files of the internees remaining in Angler to ascertain the total number affected if this group and their dependents are all sent to Japan when the war ends.


K. H. Brown.

September 16th, 1944.

A. MacNamara, Esq., ✓
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
O T T A W A, Ontario.

Further to our conversations while you were visiting the office, I attach hereto some of my views in regard to the Tribunal and the Provincial Advisory Committees. Would you please advise me whether or not the Order-in-council setting up the Committee to determine the integrity and loyalty of the Japanese has been submitted.

Relocation and other aspects are absolutely at a standstill pending some action on the part of the Government. I strongly recommend that a meeting with External Affairs and all interested Departments be held as soon as possible in order that we can plan some sort of winter programme in connection with our Interior Housing Projects.

GEORGE COLLINS,
Commissioner.

GC/DS
Encl:

PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

" PROVINCIAL " refers to the geographical area and NOT to the Government of the area.

The Committees should consist of representation of:-

- (a) Representative of the Provincial Government (1)
- (b) Representative of Mayors (1)
- (c) Representative of Union of Municipalities (1)
- (d) Representative of organized Labour.
- (e) Civilian Representatives (2)
- (f) Regional representative of the Department of Labour,
B.C. Security Commission, who shall act as Secretary of the
Committee.
- (g) Representative of the Institute of Pacific Affairs (No) dealing
with accepted Canadians and should be divorced from Asiatic
influences).

In addition to the Advisory Committee there will be various sectional groups who with the most sincere humanitarian motives will champion the cause of the Japanese. Such groups will no doubt be Church groups, students of Sociology, Welfare agencies, Japanese-Canadian Societies, etc.

As against these groups will be bodies of a somewhat politic nature who will certainly express their views either through the press or on the public platform and it may be that the Advisory Board would be the logical place to file such briefs. These groups might well be:

- (a) Native Sons of Canada
- (b) War Veteran Organizations
- (c) Trade Unionists
- (d) Board of Trade
- (e) Professional Associations

The functions of such a Committee must be clearly defined in any authority sanctioning its appointment and from my experience it is better to definitely state what aspects of the problem they are not to deal with

- (1) Personnel of any Administrative body
- (2) Validity of claims made by the Japanese for or the amount of material assistance granted by the Administrative bodies.

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T R I B U N A L

(This term is used to avoid confusion with the term 'Commission' being referred to as the B.C.S.C.)

CHAIRMAN:-

MEMBER:-

MEMBER:-

Official Occidental Male Interpreter
" " " Steno-Sec'ty.

Attendants - provided by the R.C.M. Police

EQUIPMENT:

File Transfer cases: (Light Cedar cap size with lid, hasp and lock, Made at Tashme.)

Typewriters: Supplied by B.C. Security Commission.

Stationery: Plain paper, carbon paper, notebooks, pencils, Bibles, etc., B.C.S.C.

Accommodation: B.C.S.C. to arrange.

Transportation: Automobiles where possible to be used to be furnished by B.C.S.C. and R.C.M. Police.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

It is to be assumed that the Tribunal will have its own official stationery, declaration forms, recording forms, etc.

The R.C.M. Police confidential files should be available to the 'Members' either prior to, during, or after the personal interviews.

Where genuine statements are on file to the effect that the Japanese desires to be repatriated to Japan the Tribunal would accept the statement of their intentions on actual request for repatriation and consider the person and his dependents to be those whose standing as British subjects (if applicable) should be cancelled and so report to the Secretary of State for required action. All such persons would be listed for repatriation and the B.C.S.C. should then concentrate them in the most suitable Interior Housing Settlement pending actual embarkation for Japan.

External Affairs should establish and announce full particulars relative to the term of repatriation and these should be liberal in order that those who have an affection and loyalty to Japan would be inclined to apply now. For example:

Free Transportation

Liberal allotment of personal affects, luggage, tools, etc. Suggest:

Adults 500#

Children 150#

Furniture, heavy clothing and chattels should be purchased from them at current prices and the money paid over to them in Japanese currency just prior to embarkation.

Suitable financial security upon arrival in Japan.

For administration purposes the Interior Housings should be contacted first in the following order:-

Tashme,
Kaslo,
Lemon Creek,
Slocan,
New Denver,
Greenwood.

The self-supporting groups, Road Camps, etc., in British Columbia will be done in rotation depending upon their geographical location. The Prairie Provinces and Eastern Canada to be done last.

Again, from an administration point of view, the decision of the Tribunal should be kept secret until all the Interior Housings have been contacted. This may be done by:-

- (a) the Tribunal retaining possession of their decisions
- (b) returning them at various times under R.C.M.P. escort to the C.I.B., R.C.M.P. Div'l H'Qrs.
- (c) forwarding them direct to External Affairs in Ottawa.

If (c) is adopted the Department of Labour should be advised of those who may remain in Canada, in order that Placement efforts may be intelligently directed.

The personal identification card and the R.C.M.P. registration sheet are to be noted that the Japanese has appeared before the Tribunal. It is not desirable to indicate the decision of the Tribunal on these documents.

Problems that the Chairman will have to decide in advance or alter to meet conditions at the time of the Hearing are:-

- (a) will the Japanese be called for interview in order of their national status, or taken by residence in apartments, streets, etc?
- (b) should the head of the family and all his dependents appear before the Tribunal or will the Chairman accept the evidence of the R.C.M.P. that the family is such as represented by the file?
- (c) Where the husband or head of the family is living or working away from the residence of the wife and other dependents and the wife refuses to appear without the husband, will the B.C.S.C. have to transport the husband from his job in order that he may appear with his dependents?

(For further items see my letter to A. MacNamara, dated December 18th, 1943, attached.)

GEORGE COLLINS - Commissioner.

C
O
P
Y

December 18th, 1943.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
O T T A W A, Ontario.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 16th with enclosure from the Canadian Embassy in Washington re Segregation of Loyal and Disloyal Japanese.

With reference to a proposal of segregation of disloyal from loyal Japanese, I wish to make the following comments realizing that they have already been brought out in the discussions between the respective Departments of the Government.

(1) The Declaration of the intentions or inclinations should be applicable to all persons of Japanese extraction residing in Canada irrespective of the present national status, (i.e. Japanese National, Canadian Naturalized or Canadian born.) Refusal to make a declaration to constitute disloyalty.

(2) If the foregoing principle is accepted the procedure should be carried out with a high degree of 'solemnity' as it might in some cases be the reverse of Naturalization. Outlining the purpose of the Declaration, the probable action resulting from the persons choice and the swearing of the Declaration should have the same degree of dignity as in our Civil Courts. It is presumed that Declarations would be taken before Magistrate or Judge.

(3) Persons required to sign a Declaration.

- (a) All single Japanese of both sexes over the age of 16 years.
- (b) The husband's declaration would be binding upon his wife and all children under 16 years of age and all mentally infirm dependents over 16 years of age.
- (c) If the husband is deceased the Declaration of the Widow will have the same force as 3-b.
- (d) In the case of illegitimate children under 16 years of age the Declaration of the mother, if unmarried, will apply.
- (e) If a married woman has a child under 16 years of age of which the putative father is not the husband of the woman, the Declaration of the husband will apply.
- (f) If both parents of the children under 16 years of age are deceased the Declaration of the Guardian or party of adoption will apply.
- (g) All children attaining their 16th birthday will be required to make their Declaration at time of registration by the R.C.M.P.

*Common Law wife?
Dep'ts of Com. Law. unions?*

A. MacNamara, Esq.,

December 18th, 1943.

(4) ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

- (a) For this purpose the persons residing in the Interior Housings would be polled first. For simplicity, Japanese living and working in areas adjacent to the settlements would be requested to appear before the Tribunal.
- (b) Mines and Resources Road Camps.
- (c) Self-evacuated and self-supporting groups throughout Canada.

(5) SEGREGATION

There are innumerable problems to be dealt with such as location of centre, method of transfers, additional security, adequate white personnel, camp projects, etc., which I have been turning over in my mind but which will have to be formulated in the light of the experience encountered in the U.S.A., should the Federal Government decide to proceed with such a policy.

You will note that I have not made any reference to the form of Declaration or provisions for Boards of Appeal as this is mainly a matter for the Department of External Affairs and the Department of Justice.

If actual segregation is to be done it should start immediately in the new fiscal year so as to avoid moving families after they have their personal gardens planted. This is also the logical time to put forth another concerted effort to have the loyal families moved east of the Rockies.

In addition, I would want to have at least one year's fuelwood cut and delivered into the segregation camp while we have the present fuelwood set-up in operation.

Awaiting your further advice.

GEORGE COLLINS,
Commissioner.

GC/DS

T R I B U N A L

(This term is used to avoid confusion with the term 'Commission' being referred to as the B.C.S.C.)

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" " " Steno-Sec'ty.

Attendants - provided by the R.C.M. Police

EQUIPMENT:

File Transfer cases: (Light Cedar cap size with lid, hasp and lock, Made at Tashme.)

Typewriters: Supplied by B.C. Security Commission.

Stationery: Plain paper, carbon paper, notebooks, pencils, Bibles, etc., B.C.S.C.

Accommodation: B.C.S.C. to arrange.

Transportation: Automobiles where possible to be used to be furnished by B.C.S.C. and R.C.M. Police.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

It is to be assumed that the Tribunal will have its own official stationery, declaration forms, recording forms, etc.

The R.C.M. Police confidential files should be available to the 'Members' either prior to, during, or after the personal interviews.

Where genuine statements are on file to the effect that the Japanese desires to be repatriated to Japan the Tribunal would accept the statement of their intentions on actual request for repatriation and consider the person and his dependents to be those whose standing as British subjects (if applicable) should be cancelled and so report to the Secretary of State for required action. All such persons would be listed for repatriation and the B.C.S.C. should then concentrate them in the most suitable Interior Housing Settlement pending actual embarkation for Japan.

External Affairs should establish and announce full particulars relative to the term of repatriation and these should be liberal in order that those who have an affection and loyalty to Japan would be inclined to apply now. For example:

Free Transportation

Liberal allotment of personal effects, luggage, tools, etc. Suggest:

Adults 500#
Children 150#

Furniture, heavy clothing and chattels should be purchased from them at current prices and the money paid over to them in Japanese currency just prior to embarkation.

Suitable financial security upon arrival in Japan.

For administration purposes the Interior Housings should be contacted first in the following order:-

Tashme,
Kaslo,
Lemon Creek,
Slocan,
New Denver,
Greenwood.

The self-supporting groups, Road Camps, etc., in British Columbia will be done in rotation depending upon their geographical location. The Prairie Provinces and Eastern Canada to be done last.

Again, from an administration point of view, the decision of the Tribunal should be kept secret until all the Interior Housings have been contacted. This may be done by:-

- (a) the Tribunal retaining possession of their decisions
- (b) returning them at various times under R.C.M.P. escort to the C.I.B., R.C.M.P. Div'l H'qrs.
- (c) forwarding them direct to External Affairs in Ottawa.

If (c) is adopted the Department of Labour should be advised of those who may remain in Canada, in order that Placement efforts may be intelligently directed.

The personal identification card and the R.C.M.P. registration sheet are to be noted that the Japanese has appeared before the Tribunal. It is not desirable to indicate the decision of the Tribunal on these documents.

Problems that the Chairman will have to decide in advance or alter to meet conditions at the time of the Hearing are:-

- (a) will the Japanese be called for interview in order of their national status, or taken by residence in apartments, streets, etc?
- (b) should the head of the family and all his dependents appear before the Tribunal or will the Chairman accept the evidence of the R.C.M.P. that the family is such as represented by the file?
- (c) Where the husband or head of the family is living or working away from the residence of the wife and other dependents and the wife refuses to appear without the husband, will the B.C.S.C. have to transport the husband from his job in order that he may appear with his dependents?

(For further items see my letter to A. MacNamara, dated December 18th, 1943, attached.)

GEORGE COLLINS - Commissioner.

C
O
P
Y

December 18th, 1943.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
O T T A W A, Ontario.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 16th with enclosure from the Canadian Embassy in Washington re Segregation of Loyal and Disloyal Japanese,

With reference to a proposal of segregation of disloyal from loyal Japanese, I wish to make the following comments realizing that they have already been brought out in the discussions between the respective Departments of the Government,

(1) The Declaration of the intentions or inclinations should be applicable to all persons of Japanese extraction residing in Canada irrespective of the present national status, (i.e., Japanese National, Canadian Naturalized or Canadian born.) Refusal to make a declaration to constitute disloyalty,

(2) If the foregoing principle is accepted the procedure should be carried out with a high degree of 'solemnity' as it might in some cases be the reverse of Naturalization. Outlining the purpose of the Declaration, the probable action resulting from the persons choice and the swearing of the Declaration should have the same degree of dignity as in our Civil Courts. It is presumed that Declarations would be taken before Magistrate or Judge.

(3) Persons required to sign a Declaration.

- (a) All single Japanese of both sexes over the age of 16 years.
- (b) The husband's declaration would be binding upon his wife and all children under 16 years of age and all mentally infirm dependents over 16 years of age.
- (c) If the husband is deceased the Declaration of the Widow will have the same force as 3-b.
- (d) In the case of illegitimate children under 16 years of age the Declaration of the mother, if unmarried, will apply.
- (e) If a married woman has a child under 16 years of age of which the putative father is not the husband of the woman, the Declaration of the husband will apply.
- (f) If both parents of the children under 16 years of age are deceased the Declaration of the Guardian or party of adoption will apply.
- (g) All children attaining their 16th birthday will be required to make their Declaration at time of registration by the R.C.M.P.

*Changes to
Dept. of Labour
w/ 16?
unions?*

A. MacNamara, Esq.,

December 18th, 1943.

(4) ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

- (a) For this purpose the persons residing in the Interior Housings would be polled first. For simplicity, Japanese living and working in areas adjacent to the settlements would be requested to appear before the Tribunal.
- (b) Mines and Resources Road Camps.
- (c) Self-evacuated and self-supporting groups throughout Canada.

(5) SEGREGATION

There are innumerable problems to be dealt with such as location of centre, method of transfers, additional security, adequate white personnel, camp projects, etc., which I have been turning over in my mind but which will have to be formulated in the light of the experience encountered in the U.S.A., should the Federal Government decide to proceed with such a policy.

You will note that I have not made any reference to the form of Declaration or provisions for Boards of Appeal as this is mainly a matter for the Department of External Affairs and the Department of Justice.

If actual segregation is to be done it should start immediately in the new fiscal year so as to avoid moving families after they have their personal gardens planted. This is also the logical time to put forth another concerted effort to have the loyal families moved east of the Rockies.

In addition, I would want to have at least one year's fuelwood cut and delivered into the segregation camp while we have the present fuelwood set-up in operation.

Awaiting your further advice,

GEORGE COLLINS,
Commissioner,

GC/DS

602
September 15th, 1944.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
O T T A W A, Ontario.

Further to our discussions relative to segregating those Japanese whom we consider to be eligible for or liable to repatriation to Japan after the War, it will be necessary for me to have additional accommodation at Tashme during the reshuffling process.

The Department of Mines and Resources at Mile 15 have camp accommodation consisting of bunkhouses for approximately 100 men and for the past some time they have only had about 25 men in camp.

I would appreciate if you would contact Mr. Wardle and see if he would consider allowing me to take over these buildings in their present condition and location and I will cut them into sections, move them to Tashme and make them into suitable living quarters. There are also a number of buildings at Camp 11 but I am advised that they are 'lousy' and for that reason we cannot utilise them for the purpose required.

The Mines and Resources may put up the argument that we have our own Sawmill and can cut lumber to provide our own buildings, however, the Timber Controller is most desirous that we make all lumber available for the domestic market that we can produce at Tashme.

I would appreciate an early reply from you in this regard.

GEORGE COLLINS,
Commissioner.

GC/DS

602
September 12th, 1944.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
O T T A W A, Ontario.

Attention Mr. H. Pamnett.

With reference to your letter of the 6th instant relative to a survey of the probable number of Japanese who could be considered subject to deportation or repatriation, I beg to advise you that we have kept a special file of such people.

Following definite instructions from Ottawa, we are presuming that any Japanese parents who elect or are judged to be liable to deportation must take all dependent children under the age of 16 years with them. Our records are being compiled on this basis.

At the same time, we are having Police files checked and similar particulars will be obtained of all persons who have voluntarily asked for repatriation either as individuals or as groups. In this case it is presumed the request for repatriation will be accepted by the Commission determining the loyalty of the Japanese.

This information will not be compiled for a few days however, we will try and have it completed in the event that a conference is called in Ottawa in the near future.

GEORGE COLLINS,
Commissioner.

GC/DS

7-9-44-245.8 602

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF LABOUR



Ottawa, September 6, 1944.

AIR MAIL

Mr. George Collins,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
B.C. Security Commission,
360 Homer St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:

I understand that an unofficial survey was initiated in the Settlements several months ago to ascertain whether Japanese wished to return to Japan rather than relocating eastward for employment.

I would appreciate receiving for our information the results of this survey to date. It would be helpful in our conferences on future policy to know even approximately what proportion of the persons interviewed by your officials have signified a desire to go to Japan, and the total number including dependents in comparison to the total number questioned on this point.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara

A. MacNamara.

*Cst Davidson
Advise me what
you can prepare along
this line. [Signature]*

G E N E R A L

N O T E S

When you consider all the facts and make an unbiased appraisal of the efforts of the administration in dispersing one-third of the former Pacific Coast Japanese east of the Rockies and the utilization of the productive abilities of those remaining in British Columbia who were moved from the Pacific Coast, I think the record is more than satisfactory.

It must not be assumed that all of the group moved east of the Rockies are relocated in the proper sense of the word, that is; many have not been nor will they be absorbed into the normal economy of the area in which they are at present residing.

In the case of Alberta and Manitoba the Provincial authorities feel that they are providing a place of refuge to a group of people who are considered to be a Dominion Government responsibility and as soon as the present War is successfully concluded and the labour represented by this group is in competition with local residents, the Federal Government will be called upon to take adequate measures to correct the situation.

It is apparent to those who have been intimately associated with the Japanese in Canada that there will be a large number whose declaration of loyalty to Canada will have to be accepted and as such is the case it will be the responsibility of the administration to devise ways and means of carrying out the Honourable, the Prime Minister's announcement that this group would not be permitted to again congregate in the Pacific Coast area and that they would be dispersed throughout Canada.

Public sentiment is such that this group will have to be handled differently from the other racial groups representing the countries with which we are now at War. There is not sufficient time for any organization or for the Government to carry on a publicity programme to minimize or refute the charges which have been made against the Japanese in Canada during the past forty years.

It is obvious that the Federal Government will have to ask the Provinces to accept a minority group who are at present denied the full rights of citizenship and as such might well be expected not to measure up to what are considered to be the responsibilities of good citizenship.

It would appear that we must establish a space of time during which by means of education and legislation, we will provide the opportunity for the Japanese Canadians to demonstrate that they are capable of and prepared to accept and become a part of the life of Canada.

My suggestions in respect to approaching the problem are:-

(a) Request the Provinces to fully consider the proposals as a national postwar problem and as such the Federal Government is prepared to:-

- (1) Appoint a "Commission" or "Tribunal" to determine whom among those of Japanese extraction residing in Canada are disloyal to Canada and who will be removed from this country as soon as possible.
- (2) Commence Hearings before this Commission at once.
- (3) Appoint a Provincial Advisory Committee to be a fact-finding body who may hold sittings to hear briefs from various organizations as well as to analyze the Federal proposals, the findings and recommendations of such a Committee to be given to the Municipal and Provincial Governments in order that they may arrive at a well-informed decision.

At first thought this may appear to be a long, drawn-out procedure which may result in the Provinces not willingly accepting the Federal Government's proposals. However, if the Federal Government is sincere in the conviction that their proposals are a solution to the

... problem, then, the authorities and civil groups, etc., are entitled to know something of the facts upon which the Federal Government bases their policy. If we cannot stand up to an open enquiry and be given an opportunity to replace rumours, prejudice and misinformation with facts and proposals to prevent situations arising which lead to recurrence of rumours, then, certainly no dispersal programme can hope to succeed.

(4) The Federal Government should publically announce the following proposals:--

- (a) All persons who are of full Japanese extraction will continue to be required to register with the R.C.M.P. upon attaining their sixteenth birthday, at which time their declaration of loyalty to Canada can be affirmed.
- (b) Present travel restrictions as regulated by the B.C. Security Commission to be removed for all persons of Japanese extraction residing east of the Rocky Mountains.
- (c) Subject to the recommendation of the Provincial Advisory Committee and approved by the Minister of Labour, Canadian Japanese whose loyalty to Canada has been established, may purchase real property.
- (d) That the Federal Government will pass legislation to prohibit the operation of Japanese language schools or give assurance that they will not veto such Provincial Legislation.
- (e) Prohibit by Federal Statute the printing in Canada of Japanese language newspapers, publications, text-books, religious rituals, etc.

- (f) The export of cash reserves from Canada by anyone of Japanese extraction to be prohibited or severely taxed.
- (g) No Federal funds shall be forthcoming to cover other Provincial or Municipal services such as Education, Fire protection, Police Services, etc.
- (h) That Japanese Canadians are entitled to Unemployment Insurance benefits, Children Allowances, Mothers' Allowances, Old-age Pensions, State medicine and Hospitalization and such Unemployment Relief or Social Welfare maintenance as is in accordance with and is provided by the Municipal and Provincial authorities on a refundable basis from the Federal Government for a period of not more than ten years from the date of the agreement with each Province.
- (i) Japanese Canadians shall be entitled to participate in all nationally-sponsored or financially assisted programmes such as "National Fitness", etc., without additional cost to the Federal Government.
- (j) In view of the fact that there will be no future immigration of Japanese and that any person of Japanese origin left remaining in Canada will have renounced any loyalty, support or allegiance to Japan, the Federal Government will not permit the re-establishment of a Japanese Consulate in Canada.
- (k) At the end of ten years or at such time as the Province may designate, the Japanese Canadians to be given the same franchise privileges as Canadians of other racial origins.

By the end of such period, it is to be agreed that all Japanese residing in the Province shall have legal "Provincial Residence." Local or Municipal residence within the Province will be a matter for the local Legislature to establish by Statute.

A P P E N D I X

On Thursday, August 31st, a meeting was held in Commissioner Collins' office to discuss Policy of Japanese Placement. The meeting opened at 2:00 p.m. and was attended by Mr. Eastwood, Mrs. Booth, Mr. DesBrisay, Mr. Brown and Mr. Simmons of the B.C. Security Commission, Department of Labour, Superintendent Gray, Sergeant Barnes and Constable Davidson of the R.C.M. Police.

The Commissioner opened the meeting by reading aloud suggestions in respect to handling this matter, (submission attached) which were open to discussion and amendment if agreed by those present.

Concurrence was given to the fact that public opinion was sufficiently strong against the Japanese to warrant this group being handled differently from other minority groups, at least for the time being.

PARAGRAPHS (a) 1, 2 and 3.

These proposals were agreed to without comment but in connection with the segregation of loyal and disloyal subjects, the question arose of placing restrictions on those Japanese who were loyal to Canada. If a man is adjudged a loyal citizen of Canada then how can restrictions be placed on him? This question was debated and it was agreed that the Japanese should be told what restrictions, if any, would be placed on them if they declared themselves loyal to Canada.

PARAGRAPH 4-(a)

It was agreed that this regulation which is incorporated in P.C. #9760 should stand as it assists materially in keeping a check on the population of Japanese in any one district.

PARAGRAPH 4-(b)

This paragraph was not agreed to in its present wording, the argument being that the Japanese would probably resettle and

..... congregate in numbers and in accordance with the contents of the Prime Minister's speech, it was desired to disperse them over the country by means of a quota. However, it was agreed that travel regulations should be retained for a certain period and the question then arose as to when travel regulations should be removed. All present were in accord that the dispersal programme would have to be completed before travel regulations could be lifted, how soon after such a programme was completed was a matter of debate. Some suggested six months and others for the length of time of the dispersal. It was ultimately agreed that "present travel restrictions as regulated by the B.C. Security Commission to be retained for all persons of Japanese extraction and lifted after segregation and relocation was completed." In this regard it was pointed out that those Japanese who relocate in the early stages of the dispersal programme should not be penalised for too long a period before being granted normal travel privileges.

PARAGRAPH 4-(c)

Debate arose on the wording of this paragraph as the majority present felt the matter to be one of the rights of Canadian citizenship and as such, should not be "subject to the recommendation of the Provincial Advisory Committee". The majority finally agreed that loyal Japanese should be permitted to acquire or lease real property in Canada except within the confines of any Defence area which may be set aside. A difference of opinion arose between certain members as to whether approval to applications to acquire land should be given by the Minister of Labour or the Minister of Justice.

PARAGRAPHS 4-(d) and 4-(e)

Unanimous approval of the members was given to these two proposals as they stood.

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Exception was taken to this clause as some members felt that it was a matter for the External Affairs Department to decide; others did not think it was necessary to bring the matter up as it was one of the rights of citizenship. It was finally agreed that the export of cash reserves from Canada by anyone of Japanese extraction should be subject to application for special licence or severely taxed.

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All were agreed on this stand although it was felt that difficulty would be experienced in getting the Provinces to educate Japanese children as from experience it was known that the Provincial Governments would only assume this responsibility providing their own school systems were not embarrassed. However, the opinion was voiced that if discrimination was shown in the matter of educating Japanese children then these people were not being treated as Canadians.

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Members agreed on this proposal, although the question was raised as to whether the Provinces would accept extra payments in such matters as Old Age Pensions. It was pointed out that payments of such pensions were made on a proportionate basis depending on the length of residence in a Province.

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Agreed to without comment.

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Exception was taken to this clause as it was deemed to be a matter for decision by the Department of External Affairs. It was moved that this proposal be omitted from the submission, however, from the point of view of the Department of Labour, a Japanese Consulate established on the Pacific Coast would be a

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The subject of this clause was agreed to but debate arose as to the time when the Japanese Canadians should be given the franchise privilege. The question was asked, why not give a Japanese this right as soon as he establishes his loyalty? Otherwise, it was considered the Tribunal would have no value. If this step was taken, the relocation programme would be materially assisted. A term of five years was suggested in accordance with Naturalization laws of the country and after discussion, it was decided to amend the clause to read "ten years or sooner" for the reason that a person to have a vote in the Province must be considered a resident of such Province.

Further points discussed had to do with the paying by the Dominion of a per capita sum of money for each Japanese accepted by the Provinces during the dispersal period. If, after the period, the Japanese moved to another Province, the Dominion would not pay the second Province the per capita grant.

The question was raised as to the probability of the successful operation of the relocation programme being hindered by Japanese making requests for relief direct to the Spanish Consul and the possibility of the Consul granting special benefits to certain Japanese. This was ruled out as loyal Japanese should not contact the Spanish Consul.

A discussion also took place with regard to the status of Nationals, whether they would be automatically returned to Japan or permitted to declare their loyalty to Canada and remain in the country. It was pointed out that in accordance with the Naturalization laws of this country, it was a foregone conclusion that they would be returned to Japan.

G E N E R A L

N O T E S

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- 5 yrs*

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Further points discussed had to do with the paying by the Dominion of a per capita sum of money for each Japanese accepted by the Provinces during the dispersal period. If, after the period, the Japanese moved to another Province, the Dominion would not pay the second Province the per capita grant.

The question was raised as to the probability of the successful operation of the relocation programme being hindered by Japanese making requests for relief direct to the Spanish Consul and the possibility of the Consul granting special benefits to certain Japanese. This was ruled out as loyal Japanese should not contact the Spanish Consul.

A discussion also took place with regard to the status of Nationals, whether they would be automatically returned to Japan or permitted to declare their loyalty to Canada and remain in the country. It was pointed out that in accordance with the Naturalization laws of this country, it was a foregone conclusion that they would be returned to Japan.

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 P.M.

September 2nd, 1944.

Air Mail - "Personal"

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
O T T A W A, Ontario.

I am attaching hereto my General Notes on the submission you sent to me in regard to future policy on Japanese Relocation.

Attached also are the notes kept at a general meeting of the staff and R.C.M.P. officials as outlined.

There are innumerable other points and details which will have to be discussed at Ottawa, however, the attached will give you something to work on to draw up an agenda for the proposed conference. Any further information or suggestions which you would care to have kindly let me know along what lines you would like them prepared and I will endeavour to obtain the information for you.

GEORGE COLLINS,
Commissioner.

GC/DS
Encl:

C
O
P
Y

DRAFT

TO: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Justice has the honour to report that

Whereas by Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, provision was made for the administration and control of persons of the Japanese race in Canada through the agency of the Minister of Labour in accordance with the needs indicated by the existing state of war;

And whereas experience in the course of such administration and control has shown the desirability of having a thorough examination made by a commission appointed for the purpose in order to ascertain with greater certainty the reliability and loyalty of particular persons of Japanese race whose cases have come under consideration.

(5) And whereas such examination is also desirable with a view to settlement of particular aspects of individual cases when the present methods of housing and settlement based on the war emergency are no longer applicable;

Therefore the undersigned, with the concurrence aforesaid, has the honour to recommend that, under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, it be provided as follows:

(1) The following persons are hereby appointed to constitute a special commission with power to examine and report on the reliability and loyalty of persons of Japanese race in Canada and the extent of their co-operation with the Government since the outbreak of the War with a view to making recommendations as to the desirability of allowing them to remain in Canada or of arranging for their deportation from Canada, or for otherwise providing in any special manner for their position:

.....
.....
.....

(2) The Commission shall also undertake such related investigations concerning persons of Japanese race as it may be directed to undertake by the Cabinet War Committee or by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Secretary of State, the Minister of Labour or the Minister of Justice.

(3) The Commission shall have all the powers and authority of a commission appointed under Part I of the Inquiries Act.

(4) The Commission shall report to the Secretary of State for External Affairs in general, and to the Secretary of State, the Minister of Labour or the Minister of Justice as the case may be, in connection with such cases as it may investigate on their instructions.

(5) The Commission shall be given access to such records and files of the departments of government concerning persons of Japanese race in Canada and shall be assisted by such departmental staff as may be necessary for the purposes of its investigations.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Ottawa,,1944.

CHAPTER 99.

An Act respecting Public and Departmental
Inquiries.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as the Inquiries Act. R.S., c. Short title 104, s.1.

PART I.

PUBLIC INQUIRIES

2. The Governor in Council may, whenever he deems it expedient, cause inquiry to be made into and concerning any matter connected with the good government of Canada or the conduct of any part of the public business thereof. R.S., c. 104, s.2.

Governor
may cause
inquiry into
public matter

3. In case such inquiry is not regulated by any special law, the Governor in Council may, by a commission in the case, appoint persons as commissioners by whom the inquiry shall be conducted. R.S., c. 104, s. 3.

Appointment
of commis-
sioners.

4. The commissioners shall have the power of summoning before them any witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, or on solemn affirmation if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and orally or in writing, and to produce such documents and things as the commissioners deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine. R.S., c. 104, s. 4.

Powers of
commissioners

5. The commissioners shall have the same power to enforce Idem the attendance of witnesses and to compel them to give evidence as is vested in any court of record in civil cases. R.S., c. 104, s. 5.

PART

R.S., 1927.



Ottawa, September 5, 1944.

MEMORANDUM to the Honourable Mr. Mitchell.

Treatment of Japanese in Canada

The following phases will doubtless be discussed in Cabinet shortly and will require action by the Japanese Administration of this Department in the near future:-

1. Establishment of Royal Commission of Inquiry on Japanese Loyalty.

It is proposed to appoint a three-man Commission which should be headed by a Judge, possibly a County Court Judge. Judge Richards, Winnipeg, would be a good man if he is not too tied up with the Labour Boards. Colonel Hill, former R.C.M.P. Superintendent in British Columbia, has been recommended as a member. The third man should also have a thorough knowledge of the Japanese and be just and impartial in his attitude toward this problem.

The scope of the Commission's inquiry should include not only the loyalty and integrity of the Japanese but also the extent of their co-operation with the Government during the war. Another point that should be cleared by the Government in laying down guiding policy for the Commission is the policy to be followed with respect to Japanese Nationals. A Japanese National owes no loyalty to this country. He cannot be expected to do more than comply with the laws of the country. In the case of a Japanese National who has lived in this country for any number of years and made no application for naturalization, it is surely a fair presumption that in his own mind he has elected to retain his allegiance to Japan and his sympathies for that country. Is the Government prepared to lay down as policy for the Commission that unless there are special circumstances showing a contrary interest Japanese Nationals who have made no application for naturalization should be presumed to be disloyal to Canada and unreliable, and therefore persons who should be recommended for deportation?

There cannot be a loyal Japanese National, i.e., a Japanese National loyal to Canada, and an enquiry on loyalty is a waste of time.

When a Japanese National has shown an extraordinary degree of co-operation with the Canadian Government so as to endanger his life if he went back to Japan, he should not be deported. If this Department knew now that in general Japanese Nationals would be deported, we could shape our relocation programme accordingly.

2. Acquiring Property for Re-establishment.

For loyal Japanese who are to be dispersed and relocated across Canada, it is proposed that licenses should continue to be required for acquiring property (other than yearly leases or less), said licensing to remain in the hands of the Minister of Justice.

However, there should be a definite and considerable relaxation to permit Japanese with clean records to purchase property and set up in business, under certain controls by this Department to prevent undue concentration in any area. This is essential immediately if progress in relocation is to continue. Delay will defeat the purposes of the dispersal policy for loyal Japanese. Permanent relocation can only be achieved if the Japanese are allowed to establish themselves as proprietors.

3. Dispersal among the Provinces.

While dispersal of loyal Japanese can be accelerated by various means, it will be impracticable to distribute them on any quota basis in the various provinces owing to the difficulty of securing employment with any degree of permanency and because restrictions on movement cannot be continued into the post-war period with any success. The following table illustrates the difficulty of such quota dispersal:-

	Present distribution of all Japanese in Canada at <u>July 31, 1944.</u>	Approximate dispersal on a population quota basis of a probable 18,228 loyal Japanese after the War.
British Columbia	15,717	1,350
Yukon and Northwest Territory	28	28
Alberta	3,571	1,250
Saskatchewan	140	1,500
Manitoba	1,130	1,100
Ontario	2,645	6,000
Quebec	462	5,000
Maritimes	1	2,000
	<u>23,694</u>	<u>18,228</u>

4. Approach to Provinces.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether the provinces should be approached immediately to accept loyal Japanese for permanent settlement on condition that the Dominion assumes all responsibility for relief and hospitalization of all Japanese for a period after the War, or whether this approach should be delayed until after the next election.

From a relocation viewpoint, delay in approach to the provinces of from eight to twelve months will create the following difficulties:-

- (a) Two-thirds of Japanese (15,717) are still in British Columbia and it will be very difficult to get any substantial number out in the next year unless they know that they can stay where they relocate with some guarantee of security and permanency.
- (b) The provinces which have no agreements (Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec and Maritimes) may not be willing to take many more Japanese, while Alberta and Manitoba have agreements made in 1942 by which the Japanese will be removed at the end of the War if the province then requests it.
- (c) Now, when there are labour shortages in many scattered areas and varied occupations, is the most favourable time to disperse and re-establish the Japanese widely. Employers and the public generally will accept them now if the publicity is right, while just before the Peace they may not, and after the Peace they probably will not.
- (d) The issue of licenses to Japanese to acquire property before an approach is made to the provinces, may in itself bring forth objection from some provinces until the province has been formally approached.

5. Even if it is decided to delay the approach to the provinces until after the next election, a general assurance that the Federal Government would take care of the maintenance and hospitalization of indigent Japanese in the post-War period (ten years?) would be beneficial in order to lessen opposition to their resettlement when they are moved east of the Rockies to private employment. This applies particularly to movement of Japanese to larger urban centres.

Ottawa, September 5, 1944.

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum to Mr. Norman Robertson,
Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

re Japanese Loyalty Commission

1. In establishing the above Commission I believe it is most important that the Commission be given a specific direction by the Government with respect to the attitude to be taken towards Japanese Nationals.

In the case of a Japanese National who has not applied for naturalization after having been in Canada long enough to do so, it must be assumed that his loyalties and interest are with Japan and that he should be recommended for deportation, unless special circumstances showing a contrary interest, such as an unusual degree of co-operation with the Canadian Government authorities which would place him in jeopardy upon return to Japan, are shown to exist. Obviously an inquiry into the loyalty of a Japanese National is a waste of time. If the Government were prepared to approve a direction covering the above, it would simplify the line of enquiry to be followed by the Commission as well as the relocation programme of the Department of Labour.

2. I would suggest that when the Commission is appointed there should be a meeting called, attended by the Commission and representatives of the interested departments, to settle matters of policy and procedure relating to the enquiry. We should like to bring Collins, our Japanese Commissioner, down for such meeting.

3. If a general policy can be laid down now re Japanese Nationals, our relocation programme and interior settlement administration can at once be realigned, as we can estimate roughly how many will require to be taken care of in this country and how many to be held for probable later deportation.

4. In this connection, I think it should be clearly understood that a decision to defer approach to the provinces to accept Japanese for resettlement until after the next election, while possibly justifiable on other grounds, will delay and slow down the progress of relocation for the following reasons:-

(a) Japanese in British Columbia will hold back on moving east until they believe there is assurance of permanency in resettlement in a province;

(b) Difficulties with provinces and municipalities may arise if any considerable number of licenses to acquire property are issued to Japanese before the general matter of relocation is cleared with the provinces;

(c) Provinces which have no agreements with the Dominion may not be willing to take many more Japanese until the Alberta and Manitoba agreements for removal of Japanese after the war are cleared;

(d) In the first stage of full employment local communities are more disposed to accept Japanese than they will be later, when issues such as competition with returned men and displaced war workers will be very live issues indeed.

5. If an approach to the provinces is to be deferred for the present, a general assurance from the Dominion Government now that the Dominion Government will be prepared to protect the provinces with respect to maintenance and hospitalization and old age pensions for indigent Japanese would facilitate entry into the larger urban centres and meet the objections which have already been raised by civic authorities in some cities.

A. H. Brown.

September 6, 1944.

Memorandum to Mr. MacNamara

Left with Geo Collins
Re: Japanese

To bring you up to date on Japanese matters for discussion with George Collins:-

1. Japanese Loyalty Commission.

Present proposal is for early appointment of a three man Commission as per attached draft submission. We have suggested that scope of inquiry be widened to include extent of co-operation with the Government authorities. Also that Chairman of Commission should be a Judge. The Minister approved the suggestion that Colonel Hill be a member of the Commission. If Judge Richards weren't tied up in Winnipeg he would be a good chairman.

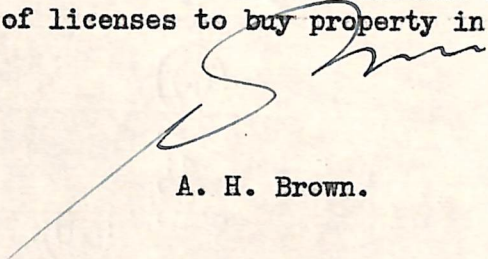
2. In discussion with Norman Robertson who is evidently charged by the P.M. with preparing suggested programme re Japanese for consideration by Council, his proposals are: — ?

- (1) retention of present control over purchases of property by Japanese but approval of a policy for free issue of licenses to Japs who are not liable for deportation
- (2) preliminary survey now by our administration to arrive at estimated number who will voluntarily go to Japan at the end of the War plus total number of internees and dependents who will in any event be liable for deportation. All reasonable efforts made by our administration in the settlements to build up paper record of those who could be reasonably recommended for deportation. All possible action to speed up relocation.
- (3) Immediate appointment of Japanese Loyalty Commission and initiation of its operation.
- (4) Approach to the Provinces to be deferred until after the next election and with the idea that by that time due to ^{action} objective of the Commission the number to be relocated will be fairly well determined and in the meantime the process of actual relocation will have still further progressed.

3. The Minister favours deferring an approach to Provinces until after the election and is not enthusiastic about buying the Trites ranch as he thinks it might arouse comment in the meantime.

4. Attached are copies of memo sent over by me to Robertson and memo to the Minister. I think it is important that we get a classification of the position of Jap Nationals and get the Commission in operation.

A decision to defer approach to the Provinces may be the only practicable one but I felt we should make clear that this decision will raise certain difficulties in the matter of progress in relocation and is somewhat inconsistent with the granting of licenses to buy property in the meantime.



A. H. Brown.

Aug 31
New Westminster MP Renominated

Reid Brings Jap Issue Into Federal Campaign

The Japanese problem became a prime issue in the budding federal election fight, Wednesday night, when Tom Reid, MP, accepting a unanimous renomination as Liberal standard-bearer in New Westminster riding from 250 delegates, declared that the CCF attitude on the Japanese "compels me to discuss this problem during this campaign."

Mr. Reid received the nomination by acclamation to the applause of about 300 people crowded into Eagles' Hall at the Royal City. It was his fourth nomination in New Westminster, a riding he has represented since 1930.

The candidate made no bones of his belief that he is in for a hard fight and that his principal opposition will be the CCF, whom he accused of sowing the seeds of "fear and distrust" throughout Canada, in order to prepare a socialist victory.

"The Japanese problem has never been mentioned by me before on an election platform and until the late J. S. Woodsworth, MP, as CCF leader, promised the vote to the Japs, it was not a political issue in this province," Mr. Reid said.

RANK AND FILE

He declared his belief that if the rank and file of the CCF were to vote on the issue, the majority would take the Liberal attitude, against the Japanese.

To fishermen, who were numerous in the audience, Mr. Reid put the question, "Do you want the Japs back in the fishing industry?"

Mr. Reid accused Mr. Bracken and the Conservatives of preparing propaganda for the English provinces to the effect that the Liberal party is the "tool of Quebec." At the same time, he said, they are in secret alliance with Premier Duplessis' Union Nationale.

PRIME Minister King has just disclosed the Government's plan for dealing with the Japanese problem after the war.

Under this plan, a distinction will be drawn between "loyal" and "disloyal" Japanese. The former will be allowed to remain in Canada; the latter will be deported to Japan as soon as possible. A commission will be appointed to separate the two categories of Japs. It is stated that those Japanese who are allowed to remain in this country will not be allowed to congregate in British Columbia.

These proposals are all right as far as they go. However, the proposal to allow "loyal" Japs to remain in Canada is open to very serious objection. Even assuming there are any loyal Nipponese, the task of distinguishing them from the disaffected ones is manifestly beyond the powers of any commission of investigation. Japanese psychology is a closed book to white men, and the "Sons of Heaven" have never had the slightest difficulty in imposing on gullible Canadians and Americans. It is to be feared that when they come before the commission, the most fanatical Emperor-worshippers will be able to pass themselves off as enthusiastic Canadians. The only Japanese who will be certified as disloyal will probably be those who have been detected in some overt act or who are too stupid to conceal their real feelings. When the commission concludes its sittings, there will still be a great many Japanese of doubtful loyalty at large in the country.

The government's proposal to prevent the Japanese from concentrating in British Columbia is fine in theory, but it will be very difficult to carry out in practice. British Columbia has been the home—and the happy hunting ground—of the Japs, and most of them will try to return there. Once the war is over, and war-time controls relaxed, it will be very difficult to prevent their gradually infiltrating back into the coast province.

Representatives of British Columbia have long urged that all Japanese be deported back to Japan. This seems to be the only real solution to the problem of this dangerous and utterly alien minority. The government will be forced to adopt this course sooner or later, and the present, when all Japanese are more or less under supervision or control, is the best time to set about it,

Nelson Daily News

Established April 22 1902.

British Columbia's

Most Interesting Newspaper

Published every morning except Sunday by the NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED, 266 Baker St., Nelson, British Columbia. MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS AND THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS.

SATURDAY, AUG. 12, 1944

Different Circumstances Demand Different Treatment

Too much is being made of the argument that the Dominion Government discriminated against the Japanese in Canada because it treated them differently than it treated Germans. They were evacuated from the British Columbia Coast and placed under special controls, whereas neither Germans who were enemy aliens nor Canadians of German extraction were so treated.

There was a difference in treatment, but the word "discrimination" is incorrectly used. The circumstances were entirely different; it was these that were "discriminatory" rather than the treatment.

Germans, alien or Canadian citizens, were not massed on a Coast menaced by German military forces to whose aid they might have gone. Japanese were so massed. Not all would have enthusiastically helped Japanese armies, but the Japanese military had been able to effect a landing, but it would be a very human nature to pretend that in such circumstances thousands of Japanese on the Pacific Coast would not have been an additional menace to Canada's security.

Nor had Canada had we any mass of people of the German race who for years had carried on fishing operations during which they learned our Coast better in some instances than we knew it ourselves. The Japanese knew every bay and inlet, every cave and promontory, every spot at which secret landings could best be made, from which signalling could be conducted, or hidden radios operated.

Nor were German Canadians registering, except for a comparatively few cases which the Mounted Police and internment regulations later took care of, with their consuls for military service with Germany. Japanese Canadians were doing so, and 1650 of them, legally Canadian citizens, who were in Japan on Dec. 7, 1941, were taken into military service and used against the United Nations in the Pacific. Japan's policy of dual nationality was applied. Among these 1650 were Canadian citizens of Japanese extraction who had been ordered back to Japan for "special education" and military service. Nearly every year the government at Tokio called in some of the best and brightest of young Canadian-born Japanese for this training—and they responded.

Letters to Editor

Letters may be published over a nom plume, but the actual name of the writer must be given to the Editor as evidence of good faith. Anonymous letters go to the waste paper basket.

Harris Predicts Worst Finance Will Crash

To the Editor:

Sir—It is indeed good that the number of people who are feeling so anxious about the future of Canada should have the and apprehensions of the oncoming so ably stated, as they were in the letter of our good friend "Realist," published on July 31.

These are most trying and times, and men's souls are stirred to depths, as they see their little against poverty and disaster throes within and without their country. The rapid emergence of the C.C.F. as a challenge to the old parties is especially trying to many, who also note that by the old parties, as they attempt to fight danger, adopt merely that ancient method of throwing their babies to the wolves.

Our friend "Realist" knows full well our financial structure is strained to a limit, not only in Canada but in the world in Britain. All are indeed only holding on like the heroes, who attempted to lead a bull by his tail, because they dare not. If one loses his grip, the chances for disaster are so much the worse. And if inflation comes, or rather, when it comes, the snug nests that our friend "Realist" and the other thrifty souls have built so far will go down like card houses. I know this is terrifying, and believe me, I am very anxious, not only for myself, but for my children and grandchildren. I do recall that "Our Saviour" advised us "not to treasure upon Earth," and He is the only one I know who has sense enough to meet the dangers of this world.

However, I am very much to be comforted now. Canada will have, of course, plenty of fuel, plenty of building materials, and abundant machinery to manufacture goods that we shall have been amazed to myself, and do so. "Realist," however, chiefly buildings erected for one purpose, equipped with suitable machinery for that purpose, have been reformed to other purposes, during the war. There is no doubt that we can reform our munition factories to the purpose of peace as rapidly. Certainly we can produce the necessary goods in abundance.

The next question is, can we distribute our products efficiently? That is where we have failed in times past, that is where Trail has been failing, as "Realist" who prides himself on his wide open vision, must have realized. He agrees with me, "much of the work now done is useless, a large proportion harmful, if not criminal."

We see then that "our financial set-up" is going to smash, and strange to relate, after a short period of confusion and much suffering, we shall emerge safer, sorer and kinder than we have ever been, with the great crowd of financial drones utterly eliminated. This will certainly happen, because we shall realize that our success in fighting the war is in proportion to the degree to which we have satisfied the individual will to the detriment of international interests. We have failed in this. It worked, in spite of our selfish and greedy habits which still govern us.

Shall we all have to wear uniforms, eat porridge or cabbage soup? I don't think this will happen, even in Russia. I do think that we shall work of the first importance.

I do think that we shall have a tremendous productive force, and masters instead of their victims, and that the frightened of the tremendous success that we shall produce in Canada, when we have the common sense to put our nations into a well proportioned and a well managed state.

Don't you think that we shall have a tremendous productive force, and masters instead of their victims, and that the frightened of the tremendous success that we shall produce in Canada, when we have the common sense to put our nations into a well proportioned and a well managed state.



BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Lethbridge, Alberta,
September 15, 1944.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL.

Mr. G. C. Collins, Commissioner, Vancouver, B.C.

In reply to your recent memo regarding the future plans for the dispersal and permanent relocation of the Japanese throughout the various Provinces, there are, in our opinion, certain fundamental facts that we believe should be taken into consideration:

(1) We must consider the type of people subject to resettlement, also their past history in relation to their individual adaptability to resettlement.

(2) It appears a fact that 90% of the Japanese population are low type labour with little education or initiative. In the past they have created communities, and each community was a self-contained unit that was directed and controlled by group leaders, who comprised approximately 10% of the total Japanese population.

(3) During evacuation these group leaders were much in evidence. They assumed the responsibility of collecting and directing the various groups, working very closely with the Commission, who without this assistance, could not have accomplished their task in such a short period of time.

(4) The breaking down of community control left the individual Japanese family in a state of confusion, perplexity, and fear, because without the advice of their leaders, they are incapable of thinking or acting for themselves; and it would appear that our record of accomplishment to date in relocation, would indicate that this is a fact that has possibly been overlooked.

(5) In our opinion any future relocation programme must take into consideration that fundamentally the rehabilitation of our own people is of primary importance, and that this problem, will, in its most acute stage, be centred in the cities and towns; so that in thinking of Japanese relocation, if it is to be successful, it should be confined exclusively to rural areas, and not be influenced by the present labour shortage, or the ignoring of the danger when such shortage does not exist.

To clear the confusion that exists in the minds of the Japanese people today, and to help in formulating future relocation plans, we suggest that the following points be clarified:

(1) The issuing of a definite statement regarding the continuance or cancellation of the present protected areas, as it now applies to the Coastal area of B.C.

(2) The future policy regarding Japanese nationals.

(3) The immediate segregation of those families who have already made a declaration that they wish to return to Japan.

If the future of relocation is placement in rural areas, or some special designated place away from the serious effects of a war condition, and future problems of rehabilitation; we recommend for your consideration, that group movements to areas that have school and hospital facilities, be considered, much along the line as the present experiment at Geraldton, where families are being permanently located; also to farm areas such as are operated in Manitoba and Alberta. We believe that once group families are established there, they be given a degree of freedom so that during a period of time they will place themselves on a permanent basis by finding their own level and own employment.

Presentation of relocation plans to the Provincial Governments concerned, should be made in the name of the Dominion Government, and thus avoid the bad feeling that has been created through statements made by the B.C. Provincial Government. We are also of the opinion, that any present agreements authorized by the B.C. Security Commission, should be cancelled by authority of the Dominion Government, and where necessary, new agreements should be made and endorsed by the Dominion Government.

After the segregation programme has been completed, we are of the opinion that no police restrictions should be necessary within the Provincial boundaries, and the only permit required would be to travel outside the Province. Freedom to choose their own employment, also freedom from constant supervision, would go a long way to making the relocation plan a success; especially is the freedom to choose their own employment, outside other towns and cities, of utmost importance.

These are a few thoughts secured from our experience during the evacuation.


J. N. Lister

F/

Staff

Submissions

29th August 1944.

FROM: MR. EASTWOOD

TO: MR. COLLINS

As requested, I wish to set forth below my personal observations on the recent declaration by the Prime Minister of a Japanese policy for Canada.

I humbly concur in the general policy of repatriating all disloyal Japanese who are in Canada today back to Japan after the war, and in the programme of dispersal of the loyal to all provinces of Canada on a pro rata basis, and in the prohibition of further immigration of Japanese people into Canada from other parts of the world.

I would go further however, in defining this new policy, to include in that group who are to be repatriated all so-called loyal Japanese who wish to return to Japan. The working out of such an over all programme however represents many problems. The programme of repatriation or deportation should be one that would be worked out by the Department of External Affairs.

The question of the dispersal and rehabilitation of the loyal Japanese throughout Canada is not so simple and in itself offers an outstanding challenge to our Government. To overcome a racial prejudice deeper seated perhaps than ever before in history of one people for another, and to negotiate a distribution of these people on a voluntary basis in the face of this prejudice, and without the assistance of wartime measure regulations, to all parts of Canada and cause these people to remain where they have been transplanted in direct contravention of the rights of minority groups of

Canadian citizens, as set forth in the British North America Act, would be a task of great magnitude. The working out of such a programme should be most carefully planned and for its ultimate success should take many years.

The so-called Japanese problem is definitely the problem of the Federal Government of Canada and not a problem for any one province of Canada to work out alone. Realising that it would be a gross error to attempt any form of mass relocation of the Japanese people throughout Canada until such time as the men in the services have been returned to their respective homes after the war and have been absorbed economically, it were better that we continue on our present non-aggressive programme, but with definite plans laid for the future, until at least eighteen months or two years after the cessation of hostilities and the return of the service men to Canada.

In approaching this programme of rehabilitation I believe a very close study should be made of the Japanese characteristics that have caused this racial hatred, to eliminate the possibility of these characteristics or traits from contaminating the over all, long range programme. I speak now of such traits, false or otherwise, as:

- a. Japanese sweat shop labour and the low wage attributed as being acceptable to Japanese, due to their low standards of living.
- b. The unethical, unreliable, untrustworthy and scheming characteristics of Japanese in business competition, and their lack of sincerity in word or contract.
- c. The high birth-rate of Japanese.
- d. The characteristic of Japanese to gather together in communities or 'little Tokios'.

- e. The sending out of Canada of all surplus earnings, while living in conditions of poverty and degradation in Canada.
- f. "Once a Japanese, always a Japanese."

I believe that Japanese can be assimilated economically in Canada, but that they cannot, at least in this generation, be assimilated racially.

With the foregoing as a guide, I wish to set forth below my thoughts under various salient headings.

1. SEPARATING THE LOYAL FROM THE DISLOYAL.

I believe that any Japanese, regardless of his past record, unless he be a proven criminal or a person who has been interned for sabotage or subversive activities during the war, who is of sound body and mind and who will swear allegiance to Canada and the King, and who agrees to be a good citizen of Canada and of the British Empire, and who will agree to take up arms against Japan if necessary, should be considered as loyal and given the privilege of remaining in Canada under regulations set up for his control.

2. SEGREGATION.

I believe a programme of segregation should be undertaken as soon as possible, those who have been declared disloyal and those who wish to return voluntarily to Japan should be segregated at Tashme; those still in Angler should remain there until the cessation of hostilities; and the so-called loyal persons should be transferred as quickly as possible into our interior housings of the Slocan Valley and Greenwood.

I do not believe that there would be any objection to our programme of leaving the disloyal in Tashme for the time necessary to arrange for their repatriation, nor do I

believe that there would be any resistance to the Japanese remaining in the Slokan Valley and Greenwood for as many years after the war as necessary to work out a successful re-location and dispersal programme to other parts of Canada.

3. THE MISFITS TO REHABILITATION.

In British Columbia today there are two or three thousand Japanese who for the following reasons do not represent persons who could be rehabilitated to other parts of Canada, but should and must remain in B.C., possibly centred around New Denver, until they die off. I am speaking now of old T.B. patients, incurables, derelict single^{old}/men and women and old couples who have no younger members of their families living in Canada, people in mental homes and those serving in penal institutions.

4. QUOTAS FOR DISPERSAL.

I believe that Ottawa should set a quota for each province of Canada on a pro rata basis, and that negotiations should be ~~undertaken between~~ ^{opened up by} the Federal Government ~~and~~ ^{with} the Provincial Governments to pay a grant of say one hundred dollars per head for all Japanese who have gone into any province since December 7th, 1941, or have subsequently been sent into that province by the Commission. All Japanese who were in any particular province prior to December 7th, 1941, however, should be part of its over all quota.

5. GENERAL POLICY FOR REHABILITATION.

I believe a ~~standard~~ ^{uniform policy} programme should be set up for all provinces of the Dominion, varying somewhat however in keeping with the basic industries of the respective provinces, so

that no one province will have a greater appeal than other provinces in the planning of ^{their respective programmes.} ~~the rehabilitation of Japanese.~~ I feel that there are certain factors that should be considered in setting up such a policy. For example, I do not believe that Japanese should ever be placed in the position of an employer of labour, but should accept the position of an employee or as one working on his own, such as a small store operator in the cleaning and pressing business, a small fruit and vegetable store or a farmer; that the Japanese should never be allowed to hold commercial fishing licenses in any province of Canada, nor should they be permitted to enter into the logging and lumber industry as employers of labour.

^{suggestions represent}
~~These are~~ some of the reasons for the anti-Japanese feeling in Canada today.

I believe that this whole programme of rehabilitation of the Japanese throughout Canada should be on a ten or twenty year basis and that the over all programme should work generally to the following of a set plan to an ultimate objective over this period. It is not a question that can be worked out successfully in a matter of two or three years and to avoid the pitfalls and the irregularities of the so-called Japanese problem of Canada over the past decade, such a programme should be followed out.

6. DISTRIBUTION OR EVACUATION FROM B.C.

This programme could be carried out by a Commission similar to the present B.C. Security Commission, using the same programme and technique, in co-operation with Commission offices in other provinces of Canada and the Governments of the respective provinces.

7. REHABILITATION.

As previously stated, I do not believe that mass rehabilitation can be undertaken until such time as our own service men have been returned to Canada and have been absorbed in industry. Of course, there can be the following out of our present programme of individual and family placements in Eastern Canada through Selective Service opportunities, but it is assumed that once the service men start coming home there will be no further openings for Japanese, and as a matter of fact many of the placements that have already been made for Japanese will be open to the returned men and the Japanese will be forced out of employment. I believe that in view of the fact that Japanese have had to maintain themselves on their liquid assets and are not likely to have sufficient funds to rehabilitate themselves when the time comes, the Federal Government of Canada will have to finance them in the purchase of property or business, either as a straight grant or on a loan basis.

I feel that Japanese should be permitted to rent land ~~for agricultural purposes~~ or to purchase land for agricultural purposes, but definitely not until the service men have been returned and rehabilitated. It is my opinion that the Japanese will have to be satisfied with living off agriculture or will have to accept placements in menial types of labour openings, as I am satisfied the returned men will not stand for a Japanese holding a "white collar" job for some years to come.

8. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTINUING RESPONSIBILITIES.

The Japanese in Canada will continue to be the responsibility of the Federal Government for at least twenty years after the war. Naturally it will be to their interest to enable the Japanese to become self-supporting wherever they may be

throughout Canada as soon as possible. The Federal Government will have to accept full responsibility for T.B. hospitalization, for hospitalization of incurables and for Japanese in mental institutions and penal institutions throughout Canada.

The Federal Government will have to accept the responsibility for maintenance of destitute families, and medical and hospitalization of such families, until such time as they have become self-supporting.

It will be the responsibility of the Federal Government to maintain the quotas of each province and hold the Japanese within each province by regulating transfers and travel permits.

It will also be the responsibility of the Federal Government to arrange that all letters and understandings as between the original B.C. Security Commission and the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba or any other province of Canada "that Japanese must be removed out of their province after the war" be rescinded. These letters and understandings were approved by Ottawa before the Japanese were moved into Alberta or Manitoba, or there never would have been the number of Japanese going into these provinces as ^{did go} ~~there were~~ early in 1942.

9. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES.

It will be the responsibility of the Provincial Governments to provide schooling and to grant privileges to Japanese in their respective provinces on a comparable basis to all other people in that province, and to care for subsequent indigents as they present themselves in later years.

10. THE FUTURE OF JAPANESE IN CANADA.

If we are to accept loyal Japanese in Canada as another minority group, then they should be given the

full privileges of a democracy. They should be given a vote, they should be given the privileges of education and every opportunity to be assimilated. Their future should be in the hands of the Federal Government offices throughout the Dominion.

There should be a more impressive ceremony of naturalization.

There should be one language only for Japanese in Canada and that is the English language, and only very small quantities of money should be permitted to be sent out of the country - a high percentage of all revenue earned by Japanese in Canada should be spent in Canada.

I believe, as stated before, that the Japanese cannot be assimilated racially in Canada in this generation, but I do think that over a period of three or four generations they could be assimilated racially in Canada, if proper precaution is taken now to guard the stock of those people who are permitted to remain in the country. This is a democracy and in order to be a great nation there should be no discrimination against race, colour or creed.

WAE/EG

W.A. EASTWOOD.

360 - Homer Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

August 30, 1944.

From:- Mr. F. E. DesBrisay.

To:- Mr. G. Collins, Commissioner.

Re: JAPANESE IN CANADA

SEGREGATION:

The Federal Government immediately segregate all Loyal from the disloyal and those requesting repatriation to Japan. To be repatriated at earliest possible date. This might cut the overall figure of 24,000 Japanese in Canada by 30% or 7,200 persons (men, women and children).

DISTRIBUTION:

That we carry on our present Relocation Programme, but that the Federal Government immediately arrange a Conference with each Provincial Government, and come to an agreement as to:-

1. Number of Japanese they will take.
2. What Cities, Towns and Rural Districts they can settle in, and in what numbers for each point.
3. List all available work open for them, and we find suitable Japanese in B. C. to take these jobs by means of an aggressive selling campaign, or other authority given to us by Ottawa.
4. All Japanese located in each Province at close of War be allowed to stay there, and employment found for those needing it.
5. During and after the War any proven loyal Japanese wanting to move to another Province can make application to the two Provinces concerned and the B. C. Security Commission. This will prevent 'colonization' in any one Province, as each Province will control the movement within the Province. All proven Disloyal, and those requesting repatriation to Japan, be sent back at earliest possible date.

The above-noted points, and others pertaining to Maintenance, Hospital, Mental Institutions, T. B. Sanatorium cases and Education, etc. should be discussed and settled at these meetings. Policy should be set up to cover next fifteen years.

August 30, 1944.

The Federal Government should approach the Provinces direct, not through the B. C. Security Commission, and tell them exactly what they are prepared to do financially, and what is expected of the Provinces. Other details of relocation programme, could be settled at the same time.

A suggested distribution to work to is:-

Quebec.....	4,500
Ontario.....	5,000
Manitoba.....	3,000
Saskatchewan.....	2,000
Alberta.....	3,500
Nova Scotia.....	1,000
New Brunswick.....	1,000
British Columbia..	2,000

Of the 24,000 Japanese in Canada this leaves a balance of 2,000 (estimated) who are now in B. C. as T.B. cases, Incurables and the very old without children to look after them. This 2,000 would eventually be congregated at New Denver, and would make an overall total of 4,000 for B. C. However, this 2,000 would gradually die off over a period of the next fifteen years to twenty years.

The other 2,000 would eventually be scattered throughout the Interior of British Columbia.

British Columbia now has:- 15,700

In Housing Centres 10,400

Balance in Self-Supporting Centres, Road Camps, and employed throughout the Interior.... 5,300 15,700

B.C's. quota as above.....2,000

T.B's., Incurables, the very old (estimated).....2,000

Percentage Disloyal and wanting repatriation (approx.)... 4,000 8,000.

Balance to Relocate East of Rockies..... 7,700

(Figures above are not true, but approximate).

As soon as arrangements are completed with the Provinces, all suitable families and singles should be evacuated from our Interior Housing Centres, first, using whatever means the Government decides on to make them leave British Columbia. Housing Centres now total 10,420 persons (approximately). The Self-supporting and those working in B. C. should be left till last.

B. C. Security Commission to work in close harmony with each Province, the National Selective Service and the R. C. M. Police. Analyse all families and

August 30, 1944.

singles in Interior Housing Centres in respect to suitability for available types of work in all Provinces - non-cooperative Japanese to be considered undesirables.

POLICY:

Federal Government would keep strict control of purchases of Farms, Business Property, Residential Property for the Duration and after the War. Those proven loyal could purchase, but only on sanction of Provincial and Federal Governments. This would also give some measure of control to colonization.

After the War, and our soldiers are rehabilitated, Federal Government should give financial and other assistance to those proven loyal, and whose cash and other assets were dissipated during the War period in keeping themselves and their families, but only where they did make an honest effort to earn a living during the War period, and did not live on ~~the~~ ^{their} money in idleness.

Assistance should be given those deserving of it, but keep control of all Japanese until our Returned Soldiers are taken care of.

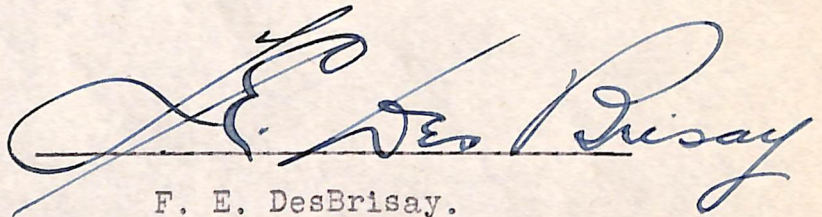
No future immigration from Japan except for business and Government reasons, on two year basis.

Ownership in Industries, such as Fishing, Logging and Sawmill, or where there would be large employers of labour, - be denied to all Japanese for at least five years after hostilities cease with Japan.

B. C. Security Commission to have control of all Travel Permits through the R.C.M. Police, the same as the present system.

Each Provincial Welfare Department keep close check on all Japanese, to see that their labour is not exploited.

Each Province should have a B. C. Security Commission Representative, who would consult with and be consulted by, the Provincial Body in charge of Japanese Relocation.



F. E. DesBrisay.

MEMORANDUM TO: COMMISSIONER COLLINS

FROM: MR. M. L. BROWN -

AUGUST 30, 1944.

Referring to your memorandum of August 28th, I make the following general observations in the hope of contributing in some small measure towards a solution of the Japanese problem.

The B. C. S. C. should have some place on the quasi-judicial Commission to be set up to determine the loyalty or disloyalty of individuals. Perhaps a committee of three individuals could be used to determine facts and the decision of this Committee given to the Royal Commission to be used as one vote.

Before any permanent plan can be formulated to effect total rehabilitation of loyal Japanese the co-operation of all provinces is essential. No time should be lost in endeavouring to obtain this co-operation as, according to the National Selective Service, within the next two months Canada will experience its most critical labour shortage. This favourable opportunity will disappear when demobilization of the Armed Forces begins.

As a horse can be led to water but not made to drink, no plan for resettlement will be successful without a greater measure of co-operation from the Japanese than now prevails. To obtain this co-operation, it will be necessary to convince the Japanese that return to the coastal area is definitely out. That "an intelligent dispersal program which will resettle loyal evacuees with full and equal rights of citizenship" is a fact and not another B.C.S.C. promise. Some more effective means than has yet been tried should be used to sell the Government's plan to the Japanese.

As travel restriction and denial of property rights are the most effective means of preventing concentration, so the removal of these restrictions within a stated period after permanent replacement, can be used to good effect in achieving the desired result. If, in addition to the foregoing, the educational privileges enjoyed by other citizens can be restored to the Japanese relocation will be accelerated.

The final decision as to whom and when property rights are to be restored should rest with the Minister of Labour and his Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the reason that most of the salient facts as to character, financial status and behaviour since relocation ~~should be~~ *are* in the hands of the B.C.S.C.

In the matter of relief our experience indicates that during the last depression there were fewer Japanese on relief than any other racial group in British Columbia. This was due to two causes, namely, to their national characteristic of caring for their parents and sick and to their racial pride and independence. These same causes will no doubt tend to reduce relief to a minimum just as soon as relocation becomes a fact.

Regarding the old aged Nationals, -- those who elect to stay in Canada -- their adjudication as loyal citizens will be tantamount to naturalization and consequently make them eligible for Old Age Pensions in due course. An effort should be made to have Old Age Pensions granted in other provinces on the same conditions as now apply to Occidentals. Although at present only three or four cases are involved, there is no doubt that the fact of pensions being granted only in British Columbia acts to deter potential pensioners from joining their families in other provinces.

A federal guarantee to the provinces covering relief and hospitalization of indigents and unemployables should be offered for a term of not more than five years. In cases extending beyond this period the Municipal and Provincial governments should be asked to assume a portion of the costs on the same schedule as is done with Old Age Pensions.

Regarding Manitoba and Alberta, as the Japanese in these provinces volunteered for sugar beet work and have proved an asset to the Provincial economy at a minimum cost in maintenance to the Government it is felt that more liberty in finding employment would be beneficial.

MLB/GM



M. L. Brown,
Office Manager.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Commissioner G. Collins

DATE: August 30th, 1944

FROM: Mr. D. W. Simmons

RE: General Policy

In reply to your memorandum of August 28th:

Section 2. (a) (i) & (ii)

I would suggest that reimbursement to the provinces for relief, institutional care, etc. be on the basis of a per capita grant, according to the number of Japanese in their province, at a rate to be calculated sufficient to cover maintenance, indigent hospitalization, etc. incurred by the Japanese in their province (on a statistical basis). Possibly this rate could be set a little higher than anticipated costs would justify, in order to make it attractive for the province to increase its Japanese population.

Section 2. (a) (iii)

I think that in most cases, the provincial representative would obstruct rather than try to help placement in his province. I would suggest that the functions and powers of the committee, insofar as relocation is concerned, should be limited to making suggestions and to commenting on the feasibility of programs worked out by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Section 2. (a) (iv)

Insofar as Manitoba is concerned, I think it is feasible to proceed with the program suggested at any time.

In the case of Alberta, I would suggest that any formal negotiations for change in the contract be left in abeyance, same to be taken up at some time when the Province is asking for favours from the Dominion Government. In the meantime, Japanese now in the Province should be given the opportunity for relocation in other provinces, and efforts should be made to get those remaining distributed into general industry. I believe that indirect pressure could be brought to bear to good effect on the Provincial Government through Boards of Trade, Manufacturers' Associations, etc. who are looking for labour.

Section 2. (c)

In general, I presume that a quota system would be used in order to prevent permits' being granted to too many Japanese in any one province.

Insofar as British Columbia is concerned, I would suggest that only those evacuees who were resident, or whose wage earners were resident, outside of the projects at the time that the Prime Minister's statement was made, be given the privilege of buying land within the Province. After a reasonable time, if enough of these persons had not declared their intention of taking up permanent residence in British Columbia, then the balance of the Province's quota could be thrown open.

Similarly, in the case of other provinces, I feel that Japanese who had already moved to same should be given first preference. The above, of course, would be subject to their being approved as loyal citizens.

Section 2. (d)

As set out under (i) and (ii) above, I feel that it would save a great deal of administrative detail to base the payments on the number of Japanese in residence at a specified date in each year. These figures would be obtained from the R. C. M. P. Japanese Registration Records, which will presumably be maintained in perpetuity.

British Columbia

The time for completion of a full agreement with the Province of British Columbia does not appear to be opportune; however, I feel that a preliminary conference should be held to clear up the matter of financial responsibility for the Japanese.

(a) Municipal

I feel that the declaration of policy by the Premier removes any doubt as to whether or not the British Columbia municipalities in which the Japanese were originally resident still have financial responsibility with regard to them. It appears that the Dominion Government has definitely assumed full responsibility for maintenance, hospitalization, etc., which was previously legally the charge of the municipality in which the evacuees had their domicile. It is suggested that any matters now pending decision on this point be settled on the above assumption. For instance, we would either have to accept the billings for hospitalization allowances previously paid by the municipality, or alternatively, amend our hospital contracts to include such costs.

(b) Provincial

Since evacuation, the Province has been relieved of considerable expense in connection with the institutional care of Japanese (T. B., mental, etc.) and for the educational grants to the municipalities. In exchange for this, they should remove the present discrimination against Japanese pupils in schools outside our projects.

Saskatchewan

The time would appear opportune to commence negotiations with this Province - in fact, I would suggest that they would be the first consulted, this in view of their public declaration of willingness to accept Japanese. These negotiations could be started before the general election and be given considerable publicity.

Ontario & Quebec

I do not feel that negotiations could be successfully carried on at the present time, except, perhaps, an arrangement might be set up with them similar to that now in force with Manitoba and Alberta whereby they administer relief for us.

The Maritimes

The writer has no personal knowledge as to the problem as it affects these Provinces.

Section 5.

I suggest that the following program be followed:

A. Dispersal

1. I feel that there will be a great deal of passive resistance to dispersal on the part of the Japanese still in British Columbia, even with the prospect of deportation as a threat in the background. Our past experience shows that this "no savvy" attitude defies any pressure that can be brought to bear. However, once it is definitely understood who will be allowed to remain, the pressure will be the other way, and it will be easy to carry out a dispersal program.

It is suggested that a public announcement be made to the effect that no Japanese resident in our projects at the date of the Prime Minister's announcement will be allowed to remain in British Columbia, with the exception of those who were being supported by wage earners employed by private industry.

The three-thousand odd Japanese evacuees now resident in British Columbia outside our projects, together with their dependents, will, no doubt, constitute a number in excess of the full quota which will be allotted to the Province. However, a considerable number of these have only taken outside work under pressure, and in order to avoid relocation. These persons should be the ones required to move East.

2. Another brake on dispersal is the dissatisfaction with regard to:

(a) Education

- (i) The fact that the Japanese are now required to pay high school fees in Alberta, and the feeling that the same situation might develop elsewhere.
- (ii) The barring of children of self-supporting families from some British Columbia schools and the charging of fees in others arouses suspicions that a similar situation might develop in other provinces.

(b) Hospitalization

The fact that Alberta requires the Japanese to pay 50¢ per day more than Occidentals is also unsettling.

3. I think that this dissatisfaction should be removed immediately by the Dominion Government's assuming the costs mentioned pending completion of negotiations to remove the inequalities.

It is presumed that there will be very little relocation until the Tribunal has commenced operations and has determined as to whether or not the Japanese in various projects are to be held, re-patriated, or are to be allowed to remain in Canada. By the time this work has commenced, arrangements can have been completed with one or more of the provinces, and some of the causes for dissatisfaction removed. Relocation could then be proceeded with in an orderly manner, one province at a time being concentrated on. Individual movements could be allowed to other provinces, even those with which no agreement had been effected. Our present system of operation through provincial representatives could be continued in the interim.

B. Projects

As dispersal proceeds, it will be possible to close some of the projects. I feel that those most suitable for soldiers' rehabilitation centres should be closed first (Tashme, Roseberry, and a part of Slocan), this in view of the fact that the soldiers' returning from Europe will, no doubt, be demobilized before the Japanese "Nationals" can be repatriated. The labour of the Japanese "Nationals" could be utilized to put these projects into shape for use for this purpose. The New Denver sanitarium and the "Orchard" cannot very well be made available until other provision can be made for the patients.

Lemon Creek could be utilized as a segregation centre and Kaslo, Slocan town proper, and New Denver Orchard used for the aged and problem families as required. The labour of the "Nationals" could be used to operate these as long as possible, the management remaining with the Dominion Department of Labour.

After repatriation has been effected, the persons still not dispersed could be turned over to the British Columbia welfare authorities. I visualize that there will be a considerable number of such cases, and it would appear advisable (and much cheaper) to keep one of the projects (Lemon Creek?) operating indefinitely rather than bringing these persons back into cities or institutions.

C. Damage Claims

I feel that consideration should be given now as to what attitude will be taken toward the claims for recompense which will, undoubtedly, be presented by Japanese Canadians. These persons have been evacuated from their original residences and businesses, moved into places where they have been unable to earn a normal livelihood, and forced while there to live for a considerable period at their own expense. Later, of course, normal employment became available, and once a position had been offered to one of these persons, I think that any further liability ceases. However, they, no doubt, have a strong legal position insofar as the previous period is concerned. The amounts realized from the sale of their assets will, in many cases, not begin to represent the value of same as going businesses.

If there is any likelihood of such cases' going to court, I feel that a considerable amount of work should be done in making our case record files absolutely complete. This should be done before the project offices are closed and before too many of the original personnel have left, including Japanese project office clerks. In most cases, the latter have been in the offices from the start and are more familiar with the old files than are the present Occidental staff members.

DW Hammons

MEMORANDUM

Project Head Office - VancouverDate August 29th, 1944From the desk of Mrs. C. V. BoothTo Geo. Collins, Commissioner

Subject: _____ File No. _____

I Referring to your memorandum of August 28th, concerning the future programme of administration of the Japanese problem as it now exists, after due consideration of the whole situation I wish to make the following comments and recommendations.

- (a) It is believed that unless the correspondence to the Provincial Governments is to emanate from high authorities in Ottawa, better results could be accomplished by pre-arranged personal interviews with selected Provincial Officials by qualified Commission representatives presenting a well formulated plan; a similar pattern to be followed in interviews with all provinces.
- (1) and (2) Relief and hospitalization, where required, could most certainly remain Dominion responsibilities for even a longer period than 10 years. If the assumption of these charges encourages provincial good will, they might well be guaranteed for the life of all Japanese beyond the age of 40.

Regarding education also, argument and publicity should be avoided. Unless the Dominion Government intends to persuade or force the provinces to co-operate completely, then we should agree to all charges so that every Japanese Canadian child may enjoy the educational facilities available to all other children.

British Columbia alone, of all provinces, should be denied this assistance until such time as resettlement in the other provinces has been completed.

- (3) It is suggested that at least one member of the so-called Provincial Advisory Committee, be either on salary, or be a competent person who would later accept the position of local relocation and placement officer. (The present pattern for relocation is not satisfactory and I shall comment on it later under "Resettlement".)

MEMORANDUM

Project Head Office - Vancouver

Date August 29th, 1944

From the desk of Mrs. C. V. Booth

To Geo. Collins, Commissioner

Subject: File No.

(2)

- (4) Abrogation of present undertaking for removal of Japanese from the provinces at close of hostilities, and relaxation in restriction of movement, appear to be best possible steps in Alberta and Manitoba; also inclusion of Japanese in all educational rights.
- (b) As the resettlement programme affects only those who are Canadian by choice, the Department of External Affairs would, I presume, be interested only as a matter of record.
- (c) Procedure to amend Defence of Canada Regulations, and policy outlined, appears sound and logical step, and should be followed by granting of vote in all provinces outside British Columbia, at propitious time (not in B.C. until resettlement programme is accomplished fact.)
- (d) As decided in (a) (1).

II RESETTLEMENT

- (1) Reviewing Relocation up to the present time: we have only two methods:-
 - (a) Group Placement of large numbers (Alberta, Manitoba and Northern Ontario.
 - (b) Individual Placement (Mainly Southern Ontario and Montreal)

Both tend to congregation in certain districts, and placement of unsuitable types in designated employment. The first is too conspicuous, and stirs up local public feeling; and the second leaves the prospective employee in too great uncertainty regarding the work, living accommodation, etc.

These faults could be rectified by a middle plan, i.e. small group dispersal centres. These could be located in the vicinity of large and medium sized cities throughout Canada, and should be comprised of from 10 to 25 families at one time; re-

MEMORANDUM

Project Head Office - Vancouver

Date August 29th, 1944

From the desk of Mrs. C. V. Booth

To Geo. Collins, Commissioner

Subject: _____ File No. _____

(3)

placements to follow as vacancies occur.

(1)

- (a) Each group should be based on a nucleus of extremely employable persons, and completed by relatives and friends where possible.
- (b) Groups would thus be diversified as to age and employment capabilities, able to accept both urban and rural employment.
- (c) Choice of location should be given where possible.
- (d) Placement would rest with local placement officer and Selective Service official, after arrival. If this form of resettlement is too slow for our purpose, and it is necessary to use larger provincial camps, they could still be better redistributed at a later date through such centres.

(2)

Segregation should take place at the same time as the new relocation programme, and refusal to relocate under favourable circumstances should be regarded as an indication of disloyalty. All should be given to understand that there is no possibility of their returning to the coastal Defense Area direct from Interior Housing.

(3)

The psychological effect of new orders on people who are already disturbed, should be given consideration. They need direction in a humane but definite manner.

- (a) Our program should be clearly defined to the last detail, and rapid in execution.
- (b) All information should be available in a special office or meeting place open at all times, with suitable person in charge.

MEMORANDUM

Project Head Office - Vancouver

Date August 29th, 1944

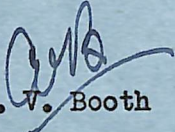
From the desk of Mrs. C. V. Booth

To Geo. Collins, Commissioner

Subject: _____ File No. _____

(4)

- (c) As far as possible actual transfers should be handled by the Provincial authorities and our officials in the field. Duplication and contradiction from head office results in confusion in the centres and consequent insecurity on the part of the Japanese.
- (3) Individual placement along present lines in Ontario and Quebec should be continued and extended to other large cities in the Dominion, but
 - (1) Housing must be considered a major problem and hostels are absolutely necessary for transition period.
 - (2) Our administration should increase the present resettlement allowance based on the monthly maintenance rate, to two or three months maintenance in the case of indigent families proceeding to low salaried employment.


C. V. Booth

CVB/hm

August 31st, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: Geo. Collins
Commissioner of Japanese Placement

RE: Change of policy - Japanese

1. There are too many persons in the B. C. Security Commission who hold positions of authority. The Commission staff should be cut considerably, as a great deal of duplication of work is being done.

All mail going out of Head Office should be signed by one authorized person. Any instructions to staff or change or addition to policy should be sent out of Head Office with authorization and signature of the man in charge. The reason for this is so that the supervisors throughout Canada may be able to take any notice as official and inform the Japanese of its source so that they may accept it as official.

The duplication of files causes much confusion; frequently matters come to the attention of one or the other set of files, but are not placed on both. This leaves one set behind in information which it should contain.

2. Japanese should be allowed to purchase property, so that they may be able to settle down permanently.

Japanese should be given back their monies, held now by the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property; a great number of these people are not enemy aliens. This should be done with a view to helping them to relocate and settle permanently.

3. The Provincial relief should come under the Provincial Relief, and not under the B. C. Security Commission. This would help to keep these Japanese off relief, instead of them taking advantage of Commission support. The way it stands now, in all Interior Housing Centres, all these Japanese are on the same footing. No one of them gets more in money or living conditions than the other. No cause for show of ambition is needed. The Interior Housing Centres are something upon which they can lean at all times. This tends to make the Japanese feel wholly dependent upon the Government, and think it unnecessary to endeavour to find or accept employment for themselves.

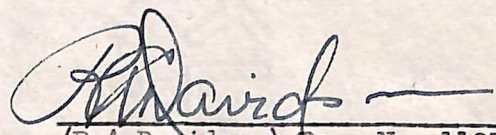
4. All Interior Housing Centres should be done away with as soon as possible, with the exception of the camp that will remain open to take care of those persons wanting to be repatriated to Japan. This will break these Japanese up, preventing them from gathering in groups discussing the pros and cons of the War and of the affairs of Japanese in Canada, thus avoiding much unrest and dissension.

The people of Sandon refused to leave when told that they would be evacuated, but when the final order came through, a great number of them went out to work and others were divided up amongst the other Interior Housing Centres. Since Greenwood has been permitted to go self-supporting and yet reside in or near Greenwood itself, a great number of the Japanese have taken the opportunity to go to work. It has been proven that these people will go to work if forced to do so.

5. Permits to travel should stand as they are during war time only. As far as change of address is concerned, or moving about the country, this is already covered under Order-in-Council P.C. 9760, which is not a War Measures Act.

A definite policy should be set up regarding placement of these Japanese, not permitting small districts to decide who should live in their area and who shouldn't. Districts such as Kelowna, Kamloops, Revelstoke, Osoyoos, Grand Forks, are shutting the Japanese out.

6. A separate unit should be set up, not including members of the B. C. Security Commission, to deal with the question of loyalty of the Japanese. The question of proof of loyalty should be taken from the Police files only.



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

Cst.

August 29th, 1944.

Officer Commdg. "E" Divn.,
R.C.M. Police,
Federal Bldg.,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with our conversation of yesterday concerning the policy on relocation of the Japanese in Canada, I enclose two copies of the submission which I received from Ottawa.

I will be pleased to advise you of the date of preliminary meetings to discuss this question as soon as one can be set.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COLLINS,
Commissioner.

GC/DS
Encl:

It has been suggested that the following points be considered:-

- (a) Write to the Provinces and say that we would like their co-operation in the relocation of Japanese. While we do not consider it practical to endeavour to proceed on a quota basis, we propose to continue, for the present, the existing control of movement and property purchases so as to prevent undue concentration of Japanese in any area. The Dominion will be prepared to reimburse the Province for a period of ten (?) years for :--
 - (i) Relief disbursed through the provinces and municipalities for maintenance at standard provincial or municipal rates applicable: and
 - (ii) Unpaid hospital accounts for indigent Japanese admitted to hospitals as indigent patients to the amount otherwise recoverable from the municipality. This also to apply in cases of mental institutions and T.B. Sanatoriums:--
 - (iii) We propose to set up a Provincial Advisory Committee on which the province would be represented to assist in measures for relocation.
 - (iv) It is not proposed, at the present time, to provide financial assistance to individual Japanese in relocation except in matters of transportation and temporary maintenance grant pending the taking of employment. The general pattern to be followed will be to find employment through the Japanese Placement Officers and Selective Service with the co-operation of local and provincial committees before movement into the province.
 - (v) In the cases of the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba, ask that the undertaking with respect to removal of Japanese now in the provinces after the war be abrogated but that in the case of both provinces say that it is proposed to relax the restriction on the movement of Japanese now concentrated in certain areas of the province so as to enable wider dispersal either in the province or outside.
- (b) Draft of letter to be submitted to External Affairs for consideration.
- (c) Prepare submission to Council to amend Defence of Canada Regulations so as to place authority for the issue of licence to purchase property in the hands of the Minister of Labour, copy of this submission to be sent forward for preliminary approval to External Affairs and the Minister of Justice. The policy to be followed would be not to grant licenses until an initial clearance as to loyalty is given by our own office and the R.C.M.P. at Vancouver. In doubtful cases, no licence to be granted pending clarification of the status of the applicant by the Commissioner.
- (d) Authority to be obtained from Council to give undertaking to provinces with respect to Dominion responsibility for maintenance and welfare of Japanese for a specified number of years.

" URGENT & PERSONAL "

MEMORANDUM TO: MR. EASTWOOD, MRS. BOOTH, MR. DESBRISAY,
MR. LISTER, MR. SIMMONS, MR. BROWN,
COMPT. DAVIDSON.

FROM: COMPT. R. COLLINS - AUGUST 28, 1944.

1. As a result of the Honourable the Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons relative to his Government's policy in regard to the administration of the Japanese problem as it now exists, officials of the Department of Labour have asked me to submit a carefully thought out programme which must be developed immediately by conferences between myself and all Commission employees who have had experience in handling Japanese during the evacuation period, resettlement period and who are also familiar with the maintenance of the Japanese in the Interior Settlements as well as those who have been responsible for the issuing of permits, restrictions of travel, etc.

2. It has been suggested that the following points be considered:

(a) Write to the Provinces and say that we would like their co-operation in the relocation of Japanese. While we do not consider it practical to endeavour to proceed on a quota basis, we propose to continue, for the present, the existing control of movement and property purchases so as to prevent undue concentration of Japanese in any area. The Dominion will be prepared to reimburse the Province for a period of ten (?) years for:-

(i) Relief disbursed through the provinces and municipalities for maintenance at standard provincial or municipal rates applicable; and

(ii) Unpaid hospital accounts for indigent Japanese admitted to hospitals as indigent patients to the amount otherwise recoverable from the municipality. This also to apply in cases of mental institutions and T.B. Sanatoriums;

(iii) We propose to set up a Provincial Advisory Committee on which the province would be represented to assist in measures for relocation.

It is not proposed, at the present time, to provide financial assistance to individual Japanese in relocation except in matters of transportation and temporary maintenance grant pending the taking of employment. The general pattern to be followed will be to find employment through the Japanese Placement Officers and Selective Service with the co-operation of local and provincial committees before movement into the province.

(iv) In the case of the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba, ask that the undertaking with respect to removal of Japanese now in the provinces after the war be abrogated but that in the case of both provinces say that it is proposed to relax the restriction on the movement of Japanese now concentrated in certain areas of the province so as to enable wider dispersal either in the province or outside.

(b) Draft of letter to be submitted to External Affairs for consideration.

(c) Prepare submission to Council to amend Defence of Canada Regulations so as to place authority for the issue of licence to purchase property in the hands of the Minister of Labour, copy of this submission to be sent forward for preliminary approval to External Affairs and the Minister of Justice. The policy to be followed would be not to grant licenses until an initial clearance as to loyalty is given by our own office and the R.C.M.P. at Vancouver. In doubtful cases, no licence to be granted pending clarification of the status of the applicant by the Commissioner.

Send 7 copies
to
Supt. Gray.

(d) Authority to be obtained from Council to give undertaking to provinces with respect to Dominion responsibility for maintenance and welfare of Japanese for a specified number of years.

3. In order that I may form an agenda for an immediate conference kindly let me have your written personal views at once.

4. This is a very large field for you to make an analytical survey of your past experience and to make constructive recommendations for the future programme.

5. This field covers all aspects of human relationship, Dominion-Provincial relations, intra-Provincial relations, Civic administration between the Commission and the towns, cities and municipalities and law enforcement bodies. Naturally each person will deal specifically with aspects with which he is most familiar.

6. Kindly let me have your personal views in the form of written comments not later than Wednesday of this week. Give this matter your preferred attention.

GEORGE COLLINS,
Commissioner.

GC/DS

78/81-4/9: 20 25

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF LABOUR



CANADA

Ottawa, August 24, 1944.

PERSONAL

Commissioner George Collins,
B.C. Security Commission,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Re: Japanese Placement Policy

In the light of the Prime Minister's declaration of policy for Japanese in Canada, we are enclosing herewith draft proposals covering future placement programme for Japanese and revision of administrative set-up to this end.

It will be necessary to have a conference at a conveniently early date in Ottawa to settle our programme which we will want you to attend and in anticipation of the same, we would like you to review the proposals carefully with your own staff and submit a revision thereof in concrete form for further consideration here which will represent the best thinking and considered views of yourself and your senior officers.

Enc.

A. MacNamara
A. MacNamara.

MEMORANDUM RE JAPANESE PLACEMENT

To make progress on this matter, should we do the following:

X (a) Write to the Provinces and say that we would like their co-operation in the relocation of Japanese. While we do not consider it practical to endeavour to proceed on a quota basis, we propose to continue, for the present, the existing control of movement and property purchases so as to prevent undue concentration of Japanese ^{in any area.} The Dominion will be prepared to reimburse the Province for a period of ten (?) years ^{for}:

- (i) Relief disbursed through the provinces and municipalities for maintenance at standard provincial or municipal rates applicable; and
- (ii) Unpaid hospital accounts for indigent Japanese admitted to hospitals as indigent patients to the amount otherwise recoverable from the municipality. This also to apply in cases of mental institutions and T.B. Sanitariums;
- (iii) We propose to set up a Provincial Advisory Committee on which the province would be represented to assist in measures for relocation.

It is not proposed, at the present time, to provide financial assistance to individual Japanese in relocation except in matters of transportation and temporary maintenance grant pending the taking of employment.

The general pattern to be followed will be to find employment through the Japanese Placement Officers and Selective Service with the co-operation of local and provincial committees before movement into the province.

- (iv) In the case of the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba, ask that the undertaking with respect to removal of Japanese now in the provinces after the war be abrogated but that in the case of both provinces say that it is proposed to relax the restriction on the movement of Japanese now concentrated in certain areas of the province so as to enable wider dispersal either in the province or outside

2. Draft of letter to be submitted to External Affairs for consideration.

3. Prepare submission to Council to amend Defence of Canada Regulations so as to place authority for the issue of licence to purchase property in the hands of the Minister of Labour, copy of this submission to be sent forward for preliminary approval to External Affairs and the Minister of Justice. The policy to be followed would be not to grant licenses until an initial clearance as to loyalty is given by our own office and the R.C.M.P. at Vancouver. In doubtful cases, no licence to be granted pending clarification of the status of the applicant by the Commissioner.
(to be attached.)

X 4. Authority to be obtained from Council to give undertaking to provinces with respect to Dominion responsibility for maintenance and welfare of Japanese for a specified number of years.

5.

Administration

The Commissioner, to date, has devoted 80% of his time in the Interior Settlements. Hereafter, it will be necessary for him to spend 75% of his time on placement work East of the Rockies. To this end, the administration set-up should be as follows:

- (a) Commissioner - salary \$5,800 - \$6,000
- (b) Settlement Administrator to be directly responsible for administration in the settlements \$4,200 to \$4,300
- (c) Western Canada Placement Supervisor - \$4,000 to \$4,500
- (d) Eastern Canada Supervisor - \$4,200 to \$4,700
- (e) Local Committees to be organized under the direction of the Supervisors in the larger centres throughout Canada
- (f) Hostels to be established at least in Toronto and Montreal.

6. The present placement policy of selected individual placement to Eastern Canada to be continued with better facilities for temporary accommodation pending final placement and with greater relaxation on property purchases.

7. Should our programme be discussed at a conference in Ottawa attended by Collins, Head, External Affairs and with possibly representative of the Interchurch Japanese Committee.

Before doing this, should the views of Collins and his assistants in the Japanese administration, Vancouver, be canvassed?