

# Mayor Raps 'Buck-Passing' *Immigration - Canada - Japanese* On Allowing Japs In City

Commissioners Given Power to Act  
*Feb 6 - 1945*  
Following Heated Debate, Close Vote

Mayor Andrew Davison objected to city council "passing the buck on the Japanese question" Monday evening, when by a 6 to 5 vote the city commissioners were instructed to check with police the applications of two Japanese to enter the city, and were "given power to act" on the requests.

The mayor stated that if the commissioners considered it necessary they would bring the matter back to council for decision at the next meeting, to be held two weeks hence.

Council dealt with the two applications separately in a lengthy and at times heated discussion. Ald. Starr and Ald. Brown moved the requests be not granted.

On the amendment of Ald. Alderman and Ald. Chauncey the application of Isumi Iwaasa, Japanese girl from Raymond who wished to attend school here, was referred to the commissioners to inquire into with R.C.M.P. and city police and with power to act on the request.

## CHECK WITH POLICE

On the amendment of Ald. Chauncey and Ald. Alderman the application of Tetsuo Aoki, of Iron Springs, was "referred to the city commissioners and if in conference with R.C.M.P. and city police there be no objection to the individual's character, he be permitted to attend Calgary Normal school for a period of 2½ months."

The two amendments were supported by Aldermen McCullough, Cairns, Alderman, Chauncey, Wilkinson and Watson. Opposed were Aldermen Smith, Brown, Freeze and Mayor Davison, who asked to have his vote recorded. Ald. Lancaster and Ald. Chalk were absent from the meeting.

After the first amendment had passed Mayor Davison said: "I object to council passing the buck on the Japanese question like this. Council should decide the matter itself and not leave it to the commissioners."

"If we consider it necessary we will bring the matter back to council for decision."

Ald. Watson replied that "council is not passing the buck. We have a decision previously and instruct the commissioners to act accordingly."

The mayor: "I'm not going to put a rubber stamp for council and we see fit we'll bring it back."

Ald. Brown: "And if there are things in the Vancouver Sun as of April, 1937, protesting against a cartoon depicting their Imperial Highnesses (Prince and Princess Chichibu) shaking hands in a cowering position, with a so-called Mr. and Mrs. Vancouver (whoever those things may be) representing two ordinary common Canadians. As loyal and patriotic Japanese, it is our duty to remind the Vancouver Sun that we Japanese people regard our Imperial

## Letters to the Editor *Immigration - Canada - Japanese* Repatriation of Japanese Urged

Editor, The Herald:—

It was with disgust that I noted in your letter column propaganda by the so-called "Fellowship of Reconciliation" to persuade the Canadian people to allow the Japanese to remain in Canada.

As a veteran with over four years overseas combatant service, I would warn you against this fifth column.

Two facts stand out: (1) That the so-called lower standard of living of the Japanese is a farce. Many of them right here in Calgary are employers of white help, (only of course if no Japanese are available) and profits from the labors of these white people helped swell the coffers of the Japanese war-minded people. These Japanese earn many more times the income of most white men in Calgary: if not, let them make their books public after auditors have certified them correct. And, how did the "lower standard of living" allow the Japanese in Canada to send their sons to Japan for University education after they had been educated in high schools here at our expense? For the Japanese intelligence service?

(2) The plea that money sent to Japan did not hurt the Chinese—and us in the end—is another delusion. How do our "Fellowship friends" suppose Japan paid for Canadian scrap iron except through Canadian dollars sent to Japan by their fifth column here? Let the "Fellowship" publish certified figures to prove their argument—and not declare a fact when it is unsupported by truth! Let us keep that money for Canadian fighting men's re-establishment in future.

Finally, let us now, without more ado, shoot the leopard before he eats us. Remember the Jap "conquerors" at Singapore, Hong Kong, and China with all their evil characteristics! Adolf Hitler had nothing on the average Jap. I shall never forget how Western Canada was open to attack when my back was turned in Europe.

Sending them all back to Japan—and keeping them there—is merely safeguarding our own homeland from future "incidents." When beaten the leopard whines but his fangs are still ready to fight—the spots never change. Get rid of them now and keep Canada for those Canadians who fought for it. Japan for the Japanese!

EX-SAPPER OFFICER, *Feb 6 - 1945*



At the City Council

—By J. H. Shirley

# Will Allow Japanese To Live In Calgary

Council Reverses Previous Decisions  
By Unanimous Vote Following Appeals

Reversing previous decisions, city council by unanimous vote, Monday evening, granted the applications of two Japanese to come to Calgary "subject to the checking of all facts and circumstances by the city commissioners acting in

conjunction with the R.C.M.P. and the city police." The motion was sponsored by Ald. H. R. Chauncey and Ald. J. C. Watson.

The two applicants were Jeane Kasa, 20, of Raymond, who desired to attend a 10-weeks course in tractors at the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, and Yoshio Noguchi, 24, chicken farmer, who asked for permission to bring his wife, Kanako Noguchi, to him here. All said they were in Canada and were British subjects.

Expressing dissatisfaction with council's previous rulings, Rev. A. Huband, pastor of Knox United Church, chairman of the Alberta Conference of the United Church of Canada committee on evangelism and social service, and chairman of the Calgary Presbytery committee on the question, urged council to change its policy, although he did not speak for either applicant.

Benjamin Ginsberg, K.C., appeared for Noguchi who was also supported by a letter from the Alberta Hatchery Approval Association.

## DIFFICULT MATTER

Mr. Huband, speaking in behalf of the presbytery committee, said he realized it was a difficult matter for council to deal with. The committee "were not sentimentalists on the question, but I must say, the people I represent are not satisfied with previous action taken by council. Flag waving are inclined to exert pressure and we must make sure that under pressure of wartime we do not do things we will be sorry for

to be referred to a previous application which had been turned down and said "the British tradition is that a British subject is free to go where he wishes unless it is a danger to the state. The Christian tradition is that there should be no discrimination on the grounds of race or nation."

On those grounds I must protest against the action taken on previous cases. I am not asking council to reverse those decisions

be considered on its merits and the application granted. Had my client been called up he would have been willing to serve his country," said Mr. Ginsberg.

Ald. H. R. Chauncey said that on a previous occasion he had tried to persuade council to permit a young Japanese to attend Mount Royal College. "Just because these people are born of Japanese ancestry it is no reason to assume they are not loyal British subjects. We should welcome them to the city and give them every opportunity. The R.C.M.P. are a safeguard against undesirables coming to the city."

## WON'T ADMIT ALL

Ald. F. R. Freeze declared that while he had been opposed to Japanese coming to the city in the past the two cases were different. The Raymond applicant had a brother serving overseas and the woman had been born in New Westminster. "Her husband does good work and makes it possible for one of our men, who otherwise might be engaged in the work, to bear arms. I think we had better let them come here. But I do not want Mr. Huband to go away with the impression we will admit all and sundry."

Ald. E. A. McCullough said he was in favor of admitting "Japanese who are good Canadians." Ald. R. T. Alderman said "I am glad to see this change of mind around council."

"The whole attitude of council," said Ald. J. C. Watson, "has been one of racial discrimination. I am glad council is coming to see the light."

Ald. G. C. Lancaster, who has previously been opposed to Japanese coming here, said "I am willing to break down on the condition that we have written confirmation of who these people really are from the police or the authorities of the place they come from."

Ald. G. M. Brown and Ald. E. H. Starr did not attend the meeting and were excused by motion of council.

(Further council news on page 9.)

Wednesday, June 6, 1945

# Legion Women Want Japs Deported To Homeland

A resolution asking that the federal government take a decided stand for the deportation of Japanese from Canada to their homeland was adopted at the fifth annual convention of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Canadian Legion Tuesday afternoon.

A request for a Dominion organization of the Canadian Legion Women's Auxiliary was turned down by the Dominion Command. The meeting instead agreed that a uniform constitution for the use of the L.A. of the Legion throughout the Dominion be drawn up and approved by Dominion Command.

Another resolution urged that German plants and machinery for processing oil and coal be sent to the Drumhellers district as reparations.

It was also requested that personal belongings of men killed be laundered before being returned to the next-of-kin.

The auxiliary approved a resolution that the province be divided into six L.A. zones with a representative from each.

A request that the Command set up a fund by assessing branches of the Legion for donations for comforts for T.B. veteran patients highlighted the ways and means report given by Mrs. W. W. Ruddy.

Tea in the sunroom of the Palliser concluded the afternoon session and in the evening members attended a civic banquet held in the crystal room of the Palliser.



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Rev. Geo. Dorey, D.D.,  
Board of Home Missions,  
299. Queen St. West, Toronto.

1271. 5th Ave. N.,  
Lethbridge, Alta.,  
Jan. 19, 1945.

Dear Dr. Dorey:

There are a couple of stories that came to me within the last few days which have an intimate bearing on the Japanese work here, one from Miss Bartling and the other from Rev. H.P. Marston, Magrath.

The introduction to these comes from a visit that I had from Mr. Kabayama some days ago. On that occasion he asked me to tell Miss Bartling not to come to Raymond on the Thursday of that week (a week ago yesterday) for her weekly group meeting in the Church. At the request of Mr. Marston Miss Bartling has been holding a group meeting in his Church at Raymond. The reason Mr. K. wanted her to postpone her meeting for a week was that he had arranged with a Mr. Wilkinson of Taber who speaks Japanese to conduct some evangelistic meetings in the Church. Finding he had not got Miss Bartling's permission I sent him direct to her, and gave him a little lecture into the bargain.

On Monday of this week Mr. Marston called to see me on Conference work. I asked him about the Evangelistic meetings and whether he had given permission. He said No, that Mr. K. had arranged these on his own. He told me further that his Board had just had a meeting and were much incensed over the matter, also that the Board had passed a resolution imposing a charge of \$10 per month for the use of the Church. (The Japanese had been giving a voluntary contribution of some \$5. per month, but this would not pay the expenses for its frequent use.) The Board also appointed a Committee to see Mr. K. and to inform him that he must not use the Church without permission beyond the periods allotted. Mr. Marston tells me that he, Marston, objected to the charge of \$10. He felt his Board might cool down later and might not even see Mr. K. but they were very angry.

The other day Miss Bartling came to see me about the Japanese situation. She informed me that while the Board at Raymond was up in arms she had learned that the Christian Japanese at Raymond and Picture Butte had been very discouraged and disappointed with Mr. Kabayama's work and that quite a number of them are fed up. I had a further visit today from Miss Bartling and she gave more particulars. The man who made the complaints to her is a Mr. Kudo of Picture Butte. He is one of the intelligent Christian Japanese and speaks English fairly well. Miss B. asked him what the real trouble was and he unloaded to her. Ever since Mr. K. came, he said, he has been autocratic in his manner and method. A sore grievance is that he gives no account of the monies he receives, They do not know how much he has given or where it goes, consequently they do not feel like subscribing money under these conditions. (There may be a connection here with the delay in getting the allocated \$300.) Mr. Kudo says also that he lacks judgment and keeps irritating people; further that he had written the Buddhist Priest at Raymond and Picture Butte in a critical manner and this had only created bad feeling, that he is stubborn and it does not matter what they suggest he carries out his own sweet will. One of the Japanese was delegated to see Mr. K. and he had promised to do better.



Miss B. says that the young Japanese do not like him, indeed that they despise him. Well, I knew before he came that the young people did not want him, but I thought he could do a needed work among the older people.

Mr. Kudo was puzzled to know what to do about the matter, Miss Bartling tells me, and she informed him that they should get a small committee to come and see me and have me present the situation to the Home Mission Board. Now they may come or they may not, but after one has made all possible discounts of these reports the situation is not good, and if there is any chance of a change of Pastorate I think it would be a wise thing. I have thought this for a long time. Is there a young man among the Japanese Ministers who might come and thus relieve the tension here? When both English and Japanese are up in arms the prospect for good work in the future is not promising.

The thought came to me that if you could send Mr. McWilliams to investigate the situation you would have definite information on which to take action.

I can well believe the grounds of complaint are genuine for I have found the same characteristics, and nothing I can say or do seems to alter his attitude for the better. I could not endure it for a week with an Anglo-Saxon, but naturally we must have infinitely more grace and patience with the Japanese.

I have simply taken time off to write this as I feel you ought to know the feeling here at once.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Robert Magowan



**SECRET**

Ottawa, February 12, 1945.

No. 199

Sir:

I have the honour to refer to previous correspondence concerning the treatment of persons of Japanese race in Canada and in the United States and to inform you that Cabinet has now given approval to certain further measures to be taken in connection with re-settlement of the Japanese and in preparation for the post-war movement to Japan of such Japanese as will not remain permanently in this country.

As you know, plans have been under consideration for some time for the appointment of a commission to investigate persons of Japanese race in this country with a view to deciding which should be allowed to remain here after the war and which should be required to be sent to Japan. For your confidential information, it has been decided to defer appointment of the commission for the present. In the interim, however, there are certain measures that can be taken that will prepare the way for the commission and facilitate or reduce its work when it does come into operation. Some of these measures will be put into effect as a result of the Cabinet decisions.

Cabinet approved the continuance of efforts to negotiate with the Japanese Government exchanges of nationals. It also approved action by the Department of Labour to segregate persons of Japanese race who have been accepted for repatriation to Japan in such exchanges, or who have indicated a desire to go to Japan after the war. Such segregation on a voluntary basis will reduce the number of cases that will have to be considered by the commission, since it is probable that its terms of reference will provide that voluntary applications for repatriation to Japan will be considered to be final and only those Japanese persons who have indicated a desire to remain in Canada, or who have not given any definite indication of any desire, will be subject to examination.

To encourage voluntary applications to go to Japan and also to enable persons of Japanese race to know on what basis they will be allowed to go there, the Minister of Labour has been authorized to give assurance to voluntary applicants that they can take with them any proceeds realized from their property in Canada. In the case of those who are transferred during the war, receipts will be given for the value of their property and they will be allowed to make the actual transfer after the war. The Minister is also authorized to state that free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government for repatriated persons.

The Canadian Ambassador to the United States,  
Canadian Embassy,  
Washington, D.C.



To assist in the re-settlement of the Japanese persons who will be remaining in this country, the Minister of Labour has been authorized to give assurances to provincial governments that the Government of Canada will be prepared to reimburse any province or municipality for the cost of necessary maintenance, hospitalization or medical services furnished to indigent persons of the Japanese race who have been re-settled since the outbreak of war from protected areas to British Columbia. The assurances are not to extend beyond ten years from January 1, 1945. Further consideration may also be given shortly to the desirability of relaxing somewhat the present ban on acquisition of real property by persons of Japanese race. The capacity so to acquire real property is closely related to the problem of assuring that the Japanese will not drift back after the war to British Columbia to renew the pre-war concentration there.

Since the United States authorities are concerned with the same sort of problem there that we have here, they might wish to be informed on a confidential basis of the decisions that have now been taken as outlined above with regard to voluntary repatriation and re-settlement.

We have been interested here to note the steps that have been taken by the United States authorities, particularly in allowing Japanese Americans to return to the Pacific Coast area. It would be very helpful if we could receive such information as you may be able to secure about the success of the present United States program and about their plans for future disposition of the problem.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. A. ROBINSON

for the

Secretary of State  
for External Affairs.



# NOTICE

## TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN

### HAVING REFERENCE TO MAKING APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL  
Minister of Labour.

## Loyalty 1 Also Prop

Notices defining military repatriation policy "Loyalty Tribunal" appointed to conduct after registration for repatriation. It is indicated that persons expelled from the country as those who go to Japan, Reference is made to the fact that failure to register may be construed as disloyalty.

OTTAWA.—In a dispatch dated March 10, The Vancouver Free Press said that "their belief that officials are carrying on definite steps in the program to 'loyal' and 'disloyal' Japanese ancestry in."

The Ottawa Corridor, however, that the conduct of the inquiry "appointed for some time."

The dispatch to the effect that the inquiry is watching for new developments, contained points made by the Prime Minister in his House of Commons of last August 1.

It will be remembered that Mr. King's remarks on the subject were:

1. That it would be a concentration of Japanese in Canada after the war.

2. That most of the Japanese in Canada had remained in Canada.

3. That Japanese should not be allowed to return to Japan.

4. That the Government would be authorized to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.

The Province Corridor, that while Mr. King did not say so, the view expressed before that number of Japanese will return to their homeland.

COOPERATION OF PR

Mr. King was not explicit as to what measures might be taken to prevent a postwar exodus of Japanese in B.C. but he did say that the Government would be authorized to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.

He warned that a decision to return to Japan would be "undesirable."

He said that it would be the Japanese themselves who would be responsible for their own return to Japan.

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## Varied Replies Expulsion Mo

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For "loyalty" question  
in Segregation discussion  
also  
see BESC Vol 9.



Ottawa, 21st Feb., 1942.

COPY

Dear Prime Minister:

At a meeting of British Columbia Members, held this morning, they unanimously agreed to recommend the following programme with regard to the Japanese situation in British Columbia:

1. They point out that great and growing public apprehension exists with regard to the slowness of the removal of Japanese from the protected area.
2. They are all of the opinion that all those of Japanese origin should be removed as rapidly as possible from the protected areas.
3. They recommend that all regulations hitherto passed with reference to explosives, cameras, receiving sets, transmitting sets, etc., should be made immediately to apply to Canadian Nationals as well as to Japanese Nationals, and to companies owned or partially owned by Japanese; and that all existing permits for explosives be cancelled and such explosives confiscated.
4. They recommend that all restrictions in regard to gasoline, etc., now applicable to the Japanese Nationals, be made to apply to Canadian Nationals of Japanese origin.
5. They recommend that licenses for automobiles and trucks of Japanese Nationals and Canadian Nationals of Japanese origin be forthwith cancelled.
6. They recommend that immediate steps be taken to remove all those of Japanese origin from defence areas and defence projects, such as guns, batteries, emplacements and aerodromes, and from power plants and reservoirs; and that there be no delay whatsoever in this matter, whether they are Japanese Nationals or Canadian Nationals.
7. They recommend that all able-bodied males be removed, whether of military age or not, and that when weather conditions improve, arrangements should be made for the removal of all families.
8. In regard to the restriction of land acquisition, they recommend that there should be complete prohibition, and that this be made retroactive to the date of declaration of war with Japan; that this prohibition should apply anywhere within the province of British Columbia.
9. That in the meantime a dusk-to-dawn curfew should be established immediately for all of Japanese origin.
10. They recommend that the various Ministers concerned should immediately decide upon action to be taken within the respective departments having the necessary jurisdiction.
11. If deemed desirable, we would appreciate an interview with you in regard to the above.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) Olof Hanson  
Thos. Reid  
G.A. Cruickshank  
A.W. Neill  
T.J. O'Neill  
R.W. Mayhew  
G.E.L. MacKinnon  
J.G. Turgeon

RG27

Vol 174

File 614002:11-1 Vol 2



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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

You may wish to be kept informed of steps being taken by the Department of Labour in the administration of Japanese matters pursuant to the recent decision of Council with regard to the voluntary repatriation of Japanese and the re-settlement of loyal Japanese in Canada.

The Deputy Minister of Labour has written to Mr. Pickersgill, the new Commissioner of Japanese Placement, asking him to have wide publicity given to a notice, under the signature of the Ministry of Labour, to the effect that Japanese making voluntary application to go to Japan will be allowed to take their property, or its value, and will be given free passage. The notice concludes with the following sentence: "These assurances may not be extended to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis".

Immediately after the publication of posters and advertisements carrying the above notice, arrangements are to be made to receive applications for repatriation. To encourage an early indication of desire, April 30 has been suggested as a closing date for applications. In his communication to the Commissioner the Deputy Minister states, "You will appreciate the dangers involved in any effort at undue pressure to sign up". He also adds, "we don't believe any organized effort should be taken to obtain applications for the Japanese now East of the Rockies until British Columbia has been covered as no immediate problem of segregation or relocation is involved".

While applications for repatriation to Japan are being taken the Commissioner of Japanese Placement is to issue a statement with regard to re-settlement in Canada of Japanese Canadians and others who wish to remain here and are of a type likely to be approved for permanent residence. The statement will refer to your announcement of policy which was made in the House on August 4 last year to the effect that the best policy in the future will be to have the Japanese who remain in Canada "distribute their numbers as widely as possible throughout the country" so as not to form again "an unassimilable bloc" which might renew feelings of racial hostility. The statement will go on to encourage early re-location east of the Rockies and will add:



"Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, may find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.

It is only fair to point out to those capable of employment who remain in the settlements and who continue to refuse suitable openings for employment beyond British Columbia without good cause, that the failure to do so may, at a later date, be looked on as evidence of lack of willingness to co-operate in the Government programme or of the lack of any real desire for re-establishment in Canada."

I think that the above measures should help to reduce materially the number of cases that will have to be considered by the Commission when it is established. I also think it is probable that a fairly large number of Japanese persons who have been loyal and who would prefer to remain in this country will voluntarily seek repatriation, partly through discouragement and partly because of fear that they may never again be offered as favourable terms for repatriation. Some injustice may also result from the tendency to distinguish too sharply between cases of Japanese nationals, naturalized Japanese and Canadian-born Japanese. The proposed announcement on re-location states specifically that it is "particularly directed to the attention of Canadian born Japanese", thus indicating greater encouragement to them to resettle than to others. Difference in treatment on the basis of nationality is, I think, an unsound basis in connection with the Japanese, but this is not a final disposition of cases at this time. On the whole, the plans that are being put into effect seem to be reasonably fair in terms of what is politically feasible at the moment, and should, in any event, be of great assistance to the work of the Commission.







CANADA

# NOTICE

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2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

**HUMPHREY MITCHELL**

Minister of Labour.

The special R.C.M.P. Detachment for taking applications will be at

from

to

and will take applications at

. Every person of Japanese origin 16 years of age and over is required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation.

**T. B. PICKERSGILL,**

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

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





# NOTICE

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

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

T. B. PICKERSGILL,

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

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



Fines totalling \$41,565.00 were imposed and paid. In addition many cases involving small values of currency were closed out by simple forfeiture without court proceedings.

#### CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT

By special arrangement between the Department of Justice and the local county officials, this Force has assisted in the enforcement of this Act in Beauce County, P.Q. Under the existing arrangement all investigations regarding breaches of the statute are carried out by the local municipal police department, while this Force prefers the charges and conducts prosecution in conjunction with counsel appointed by the Department of Justice.

During the past year eighty-five prosecutions were concluded. In sixty-seven cases convictions were registered, there were twelve dismissals, while charges were withdrawn in six cases.

#### ISSUANCE OF RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT WEAPON PERMITS—DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS

During the past year the number of non-residents entering Canada from the United States for sporting purposes with their firearms continued at a high level and in every instance Non-Resident Weapon Permits were issued from this Headquarters, in accordance with the requirements of Section 37A of the Defence of Canada Regulations. This regulation has now been cancelled effective from February 1, 1945, insofar as bona fide tourists from the United States are concerned. It was considered that security measures no longer required the maintenance of this special safe-guard. As a result, the entry of such tourists will be governed by normal peace time requirements, which include the usual report at Customs when crossing the border and application to the Provincial authorities concerned for game licences and for permits authorizing them to carry firearms in Canada.

During the past year 12,329 Non-Resident Weapon Permits were issued and forwarded to the Customs Ports through which the applicants entered Canada.

It is pleasing to report that, notwithstanding the fact that during the valid period of these regulations from 1940 to 1945, approximately 60,000 individual permits were issued, there was not a single instance in which any untoward incident has occurred as a result of the entry of these non-resident sportsmen to Canada with their firearms.

The issuance of Resident Weapon Permits to aliens residing in Canada is still in effect. Permits have now been issued to approximately seventy-five per cent of residents in this category, who were required to surrender their firearms in 1940. In each case an application is submitted, which must be endorsed by the local police department before consideration is given to the issuance of a permit.

During the fiscal year 1944-45, 3,275 new permits were issued, while "renewals" were granted to 1,732 persons previously issued with this type of permit.

#### INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

With the improvement of the Allied position on the economic and fighting fronts, some improvement was experienced in the activities of enemy sympathizers who were no longer outspoken or became disillusioned as the war progressed. However, others have maintained their faith in the Totalitarian way of life, and it is necessary to keep them under observation. This is not always easy, and we have to seek the close assistance of other Branches of the Federal Departments to enable us to accurately estimate the measure of influence

necessary. Careful investigation of applicants for the Armed Forces; security enquiries in the cases of members of such Forces who are selected for special duties; security investigations of persons in the employ of Canadian and Allied governments; similar enquiries for Foreign but Allied governments; necessary enquiries of personnel for UNRRA; investigations of refugees arriving in Canada provide sufficient work for this branch. With the liberation of France and other parts of Europe, many Canadian nationals took advantage of their Canadian citizenship and returned to Canada. Some of these people had spent all their adult life in foreign countries, and it was necessary for security reasons to check the background of these people.

Close liaison is maintained with the Intelligence Branches of the three Armed Forces, with the Prisoner of War Intelligence, and of course with the United Kingdom Security services and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice.

Espionage, an ever present possibility, has claimed much attention. From time to time suspicious circumstances surrounding persons in this country and persons arriving at our ports are brought to our attention and no effort is spared to discount the possibility that such persons are enemy agents or are acting in the interests of the enemy. Many are the interesting angles followed up in pursuing our enquiries. In a large number of cases the suspects have been the subject of enquiries by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice and the United Kingdom Security Service and every co-operation has been afforded to both these bodies.

Maintenance of security measures against the landing of enemy agents in our maritime provinces comes within the purview of this section and even with the favourable turn of events, vigilance is not allowed to relax. The possibility of agents landing on the shores of the Western Hemisphere is not restricted to Canada and our enquiries are co-ordinated with those of the United States and South American countries.

#### ENEMY ALIENS

The work of the Registrar General of Enemy Aliens Section is also the responsibility of this Branch and is briefly reviewed hereunder.

The field work is performed by 3,112 Registrars and Reporting Officials. Registrars are qualified to issue Parole and Exemption Certificates, take applications for exerts and accept reports. Reporting officials accept reports only. It was necessary during this period to compile and issue nine pages of amendments to the handbook "Directions to Registrars of Enemy Aliens".

The statistics set out hereunder reflect by nationality the numbers of enemy aliens holding parole and Exemption Certificates at the present time:

	Parole	Exemption	Total
Germans	7,935	4,730	12,665
Italians	4,078	7,527	11,605
Austrians	889	1,578	2,467
Finn	54	13,430	13,484
Hungarians	135	8,935	9,070
Roumanians	112	4,758	4,870
Japanese	5,503	237	5,740
	18,796	41,195	59,991

During the year under review the cases of interned enemy aliens of German nationality or of nationalities whose home lands were dominated by Germany, were examined in the light of the more favourable trend of the war, and those whose liberty was no longer felt to constitute a danger to the safety of the State were released. This type of release totalled 38.



## EXCHANGE OF INTERNED CIVILIANS

An exchange of interned civilians was arranged between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Canada on the one hand and Germany on the other. A total of 111 German internees were repatriated. In addition to the internees themselves, 24 members of their families were also included in the exchange. This Force was responsible for all arrangements in connection with the uninterred family members including their consent to repatriation and matters pertaining to their property, baggage, transportation and escort. The party embarked for departure from Canada on November 20, 1944. A comprehensive dossier on each case was prepared by this Branch for the information of the Supreme Allied Command for use when Germany should be invested.

## PAROLE NATIONALS

Consequent upon changed relations existing between the United Nations, Italy, Roumania and Finland, it was decided to re-examine the cases of paroled nationals of these countries and to replace Parole Certificates with Exemption Certificates where such action was warranted.

## JAPANESE

The problem confronting the Government in the disposition of Japanese in Canada also received our attention, and in co-operation with the British Columbia Security Commission this Force will accept applications from Japanese for repatriation and will canvass all persons of the Japanese race in British Columbia in this respect. Japanese living in other areas may apply to any detachment of the Force to arrange for repatriation.

## INTERMENTS

The improved war situation is reflected in the matter of internments of those persons whose liberty is considered to be dangerous to the welfare of the State or the efficient prosecution of the war. The trend over the past year has naturally been towards increased numbers of releases and the following table indicates the actual changes that have taken place during the period under review:

	In detention 31-3-44	Detained—Released during year		In detention 31-3-45
Reg. 21.....	452		124	328
Reg. 24.....	19		5	14
Reg. 25.....	297	1	*104	194
	768	1	233	536

\*Includes 2 deaths.

From the above it will be seen that during the year there have actually been 231 releases; two deaths and only one new internment. Of the remaining grand total of 536 it is of interest to mention that 420 of them are Japanese.

## PRISONERS OF WAR

This Force has continued the co-operation with the Directorate of Prisoners of War chiefly in the photographing and documentation of prisoners. Over 29,000 photographs of prisoners were made and the same number of descriptive forms were typed. In addition to this, whenever prisoners escaped, a large number of their photographs were made for distribution to other police forces, etc.

During the past year we rendered assistance in investigating 171 escapes. Eight of these prisoners were still at large as of March 31, 1945, although we have every reason to believe that three of them perished by drowning or misadventure. Of these recaptured, eight were taken in the United States and one of them has not yet been returned to Canada. These escapes cause much work which does not show on any statistical return.

## 2. Aids in the Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

## THE IDENTIFICATION BRANCH

A brief reference to this Branch has been made in Section 2 of this report. I made mention in my report last year of the formation of this Branch by the amalgamation of the Sections having to do with identification matters. The Branch was actually created on January 1, 1944, and incorporated the work of the following Sections:—

Finger Print Section  
Modus Operandi Section  
Photographic Section  
Ticket-of-Leave Section  
Firearms Section  
R.C.M. Police Gazette Section  
Police Service Dogs Section.

The formation of this Branch was then too recent to warrant much comment in my last report, but after a full year of operation, I feel confident that the amalgamation, under centralized control, was provident, and its usefulness to this and other police forces will steadily increase.

A few remarks on each Section of this Branch may now be of interest:

## (a) CENTRAL FINGER PRINT SECTION

In the Finger Print Section there has been a decrease in the over-all number of prints received for search of 129,590, due chiefly to a falling off in the number received from industrial sources. The total number received in the year was 232,955, while the number searched was 369,630, there being a surplus of industrial prints from the preceding year awaiting action. This surplus has now been reduced to a negligible quantity. Of these prints 42,581 were identified, this being an increase of 3,643.

6,979 persons requiring visa certificates for entry into the United States submitted their prints to the section for search and issue of the required certificate. This is a slight decrease over the past year.

The usual co-operation was rendered to the Finger Print Bureau of the armed services in the search of prints submitted for that purpose.

Prints of twelve unknown dead were submitted, with five identifications, and it may be of interest to give the details of two of these:—

- (1) On May 23, 1944, an unknown man was killed in an automobile accident at St. Bruno, P.Q., near Montreal. Being unable to identify the victim, the local police authorities forwarded his finger-prints to R.C.M. Police Headquarters where search of the criminal files failed to effect an identification. Search of the civilian files, however, resulted in the fingerprints being identified as Marcel Many, an employee of a war industry located at Westmount, P.Q. This case indicates one of the advantages which would accrue from "civil fingerprinting".
- (2) In April of 1927, amongst the numerous communications received at the Central Finger Print Section was one from the Superintendent of Police, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., enclosing a circular embodying the fingerprints and photograph of one, Alex Danilchik, alias Alex Stone



Translation from Japanese

April 2nd  
Bayfarm  
Hakkokai

(Introduction)

The following is a rough report made by the representative committee a few days ago. Hakkokai is making ready to give more information on this subject. It is important that every individual should fully understand this present problem of segregation.

Part 1

Advice concerning notification for the second evacuation  
in question and answer form.

ques. 1. If we settle in east do we receive the same treatment as any other Canadians?

Ans. Cannot tell for certain. The present plan is to scatter the Japanese. The Federal Government and the Provincial Government do not have a clear understanding between them. The Federal Government take into consideration the Provincial Government's attitude and idea and do their best, but they cannot do any more than they are doing at present.

The main thing is for all Japanese individual to take their own circumstances as foundation to decide concerning the notification. After the segregation phase the government will leave it to your own discretion and ability to get on whether for good or for bad it is at your own risk.

ques. 2. Are we free to choose our work or business and to lease land and houses?

Ans. More or less the same answer to question No. 1. Left at the discretion of each province.

ques. 3. During war time and after the war, could we travel freely and choose our own place to live?

Cont'd...



Ans. Concerning travelling, the ruling stands as at present. Free to travel within the province but it is necessary to obtain permit to go into another province. Employment comes under the control of the Selective Service, but we do not know whether this will be continued after the war.

ques. 4. After we settle in east could we send for our furniture, belongings, and money which are in custody of the custodian?

Ans. Yes. At your request they will all be handed over. Freight at your own expense. However no change in the policy to dispose of the immovable property - they will be sold.

ques. 5. Will the government take responsibility if the Japanese sustain loss or damage by disturbance arising from ill feeling towards Japanese race?

Ans. No special guard for the Japanese but the district police should give ample protection.

ques. 6. In east, are we still under the B.C.S.C. or only under the control of that province?

Ans. Will be under the provincial law but B.C.S.C. will continue to look after the Japanese affairs.

ques. 7. After settling in east, in case of sickness or unemployment when destitute can we receive relief?

Ans. Yes, help will be given.

(Sub-ques.1) Do we receive help from the Federal or from the Provincial government?

(Ans.) Every province has a different ruling and will be dealt accordingly. If for some special reason one should not receive provincial relief the federal government is to take suitable steps.

(Sub-ques.2) Although working but not earning enough to meet expenses could we receive help to supplement it?

(Ans.) Yes. Very soon the family allowance will be put into operation to take care of this situation. 7

Cont'd...



Ques. 8. Will the children be allowed to attend public schools and high schools the same as other Canadians in the province?

Ans. Mostly authorised by that district's limit of right.

Ques. 9. What is the government's policy for military service for the Japanese?

Ans. At present no compulsory conscription but that may change in future, we cannot tell. Even if Japanese volunteer they will not be accepted unless for a special case.

## Part 2

### To those who do not send in the application to return to Japan.

Those who are living in ghost towns and do not wish to return to Japan must prepare to find work east of the Rockies.

This is based on the government's policy which does not allow Japanese to settle in B.C. This Canadian government plan to segregate will benefit the Japanese in the end. With reference to the feeling of uncertainty about going east, there are 5 or 6 thousand already in east making their own living. Plenty of work and good wages. If the Japanese people lose this chance, what is one to do after the war. No use in loathing about in ghost towns. When we think of this, the anxiety to venture east will become easy. Those not wanting to go back to Japan yet refusing to go east without special reason, but simply to stay on in B.C. will be classed by the government as not willing to co-operate. Plenty of suitable work for the Japanese in east. Provision will be made for those who go east to look for work.

Re those with families. It is better for the head one in the family to go first and after making arrangements, then to send for the family. It is also advisable for them to write to their friends to find out the particulars.

Ques. What will happen to those who are already working in B.C. but not intending to return to Japan?

Cont'd...



Ans. As long as they have work and are independent, it is all right for them to continue at their present job. They will not be made to give up their present job to go east. But if they lose their job or while working find a suitable work in east, that is a different question.

Ques. How about those who are working for the commission?

Ans. For the present, they may keep their present work, but from now on the commission will recommend each for suitable work. When though suitable work is found the worker refuses to accept without satisfactory reason he will lose his present position because there are plenty of jobs available and these openings will increase.

Ques. Those who do not return to Japan can they work in B. C.?

Ans. No, as mentioned before those who do not return to Japan should go east. From now on, the Canadian-born and naturalized who do not send in an application to return to Japan will not be able to find work in B.C. As long as they are able to work they should go east.

Ques. Any restriction in age?

Ans. No age limit as long as they are able to work.

Ques. Will they be able to receive maintenance until they go east? For single men also for boys over 18 years of age?

Ans. No, same rule as before, they will not be given maintenance, the reason being that the government wants them to go east as soon as possible. They do not allow them to remain idle in B. C.

Ques. Will the Japanese national be able to remain in this country also to go east to settle down?

Ans. The nationals who wish to stay in Canada for family reasons or by his own desire may do so. He must fill in the application at his own discretion and it is not by force. The nationals who have a good chance to go east may do so but in this case they must apply for a permit from the office in Vancouver. It will be granted after investigating into his past life and his circumstances. If possible

Cont'd...



it seems better for the Japanese Nationals to return to Japan but we do not strongly recommend them to do so.

Ques. The family who have decided to go east yet for some reason cannot leave at once, are they allowed to postpone until such time as convenient to them? How about the sick or deformed person?

Ans. Even after the question is settled the commission will not make anyone to go east by force. The case of anyone who cannot leave for east at once is left to the district supervisor's own discretion, and the question of maintenance will be considered. The government will do their best to avoid causing any hardship to the Japanese. We are fighting for this purpose.

### Part 3

#### To those who wish to go to Japan

Those who wish to return to Japan may keep their present work until after the war or until things are settled for them to return. Needless to mention those working for the Commission, also working in B. C. outside the defence zone may continue to do so. Suitable allowance will be guaranteed to those out of work or for those unable to work. However in some special cases, they may be made to move.

The government will undertake responsibility for the preservation and maintenance of public peace in all the camps for those waiting to return to Japan.

Ques. Referring to those who have money in custody of the custodian, the fixed reserved fund is \$260.00 for single\$ and \$520.00 for married people. Is it necessary for those who are going back to Japan to leave this money with the custodian or must they use it all up to their last penny for their living expenses?

Ans. The government will not think of letting them use up their reserve fund, even those who are going back to Japan, unless for some urgent need they wish to withdraw the money. That is a different question.

Cont'd...



- Ques. Those wishing to return to Japan but who cannot work, yet have money with the custodian, are they able to receive help from the government?
- Ans. We cannot tell yet; will answer after investigating into that matter.
- Ques. Will the public school be continued and how about the teachers?
- Ans. Yes, as usual. Teachers will be found among those who wish to return to Japan. Summer school will open to train teachers.
- Ques. How will the birth, marriage and death records be kept for those wishing to return to Japan?
- Ans. Same as before.
- Ques. Those who are returning to Japan, could they move from place to place in B.C. and can they go east to work?
- Ans. They can do so outside of defence zone. The government does not advise them to go east but they may do so by paying their own expenses.
- Ques. Those who had Canadian citizenship and return to Japan can they get Japanese Citizenship? Is there any understanding between the Canadian and Japanese government concerning this question?
- Ans. The higher authority may have some plan but we do not know. Premier King will take up that point at the peace conference.
- Ques. Persons who have already sent applications to return to Japan, yet for some good reason wish to cancel the applications and to remain in this country after the war, can they do so?
- Ans. No. Because they had ample time in which to think over very carefully. Once they decided they cannot change to suit their own convenience.
- Ques. In event of lack of understanding between members of a family in case of family living apart can they change?

Cont'd...



- Ans. No it cannot be done. In case a letter is delayed send a telegram, as mentioned before, plenty of time is given to make arrangements.
- Ques. The decision is made by the parent of children under 16, but after the children reach that age and have a different idea from their parents what will happen then?
- Ans. That might be possible, we will find out and will answer later.
- Ques. Can those who are already in east and apply to return to Japan come back to ghost towns?
- Ans. Yes, but only when they have living accommodation. If all were to return at the same time there would be no place for them to stay in ghost towns.
- Ques. After sending in the application to return to Japan, can they keep their present work?
- Ans. Yes.
- Ques. Having sent in the application if he should lose his job, can he return to ghost town?
- Ans. Yes. In this case however if he wants to continue working there is plenty of other employment in east.
- Ques. Will the government pay their travelling expense to return to ghost towns?
- Ans. We think the government should pay but will find out for sure.
- Ques. Those in the Internment Camp who have already been granted a permit to leave but do not wish to work in east, could they come back to ghost towns?
- Ans. We do not think so. Internees are those who already have resisted the government's policy therefore they will not be given complete freedom.

Cont'd.,...



ques. Several have left the Camp and are working in east. Those left in the Camp will they be released after investigation?

Ans. I will find out the answer to this question.



360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

12th April 1945.

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

Dear Sir,

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

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

I. REPATRIATION.

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

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

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



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

2. In his announcement of policy concerning people of Japanese origin in Canada, the Right Honourable the Prime Minister stated last August that arrangements would be made in the peace negotiations with Japan for that country to receive people of Japanese origin now in Canada who were going to Japan after the war. Obviously the Canadian Government would take no action to despatch to Japan people of Japanese origin until all necessary arrangements had been finalized.
3. In this question we assume that you are referring to those who sign voluntary applications for repatriation. The policy of the Department for maintenance of Japanese who make voluntary application for return to Japan and who are resident in the settlements administered by the Department, will be to provide maintenance at established rates for such Japanese, without requiring them first to draw upon their own assets. Where the Japanese are in employment they will be required to utilize their earnings toward the maintenance of themselves and their dependants. They will also be expected to undertake all such employment in the settlements or in the province as is required of them by the Department, at the wage rates established for the settlement or the going wage rate for outside employment. Where full or supplementary maintenance is required, it will be provided in accordance with the prevailing scale of rates.
4. People of Japanese origin now residing in the East who sign applications for repatriation will be provided with maintenance if this is required until repatriation can be arranged.  
  
There will be no reduction in the amounts payable at present, under the same circumstances, where people of Japanese origin who have gone East have required assistance.
5. Those now in the East signing applications for repatriation will be allowed to return to their families in the interior housing centres as soon as accommodation is available. If properly authorized by this administration to return, transportation will be provided.
6. Single persons applying for voluntary repatriation, if becoming unemployed, will be provided with relief if no other employment is available.



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

## II. RELOCATION TO EASTERN CANADA.

1. (a) & (b) This question has still to be decided in all details. In the meantime, Japanese Canadians not signing voluntary applications for repatriation are being asked to accept employment East of the Rockies only if that employment is available.  
(c) So far as is possible, consistent with the employment opportunities available, a choice will be given in the selection of a place of residence in relocating East of the Rockies.  
(d) While the war continues with Japan, people of Japanese origin will still continue under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Division, Department of Labour. The same regulations as at present governing travel will apply.
2. Those relocating East of the Rockies will be provided with the total amount of the proceeds from the sale of their property after their arrival at their place of employment.
3. People of Japanese origin will have the same right to police protection, in the event of violence, as any other people living in the same area.
4. (a) The Department of Labour will continue to assume responsibility for the welfare of people of Japanese origin evacuated from the Protected area so long as the war with Japan is in progress. When maintenance is required, this will be provided.



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

### III. INTERNEES AND THEIR FAMILIES.

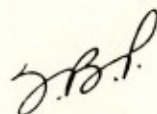
- 1. We have no information to believe that this is correct.
- 2. The reply to Question III - 1 answers this question.
- 3. We have nothing to indicate that internees are being released.
- 4. The families of internees are being moved to Tashme as housing accommodation becomes available.



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

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

Yours truly,



T.B. PICKERSGILL,  
Commissioner.



*Yagashira Collection*  
*JP Cdr Collection UBC*  
*Archives*

Revelstoke, B. C.,

April 23, 1945

Administration Dept.,  
Dept. of Secretary of State,  
Office of the Custodian,  
Japanese Evacuation Section,  
506 Royal Bank Bldg.,  
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sirs:

Refor 5129/3

I am not satisfied with the price which you sold my business and property at, so when the time comes I am expecting to be paid damages by the Government. However, if you have \$25,000 to my credit please forward same to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Revelstoke, B. C. as I would like to purchase 8th Victory Loan bonds through them for an equal amount, who hold an order for same.

Yours truly,



Reg. No. 3-07988



DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

PHONE PACIFIC 6131

PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. 5129/3

JAPANESE EVACUATION SECTION

506 ROYAL BANK BLDG.  
HASTINGS AND GRANVILLE  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

April 25, 1945

Mr. Rinkichi TAGASHIRA,  
Reg. No. 07988,  
P. O. Box 666,  
Revelstoke, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of April 23rd has been received  
and placed on file.

In regard to your request to forward \$25,000.00  
to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Revelstoke, for the credit  
of your account, we wish to advise you that the amount of  
\$9,224.13 representing profits from the Heatley Trading Company  
is being held pending clearance from the Inspector of Income  
Tax.

On November 19, 1943 we received the following  
letter from John A. W. O'Neill, Solicitor of Revelstoke:-

"Rinkichi Tagashira, who is a British subject, has given  
a Mortgage for \$40,000 to Masuye Jinnouchi, who is not  
a British subject on the following property: Lot 6 of  
Block 42, D.L. 196, Plan 196; Lot 13, Block 60, D.L.  
181, Plan 196; and Lots 17 and 18, Block 52, D.L. 196,  
Plan 196.

"Masuye Jinnouchi is really in the position of a Trustee  
for several creditors, and I should like to know whether  
the documents should be sent through you for registration  
or not, or what the procedure is.

"A reply at your earliest convenience will be much appreciated."

On November 27th we replied as follows:-

"We are in receipt of your letter of the 19th instant in  
which you refer to a mortgage for \$40,000.00 being given  
by the above to Mrs. Masuye Jinnouchi on three properties  
situated in Vancouver.



April 25, 1945

"For your information these properties are under the control and are vested in the Custodian and Mr. Tagashira is not in a position to convey or deal in any number with these properties without our approval.


"You make reference to Jinnouchi being in the position of a Trustee for several creditors. We would be obliged if you would send us full particulars of the names of these creditors and the amounts claimed to be owing and how the debts were created.

"The properties referred to have all been advertised for sale by public tender. An acceptable offer has been received for Lots 17 & 18, Block 52, D.L. 196 and the other properties will likely be dealt with in due course under a policy of orderly liquidation which this office is carrying out.

"We are enclosing herein copies of three Orders-in-Council in which you may be interested."

We are still waiting for the information asked for in our letter to Mr. O'Neill and when this is received the matter of sending you your balance will receive consideration.

Yours truly,

  
G. D. Milson  
Administration Department

GDM/GH



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

PHONE PACIFIC 6131

PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. 5129/3

JAPANESE EVACUATION SECTION

505 ROYAL BANK BLDG.  
HASTINGS AND GRANVILLE  
VANCOUVER, B.C.


May 17, 1945

Mr. Rinkichi TAGASHIRA,  
Reg. No. 07988,  
P. O. Box 666,  
Revelstoke, B. C.

Dear Sir:

As requested by you, we have purchased  
for your account \$20,000.00 of 8th Victory Loan  
Bonds which we are holding here.

Yours truly,

  
G. D. Milson  
Administration Department

GDM/GH



# Sagashima Summary file of Content

payment of bills to insurance & matuary funds  
" " " " storage companies.

- large section of file re problems of storage of goods.
- complaint concerning sale of property
  - asking 23000
  - received 9,224.12 - \$3,000 tax
- money invested in Victory Bonds.
- collection of bills for S - mortgage payment.
- storage & job of goods.
- custodian held S's document re property
  - made difficult S's position because of inability to see our files
- differences in accounts between Custodian & S.
- payment of past wage.



- payment of dues to Pacific Mutual Benefit Assn
- " " insurance premiums
- complaint re storage of goods
- collection of debt for S
- payment to BC Mutual Benefit Assoc
- Mortuary fund.
- letter from Bank of C re interest payment.
- mortgage payments owing to S. - investigate interest owed.
- problem storage of goods
- Insurance payments
- payment Capital Hospital.

---

complaint sent re sale of property

- damages reported

asking	25,000
received	9,224.10
total	-3000

- money invested in Victory Bonds

---

- mortgage problem again - collecting of bills



- purchased bonds for \$ 20,000
- payment of storage charges
- storage & sale of goods



C249590

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

We have recently received from the Deputy Minister of Labour a copy of a letter dated March 26 from Mr. T.B. Pickersgill, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, giving certain impressions that he derived during the trip which he took to the Japanese settlements. The most interesting part of his letter is, I believe, the following:

"While I am still reserving judgment, the impressions given to me during this trip, suggest that there will be a substantial percentage of the Japanese in the settlements signing applications. The lowest estimate I have been given is 40% and the highest 80%. It is however, very difficult to say. One of the principal factors encouraging repatriation, seems to be that voluntary repatriates will be kept in British Columbia. Another important factor encouraging repatriation has been the reaction in the other provinces to our announcement. They have repeatedly raised the question of the unfavourable reaction in the other provinces to permanent settlement in those provinces.

This was naturally an extremely difficult question for us to discuss with them. I stated quite frankly that this bad reaction was fairly universal across the country and undoubtedly it would make conditions more difficult for the Japanese taking employment in those provinces. I said to them at the same time that this situation existed, it was a fact, and they must be realistic in facing this fact. It was because of this possible reaction that the Government was offering generous terms of assistance to those who come to the conclusion that conditions might be too difficult for them in Canada, and the opportunity might be better in going to Japan. I emphasized that the signing of these applications was strictly voluntary. No pressure whatsoever was being exerted. Those however, who do not sign, know the facts and the difficulties ahead, and would have to be prepared to meet these difficulties and the existing uncertainties. I reiterated that we were not asking those who do not sign, to leave British Columbia unless we had specific jobs which we considered suitable, and in which

they could make a livelihood, to offer them. If we had jobs which we consider suitable, we, however, expect the Japanese Canadians to take them.

I think it would be helpful, if no disclosure was made of our estimations of the percentages of people who may sign. I have already been telephoned by the papers in Vancouver, since coming on this trip, asking for a statement on the general reaction. I stated that I was not willing to say anything at this time. One of the papers has requested permission to be at Tashme on the first day that the R.C.M.P. Detachment reaches the Project. I have turned down this request, believing it to be most unwise. I would, however, appreciate having your advice on this point.

If we find at Tashme that a high percentage of the people sign applications, should we make this fact public? If the percentage is low, I think it would be most unwise, but if it is high, there might be some advantage in having this fact publicized."

In acknowledging receipt of this letter I am informing Mr. MacNamara that I do not think that any publicity should be given to the number of registrations there for voluntary repatriation until the matter has been brought before Council for further consideration in the light of the information that will then be available.

R. G. ROBERTSON



r. Pickersgill:

I know that Mr. Hartley has already gone over the questions and explained this programme that was announced. I wanted to have met all the Japanese Committees in the different Projects and have been to all the different Interior Housing Projects. I am glad to have this opportunity of being here and discussing this business for awhile with the Committee this afternoon. Some of the questions, Mr. Hartley has already given the answers to, but will be glad to go over them. What we cannot answer, we will tell you we can't.

red:

The reason we sent this letter to you, although we got general idea from Mr. Hartley was in order to put across the proper meaning and to give real understanding to the people, we would like a written reply.

r. P.

I didn't know that this letter has gone in, until Mr. Hartley showed it to me. I will give you a written answer to this letter. I think it will help if I go over these questions verbally.

red:

We were asking for forms. Most likely when the detachment comes up they will bring up an official declaration forms. In order to make the people understand fully, we like to have it translated in Japanese.

r. P.

We do not wish these official forms to be scattered around. But you can have the copy of the material of that form typed and give it to them. We are not distributing the official forms. Will be given by Monday.

Answers to Question 1:

(a) Employment--will be given preferential employment. Those who have an opportunity with private employment in this area are allowed to take employment. Also those who are employed now may continue with that employment as long as it lasts.

(b) Maintenance--Same responsibility that has been assumed for maintenance will continued to be assumed. Nothing to worry about--their welfare will be looked after as before.

(c) Education--The commission will provide the same facilities for education as past, but we will not assume responsibility for high school. However, where they have found means for high school, we will not interfere with them.

(d) Sickness--They will be given the same treatment. As for emergency cases, if our medical officers consider it necessary, they can get the examinations of specialists. If the people have means to provide, same policy will be in effect as it is now--they pay their own way. Those who are destitute will be provided for. Persons that sign for repatriation will be employed gainfully till the time of repatriation arrives. There is absolutely no discrimination because of signing voluntary repatriation.

(e) Freedom of Travel--Same travel regulations will apply. People that voluntarily sign will not be discriminated. Because you voluntarily signed does not mean that you will be held at one point. To visit outside B. C.--same procedure as present.

Question 2:

Those people now east of the Rockies will be given the opportunity of signing. Every one over 16 years of age has been advised to report to the nearest R.C.M.P. detachment office. Those people who signed, as long as their employment lasts, they may stay there.

Will they be allowed to rejoin their families in Tashme?--Yes, if accommodations can be made available by Mr. Hartley. Furthermore, if they come back to Tashme, Mr. Hartley will try to put them to work either private employment or Commission employment. If they come back properly authorized by us, we will pay their transportation back. This applies to persons signing in the East for repatriation.

Question 3:

The answer to this is--that we are not asking people to go unless we know there is employment for them. In other words, we are not asking people to jump off trains and look for jobs. We have along list of jobs and we expect people to accept these jobs.

Up to the present, families have moved with the expectation of a job promised to them, and when they got there, have found that the jobs have been taken and had to seek employment elsewhere.----



Mr. P.--In case of that kind, where the job might exist before we started to send them, and disappear when they get there, if we cannot find another job for them, we will look after them. If they are in financial difficulties having lost their employment, they are still our responsibility. They should go to placement officer, instead of looking for a job himself. There are certain assurances that we cannot give at this time. We do not know what the future holds. We are not asking people to go down unless we have jobs to offer them. The employers are applying for labour of people of Japanese origin, and we will make sure that the employers will want the job filled. So we are doing all we can to remove all the uncertainties. That is why the Government knowing that some uncertainties do exist, have offered the assistant for repatriation if the people so choose.

Question 4:

We will still continue to carry out our responsibility for people that are unemployable through reasons of health. The Government will carry out responsibility for those who are unemployable, but expects people who are employable to accept employments when offered. We will carry out our responsibility and look after them, but no guarantee can be given as to where they will be looked after. They will not be dealt harshly with. Welfare laws in effect in that locality will apply to them.

For those who don't sign, we will have a list of jobs available, and our placement officers will discuss with them. If people want to go to certain place where employment is available and conditions are such that they can go there, we would have no objections.

Question 5:

(a) Answered in Question 3

(b) Where the welfare authority is of the opinion we would assume that responsibility,--supplementation as at present.

(c) Same for sickness.

(d) Education--I can't give you satisfactory answer, for this reason. The responsibility for education comes under the provincial government, not the federal government. We don't know just what is going to apply. That is one of the uncertainties.

Agreement with Alberta: - Made on basis of temporary settlement, but what agreement will be made on permanent basis is not known.

Mr. Hartley: General policy throughout Canada is the law of Canada that is compulsory that the child should go to school, and it is an offence that the child should not be educated. If the Province takes people, the province has to look after education. Mr. P.--The provinces have the jurisdiction over education, but they have not clarified their positions.

Question 6:

We are not asking people to go down unless there are specific jobs. Head of the family may have to go first because of housing condition.

Maintenance:- if the head of household goes, and gets a job he will have to contribute towards the maintenance of his family.

With this registration on the 9th, there will be two placement officers with jobs. People who are remaining in Canada are asked to go through the list and find what they have to offer. We expect them to relinquish his job here and go East as soon as possible. If he cannot take his family, he will go first and his family will follow later. If he cannot support his family, we will look after them here.

Education:- They are still allowed to go to school in Pashme till they go East to join their father.

Question 7:

Those who are now self-supporting we are not taking them off their jobs. We are not going to do anything to interfere, if they want to go East to take jobs. Those who are going to Japan may continue with their jobs.

Question 8:

Assets from the sale of property will be made available to you.



Effective March 12, 1945.

Eastern placement allowance  
Adult: \$35.00  
Married couple: 60.00  
Each child: 12.00

All persons passed their 18th birthday will be treated as adults.  
Children 16 taking employment of their own may be treated as adults.

Sustenance allowance: From Tashme:

Alberta	\$4.00
Lethbridge	4.00
Manitoba	5.00
Ft. William, Port Arthur	6.00
Eastern Ontario	8.00
Quebec	9.00
Maritime	12.00

Question 9:

We cannot answer, but we will submit this question to the Custodian.

Question 10:

Net proceeds held by the Custodian will be made available to them as soon as they leave B. C.

Instances where people did not receive their net proceeds after relocating east -- to state cases and give it to Mr. Hartley, who will write to head office.

I'm very glad that I had the opportunity of meeting the Committee, and I hope that the things are a little clearer now.

-----  
We expect people not signing to take jobs east of the Rockies, but if they sign we will try to get jobs in B. C. for them because they will not be staying permanently.

I think there are enough things cleared for you to sign the voluntary declaration. We will give you answers to concrete ones, but as to general question that is one of the risks that have to be taken. That is why the Government is offering this opportunity to sign. There are certain uncertainties we cannot remove. We have to face facts.

Answers to these concrete ones, assure you, first, that if you sign this application you can continue with your employment in B. C., same housing project, same schooling, and same provision will be given for maintenance. Absolutely no discrimination. In fact preference in favour of those who signed. If they don't sign, and say that they want to remain in Canada, they will have to do so knowing that certain risks have to be taken. I am very doubtful if you will get the reply before April 9th, in fact I am sure that you will not receive an answer.

Signing of this is voluntary. But there won't be a second chance to sign it. These assurances that Minister of Labour sets forth -- and that applies now, not necessarily three months from now.

This registration of people on the 9th, is purely voluntary whether they sign to go back to Japan or remain in Canada. If you don't sign for repatriation it is very unlikely that the Government will offer the same term of assistance next time. We cannot postpone this voluntary signing. Many people may feel that the difficulties are too great, that is why we are asking them to sign this voluntary application.

Tashme is only a temporary camp so those wishing to remain in Canada should go East.

If the Japanese National co-operate with the Government, and proceed East, every probability there is nothing done to change their citizenship status, until after the loyalty tribunal is established. In the meantime they continue with their employment. I don't think the loyalty tribunal will investigate those signing for repatriation. (no suggestion of disloyalty because of signing the form.)

Letter to Prime Minister -- He promised to check through the censors.



Canada, Dept of Vet Affairs  
originally estab as Dept of  
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.  
<sup>in</sup> 1928 Dept of Pensions & National  
Health estd. thru amalgamation  
of Dept of Health & S.C.R.  
in 1944 Dept of Health → 2 dept.  
Dept of National Health & Welfare  
& Dept of Vet Affairs.  
(card - under 404A)



Cda Dept of Vet Affairs  
Report of VLA & SSB of Can

1952, 53, 54, 65 only. V81-2/  
V81-3/

D.V.A. annual report  
1945 on VI-

2018.16.1.41.13-1



Veterans Established on Project Properties	No.	Amount \$ cts.	Total	cts.
	1	7,900 00	689 10	013 16
	2	10,987 50	638 47	391 14
	5	19,240 00	677 35	915 10
		16,389 00	177 63	667 71
			380 30	471 47
	15	54,557 50		

*mpu 31, 1945*

### REPORT OF THE

### DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

The Hon. IAN A. MACKENZIE, K.C., M.A., LL.B.,  
Minister of Veterans Affairs,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the activities during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1945, of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

In October, 1944, The Department of Veterans Affairs Act and The Department of National Health and Welfare Act were brought into force by a proclamation of the Governor in Council. As a consequence, the Department of Pensions and National Health ceased to exist; its functions concerning war veterans were assumed by the Department of Veterans Affairs and its functions in respect of national health by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

All matters affecting the interests of veterans of the present war, as well as those of World War I, are now the concern of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The new Department consists of an Administration Branch, a Rehabilitation Branch, a Treatment Branch, a Prosthetic Services Branch, the Veterans Insurance Branch, the Veterans' Bureau and the Soldier Settlement and Veterans' Land Act administration. Attached to the Department are the Canadian Pension Commission and the War Veterans' Allowance Board, the staffs and administration expenses being supplied by the Department.

The comprehensive measures which the Department of Veterans Affairs is called upon to administer give rise to the confident expectation that the satisfactory re-establishment of Canada's armed forces will be achieved.

W. S. WOODS,  
Deputy Minister.

June 30, 1945.

*NB: SSA & UCA and w/ Pensions  
& Health (Ian Mackenzie min)  
but Murchison makes reports  
to Mines & Resources until 1945?*

44140-21

*Nov 1938*

*W. S. Woods' classification  
dropped in 1946  
Report*

*Was it put under Curran  
& was it members of board  
& CCF would be subject to  
Pensions & Resources  
to Murchison & Murchison*



N.B.

PROJECTS—LAND AND BUILDINGS AS AT MARCH 31, 1945

District	Properties on Hand					Veterans Established on Project Properties	
	No.	Land and Permanent Improvements	Rents Collected	Taxes, Insurance, Maintenance, etc.	Net Total	No.	Amount
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Vancouver—							
Japanese Lands.....	718	850,416 03	<u>166,790 31</u>	<u>56,803 92</u>	740,420 64		
Ordinary.....	153	1,159,089 22	27,863 25	8,655 14	1,139,881 11		
	871	2,009,505 25	194,662 56	65,459 06	1,880,301 75		
Edmonton.....	337	1,912,895 99	49,289 59	9,482 70	1,873,089 10	1	7,800 00
Saskatoon.....	243	1,078,654 40	30,241 68	5,600 44	1,054,013 16		
Winnipeg.....	296	1,467,248 61	26,494 98	3,884 84	1,444,638 47	2	10,987 50
Toronto.....	222	1,159,880 70	3,075 22	4,485 06	1,161,291 14	7	19,250 00
Montreal.....	34	148,320 00	135 00	792 35	148,977 35	5	16,360 00
Saint John—							
N.B.....	122	335,727 70	6,264 00	2,452 00	331,915 10		
N.S.....	95	253,350 00	2,159 44	1,967 07	252,177 63		
P.E.I.....	80	256,052 00	2,930 00	1,045 77	255,067 77		
	297	845,129 70	10,454 04	5,464 84	840,160 50		
Dominion Total.....	2,300	8,621,634 65	314,353 07	95,189 89	8,409,471 47	15	54,337 50



## BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street,  
Vancouver, B. C.  
4th April 1945.

Mr. K. Shirakawa, Chairman,  
Japanese Committee,  
TASHME, B. C.

Dear Sir,

While we discussed all of the questions asked in your letter to me of March 26th at the meeting of your Committee on Saturday last, you requested that answers be submitted to you in writing. The following are the answers. You will be able to refer to the questions in your own copy of your letter to me.

1. (a) People of Japanese origin signing voluntary applications for repatriation will be given employment in our projects when this is available. They will also be permitted to accept private employment in B.C. outside of the Protected area when such employment is available.
- (b) Maintenance will continue to be provided by the B. C. Security Commission for those signing Voluntary application for repatriation but who may be aged, sick, infirm or otherwise unemployable. Such maintenance would automatically include adequate provision for their children. Furthermore, maintenance will be provided to those signing voluntary applications without requiring them first to draw upon their own assets. However, where the Japanese are in employment, they will be required to utilize their earnings from such employment towards the maintenance of themselves and their dependents and will be expected to undertake such employment in the settlements or in private employment as required of them by the Department, at the wage rates established for the settlement or the going wage rate for outside employment.
- (c) The B.C. Security Commission will continue to provide the same facilities and services for education as at present to those signing voluntary applications for repatriation.
- (d & e) The B.C. Security Commission will continue the same policies as at present in regard to sickness and deaths, to those signing voluntary applications for repatriation.
- (f) The same travel regulations presently in effect for travelling within B. C. will be continued for those signing voluntary applications for repatriation.
2. If an individual now relocated East of the Rockies, whose family resides at Tashme, signs a voluntary application for repatriation, he or she would be permitted to return to Tashme if housing accommodation were available. If, however, he or she preferred to continue in employment East of the



Rockies until such time as repatriation can be arranged, this would be permitted so long as the employment lasted. Furthermore, if the individual signing the voluntary application is properly authorized by us to return to Tashme, free transportation would be provided.

3. We are not expecting people of Japanese origin, who do not sign applications, to go East unless we have definite employment to offer. There would be no objection however to individuals electing to go East and seek suitable employment after they arrive.

People of Japanese origin who do not sign applications but who, for any justifiable reason are not employable, the Dominion Government will still assume responsibility for their maintenance. It is understood however, that the Government would have some say as to where they would locate people who require maintenance.

4. An effort will be made to offer a fairly wide range of employment in a number of provinces and localities. We would not however, consider justified refusing suitable employment East of the Rockies just because it was not in a particular area or province where the individual would prefer to go. An attempt will be made nevertheless to offer as wide a choice as possible.
5. (a) Adequate provision for maintenance will be assured to those who, through no fault of their own, become unemployed. This responsibility will be continued by the Dominion Government so long as the Dominion Government has jurisdiction over people of Japanese origin evacuated from the Protected area.  
(b) Where it is evident that the income of a family is not adequate to provide for all the dependents of that family, supplementary maintenance will be provided.  
(c) In the case of sickness, where the income is not sufficient to provide for the necessary medical or hospital care, these will be provided similar to the policies presently in effect.  
(d) As I pointed out on Saturday, we cannot yet give a definite answer to this question. The whole question of education is under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments and not the Dominion Government.
6. (a) The question of employment would not arise as we are not expecting people of Japanese origin, who do not sign applications, to go East except where we have employment available.  
(b) Until such time as an individual or the members of his or her family can proceed East, the present regulations governing the providing of maintenance would apply.  
(c) While awaiting departure for the East, children would be entitled to educational facilities now provided.
7. People of Japanese origin who do not sign applications for repatriation but who are presently engaged in self-supporting



employment, will not expected to give up that employment to go East. There will be no interference however with those wishing to leave B. C. employment so that they may take advantage of employment opportunities East of the Rockies.

Those signing voluntary applications for repatriation will be permitted to continue in employment in B.C. outside the Protected area until repatriation can be arranged.

8. In view of previous statements that we are not asking Japanese Canadians who do not sign voluntary applications, to go East of the Rockies unless definite employment is offered to them, free transportation East, sustenance allowance and placement allowance are considered adequate.
9. As promised at our meeting on Saturday, we are submitting this question to the Custodian of Enemy Property for an answer.
10. The full amount of the net proceeds from the sale of property will be sent to those relocating East of the Rockies after they have arrived at the point of relocation.
11. While there was no specific reference in the Minister's Statement or the Commissioner's Statement to the points raised in this question, answers given to previous questions will clarify these points.

As stated at our meeting on Saturday, I can give your Committee no assurance that a reply will be received from your letter to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister prior to April 9th. On returning to the office on Sunday, April 1st, I wrote to officials in our own Department at Ottawa, requesting them to make every effort to see that a reply is sent as soon as possible. Just in case your letter to the Prime Minister had not yet reached Ottawa, we enclosed a copy of your letter in ours written Sunday.

Yours very truly,

T. B. Pickersgill,  
Commissioner.



COPY

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street  
Vancouver, B. C.  
5th April, 1948.

Mr. R. Shirakawa, Chairman,  
Japanese Committee,  
TASME, B. C.

Dear Sir,

Your letter addressed to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, under date of March 26th, was referred to the Minister of Labour, the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell has forwarded this letter to us with the request that we reply.

No compulsion or threat is involved in the statement issued by me, as Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the Dominion Department of Labour. If read carefully this statement suggests that Japanese Canadians who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves East of the Rockies as the best evidence of their intentions to co-operate with the previously announced Government policy concerning people of Japanese origin remaining in Canada. This policy was announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on August 4th last.

The policy emphasises the desirability of a fairly even distribution across Canada of people of Japanese origin. After the announcement of this policy, it is obvious that those Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada, but who decline to accept employment East of the Rockies, could be interpreted as not co-operating with the policy of the Government.

The present agreements which the Dominion Government has with two of the provinces are for the war-time period and the completing of post-war arrangements is a matter for further consideration.

Apart from those who sign voluntary applications for repatriation to Japan, final details on the distribution of those wishing to remain in Canada cannot be decided until the Loyalty Tribunal, which according to the Prime Minister's statement the Government proposes to establish, is appointed and has completed its work. It will only be after this that it can be definitely determined how many people of Japanese origin will be remaining in Canada.

It should be emphasised however, that the signing of applications for repatriation is voluntary, but must be completed within the time which has been fixed for this purpose.

Yours very truly,

T. B. Pickersgill,  
Commissioner.



D-27

Tashme, B. C.  
April 9, 1945.

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

Dear Sir:

We are indeed grateful for the kind co-operation and effort shown by you in securing and answering our questions submitted on behalf of people of Tashme. Your reply of April 4th and 5th has been immediately translated, word for word, and contents made known to the public. Since then, we have received numerous questions and requests that we contact you further on the following points:

1. By signing the Declaration and agreeing to accept "the net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property", condition No. 1 as set forth by the Minister of Labour in his notice, they will inadvertently recognize and approve the actions of the Custodian in disposing of these properties "without the consent of their owners" and at an exceptionally low figure as compared to the current appraised value. What is to be done to compensate for this loss is still one of the utmost concern and a question as yet unanswered by the Custodian of Enemy Property.
2. In your notice we read "The special detachment for taking applications will be at Tashme and will take applications .....". Nothing is mentioned about relinquishing their British nationality. Many of the younger Japanese Canadians here who may be going to Japan are being taken by their parents. This does not necessarily indicate their "desire to relinquish (their) British Nationality nor does the term "repatriation" to Japan apply to them.

How can "repatriation" or "returning to one's own native land" apply to Canadian-born and a British national? What validity is there in assuming the status of a national of Japan or of any other country, when that foreign country does not recognize and may refuse your citizenship? In the meantime they will be left technically without a country. Renouncing your only birthright is not a trifle. Perhaps they may be prepared to indicate their intentions to go to Japan now, but is not relinquishing their birthright a matter to be decided after the cessation of hostilities between the two countries and must first await approval of Japan?

3. "Japanese Canadian who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves east of the Rockies". To this statement made by you in your notice, we still feel uncertain as to some conditions in the east. You may simply reply and say that the government, knowing some uncertainties do exist, has given us the opportunity to sign "repatriation to Japan". But even this term "repatriation" does not correctly apply to Canadian-born and a British national.

To many of us in Canada is our native country, and to others, a land of adoption. Casting off our only birthright and privileges is not like discarding old boots. We are seriously thinking of our future in Canada, and are not satisfied with such vague and indefinite statements. We are British nationals, and as such, feel we are not asking too much of the government in requesting more sympathy and understanding towards us, and if we are to re-establish ourselves permanently, we would like to receive a little more co-operation and effort that we may re-establish ourselves satisfactorily.

We are not trying to be indifferent to your announced policy for actually this is our problem, much more so than that of the government's. However, you have evaded answers to some



questions which to us are fundamental. You might say, "Face the facts, take the risk". While giving all encouragement and guarantee to those going away from Canada, the government has been half-hearted and indifferent to the problem of its own nationals. Therefore, we would like to repeat our questions, and would like to know what measure the Commission is willing or ready to take to cope with this situation. Are you going to follow a let-alone policy in regards to provinces?

4. In matters pertaining to education, this is a question of grave importance to those families with children. Although you state that the whole question of education is under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments, we request the Dominion Government to make every effort to bring about some measure of guarantee for fair and equal opportunities of education so as to give some assurances to those families with children going east of the Rockies.
5. To those families electing to go east of the Rockies, they wish to have a guarantee, not only as to employment, but housing as well. As in case where the head of the household who may be required to go ahead of the family due to housing condition, there is no assurance whatsoever as to when he will be able to obtain housing or when the family could be reunited. The same uneasiness and uncertainty as existed during earlier days of evacuation when the families were broken up may have to be repeated.
6. You mention in your letter of April 5th that no compulsion or threat is involved in the statement issued by you. But in the statement, that "those who do not sign for voluntary application and yet do not go east of the Rockies may at a later date be regarded as lack of co-operation with the Canadian government", without clearly stating just what counter-measure will be taken to deal with them, is that not in itself a threat? Because we have no alternative but to go East of the Rockies or to Japan, is this not compulsion?
7. You state in your letter of April 5th, 1945, that "the present agreements which the Dominion Government has with two of the provinces are for the wartime period and the completing of post-war arrangements is a matter for further consideration". It seems, out of nine provinces, you have nothing to indicate permanent re-establishment. Again, according to your statement regarding final details on the distribution of the Japanese which is to be decided later by the Loyalty Tribunal, when it will be definitely determined how many people of Japanese origin will be remaining in Canada, it seems to indicate still further that relocating now does not mean permanent re-establishment. In other words the so-called re-establishment east of the Rockies lacks stability.
8. To our question in our letter of March 26 which reads.....2 when we were first ordered out of the protected area of B. C., we were compelled to abandon our household effects and belongings. To re-establish ourselves east of the Rockies, is the placement allowance adequate to make a new establishment?", you answer in the affirmative. We know since you are new in office, that you do not fully realize what the Japanese had to go through during the evacuation. Our baggages were limited, in many cases we were allowed only hand baggage. Had those belongings been kept intact, then this question may not have arisen. But the Custodian promising to protect our property went ahead without our consent or notification to the effect, and sold them at a ridiculously low price. That is why we insist that the placement allowance which you call adequate is far from enough to compensate for these losses, nor is it adequate to re-establish ourselves permanently in the east.
9. We are repeating here a question previously submitted in our letter of March 26 which was unanswered.



IV In the notice issued by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, it is stated "Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies." The fact is, however, not only are they receiving unsatisfactory treatment but are merely residing "provisionally" for the duration. For instance, they are not given

- (a) The right to own land or property.
- (b) the right to lease land or property.
- (c) the right of free enterprise or business.
- (d) equal educational opportunities.
- (e) freedom to choose own place of residence, etc.

We would appreciate it if you would give this matter your immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

JAPANESE COMMITTEE

R. Shirakawa per Chairman



360 Homer Street  
Vancouver, B. C.  
April 10, 1946

Mr. R. Shirakawa,  
Chairman,  
Japanese Committee,  
TASHME, B. C.

Dear Sir:

We have your further letter of April 9th requesting replies in writing to a number of questions. The majority of these questions are a repetition of those asked previously and there is little point in discussing them further. We provided, to the best of our ability and as definitely as we could, answers to all the questions in your letter to me of March 26th, and also in your letter to the Right Honorable the Prime Minister.

We offer the following comments to the questions asked in your letter of April 9th.

1. We can add nothing further to what was outlined in the letter to me from the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property under date of April 7th. A copy of this letter was forwarded to you. We have again discussed this with the Custodian and have been reassured that no sales of property have been made at prices below an independent valuation.
  2. We have already wired to Ottawa for clarification of this point. We have received a reply that no immediate action is contemplated on revoking the present citizenship of Japanese Canadian who apply to go to Japan if their applications are made through signing the voluntary declaration forms now being used by the R.C.M.P. Detachment. This advice has been given to us following clause in Order-in-Council P. C. 10773 dated at Ottawa, 26th November, 1942:
    - (a) "Any person who is a British subject by reason of marriage, or by reason birth or naturalization in Canada, or by reason of the birth or naturalization of his father in Canada, and who makes application for repatriation to any country which at the time of the application is at war with Canada, shall, as from the date of his departure from Canada for repatriation, cease to be a British subject, and any person who is a Canadian national but not a British subject, who makes application for repatriation to any country which at the time of the application is at war with Canada, shall, as from the date of his departure from Canada for repatriation, cease to be a Canadian national.
    - (b) The wife and minor children of any person who ceases to be a British subject by virtue of paragraph (a) of this clause, shall, if they are included in that person's application for repatriation, cease to be British subjects as from the date of their departure from Canada.
    - (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 15 of the Naturalization Act, Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, a minor child of a person who ceases to be a British subject by virtue of paragraph (a) of this clause, shall not cease to be a British subject by reason only that his parent has ceased to be a British subject, unless he is included in his parent's application for repatriation and actually departs from Canada."
- It seems to us that this should remove any fears that you have on the various points you raise in question No.2.
3. We cannot add any more to this than what we have already said. We are not asking Japanese Canadians to relocate east of the Rockies unless we have definite employment available for them at which they can make a decent living. Furthermore, their transportation to the place of employment is paid, which includes sustenance allowance for use while in transit and a placement allowance after arrival, which we consider adequate in view of the fact that they are being sent to definite employment from which they will receive regular wages or salaries.

in addition, the Dominion Government continues to assume responsibility for the welfare of these employed and the members of their family, in the event that unemployment occurs. It is true that certain questions about the future of people of Japanese origin remaining in Canada are still unanswered. The same uncertainties exist if remaining in B. C. and we consider that people of Japanese origin are better off by going to definite employment than remaining in our interior settlements, where there are just as many uncertainties about the future, if not more.

4. I cannot add anything further to this question to that which I previously stated. Under the Canadian constitution the question of education is under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments.
5. No guarantee can be given to people of Japanese origin or to any Canadians of permanency of employment and provision of housing. We repeat that Japanese Canadians not wanting to sign applications for repatriation will be expected to take suitable employment east of the Rockies when that employment is available to them, and that the Dominion Government will continue to assume responsibility for necessary maintenance in the event of unemployment, so long as the war with Japan lasts and people of Japanese origin evacuated from the Protected area are under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Division, Department of Labour.
6. I repeat that no threat or compulsion is involved in the statement issued by me as Commissioner of Japanese Placement. I am not responsible for interpretations which you may put upon this statement.
7. As stated in my letter of April 5th, the present agreements which the Dominion Government have with two of the provinces are for the war-time period only. We cannot see that any person of Japanese origin whom the Loyalty Tribunal might consider ineligible to remain in Canada, is any worse off because this decision is made, in Eastern Canada at our expense or in B. C. In the meantime the person in question has gone to Eastern Canada at our expense to accept specific employment which we had to offer.
8. We can add nothing more to this question than what has been stated in paragraph No. 3 concerning the adequacy of the placement allowance, and in paragraph No. 1, referring to the proceeds from the sale of property.
9. There is nothing further that we can add to this question. Final decisions as to the points raised in (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) have yet to be made. We cannot however see that Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada are in any worse position while engaging in employment which we have to offer while some of these questions are unanswered, than by remaining in the settlements in B. C. where the same questions will still remain unanswered. We do not consider this a valid excuse for declining to accept employment east of the Rockies.

In conclusion, we wish to state once again that the signing of these applications for repatriation is strictly voluntary. We emphasize however, as stated on bottom portion of the statement signed by the Minister of Labour, that all people of Japanese origin sixteen years of age and over, are required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on the dates prescribed and at the place indicated, to state whether they wish to sign or not to sign an application.

I would like you to make clear to the people you represent, that we will take a very grave view of those ignoring to meet this requirement to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment, and you can be assured lack of co-operation in meeting this requirement will be made known to Ottawa. Furthermore, it will be noted on each individual's file, sixteen years of age and over, if he or she failed to report as required.

The R.C.M.P. Detachment will leave Tashme as per schedule on Friday night.

Yours truly,

(Signed)  
T. B. Pickersgill  
Commissioner.



360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

10th April 1945.

Mr. R. Shirakawa,  
Chairman,  
Japanese Committee,  
TASHEE, B.C.

Dear Sir,

We have your further letter of April 9th requesting replies in writing to a number of questions. The majority of these questions are a repetition of those asked previously and there is little point in discussing them further. We provided, to the best of our ability and as definitely as we could, answers to all the questions in your letter to me of March 26th, and also in your letter to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister.

We offer the following comments to the questions asked in your letter of April 9th.

1. We can add nothing further to what was outlined in the letter to me from the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property under date of April 7th. A copy of this letter was forwarded to you. We have again discussed this with the Custodian and have been reassured that no sales of property have been made at prices below an independent valuation.
2. We have already wired to Ottawa for clarification of this point. We have received a reply that no immediate action is contemplated on revoking the present citizenship of Japanese Canadians who apply to go to Japan if their applications are made through signing the voluntary declaration forms now being used by the R.C.M.P. Detachment. This advice has been given to us and is consistent with the following clause in Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 dated at Ottawa, 26th November, 1942:

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

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

It seems to us that this should remove any fears that you have on the various points you raise in question No. 2.

3. We cannot add any more to this than what we have already said. We are not asking Japanese Canadians to relocate East of the Rockies unless we have definite employment available for them at which they can make a decent living. Furthermore, their transportation to the place of employment is paid, which includes sustenance allowance for use while in transit and a placement allowance after arrival, which we consider adequate in view of the fact that they are being sent to definite employment from which they will receive regular wages or salaries.

In addition, the Dominion Government continues to assume responsibility for the welfare of those employed and the members of their family, in the event that unemployment occurs. It is true that certain questions about the future of people of Japanese origin remaining in Canada are still unanswered. The same uncertainties exist if remaining in B.C. and we consider that people of Japanese origin are better off by going to definite employment than remaining in our interior settlements, where there are just as many uncertainties about the future, if not more.

4. I cannot add anything further to this question to that which I previously stated. Under the Canadian constitution the question of education is under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments.
5. No guarantee can be given to people of Japanese origin or to any Canadians of permanency of employment and provision of housing. We repeat that Japanese Canadians not wanting to sign applications for repatriation will be expected to take suitable employment East of the Rockies when that employment is available to them, and that the Dominion Government will continue to assume responsibility for necessary maintenance in the event of unemployment, so long as the war lasts with Japan and people of Japanese origin evacuated from the Protected area are under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Division, Department of Labour.



6. I repeat that no threat or compulsion is involved in the statement issued by me as Commissioner of Japanese placement. I am not responsible for interpretations which you may put upon this statement.
7. As stated in my letter of April 5th, the present agreements which the Dominion Government have with two of the provinces are for the war-time period only. We cannot see that any person of Japanese origin whom the Loyalty Tribunal might consider ineligible to remain in Canada, is any worse off because this decision is made, in Eastern Canada or in B.C. In the meantime the person in question has gone to Eastern Canada at our expense to accept specific employment which we had to offer.
8. We can add nothing more to this question than what has been stated in paragraph No. 3 concerning the adequacy of the placement allowance, and in paragraph No. 1, referring to the proceeds from the sale of property.
9. There is nothing further that we can add to this question. Final decisions as to the points raised in (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) have yet to be made. We cannot however, see that Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada are in any worse position while engaging in employment which we have to offer while some of these questions are unanswered, than by remaining in the settlements in B.C. where the same questions will still remain unanswered. We do not consider this a valid excuse for declining to accept employment East of the Rockies.

In conclusion, we wish to state once again that the signing of these applications for repatriation is strictly voluntary. We emphasize however, as stated on the bottom portion of the statement signed by the Minister of Labour, that all people of Japanese origin sixteen years of age and over, are required to report to the R.C.M.P. detachment on the dates prescribed and at the place indicated, to state whether they wish to sign or not to sign an application.

I would like you to make clear to the people you represent, that we will take a very grave view of those ignoring to meet this requirement to report to the R.C.M.P. detachment, and you can be assured lack of co-operation in meeting this requirement will be made known to Ottawa. Furthermore, it will be noted on each individual's file sixteen years of age and over if he or she failed to report as required.

The R.C.M.P. detachment will leave Tashme as per schedule on Friday night.

Yours truly,

T.B. PICKERSGILL,  
Commissioner.

Vol 642. RG 27. Labour.  
File 23-2-2-12-1

PASMETT MACNAMARA BROWN PICKERSGILL AND  
HEAD CONSULTATION  
R C M POLICE

APR 30 1945

Internal Affairs

Apr 30 to May 4 1945

1. Introduction

(a) What is the policy of the Government regarding the  
repatriation of persons who have been employed in the

Answer: If persons desirous of returning to their  
country of origin are unable to do so, they may be  
required to accept maintenance for themselves and  
their families even beyond the period of their  
or in appropriate cases may be given financial  
aid otherwise denied. This applies only to  
who refuse the work, and other members of the family  
regular maintenance.

Voluntary repatriation at a special rate will not be  
leave B.C. to take work. They will not be  
private employment in B.C., but will be  
to do so.

(b) Will the earnings of a member of a family who is not the  
family head be deducted at two-thirds as heretofore, in the  
case of repatriate families, all of whom are able to

Answer: Employed persons who are not family heads, if residing  
in B.C., should be required to contribute to the support  
up to two-thirds of their earnings even if not living in  
family. If such persons refuse to support their families in the  
event, they should be considered as persons who are not  
and maintenance for the family should be paid as a  
non-family heads who have lived for repatriation and  
working East of the Rockies should not be expected to  
their families in the north-west, but should be  
to do so as in the past.

(c) Will all signing applications who are on maintenance  
subsequently are placed on maintenance receive the 10%

Answer: It is suggested that the present policy and  
should be continued in respect to the 10% increase in  
but a conscious interpretation should be placed on  
which would need for this increase.

(d) Where a family head is not living at the project, but  
in B.C., would he or she be expected to contribute  
or earnings to the maintenance of the family?

Answer: The family head should contribute to the support of  
the family whether actually residing in the north-west or  
in private employment in B.C. If the family head is  
in private employment outside of B.C. when the family  
to reside in the north-west, he should be urged to  
as far as possible to the support of the family.



(e) If Japanese Canadians not signing applications refuse to accept suitable employment, should all of their assets be used for maintenance is provided, or should the minimum rehabilitation reserve be maintained?

Answer: The minimum rehabilitation reserve is not to be distributed.

(f) Should payment owed for rent be taken from assets of Japanese Canadians not signing voluntary applications but who refuse to accept suitable employment outside of B.C.?

Answer: We cannot draw on the assets of Japanese Canadians for the collection of rents which they owe to us.

(g) Should we continue the policy of requiring a wage earner who has signed for repatriation to pay for his or her own medical care and hospitalization, if engaged in private employment?

Answer: The wage earner should continue to pay from current earnings expenses for medical care and hospitalization.

(h) As relocation cost grows in volume the number of maintenance cases may rise considerably. At present we have no arrangements with the provinces, except Manitoba and Alberta, for provision of maintenance. If it is not considered advisable at the present time to negotiate administrative arrangements with the provinces to provide relief, we should have full details of relief given in all provinces, to assure that maintenance given directly by the Commission will not be out of line with the prevailing provincial rates.

Answer: Mr. Macavish is checking to see what the Ontario and Quebec relief scales are, and an approach can be made after June 15 to see if the welfare officials of these provinces will handle Japanese relief cases and bill this department for same. This is the practice now in effect in Alberta and Manitoba. For other provinces, arrangements can be made when the need arises.

## II. Family Allowances:

(a) Discussion of proposed letter to Mr. Brown, outlining the need for payment of family allowances.

(b) Check with Family Allowance Administration to determine what is being done in each province in regard to registration of Japanese families to receive family allowances. Check B.C. Family Allowance Administration to ensure that Japanese file applications for family allowances.

(c) It is suggested that payment of family allowances to those actually residing in the settlements operated by the Commission should be made via the Head Office, Vancouver. It will then be possible to make certain adjustments so as to avoid duplication of services in accordance with the Family Allowance Act. It is suggested that payment should be made direct to all families of Japanese origin engaged in self-supporting employment and not residing in settlements operated by the Commission.

Answer: At the suggestion of Mr. Brown this question will be studied. Further discussions will have to be held with the Department of Health and Welfare. The Vancouver Office is to furnish to Head Office information on services now supplied Japanese in settlements and what charges are made to employed Japanese for services provided.

### 111. Discussion of Those Signing For Repatriation

(a) Discussion of question of privilege in applying for cancellation of requisitions made on new official form. Refer to letter from Deputy Commissioner A.C.M.I., to C.C. Division, stating that those wishing to cancel applications made on official form are to write this application on the back of the copy of the form which is sent to each Japanese signing.

Answer: Persons seeking to cancel applications for repatriation, whether made previously or on the new official form, will be asked to put it in writing and send it to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement at Vancouver, either directly or through the A.C.M.I. This statement will be held on the individual's file for consideration by the loyalty tribunal. In the meantime the individual's application for repatriation will remain valid.

(b) In view of apparent large proportion signing for voluntary repatriation the whole question of allocation and disposition should be discussed. It appears as if at least three settlements will be required to accommodate those signing for repatriation. In view of the assurance already given that those signing for voluntary repatriation will be permitted to continue in their supporting employment, poses a problem concerning concentration in particular settlements of those signing for repatriation.

Answer: It is proposed that Wachus, Jaxon Creek and Pleasant with accommodation for about 6,500, will be used to house voluntary repatriates. We will endeavour as quickly as possible to shift the Japanese population so that this may be accomplished. New Denver area will be used as a settlement for Japanese who are not signing applications and for Japanese Canadians whom we are unable for various reasons to relocate.

\* with respect to transfer between settlements this should be voluntary if at all possible, and completed by the latter part of August at the latest. Those who refuse to move may be put on maintenance, and Commissioner's orders should be used when absolutely necessary to transfer these people.

(c) Discussion of citizenship status of those signing for repatriation.

Answer: In view of the statements made to Japanese Committee with respect to interpretation of P.C. 10793, applications for repatriation of citizenship by naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese will not be for the present forwarded for action by the Secretary of State, and will be held at Vancouver pending further advice from Ottawa.

(d) Discussion of future educational policy in settlements containing none but who have signed for voluntary repatriation.

Answer: In the settlements housing exclusively those who have signed for voluntary repatriation, we should still continue to have provincial curriculum and teach in English, with a portion of the day (say one hour at the close of the day) could be used for the teaching of Japanese under the direction of the Japanese Committee with their own teachers. This would



mean in effect that our school day would be cut by one hour if the local parent-teacher association desired this. This will not be put into effect before next September and is a tentative decision only, subject to confirmation next August.

Teachers who themselves have not signed for voluntary repatriation will be the only ones employed in these little units teaching Japanese who did not sign. Teachers who signed for repatriation will be used in the deportation centres and should not be permitted to attend the summer school session this summer. Teachers who have not signed for repatriation may be used in the repatriation centres.

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#### IV. Relocation

(a) Re: Status of Japanese Nationals who do not sign voluntarily for repatriation.

Answer: The approach to this matter is based on the premise that Japanese Nationals will be repatriated to Japan. Therefore there will be no canvass or encouragement for these persons to take employment outside British Columbia. The only Japanese Nationals who should be permitted to take employment outside B.C. are special cases on compassionate grounds or those who have shown since 1941 a marked degree of close association with the Canadian authorities--persons who could be readily assimilated to stay in this country in any event as exceptions to any decision for general return of Japanese Nationals to Japan. Also permitted to move West of the Rockies might be a few Japanese Nationals who are dependents of loyal Japanese Canadian families and who have no ties in Japan.

This policy should be adhered to rather strictly within the West of the Rocky Mountains. No Japanese National will be moved to an employment outside West of the Rockies until a Japanese Canadian is available to fill such a position. Conditions should be given priority in moving to all the other jobs in Western Canada.

(b) Discussion of application form for purchase or leasing real property by people of Japanese origin.

Answer: The suggested form appears to be satisfactory. The procedure is to be the same as heretofore, for the form is built on the standardized form.

(c) For those who do West for employment and for a temporary period after they have entered their employment, within 30 days of the date of entry, should they be allowed to stay in a hotel until they have actually found living accommodations for their family?

Answer: The above mentioned should be allowed until a person in question moves a hotel operated by us.

... it is proposed that a commission be set up to ...

(a) ...

... the ...

(b) ...

... the ...

(c) ...

...

...

(d) ...

...

(e) ...

...

(f) ...

...



REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1945

There are many things of which I wish to write in this report, for April was a month of great activity here.

Our first service of the month was our Easter Service. It was a very lovely service, with our two choirs taking part and through the kindness of one of our families we were able to have two pots of Easter lilies ~~and~~ to decorate the church. We had a congregation of about 85 people. However, this was the last Easter in Lemon Creek for a great many of them. At this service, 4 adults and 1 child received the sacrament of baptism. One of the 4 adults was the young man who was released from the Provincial Gaol in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, on March 15th this year and to talk with whom I made a special trip to Edmonton. Later, in Easter week, I was asked to conduct an engagement service for this youth and a girl who was baptized in our church last Christmas. At the end of the month, he proceeded to Hamilton with his father and mother and he will call his fiancée east as quickly as possible.

On the last Sunday of the month, I had another baptismal service. At this service two girls were baptized. One was a girl from Popoff and the other was a sister of the two girls who received baptism last Christmas and who came from a staunch Buddhist family. The three lovely girls of this family are now all baptized. However, they too have now left us for Montr eal.

So, in the month of April, we held five services. The average attendance was 44 and 7 people received baptism.

At the conclusion of our Easter Service, a photograph of the congregation was taken. We thought that with a great majority of our members leaving for Eastern Canada and others of internee families being moved to Tashme in the near future, it was the opportune time to have a group photograph taken as a souvenir of our stay here.

The attendance at our Sunday School has dropped quite a bit during the month. This is due to several reasons. Many of our children have left for the East (16 at least) and others have left us for the Buddhist Sunday School now that their parents have made up their minds and have signed repatriation papers. There are at least 7 children who have done this. During the month, we lost 3 of our Sunday School teachers owing to relocation.

A photograph of our Sunday School was taken on Easter Sunday. Unfortunately the children who come to the morning session did not return in the afternoon for the purpose of having their pictures taken and so quite a number are missing.

In April, I conducted one marriage and one engagement ceremony. The mid-week meetings continued. The Y.P.S. also held 3 meetings during the month. One meeting was held at Bay Farm and one women's meeting was held here.

On April 20th and 21st, the R.C.M.P. Detachment taking applications for repatriation to Japan visited Lemon Creek. Nearly 90% of the people here actually signed these forms. The others who stated their desire to remain in Canada interviewed the Selective Service officials at the same time, and where possible were assigned dates as to when they should proceed eastward. As a result on April 25th, 7 families connected with our Church left for the East. There were 25 persons in the 7 families and so they have left quite a gap in our church ranks. Previously, in the earlier part of April, two of our Christian families had already left. There were 7 persons in the 2 families. So, in April we lost 9 families composed of 32 persons from our United Church. More will leave in the coming month and I expect that by the end of June, we will have very few Christians left here. On April 30th, we had 21 members left in Lemon Creek.

After finishing Lemon Creek, the R.C.M.P. left for Popoff, Bay Farm and Slocan City. Unofficial estimates are that 60% of the people of Popoff will repatriate and 50% of Bay Farm people will do the same. The others will proceed to Eastern Canada as quickly as possible. The people are leaving by the coachloads every week. The Commission has chartered special trains for these people so that they can go as a group.

It seems that the people who have the courage to proceed to the East are the Christians of our own United Church and the Anglican Church. The people of Buddhist faith who are leaving are very few.

Here in Lemon Creek, the people who had decided to relocate to Eastern Canada were afraid to tell the other people of their decision, since the majority of the people here in Lemon Creek considered such a decision as being disloyal to Japan and loyal to Canada. As a result, these people were sneered at and ridiculed. However there was no actual physical violence committed. Naturally the people who had decided to go East, wanted to get out of the atmosphere which was in Lemon Creek as quickly as possible.

One thing which I regret very much in regard to the recent taking of applications for repatriation was the fact that so many of our Canadian born young people were forced to sign applications for repatriation by their parents. I know that a great many of them have not the slightest desire to go to Japan, a country of which they know nothing. However, in face of the parental disapproval, very few of them had the courage to go against their parents' wishes.

It seems that all the internee families in Lemon Creek and the other interior housing projects will be moved to Tashme and then all those who have signed repatriation papers will be concentrated here in Lemon Creek. I do not know whether it will be possible to place all the repatriates here since there are so many who desire it. I have heard that New Denver will be for those who are aged, or who have connections with the Anatarium there and those who cannot be expected to make a living even though they went East such as a family with many small children and only a mother in the family.

The work of the United Church and for that matter of any Christian church will be very difficult in this valley from now on. Some of the people who would perhaps wish to identify themselves with the Christian Church will not do so because of social pressure. Even up to now, there have been young people who would like to have been married in a Christian Church but who have been prevented from doing so because of social pressure. I expect that this will become more intense in the days that are ahead.

Some of the residents here are demanding that when this camp becomes an all nationalist camp, that English should not be necessary and that the Canadian government should allow them to open up Japanese schools. If this becomes a fact we are wondering what our policy should be in regard to our high school and kindergarten.

\* 30

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) T. Komiyama



Resettlement  
Angler

UBL  
Archives

Senders

Chiyo Umegaki (Mrs Yakajichi Umegaki)  
Sister of Harold Yakajesu

Yokikazu Tanaka papers 16-1 UBL

19/3/45 Naomi Tanaka to Yokikazu Tanaka

→ moved from Kaslo to Tashme as podacy. to  
move pairs of interned persons to Tashme  
Kaslo to be closed down.

- doesn't like Tashme.

- expects segregation plan to start in Tashme  
Apr 9<sup>th</sup>

- wants & expects to go east up to Chatham  
where "obah-sah" is..  
(auntie)

31/3/45 - must teach school in Tashme.

29/4/45 - Sp govt won't rep interests after

\* Mpr 31/45. sister of Bryanett  
some Sp 7 children.

- had written cancellation of earlier  
request for rep to Ottawa (before)  
repat surveying Mr. Hydon  
told them it would take a  
month for reply

- teachers to go east at end of term  
- calls Tashme "fundal"

30/6/45 - has been continually requesting relocation  
5/1/6/45 to Qut

- Mpr of Red Cross visited 26/6/45.

15/8/45 - Tashme had a holiday as place  
announced 14/8/42. <sup>15 day</sup>

20/8/45 - learns from Walter Hartley  
supervisor of Tashme that CB  
of interned pairs can relocate east  
but internees wives cannot.

13/9/45

- 23 years old on Sept 4/45.
- should go to Chalkam - <sup>is sister</sup> brother will stay & mother in Tashme

Mitsunaki Tanaka to Tokikazu Tanaka  
"The remaining Tashme people will begin their second evacuation commencing June 18<sup>th</sup>. Hassie notified; Disie eastern relocations will be shipped to Kaslo altogether about 70 to 80 person from Tashme. New Denver will be the place for Tashme people who didn't sign as repats or eastern relocations." Orders affect 600 people. but not internee fams. T → repats from ghost town also Lemon Creek. Don't know fate of internee fams.

23/7/45 - New Denver Summer School Training for teachers as usual.  
- Seg program ~~ended~~ complete except for fams & illners

31/8/45 - Mr. Tanyuki got his 1/2 films back from the censors.

23/9/45 - Naomi & Mits to leave for Chalkam  
9/10/45 - Mits doesn't want to leave Mother, but she insisted say will go & them to Jpn if nec.



BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street,  
VANCOUVER, B. C.,  
15th May 1945.

Mr. R. Shirakawa,  
Chairman, Japanese Committee,  
TASHME, B. C.

Dear Sir,

On returning to Vancouver, your letter of May 1st was brought to my attention.

We do not consider that we have been at all inconsistent in removing from the payroll at Tashme certain Japanese Canadians who did not sign voluntary applications for repatriation.

If you refer to my letters to you as Chairman of the Committee, you will see that we were very definite in stating that Japanese Canadians who did not sign voluntary applications for repatriation, were expected to accept suitable employment East of the Rockies. All of the people who have been removed from our payroll were presented with a choice of employment in Eastern Canada, which we considered suitable. We are of the opinion that there is nothing unjust in taking them off our payroll if they decline to accept this suitable employment.

We do not consider the lack of housing accommodation is a valid excuse for the head of a family to refuse to accept suitable employment, because we have said, and so stated in our letter to you, that until such time as and individual or the members of his or her family can proceed East, the present regulations governing the providing of maintenance would apply. Naturally, this maintenance would include housing accommodation in one of our settlements for a family, if the head of the family has gone East to accept employment but has not been able to locate housing accommodation.

Yours truly,

T. B. PICKERSGILL,  
Commissioner.

Cooperative Committee for Japanese Canadians formed May 22, 1945 petition presented asking for full rights of citizenship for Canadians of Japanese origin, indemnity for property losses and all restrictions on the purchase of property to be lifted, that those who signed to go to Japan be allowed to reverse their decision. Petition presented to PM, Mitchell and M.J. Coldwell on June 8, 1945, New Canadian June 30, 1945 p. 1.

petition presented to King by National Council of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 16 June, 1945. New Canadian p. 1.



June 22nd 1945

Rev. George Dorey, D.D.,  
299 Queen Street W.,  
Toronto, 2B, Ont.

Dear Dr. Dorey:

At a meeting of the Committee on Japanese Work, held on June 14th, the following motion was passed:-

"That this Committee ask the Secretaries of the Home Mission Board to take the necessary steps towards asking the Moderator to approach the Heads of the Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Roman Catholic Churches in Canada, inviting them to join in a delegation which would personally interview Mr. Mackenzie King, urging him to implement his statement of policy made on August 4th 1944, with regard to the Japanese in Canada, and that the subtended statement be sent to Dr. Dorey on behalf of the Committee."

In that statement Mr. King said "We must not permit in Canada the hateful doctrine of racialism which is the basis of the Nazi system everywhere. Our aim is to resolve a difficult problem in a manner which will protect the people of British Columbia and the interests of the country as a whole, and at the same time preserve in whatever we do, principles of fairness and justice." The policy is stated under four heads:

- (1) The problem of persons of the Japanese race in Canada has been inflamed in the past owing to the fact that virtually all of these people were concentrated in B.C. They should not be allowed to concentrate in this Province after the war.
- (2) Those who have shown that their allegiance is to Japan, and those who wish to go there, should be sent there after the war.
- (3) No immigration of Japanese into this country should be allowed after the war.
- (4) Those who have shown that their loyalty is to Canada should be treated "fairly and justly".

Finally, Mr. King states that while the policy of the Canadian Government need not be identical with that of the United States, "There is merit in maintaining a substantial consistency of treatment in the two countries".

For the carrying out of this policy, Mr. King suggests a

quasi-judicial commission to examine the "background, loyalties and attitudes of all persons of Japanese race in Canada to ascertain those who are not fit persons to remain here". The commission should be established in the "fairly near future". After those who have shown that their allegiance is not to Canada, and those who have indicated a desire to go to Japan after the war have been listed, the remainder "should be given encouragement to move and remain" in various parts of Canada, care being taken "that they do not present themselves as an unassimilable bloc or colony which might again give rise to distrust, fear, and dislike."

We would suggest the following points for the consideration of the Moderator and the heads of the other Churches, as making a delegation timely and urgent in the very near future.

- (1) Ten months have elapsed since Mr. King's statement of policy, but there has been nothing during that time to convince the Japanese-Canadians that the Canadian Government intends to treat them "fairly and justly".
- (2) The war in Europe has ended, and the demobilization of large numbers of Canada's armed forces has already begun. Further delay in the settlement of the Japanese-Canadians will make it increasingly difficult as far as economic conditions are concerned.
- (3) We believe that persons of Japanese race in Canada has suffered unnecessary discrimination during the past 3 years. This has reduced large numbers of them to despair. An immediate positive policy is necessary to restore in them the hope that tolerable life in Canada is possible, that hope which will once again make industrious citizens of them. Continued delay in carrying out such a policy means that the sense of frustration and despair among these people increases. Protection against racial discrimination, and in some cases, more aid than has hitherto been granted, together with the removal of certain restrictions will be necessary for Japanese-Canadians who are willing to co-operate with the Government in relocating.  
Many of these people have lost confidence in the Canadian Government because its policies towards them have been vacillating and inadequate, and because certain under-officials in charge of Japanese affairs have misrepresented conditions in other parts of Canada in attempting to relocate the Japanese-Canadians. (see par. 3 of Mr. Komiya's May report). It is true that there has been sullenness and refusal on the part of some Japanese to co-operate with the Government in moving east. Much of this is natural in view of what has taken place during the past three years. However no fair solution of the problem is possible as long as certain officials administer the affairs of the Japanese in Canada in such a way as to destroy confidence.
- (4) A conspicuous example of this was the administration of the Government Order for persons of Japanese race in British Columbia announced on March 12, 1945. This was carried out in such a way that many law-abiding persons of this race who wished to remain in Canada ended up by signing to go to Japan after the war. In order to prevent these people from taking back to Japan a bitter hatred of Canada, and to prevent as many divisions of families as possible, we believe that an opportunity should be given those who genuinely wish to remain in Canada and are willing to co-operate in the Government's policy of dispersion, to re-register.



Then better provision should be made for their re-settlement.

- (5) Mr. King's Government has been returned to power with a working majority. We would point out that though the Japanese problem was mentioned during the electoral campaign in British Columbia, it occasioned little excitement or debate. On the other hand the CCF party which has consistently pleaded for fairer treatment of the Japanese minority in Canada, apparently suffered no harm from this plank in their platform, for they increased both in the total vote polled for them and members elected as compared with 1940. In view of the stated policy of this party, Mr. King should be able to count on its support in any fair or just measures he proposes on behalf of the Japanese-Canadians.
- (6) Earlier this year between 50 and 100 Japanese Canadians were taken into the Canadian Armed Forces.
- (7) So far, there has not been "the substantial consistency of treatment" of Japanese in Canada as compared with the United States. After the initial measures of evacuation of these people from the Pacific Coast, which were largely similar in both countries, Canada has lagged far behind the United States. The real estate of the Japanese-Canadians on the Pacific Coast has been sold. The Government has prevented Japanese-Canadians from purchasing real estate anywhere in the Dominion. Bill 135, by which Japanese-Canadian citizens who had moved east of the Rockies since evacuation were prevented from exercising the vote, was passed in July, 1944. There has been nothing similar to these steps, taken in the United States. Since January 2nd 1945, Japanese Americans have been permitted to return to their homes in the Pacific Coast. Thus while the United States has moved towards a relaxation of the restrictions on the Japanese-Americans, Canada has moved towards an increase of restrictions on the Japanese-Canadians.

This Committee is firmly convinced that the time has arrived for such an appeal to the Prime Minister from the Christian Churches, speaking with one voice. Canadians should hear utterances re its citizens of Japanese origin from other than race-baiting politicians.

Most sincerely,



INTERNAL AFFAIRS  
File No. 3464 B  
March 20, 1945

Washington, D.C.,  
March 20, 1945.

No. 713

Sir,

We have reported in our despatch No. 152 of January 19 and previous correspondence conversations which Mr. Reid has had with Mr. Dickover, the Chief of the Japanese Division of the State Department on the treatment of residents of Japanese origin by the United States and Canada.

2. We note from W.I.B.'s Airmail Bulletin for March 17 that the British Columbia Security Commission has issued a statement to persons of Japanese origin evacuated from the Pacific coast in 1942 to the effect that the Dominion Government would prefer if they re-settled east of the Rocky Mountains in the postwar period. If you think it would be useful for us to give copies of this statement to Mr. Dickover, I should be grateful if you would send copies to us.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

For the Ambassador.

The Secretary of State  
for External Affairs,  
O t t a w a, Canada.



*Harold  
Hirose  
Papers*

360 Homer Street,  
Vancouver, B. C.

March 26th, 1945.

Mr. Akira Hirose,  
68 Kate Street,  
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir or Madam:-

We attach hereto a copy of NOTICE issued  
by the authority of the Honourable the Minister of Labour.

This Notice outlines various forms of  
assistance provided by the Government of Canada to persons  
of Japanese origin who make voluntary application for re-  
patriation to Japan after the end of hostilities.

Specially prepared forms for making  
voluntary application have been sent to your nearest R.C.M.  
Police Detachment at Winnipeg.  
All members of a family sixteen years of age and over who  
are going to Japan must sign individual forms and these must  
be signed in the presence of an R.C.M. Police Officer.

The signing of applications by members of  
a family, or by individuals, need not interfere with their  
continuing with their present employment until the conclusion  
of the war, or thereafter until such time as repatriation can  
be arranged.

You are not obliged to report to the  
R.C.M. Police unless you are planning to go to Japan after the  
cessation of hostilities and wish to take advantage of the  
assistance provided by the Government to all those making  
voluntary applications.

This assured assistance from the Government,  
as outlined in the notice, will mean to many who desire re-  
patriation, relief from unnecessary anxiety and it will allow  
them to plan for their future, and that of their children,  
along economic, social, and cultural lines which they fear may  
be denied them were they to remain in Canada.

Very truly yours,

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

*T. B. Pickersgill*  
T. B. PICKERSGILL  
COMMISSIONER



Ottawa, July , 1946

Mr. Katsujiro Yanamoto.

Dear Sir:

I am sending out this letter as an invitation to all Canadians of the Japanese race who have moved East from British Columbia asking their co-operation with this Department in the relocation and re-establishment in other parts of Canada of their friends and relatives who are still in British Columbia, and have not as yet re-established themselves on a self supporting basis.

The Government has increased considerably this year the amount of the assistance grant for persons moving from British Columbia, in addition to providing free transportation for families and their belongings. Moreover, licences may hereafter be obtained in all proper cases for the acquisition of real property either urban or rural in suitable areas upon application to the nearest Japanese Placement Office of this Department.

The Dominion Employment Service and the Japanese Placement Officers of this Department will give every assistance to families and individuals coming East for employment and placement. The Department has established hostels for temporary accommodation of families in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec which are open for family accommodation, pending placement.

Conditions are in general more favourable now than at any earlier date for relocation and we believe that it is in the interests of your friends and relatives that they take advantage at this time of every reasonable opportunity to leave the settlements in British Columbia or adjoining areas.

I would ask you, therefore, to write your relatives and friends still in British Columbia encouraging them to take advantage of opportunities for Eastern placement offered to them by officers of this Department at this time. Where you yourself can arrange locally for accommodation and employment of friends and relatives, it will, of course, be a great assistance -- in fact, I believe that more can be accomplished in this manner than in possibly any other one way.

It is my hope that by the concerted efforts by this Department and those already relocated, we may this season complete the re-establishment of all persons of the Japanese race who desire to remain in Canada. Your assistance will help to accomplish this result.

Yours very truly,

*A Mae Namara*  
A. MacNamara.



NB  
New Canadian March 31, 1945 p. 1. notes "the joker clause:  
that those who are capable and do not move east of the  
Rockies will be regarded as not cooperating with the govern-  
ment with its dispersal policy".

New Canadian April 14, 1945 p. 1. notes that the form  
signed by naturalized Canadians and Canadian-born repatriates  
contains a clause relinquishing their British Nationality.

Tashme, B. C.  
March 26, 1945

Rt. Honourable W. L. McKenzie King,  
Prime Minister,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

In the notices issued on the authority of the Hon. Minister of Labour and also by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, whereby all persons of Japanese racial origin, now resident in British Columbia, who do not apply for voluntary repatriation to Japan, who, as evidence of their intentions to co-operate with the Government policy of dispersal, will be required to relocate east of the Rockies, we cannot but entertain doubt and a feeling of unrest to some points. We, therefore, humbly wish to have the following clarified:

I Does complete understanding exist between the Federal and Provincial Governments as to the policy of dispersal of all persons of Japanese racial origin?

II We understand that there is an agreement between the Dominion and the various provincial governments regarding the evacuated Japanese, that, at the termination of the war, with the subsequent excess of manpower, the Japanese, now dispersed throughout the various provinces, be returned to British Columbia, and we feel reluctant to relocate to localities where we cannot take up permanent residence (as per attachment).

III If the Government dispersal policy is to apply to all provinces, then it is only natural that British Columbia should also have its quota of Japanese but it is maintained that those who wish to remain in Canada have no preference but to relocate east of the Rockies.

IV In the notice issued by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, it is stated "Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies". The fact is, however, not only are they receiving unsatisfactory treatment but are merely residing "provisionally" for the duration. For instance, they are not given

- (a) the right to own land or property
- (b) the right to lease land or property
- (c) the right of free enterprise or business
- (d) equal educational opportunities
- (e) freedom to choose own place of residence, etc.

V Officials, in explaining the recently announced program of re-establishment east of the Rockies, maintain that this is "not compulsory". However, the impression we received from the full text of the notices leaves us no alternative. It seems to imply threat rather than compulsion.

VI It is stated in the notice issued on the authority of the Honorable Minister of Labour, that free passage and transportation will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to persons voluntarily repatriating to Japan but that "these assurances do not apply to persons repatriated on other than a voluntary basis". Does "other than a voluntary basis" mean those persons deported through lack of co-operation to the present notices? In case of Japanese-Canadian will it mean expulsion from Canada? Is this justified by law?



VII

In the notice issued by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, conditions are set forth for those "Japanese--Canadians who want to remain in Canada". Does this mean that Japanese Nationals are excluded?

Thanking you in advance for your thoughtful attention.

Yours respectfully,

JAPANESE COMMITTEE

per.....  
Chairman

P.S. We attach a copy of letter-forwarded to Mr. T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner, Japanese Placement.

Tashme, B. C.  
April 9, 1945.

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

Dear Sir:

We are indeed grateful for the kind co-operation and effort shown by you in securing and answering our questions submitted on behalf of people of Tashme. Your reply of April 4th and 5th has been immediately translated, word for word, and contents made known to the public. Since then, we have received numerous questions and requests that we contact you further on the following points:

1. By signing the Declaration and agreeing to accept "the net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property", condition No. 1 as set forth by the Minister of Labour in his notice, they will inadvertently recognize and approve the actions of the Custodian in disposing of these properties "without the consent of their owners" and at an exceptionally low figure as compared to the current appraised value. What is to be done to compensate for this loss is still one of the utmost concern and a question as yet unanswered by the Custodian of Enemy Property.
2. In your notice we read "The special detachment for taking applications will be at Tashme and will take applications ....." Nothing is mentioned about relinquishing their British nationality. Many of the younger Japanese Canadians here who may be going to Japan are being taken by their parents. This does not necessarily indicate their "desire to relinquish (their) British Nationality nor does the term "repatriation" to Japan apply to them.

How can "repatriation" or "returning to one's own native land" apply to Canadian-born and a British national? What validity is there in assuming the status of a national of Japan or of any other country, when that foreign country does not recognize and may refuse your citizenship? In the meantime they will be left technically without a country. Renouncing your only birthright is not a trifle. Perhaps they may be prepared to indicate their intentions to go to Japan now, but is not relinquishing their birthright a matter to be decided after the cessation of hostilities between the two countries and must first await approval of Japan?

3. NB "Japanese Canadian who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves east of the Rockies". To this statement made by you in your notice, we still feel uncertain as to some conditions in the east. You may simply reply and say that the government, knowing some uncertainties do exist, has given us the opportunity to sign "repatriation to Japan". But even this term "repatriation" does not correctly apply to Canadian-born and a British national.

To many of us in Canada is our native country, and to others, a land of adoption. Casting off our only birthright and privileges is not like discarding old boots. We are seriously thinking of our future in Canada, and are not satisfied with such vague and indefinite statements. We are British nationals, and as such, feel we are not asking too much of the government in requesting more sympathy and understanding towards us, and if we are to re-establish ourselves permanently, we would like to receive a little more co-operation and effort that we may re-establish ourselves satisfactorily.

We are not trying to be indifferent to your announced policy for actually this is our problem, much more so than that of the government's. However, you have evaded answers to some



questions which to us are fundamental. You might say, "Face the facts, take the risk". While giving all encouragement and guarantee to those going away from Canada, the government has been half-hearted and indifferent to the problem of its own nationals. Therefore, we would like to repeat our questions, and would like to know what measure the Commission is willing or ready to take to cope with this situation. Are you going to follow a let-alone policy in regards to provinces?

4. In matters pertaining to education, this is a question of grave importance to those families with children. Although you state that the whole question of education is under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments, we request the Dominion Government to make every effort to bring about some measure of guarantee for fair and equal opportunities of education so as to give some assurances to those families with children going east of the Rockies.
5. To those families electing to go east of the Rockies, they wish to have a guarantee, not only as to employment, but housing as well. As in case where the head of the household who may be required to go ahead of the family due to housing condition, there is no assurance whatsoever as to when he will be able to obtain housing or when the family could be reunited. The same uneasiness and uncertainty as existed during earlier days of evacuation when the families were broken up may have to be repeated.
6. You mention in your letter of April 5th that no compulsion or threat is involved in the statement issued by you. But in the statement, that "those who do not sign for voluntary application and yet do not go east of the Rockies may at a later date be regarded as lack of co-operation with the Canadian government", without clearly stating just what counter-measure will be taken to deal with them, is that not in itself a threat? Because we have no alternative but to go East of the Rockies or to Japan, is this not compulsion?
7. You state in your letter of April 5th, 1945, that "the present agreements which the Dominion Government has with two of the provinces are for the wartime period and the completing of post-war arrangements is a matter for further consideration". It seems, out of nine provinces, you have nothing to indicate permanent re-establishment. Again, according to your statement regarding final details on the distribution of the Japanese which is to be decided later by the Loyalty Tribunal, when it will be definitely determined how many people of Japanese origin will be remaining in Canada, it seems to indicate still further that relocating now does not mean permanent re-establishment. In other words the so-called re-establishment east of the Rockies lacks stability.
8. To our question in our letter of March 26 which reads.....<sup>2</sup> when we were first ordered out of the protected area of B. C., we were compelled to abandon our household effects and belongings. To re-establish ourselves east of the Rockies, is the placement allowance adequate to make a new establishment?", you answer in the affirmative. We know since you are new in office, that you do not fully realize what the Japanese had to go through during the evacuation. Our baggages were limited, in many cases we were allowed only hand baggage. Had those belongings been kept intact, then this question may not have arisen. But the Custodian promising to protect our property went ahead without our consent or notification to the effect, and sold them at a ridiculously low price. That is why we insist that the placement allowance which you call adequate is far from enough to compensate for these losses, nor is it adequate to re-establish ourselves permanently in the east.
9. we are repeating here a question previously submitted in our letter of March 26 which was unanswered.

IV In the notice issued by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, it is stated "Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies." The fact is, however, not only are they receiving unsatisfactory treatment but are merely residing "provisionally" for the duration. For instance, they are not given

- (a) The right to own land or property.
- (b) the right to lease land or property.
- (c) the right of free enterprise or business.
- (d) equal educational opportunities.
- (e) freedom to choose own place of residence, etc.

We would appreciate it if you would give this matter your immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

JAPANESE COMMITTEE

R. Shirakawa per Chairman



360 Homer Street  
Vancouver, B. C.  
April 10, 1945

Mr. R. Shirakawa,  
Chairman,  
Japanese Committee,  
TASHME, B. C.

Dear Sir:

We have your further letter of April 9th requesting replies in writing to a number of questions. The majority of these questions are a repetition of those asked previously and there is little point in discussing them further. We provided, to the best of our ability and as definitely as we could, answers to all the questions in your letter to me of March 26th, and also in your letter to the Right Honorable the Prime Minister.

We offer the following comments to the questions asked in your letter of April 9th.

1. We can add nothing further to what was outlined in the letter to me from the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property under date of April 7th. A copy of this letter was forwarded to you. We have again discussed this with the Custodian and have been reassured that no sales of property have been made at prices below an independent valuation.
2. We have already wired to Ottawa for clarification of this point. We have received a reply that no immediate action is contemplated on revoking the present citizenship of Japanese Canadian who apply to go to Japan if their applications are made through signing the voluntary declaration forms now being used by the R.C.M.P. Detachment. This advice has been given to us following clause in Order-in-Council P. C. 10773 dated at Ottawa, 26th November, 1942:
  - (a) "Any person who is a British subject by reason of marriage, or by reason birth or naturalization in Canada, or by reason of the birth or naturalization of his father in Canada, and who makes application for repatriation to any country which at the time of the application is at war with Canada, shall, as from the date of his departure from Canada for repatriation, cease to be a British subject, and any person who is a Canadian national but not a British subject, who makes application for repatriation to any country which at the time of the application is at war with Canada, shall, as from the date of his departure from Canada for repatriation, cease to be a Canadian national.
  - (b) The wife and minor children of any person who ceases to be a British subject by virtue of paragraph (a) of this clause, shall, if they are included in that person's application for repatriation, cease to be British subjects as from the date of their departure from Canada.
  - (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 15 of the Naturalization Act, Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, a minor child of a person who ceases to be a British subject by virtue of paragraph (a) of this clause, shall not cease to be a British subject by reason only that his parent has ceased to be a British subject, unless he is included in his parent's application for repatriation and actually departs from Canada."

It seems to us that this should remove any fears that you have on the various points you raise in question No.2.
3. We cannot add any more to this than what we have already said. We are not asking Japanese Canadians to relocate east of the Rockies unless we have definite employment available for them at which they can make a decent living. Furthermore, their transportation to the place of employment is paid, which includes sustenance allowance for use while in transit and a placement allowance after arrival, which we consider adequate in view of the fact that they are being sent to definite employment from which they will receive regular wages or salaries.

In addition, the Dominion Government continues to assume responsibility for the welfare of these employed and the members of their family, in the event that unemployment occurs. It is true that certain questions about the future of people of Japanese origin remaining in Canada are still unanswered. The same uncertainties exist if remaining in B. C. and we consider that people of Japanese origin are better off by going to definite employment than remaining in our interior settlements, where there are just as many uncertainties about the future, if not more.

4. I cannot add anything further to this question to that which I previously stated. Under the Canadian constitution the question of education is under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments.
5. No guarantee can be given to people of Japanese origin or to any Canadians of permanency of employment and provision of housing. We repeat that Japanese Canadians not wanting to sign applications for repatriation will be expected to take suitable employment east of the Rockies when that employment is available to them, and that the Dominion Government will continue to assume responsibility for necessary maintenance in the event of unemployment, so long as the war with Japan lasts and people of Japanese origin evacuated from the Protected area are under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Division, Department of Labour.
6. I repeat that no threat or compulsion is involved in the statement issued by me as Commissioner of Japanese Placement. I am not responsible for interpretations which you may put upon this statement.
7. As stated in my letter of April 5th, the present agreements which the Dominion Government have with two of the provinces are for the wartime period only. We cannot see that any person of Japanese origin whom the Loyalty Tribunal might consider ineligible to remain in Canada, is any worse off because this decision is made, in Eastern Canada at our expense or in B. C. In the meantime the person in question has gone to Eastern Canada at our expense to accept specific employment which we had to offer.
8. We can add nothing more to this question than what has been stated in paragraph No. 3 concerning the adequacy of the placement allowance, and in paragraph No. 1, referring to the proceeds from the sale of property.
9. There is nothing further that we can add to this question. Final decisions as to the points raised in (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) have yet to be made. We cannot however see that Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada are in any worse position while engaging in employment which we have to offer while some of these questions are unanswered, than by remaining in the settlements in B. C. where the same questions will still remain unanswered. We do not consider this a valid excuse for declining to accept employment east of the Rockies.

In conclusion, we wish to state once again that the signing of these applications for repatriation is strictly voluntary. We emphasize however, as stated on bottom portion of the statement signed by the Minister of Labour, that all people of Japanese origin sixteen years of age and over, are required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on the dates prescribed and at the place indicated, to state whether they wish to sign or not to sign an application.

I would like you to make clear to the people you represent, that we will take a very grave view of those ignoring to meet this requirement to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment, and you can be assured lack of co-operation in meeting this requirement will be made known to Ottawa. Furthermore, it will be noted on each individual's file, sixteen years of age and over, if he or she failed to report as required.

The R.C.M.P. Detachment will leave Tashae as per schedule on Friday night.

Yours truly,

(Signed)  
T. B. Pickersgill  
Commissioner.



In addition, the Dominion Government continues to assume responsibility for the welfare of these employed and the members of their family, in the event that unemployment occurs. It is true that certain questions about the future of people of Japanese origin remaining in Canada are still unanswered. The same uncertainties exist if remaining in B. C. and we consider that people of Japanese origin are better off by going to definite employment than remaining in our interior settlements, where there are just as many uncertainties about the future, if not more.

4. I cannot add anything further to this question to that which I previously stated. Under the Canadian constitution the question of education is under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments.
5. No guarantee can be given to people of Japanese origin or to any Canadians of permanency of employment and provision of housing. We repeat that Japanese Canadians not wanting to sign applications for repatriation will be expected to take suitable employment east of the Rockies when that employment is available to them, and that the Dominion Government will continue to assume responsibility for necessary maintenance in the event of unemployment, so long as the war with Japan lasts and people of Japanese origin evacuated from the Protected area are under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Division, Department of Labour.
6. I repeat that no threat or compulsion is involved in the statement issued by me as Commissioner of Japanese Placement. I am not responsible for interpretations which you may put upon this statement.
7. As stated in my letter of April 5th, the present agreements which the Dominion Government have with two of the provinces are for the wartime period only. We cannot see that any person of Japanese origin whom the Loyalty Tribunal might consider ineligible to remain in Canada, is any worse off because this decision is made, in Eastern Canada at our expense or in B. C. In the meantime the person in question has gone to Eastern Canada at our expense to accept specific employment which we had to offer.
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T. B. Pickersgill  
Commissioner.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED = DÉCLASSÉ FAH  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS = AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

3464 B-40C

Ottawa, March 30, 1945.

Dear Mr. Pearson:

I should like to refer to your despatch No. 713 of March 20 concerning the desirability of giving to the United States authorities copies of the notices and statements that have been given out in Canada with regard to repatriation and resettlement of persons of Japanese origin.

NB ~ In an earlier communication we informed you of the decision by the Cabinet to authorize the Minister of Labour to post notices with regard to the terms on which Japanese persons would be assisted to return to Japan after the war, if they gave voluntary indication of a desire so to be repatriated. Pursuant to this decision a notice was posted informing the Japanese of the terms that had been decided upon. As an additional measure, in order to encourage further resettlement of the Japanese who did not give voluntary indication of desire for repatriation, it was indicated that it would be in their best interests to attempt to settle themselves "east of the Rocky mountains". The notice to this effect and the statement given out to the press were both, I think, unhappily worded and the result has been a great deal of misunderstanding. The "Vancouver Sun" immediately published a headline to the effect that Japanese persons "had been ordered" out of British Columbia. Other newspapers interpreted the announcement as indicating a decision that all Japanese were to be removed from British Columbia after the war. This interpretation was assisted by a paragraph in the press announcement to the effect that refusal to settle "east of the Rockies" might be interpreted as unwillingness to cooperate with the Government and would have relevance to the investigations that would be undertaken by the Commission to be appointed to segregate "loyal" from "disloyal" Japanese.

L.B. Pearson, Esq.,  
Canadian Ambassador to the United States,  
Canadian Embassy,  
Washington, D.C.



The Government indicated last August its belief that it would be desirable after the war to scatter the Japanese across the country rather than continue the concentration in British Columbia. It was no doubt with this in mind that the notice and announcement were worded as they were. An additional factor is that at present, due to the existence of the prohibited area on the West Coast, virtually all the possible areas for resettlement are at the moment east of the Rocky mountains. However, it is definitely not the case that any decision has been taken to have the Japanese removed from British Columbia. It will almost certainly be the case that British Columbia will be expected to maintain a reasonable proportion of the Japanese in this country, especially since virtually all of them were resident there before the war.

NB  
One unfortunate result of the misinterpretation of the statements given out, has been that newspaper correspondents have got in touch with various provincial governments to seek their reaction to the prospect of having Japanese persons distributed through their provinces. As might be expected, the reactions in almost all cases have been adverse. The fact that these reactions have been a matter of public record will make future negotiation more difficult. Certainly no definite and final decisions will be possible without having discussion between the Federal and Provincial Governments.

I have given the above explanation of the situation in order that you may be fully acquainted with the position here and also to explain why I do not think it would be desirable to have copies of the notices and press announcements given to the United States authorities. If there are any enquiries as to the Canadian policy, the above information may be of some use to you as a basis for informal and confidential explanations.

Yours sincerely,

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

We have recently received from the Deputy Minister of Labour a copy of a letter dated March 28 from Mr. T.B. Pickersgill, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, giving certain impressions that he derived during the trip which he took to the Japanese settlements. The most interesting part of his letter is, I believe, the following:

"While I am still reserving judgment, the impressions given to me during this trip, suggest that there will be a substantial percentage of the Japanese in the settlements signing applications. The lowest estimate I have been given is 40% and the highest 80%. It is however, very difficult to say. One of the principal factors encouraging repatriation, seems to be that voluntary repatriates will be kept in British Columbia. Another important factor encouraging repatriation has been the reaction in the other provinces to our announcement. They have repeatedly raised the question of the unfavourable reaction in the other provinces to permanent settlement in those provinces.

This was naturally an extremely difficult question for us to discuss with them. I stated quite frankly that this bad reaction was fairly universal across the country and undoubtedly it would make conditions more difficult for the Japanese taking employment in those provinces. I said to them at the same time that this situation existed, it was a fact, and they must be realistic in facing this fact. It was because of this possible reaction that the Government was offering generous terms of assistance to those who come to the conclusion that conditions might be too difficult for them in Canada, and the opportunity might be better in going to Japan. I emphasized that the signing of these applications was strictly voluntary. No pressure whatsoever was being exerted. Those however, who do not sign, know the facts and the difficulties ahead, and would have to be prepared to meet those difficulties and the existing uncertainties. I reiterated that we were not asking those who do not sign, to leave British Columbia unless we had specific jobs which we considered suitable, and in which



they could make a livelihood, to offer them. If we had jobs which we consider suitable, we, however, expect the Japanese Canadians to take them.

I think it would be helpful, if no disclosure was made of our estimations of the percentages of people who may sign. I have already been telephoned by the papers in Vancouver, since coming on this trip, asking for a statement on the general reaction. I stated that I was not willing to say anything at this time. One of the papers has requested permission to be at Tashme on the first day that the R.C.M.P. Detachment reaches the Project. I have turned down this request, believing it to be most unwise. I would, however, appreciate having your advice on this point.

If we find at Tashme that a high percentage of the people sign applications, should we make this fact public? If the percentage is low, I think it would be most unwise, but if it is high, there might be some advantage in having this fact publicized."

In acknowledging receipt of this letter I am informing Mr. MacNamara that I do not think that any publicity should be given to the number of registrations there for voluntary repatriation until the matter has been brought before Council for further consideration in the light of the information that will then be available.

R. G. ROBERTSON

See Yapes  
for Intercepted  
Letters  
w<sup>th</sup> repeat  
's survey.



RG27 Intercepted letter tape ~~ix~~ I

020

Oyama B.C. to Roseberry B.C. April 16, 1945.

"All this stinking system gets stinkier every moment. ... Those God damned so and so's don't get a hoot as to what happens to us so long as they get paid for asking, or rather telling, us todo radical things.... If it isn't one thing it's something else, namely the cussed Custodian. All this junk about a so-called democracy, racial equality&toleration, all men are born equal. Like the devil they are. Chase us from one place to another, stick us into places worse than pig pens and cow stalls. Today I heard the new President of the U.S.A. today when he addressed the government of Americans. He said he was calling on every American regardless of colour creed race or nationality, to help keep the so-called democracy. God it's a wonder that those guys can say such things with a clear conscience."

128 Slocan B.C. to Little Britain Man, April 10, 1945 nephew to uncle. After complaining of being "knocked about" for the last three years ending at Popoff "where we have been half starved until last year when I went to work at about one-half the wages I got on the coast", tells his uncles of the shortwave broadcasts ~~for~~ from Japan which claim "the real fighting has just begun". and that the Japanese braodcast says that Japan is prepared to fight on for 20 years yet".

Portage la Prairie Man to California, April 7, 1945

"Why do they try to turn us out? We who have worked hard and been guilty of no crimes. We are human even though our skins are of a different colour. This civilized country should give more freedom to our brethern. Some even talk of sending all back to Japan after the war. ... America ~~usmes~~ you folks better than Canada ~~treates~~ uses us." 161

163 NewDenver to Greenwood, April 6, 1945 neice to uncle and aunt telling of her father being assaulted by to wther inmates and the episode being hushed up.

230 Letter on disapproval of Nisei enlistment in east.

Vol 1528 RG27

on tape

570 - wife to husband 20/2/45 Lemon Creek to Angler

"I wake up a 2 or 3 at night and I am so cold I cannot get to sleep again. Our home has so many cracks but it cannot be helpd. ~~They~~ covered the house with building paper once but ~~it~~ did it so roughly that what with the wind and the rain we have here it is as bad as ever. They did it as cheaply as possible putting on very thin paper. Our house is alike a beggars hut. I asked to have some slats nailed over the cracks but nothing is done as yet. Our supervisor is most unkind. He has electricity in his own home and office only but not even on the srteet corners. Someone from the Red Cross will be here soon and I will take the matter up with him. I would like to write alot about our return to Japan but it would only be cut out. ..." Letter cndemned.

Side 2 070

Bridge River B.C to Slocan B.C. Feb 3, 1945, between friends.

"You might as well get this through your head once and for good. I just despise all hakujin [whites]. I think they all stink. They are the cause of us being evacuated to the Interior, and I hate their way of democracy. They say democracy just because the word looks good. They don't even know the real meaning of it. These hakujin treat us Japanese as if they were the master race or something. We are treated lower than the Indians."

085 - Kaslo B.C. to Glenwoodville Alta. Feb 2, 1945 *friends*

Talks about trying not to think of returning to New Westminster. Talks of friends who get the Rocky "Shimpo" (Rocky Mountain News) and a Colorado paper. Are aware of the troubles facing the Americans who have returned "home" to the coast. "what is the use of doing farming again. We will be treated as the Americans are now being treated".

103 Janu 31, 1945 Husband to Wife Angler to Bay Farm. ~~2~~

Talks of longing to return to his family and notes that many there now even ~~is~~ among those who had requested repatriation who would prefer now to stay in Canada with their families.



135 January 31, 1945 Blue River to Picture Butte, friends

"The Japanese had sacrificed their lives greatly ~~greatly~~ during the First World War. I ~~met~~ in spite of it all as early as 1919 anti-Japanese feeling existed. Furthermore a man who held high position in B.C. was in the extreme vanguard of the anti-Japanese. <sup>responsible</sup> He was <sup>an</sup> Mr. Manson the chief Attorney General. This time because we are enemy alien we must <sup>expect</sup> face much bitter experiences than before. The Japanese community did not recognize the labour union seriously enough before. Therefore we could not obtain any help from the white peoples' labour union at <sup>the time of</sup> evacuation. Even now from various evacuation places we hear reports of exclusion from workmen."

160

From Montreal To New Denver, May 15, 1945, brother to sister

"Regarding the repatriation question: What is your real opinion? Did you sign readily or the other way? I have to think it over. I mean really think it over. So maybe you can give me your own opinion regarding it. I know how hard a question it is, so give your honest opinion of it. My way of thinking it that it is going to be tough wherever we are at. Japan ain't going to be a bed of roses. You can bet on that. Once you go back I think you automatically lose your Canadian citizenship and are banned from here. On the other hand if we stay here there is going to be tough monetary discrimination, but at least we know what we are in for. All in all if we stay here we are here with our eyes open and [with] hope for justice, and common sense of the Canadian public to give us a break, ~~and~~ to let us be a citizen here. For that is what they are fighting for, ~~for~~ a place where the common man can hang his hat in the sun and live as one regardless of race creed or colour. While on the other hand, what is in store for us ~~if we go to~~ Japan? What chances have I or we got? That is what am I afraid of? What chances for survival have we got there? What kind of guarantee of employment for survival? Don't forget they are going to be a battered nation who has gone through the hostility of war and their mind isn't working right. All they would have is hatred toward anyone who has a scent of western civilization in them. Their contempt is and would be in that pitch. ... That is what is bothering me the most. we can't live like a parasite or a millionaire ~~for~~ we haven't the money for where we ~~can~~ can go for survival. I know it is going to be tough wherever we go. I figure we are worse thought of than ~~the~~ Jews are. Canada or ~~a~~ Japan won't accept us into the society of the human. I can't write that in Japanese so you talk to Dad and Mom and give me all the opinion."

Kaslo to Raymond Alta. May 13, 1945,

"Now that the war in Europe is over the people around here sure pick on us. I hope they will kick us out of here soon".

245

Okanagan Center B.C. to Lemon Creek May 13, 1945 *friends*

"It sure was a shock to hear of your folks decision. Repatriation to Japan, eh? I never expected that. I remember Mom and Dad talking about never wanting to go back to Japan. In a way I don't blame them for making a decision like that after hearing our loss in Vancouver. I am getting discussed with the life we are now leading. After all the hard time we came through trying for a decent home and then to lose everything. I guess I may as well sign up like the folks. It is no use of us fellows going out of B.C. It will be the same old thing. As soon as you get settled down they don't want you."

060 Kaslo to Toronto May 10. 1945. *Capt Morrison*

"once again we are reliving the hectic times of 1942 and what a time I am having. If ever there was a mean bigoted and contrary person this Morrison is it. If a family wants to go to a certain town he is going to do his best about it. He moves them to an entirely different place. If a family wants to stay until a child finishes exams he orders them to go in two days. I asked if it would be possible to go with the Yoshida family, giving my reasons, but his answer is "Definitely no." Family groups, sympathy and requests cannot be considered. Isn't he a mean old bum. I hope he gets his deserts when his time comes. I asked if there was any chance of staying here until fall and his reply is "I want all the Jap families out of here in 30 days". ~~When I ask~~ "In that case would you please have my family moved before the end of the month." "Quite impossible as I get orders from head office and you may get notice anytime." He thinks he is fooling me but I am just biding my time. If he were obeying head office a lesser person could handle it. And at my suggestion that I write to Vancouver, he said ~~it would be~~ "absolutely no use. ~~and~~ They would jump on me. Why jump on him if he is just merely obeying instructions. and just imagine he is getting \$300 a month to bully the Japanese."

St. Catherines Ont. to Slocan City B.C. May 10, 1945.

"Mr. Treguno told me tonight that there had been a few objections about us Japanese being here, and it was even in the St. Catherine paper. He advised us not to go to town for a while. Treguno sure took a chance in calling Japanese to his farm cus it will most likely spoil his business too."



310

Parents at New Denver writing enlisted son calling him unfilial and severing their relationship. May 14, 1945. On fathers side at least, Mother asks him to apologize and humour his father.

330 recounting loss of goods. and selling of goods for small amounts and not receiving anything for them. "I guess it is the end of everything". May 18, 1945 Taylor Lake B.C. to Raymond Alta.,

Bay farm.

~~PapoffxCampx~~Slocan to Angler, May 26, 1945

"If A did not sign he might be sent away by the Selective Service to the ~~xxx~~ east, and I did not want that to happen. Most of us here sighed to return to Japan. Nearly all the internees families have signed to go back to Japan. Don't know what will happen after the war but at present there is no other way than to sign to return to Japan."

Ont

400 May 30 1945 Tashme to Port Credit, Sister to sister

"There was quite a lot of confusion here over this question of loyalty and disloyalty just at the time that mother was away in Vancouver and father and I were about to sign. If we did not sign we were told that we would lose our jobs. We do not in the least want to go to Japan."

410 Cascade B.C. to Hamilton May 15, 1945. friends

"Yesterday we thought it over. ~~and~~ ~~My~~ ~~husband~~ said it would be better to go back to Japan <sup>because</sup> ~~as~~ ~~he~~ ~~is~~ too old to get any work in this ~~country~~ country. Therefore our whole family has decided to go back to Japan after the war".

420 - 450 Women signing because parents are.

457 - Angler survey for repatriation the day after Germany surrendered.

480 - Slocan to Taber Alta, May 27, 1945, Friends.

"We sign ~~at~~ for repatriation because we have no hope to go east to the Rockies. My parents are no good for labour and my brothers are ~~xxx~~ small. I guess there is no job to find ~~us~~ ~~we~~ ~~are~~ going to stay here until we grow up and then settle somewhere in Canada. The place is the same situation as us so they sign for repatriation too. It is said on the paper "relinquish British subject"

and as I hold the pen I feel quite miserable. I finally signed it but I felt like Kata-ne-shiro (do-as-you-like - translators note). "Well I am glad its over."

495

Greenwood to Angler, May 23, 1945. wife to husband.

"Mrs T and her son decided to go to Japan because if they don't the daughters will lose their jobs. And also they didn't know where they would be forced to go and didn't ~~xxxx~~ want to all be separated, so they couldn't help but sign to go to Japan. " ... "Noone wants to sign by ~~their~~ own choice. However when ~~one~~ <sup>that</sup> thinks of the present situation it is better to sign so we can all be together rather than being separated. So I am one of those who signed because I want my family to be together."

Tashme to Internment Camp at Angler, May 27, 1945.

"You will have to try ~~h~~ very hard and get out of there because I am telling you I hate Tashme. This place is full of wicked ~~to~~ <sup>top</sup> ~~ngues~~ and narrow minds. The school does not impress me a bit and Mrs. U. seems to be having a hard time getting 100% cooperation from her staff. The more I hear about ~~this~~ place the more I ~~feel~~ Aki and I don't belong here. People here are so narrow minded, they haven't even the decency to stand for God Save the King. I am utterly disgusted. I hear the P.T.A. do not like too Canadianized people. If that is the case, why have any school? Why don't they pay the teachers salary and make a Japanese school entirely. I can't stand living in such a narrow minded place as this ~~a~~ And I am worried about E and her education. I don't want her to grow up narrowminded and mean and warped."

520. ~~Greenwood to~~ Roseberry B.C. to the Internment camp at Angler, May 1945.

"Although I signed for Japan I do it reluctantly for there is something about Canada that I loath to part with. It seems proper for us Niseis to remain in Canada and work for a bright future, but unfortunately there are contradictory opinions from whites. What grudges they have against us I do not know but I surely ~~would~~ want to know them. Are they really that hateful and intolerable? (sic) It's plain stupid and nonsensical for the government to repatriate us. Do our past actions justify the repatriation bill? (sic) Is the Canadian government justified itself in only repatriating the Japanese and not other nationalities? What is aim in such a project? There are only some of the problems which ~~seem to be~~ have been racking my mind and are still doing so. Of course this is not the place to mention politics."



545

Vernon to Angler Ont May 24, 1945.

Segregation decided may 23, 1945. ONLY 8 families said they were remaining in Canada. "Those youngsters are well just as Canadian as I feel, but you know their one fright. Do they think they will look better in stripes than in ~~kakhi~~ kahki?" ... "There seems to be quite some rumour about Niseis being conscripted" ... "We heard that some have gone east but couldn't find work or housing quarters so came back. We certainly don't want to find ourselves in that predicament."

560

Slocan City B.C. to Dryden Ont. May 18, 1945.

"there is a lot of families going out east every Wednesday. I mean the people that don't want to be repatriated. ~~WERE WERE GOING TO GO ONTARIO THIS YEAR IN SPRING~~ ... After the war everybody will be jobless because these white people won't use any Japs. It might be ok if you had a business of your own but families that went east a couple of weeks ago are still out of job and are staying at the hostels or immigration hall until they find a job. I hear that there is a lot of work out east but ~~that~~ I hear that all the good ones are being kept for those soldiers that is returning."

~~580 Vernon~~

585 Okanagan Center to Slocan B.C. My ~~8~~ 7, 1945

friend compiserating on shock of friends family signing for repatriation. notes that parents had always told him that they didn't want to go to Japan but since everything they had worked for was gone they signed for repatriation.

"You know ehat I was going to say when the R.C.M.P. came around here. Well I was going to tell them, "If I can stay in B.C., I'm loyal. If I can't stay in B.C., repatriation to Japan". It's no use us fellows going out east of the Rockies. If we are not wanted out here in B.C. we sure ~~wouldn't be~~ wanted east of the Rockies. Gosh I really don't know why we are treated like this. What did we do in this? We aren't the only to blame. So we ~~w~~ haven't got a thing in Vancouver eh? not even a house? I really don't know what to say. After all that hard time we came ~~thru~~ through trying to make a decent home to live in and we get there and lose everything. No wonder Mom and Dad changed their minds about wanting to repatriate."

600

500 Grimsby Ontario to Geraldton Ontario, May 13, 1945

"It is a case of getting out of B.C. or being branded unloyal right now. They are doing everything under the sun to make things hot for the Japanese to remain in B.C. Because of that M is anxious to come out to Hamilton. The trouble is with housing what possible chance has he of bringing out his family. As you are well aware lots of house are for sale but then we are barred from buying property. What democratic system is this I can't figure out. I guess everyone favours the dispersion of Japanese and I am for it but what a chance have we when we are virtually led around with a rope around our neck. With the war concentrated in full on Japan in the near future a lot of Jap calling will split our ears soon. Some guys think we have some part to do in this war. [Anyone from up your way signing application for expatriation to Japan? I guess there are about 50% of them here. They figure that they will never get a square deal under the present system in Canada. They think they will be treated like "humans" even in defeated Japan. Some are going because their ~~a~~ parents are going or their parents are now in Japan. In my opinion postwar Japan is going to be very tough especially for a Nisei brought up in Canada with practically no knowledge of the Japanese language or its customs." ]

Tashme to Hamilton May 14, 1945,

"We were going to go out too, if only it wasn't for the army. There were rumours going around there that they force ~~x~~ you to go in the army and if you don't they cut your job. Some say that it is voluntary and some say it is compulsory. so dad said Lets stay here and we signed up but if we wanted to go east we can get it changed easily".

650

Angler to Lemon Creek, May 16, 1945, brother to sister

discussing vbrothers interview with the authorities on repatriation.

"If I don't go to Japan there is no other place for me to go. My wife has been sick over a year and a half in the ghosttown and a devoted young brother is looking after her. I have two children in school in Japan. My house where I lived so long is sold almost for nothing. I have been in a place like this for over three years. If I can be sure of going back to Japan I will sign."



Tashme B.C. to Bay Farm Slocan B.C. May 19, 1945,

"I signed up because my parents wouldn't let me go east alone and they didn't want to go after Dad broke his leg last December in an accident. He hasn't been working and finds it hard to do hard work. So we can't go all the way ~~east~~ out east anymore."

669 Toronto to Vernon between friends.

letter saying those going to Japan are making a mistake. that there is no danger of a draft. and that they will have nothing in Japan and are naive to think that the terms offered for repatriation will be carried out if Japan is defeated.

[ "In spite of the fact that we haven't had the vote we've been pretty lucky so far. We've had our rough spots but when one thinks about it we have been pretty lucky too. I know in comparison to the Canadians we have had one hell of a time, but compared to the Jews and the Chinese boys we are doing all right." ] 692

693

New Denver to Toronto May 14, 1945. *friends*

"Such a hubbub as you cannot imagine at the time of registration here. And did friend Ayden make an ~~awful~~ mess of things trying to hasten the relocation program. Some took the attitude that if relocation was forced they would rather repatriate. So much confusion and uncertainty that clouded the months before the signing was completed. Almost as bad as the turbulent days of preevacuation when the destination of folks was so uncertain."

727

New Denver to Long Bay B.C., n.d.

"Concerning this registration, No bright lights for me. I didn't sign for repatriation but I can bet you I won't go out east anyhow. If Fred Ayden doesn't give me a job in B.C. or let me go to Vernon, well I will sign for repatriation. If I can't get a job in B.C. I'll have to starve and that won't be pleasant. But Christ I have a damned good reason why I can't go east so if I can't stay in B.C. and be loyal at the same time I guess I'll have to sign for going back. So anyway I'll be going to Vernon. I'll see you there.eh?

;

735 ~~Lesson~~ Slocan to the Angler camp, May 23, 1945, wife to husband.

Interned family packed to go east when refused on the ground that the husband is in Angler. Says will wait for another opportunity. "It makes it very difficult for us when they change their minds in this way all of a sudden. We will have to wait for another chance but in the meantime it means that the children have lost their jobs. This is the hardest part of it."

T



Side #.

395 - short wave broadcast discussed.

432 - working customs.

472 - Some have children in Jpn

540 Anguish at "bad" war news

570 - bad housing - cold, wind rain  
- returning to Jpn - condemned <sup>letter</sup> ~~parties~~  
- "bestial govt" responsible for delayalty.

620 - collaborators - Committee members

20/2/45 Wrt to husband

"I woke up at 2 or 3 at night; I am so cold  
I cannot get to sleep again. Our home  
has so many cracks but this cannot  
be helped. I covered the house &  
building paper over but it did it so  
rough but what with the wind & the  
rain

Letter sister to bro ~~at~~ Angler  
~~condition in~~ WRT conditions in the east  
"as she has heard them"

better to stay where you <sup>are</sup> ~~even~~

Outside it isn't very good. It's all  
"prejudiced" out east. One of the  
boys in Hammett wrote my friend  
not to come.

Some boys haven't good steady  
jobs. The boys have to go out as  
selective service some place

front of the house is  
the rooms are high.

- letter - if die burn bodies on authorities  
orders.

side

320 upset letter

310 - 325 - Nisei staying, damn, those  
we sign

335 - letter on confusion

354 "Whenever you go a gap is a gap." friend to  
Grand  
Apr 1945

360 - confusion of depression (for daughter's sake).



375 - letter returning.

387 - why repatriating - surgery broods repatriation

407 - expression of Pickersgill.

Apr 23 - Lemon Creek.

426 - fear of family separation.

432 - relinquish citizenship rights

- anger at repatriation.

- worries - garden to live on.

466 - Nisi worry about work post V.B. day layout.

484 Lemon Creek circumstances forcing to sign.

Vol 1528 - Repatriation letters

0 - ~~386~~ - anger at repatriation, cust, democracy.

386 - Complaints of inmates of C.I. - 228 - 018 in  
- radio broadcast

125 - Why letter

160 - Father Peter.

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## BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street,  
VANCOUVER, B. C.,  
15th May 1945.

Mr. R. Shirakawa,  
Chairman, Japanese Committee,  
TASHME, B. C.

Dear Sir,

On returning to Vancouver, your letter of May 1st was brought to my attention.

We do not consider that we have been at all inconsistent in removing from the payroll at Tashme certain Japanese Canadians who did not sign voluntary applications for repatriation.

If you refer to my letters to you as Chairman of the Committee, you will see that we were very definite in stating that Japanese Canadians who did not sign voluntary applications for repatriation, were expected to accept suitable employment East of the Rockies. All of the people who have been removed from our payroll were presented with a choice of employment in Eastern Canada, which we considered suitable. We are of the opinion that there is nothing unjust in taking them off our payroll if they decline to accept this suitable employment.

We do not consider the lack of housing accommodation is a valid excuse for the head of a family to refuse to accept suitable employment, because we have said, and so stated in our letter to you, that until such time as and individual or the members of his or her family can proceed East, the present regulations governing the providing of maintenance would apply. Naturally, this maintenance would include housing accommodation in one of our settlements for a family, if the head of the family has gone East to accept employment but has not been able to locate housing accommodation.

Yours truly,

T. B. PICKERSGILL,  
Commissioner.



Tashme, B. C.  
June 18, 1945.

Mr. Ernest L. Maag,  
Delegate in Canada of the  
International Committee of the Red Cross.

Dear Sir:

Re: the feelings of Japanese who signed declaration  
forms for voluntary repatriation

With regard to the notices issued on March 12, 1945, by the Minister of Labour, Honorable Humphrey Mitchell and the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Mr. T. B. Pickersgill, we were separated from those going east of the Rockies and those going to Japan.

When we first read the notices, our first impression was that, after all, the signing of the declaration was more or less compulsory rather than voluntary.

Furthermore, concerning the problem of the government policy of dispersal and re-establishment, we felt doubt and uneasiness and we deemed it to be a one-sided policy without considering the feelings of the Japanese, as there was no agreement or co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Only the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba had agreed to co-operate but it is only a war-time measure with no permanency of establishment.

In order to clear our doubts as to living conditions and equal rights, we had submitted questions to the Rt. Honorable W. L. McKenzie King and to Mr. T. B. Pickersgill as per copies attached but we did not receive satisfactory replies.

Besides, we had interviewed Mr. Pickersgill in person and had asked him to clarify the government policy concerning re-establishment east of the Rockies and his reply was only to add further uneasiness. Here are some extracts of what he had repeatedly stated.

"That is why the government, knowing that some uncertainties do exist, have offered the assistance for repatriation if the people so choose."....."I think there are enough things cleared for you to sign the voluntary declaration. We will give you answers to the concrete ones but as to the general questions, that is one of the risks that have to be taken. That is why the government is offering this opportunity to sign."....."Many people may feel the uncertainties and difficulties too great. That is why we are asking them to sign this voluntary repatriation."

The majority of the Japanese preferred to sign the declaration in order to remain here as a family unit, regardless of how unsatisfactory conditions may be, rather than relocate east of the Rockies under such uneasy conditions.

The fact that we signed does not mean that our intentions were disloyal to Canada or not co-operative with the Canadian government but only because of the uncertainties as to living conditions in the east. For the above reasons we are submitting this complaint to the International Red Cross.

If you will deeply consider, as you are well aware, since the outbreak of the present war, no Japanese has been found guilty of any act of sabotage and we feel that you will clearly understand the feelings of the Japanese as to why they had signed for repatriation.

In closing, we earnestly request that, through the International Red Cross, the treatment received in Canada be dispatched to the Imperial Japanese Government.

Yours truly,

JAPANESE COMMITTEE

per .....



Leabed to Japanese Canadians.  
this subject which now comes as the Japanese direction in  
(c) CONSEQUENCE OF CHANGING & VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS. It is

(b) Notwithstanding these and other defects in the disposal policy as bungled by the government, strongest possible pressure was brought to bear to force people to move.

(1) A definite threat was evident in the published notice that failure to move east would be regarded as "lack of co-operation." It was believed that this would be ground for enforced deportation.

(2) Concrete inducements to sign were offered through the employment policy of the Labor Department.

1. Those who wanted to keep their jobs or maintenance staffs in the centres had to sign or they were discharged.

2. Selective Service adopted a policy, still followed, of refusing permits to work to any Japanese Canadian independently employed who lost his job, unless he had signed a repatriation application. For many, therefore, it was impossible to live in British Columbia unless they signed for repatriation. (See I.W.A. convention at Kamloops last month).

(c) The net alternative placed before people was:

1. Sign, and carry on as usual, without any disturbance to yourself.

2. Decline to sign, lose your job and be required to move out to unfair and uncertain prospects in Eastern Canada.

(d) The belief was strong at the time of registration that even if a person signed, it would be possible to cancel the application at a later date. Rumour or otherwise, the report was widely circulated that various R.C.M.P. officials had made this statement.

...../

- DOJ TOA WE PUNTING PA THE GOVERNMENT? SPONSORING BOSSYPIC  
NOTE: THESE INDIVIDUALS ARE NOT TO BE CONSIDERED AS  
(p) NOTIFICATION OF PROVE AND OTHER DEFENSE TO THE GOVERNMENT
- (c) The position of Canadian-born individuals was such that in many cases they signed for family reasons only, and fully expected to avoid the actual necessity of going to Japan.

IV

NOTE ON LEGALITY OF REPATRIATION

Canadian-born citizens who signed the repatriation form may legally revoke or renounce the document by proper notice in writing according to Garfield King.

V

PROSPECTIVE ACTION

Actual implementation of the repatriation programme is subject to many doubts, particularly in view of international complications.

Assuming, however, that it is impossible, the suggestions are advanced:

1. That pressure be brought to bear upon the government to allow any or all persons who signed to reverse their decision and remain in Canada, since they have not been convicted of any disloyal act.
2. Failing this that individual cases should be reviewed by judicial commission, beyond the influence of racial pressure.
3. Recourse be had to the courts to upset the validity of the programme.



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7/1945-46?

7/9/5-46?

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himba his

Source: Nikkei

Source: Nikkei

Mr. Minura, representing Picture Butte and Diamond City. Mrs. Tajiri of Kelling, represented Raymond and area, Mr. Iwabuchi, Mr. Shibashi, Mr. Maruyama (of Vauxhall), Mr. Okamoto and Mrs. Taira represented Barnwell, Taber and that area. There were no representatives from Wagrath or from Coldale. Besides those invited personally a few others including local Nisei were present. These latter did not participate in the discussions. Naturally the Japanese spoke their own language and those who could not spoke English. Both languages were interpreted.

In the opinion of those present, the geographic nature of the work and the extent of the same, make it impossible for one man to handle. They passed a request to Presbytery to the effect that a second minister, an Anglo Saxon who could speak Japanese be appointed to work with their minister and also they asked for the appointment of a second woman worker to be supplied by the WMS. Such a person they believed could assist immeasurably in the processes of integrating the Japanese Nisei into the community life through the Church, a problem that will be reported on later. It would seem that the situation relative to the Japanese people in Alberta has so changed that the residence of the minister in Raymond is a handicap and a hindrance, which would not have been the case had the Japanese people who were moved into Alberta at the beginning of the war been removed at its close. The prospects are now that they are in process of becoming a permanent part of the community where they are and that very few of them would remove elsewhere were the opportunity offered them for doing so. They maintained that were the Minister to live in Lethbridge, he would be at the centre of his field and it would not be necessary for him to travel the twenty-five mile stretch from Raymond to Lethbridge in going to any of his out appointments with the exception of Wagrath. It was interesting to observe that the Taber representatives were one with the others in this opinion. It could have been argued that because of the more rapid development in the Taber area than in any other where Japanese people live, and because of the fact that a New Sugar Refinery is about to be built larger than either of the others, and because of the abundance of coal and oil producing wells that Taber ought to be the place where the minister would reside. No one suggested it. They were a unit on urging Lethbridge as the place of residence and they pointed out that "Lethbridge may yet become the largest center of Japanese population and that the trend in this direction is actually under way at the moment. Several carpenters among the Japanese are actually working in Lethbridge and have joined the carpenters union. It was shown too that bus service to all the outside points make it easy for one to go from Lethbridge in any of the directions, but not to go from one of the points to others without first going through Lethbridge. This suggestion had been made to presbytery as an alternative to the plan to make provisions for temporary residence for Mr. Maruyama at each of the points that he might itinerate and spend longer periods at each of the centers of population. In their discussion they ruled this plan out as not practicable and settled on the Lethbridge scheme and decided to ask Presbytery for help in making possible such an undertaking since it was not possible for them in their financial condition to do that alone.

The central point of the afternoon discussion was relative to methods for having the Nisei identify themselves with the Anglo-Saxon churches. They were sincere and concerned and of one mind. I do not remember at any former time witnessing such testimony on the part of Japan born Christians. It was evident that their integration within the Christian Church had done much for them. There was an impressive witness. It was the welfare of their children they had in mind. Agreed on the wisdom of such a proceeding their minds turned to ways in which this end could be brought about. They believe that the desperation of a large section of the Japanese community provides an unusual opportunity for this movement that has not existed in Canada before. They believe moreover, (and this point can be easily overlooked) that despite the tensions between the older and younger generations, the older folks still exert the deepest and strongest influence over the lives and future of the Nisei. In this sense they can direct and encourage or they can inhibit many of the amalgamation tendencies latent in the second generation. "They are not bad men, they simply do not understand and need someone to give them direction" was the testimony of one after another. This they insisted was one of the points where the church could give leadership that would not be forthcoming from any other source. First of all they said, secure the confidence of the older group and the rest would follow directly and naturally.



It would be a good thing if the Japanese pastor were a man equipped with language and with spirit to enter with his people into our own churches and there give leadership and contribute directly to the socializing process within the church. This he cannot do. And it would be easy therefore to regard him as a liability rather than as creative in the transfer period. However in view of the parent influence remaining what it is he has not only a peculiar opportunity, he bears an exceptional responsibility to interpret the meaning and necessity for this process to the group that might hinder it. These people in their discussions pointed out the peculiar responsibility of the Christian families relative to this matter and they strongly recommended that Christian parents transfer their church membership along with that of their children to the churches already in their community and that they be presented in their family groups by the Minister on a stated occasion, to the members of each of the particular churches. I was asked personally to arrange for such a transfer for the members of three of the families represented there that afternoon.

The matter of work among the young occupied some time. Kabayama pointed out that he had personally conducted Sunday Schools and young peoples' work prior to the evacuation but that from that time he had regarded such work as highly problematical. Personally he had quit it and had urged rather, in season and out of season the sending of the children to the local churches just as they went to the local schools. Others said that the separate carrying on of Japanese Sunday Schools etc. was a mistake and had been for a long time. Each time the discussion came to the integration of the youth into the community, they turned to the necessity for working among the older generation in order to facilitate and quicken and make natural these necessary processes.

The question of adequately serving the Christian community in the matter of worship services was introduced and it was pointed out that according to the present schedule Raymond had worship services each week conducted by the minister but that the other points had it only once each month. Opinion favoured less concentration on the part of the pastor in Raymond and more in the other places. The outcome of this discussion was to the effect that Mr. Kabayama undertake two services each month in each place and that on alternate weeks in order to give continuity to these services laymen be substituted and give what assistance they were able to give. They reminded each other of the necessity for serious and continued cooperation and pledged themselves to undertake this in cooperation and under the direction of their minister. They decided to draw up a new plan immediately and put it into operation.

\* One cannot relate the foregoing things without observing the influence of Kabayama among his people and without remarking that it is doubtful whether any other place in Canada in work among the Japanese carried on by older generation Japanese, has so definite and conscious a trend towards the integration of their work and people within our own church, and among our people.

Notes MAS

First attempt to question repatriation in Courts.

New Canadian July 19, 1945, p.1. Three writs issued in the name of a Japanese National, a naturalized Japanese Canadian and a Canadian born Japanese to contest the validity of the repatriation survey in the B.C. Supreme Court. suing the action of BCSC illegal. decision for legal action arising out of a meeting at Bay Farm Camp in Slocan Valley. Denis Murphy lawyer. Repatriation cancellations first mentioned in New Canadian June 30, 1945 edition

Repatriation test cases opened again following a two week adjournment ordered on August 1, 1945 by Justice Manson. Adjournment made when the applications were presented by counsel F.A. Sheppard on behalf of T.B. Pickersgill to set aside the writs issued against the B.C.S.C. by the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs seek a declaratory judgement that documents purporting to relinquish their Canadian nationality are null and void and that their signatures were obtained by false representations. Writs were set aside on the grounds that the B.C.S.C. is nonexistent as it was dissolved in 1943 with the transfer of the responsibility for Japanese Canadians to the Department of Labour. Murphy given two weeks to consider his position. New Canadian, August 18, 1945, p.1.

August 8, 1945, New Canadian p. 1. B.C.S.C Announced Disolved as Court Case enters new phase. Murphy will obtain default judgements if the actions are not defended and will proceed against individual members of the commission. The Japaese division of the Dept of Labour has replaced the B.C.S.C. Expected next move is an application to sue the government, specifically the Dept. of Labour, in legal battle against repatriation.

*Sept 19/45 NCDn p1*

*Justice Manson rules out court case fighting deportation because of failure of Murphy, counsel for plaintiffs to press charges.*



Leavens Brothers of Barker Airport, Toronto, are advertising that they have Canadian Tiger Moth planes in new condition, "ready to fly, for \$1,150. Now Leavens Brothers is not a business for the fun of it, and they bought these planes much less than \$1,100 if they can afford to advertise and sell them at \$1,150.<sup>10</sup> Some of the contradictory statements issued by officials of the War Assets Corporation after the recent bonfire in Calgary are highly amusing. G. H. Lash, executive assistant to the president, said, "in any case, these aircraft, Harvard and Avro Ansons, would be unsafe in the hands of the public." Six days later, the Honorable C. D. Howe said, "the Avro Anson is a good safe plane, one of the best transports we have." An indication of the sort of double dealing that is going on in the disposal of the taxpayers' property may be had by comparing these two statements:

Every airplane sold is put in perfect condition before it leaves the custody of the government. Anyone needing an airplane of the types used for training need not go to a junk pile to get it."<sup>11</sup>

"All airplanes are for sale at fixed prices on the basis of 'as is—where is' and we do not guarantee any aircraft to be in airworthy condition."<sup>12</sup>

The arguments in favor of scrapping and destroying war materials as given by big business and its agents in the venal press are briefly that the destruction of consumer goods is necessary to keep our capitalist economy in operation. But if the economy has to be kept going by such devices, it is evident that there is something basically wrong with the economy itself. The burning of shoes, the unravelling of socks and sweaters, the shredding of fabricated shirts and workpants by expensive shredding machines, the destruction of canned foods, and the scrapping of electric motors is done against the people of Canada, who need these things for their homes. Even if Canadians had all the consumer goods they could use, the destruction of these products would be a crime against the millions of people in Europe and Asia who go without shoes, without clothes and without food. It is a fact that these goods cannot be sold now at a profit, and there is no reason for destroying them. They are badly needed in Canada, and they are more badly needed in Europe and other parts of the world. Canada as a nation cannot afford to destroy any goods. The truth is that economically, Canada is a poor country. The only Canadians who do not need this are those who were born here and hence could not afford to travel; and Englishmen who, coming from a richer country, find Canada relatively opulent.

Recently the Toronto *Telegram* has been running a series of photographs showing planes worth 8 to 60 thousand dollars rot on the fields at Trenton, or deliberately smashed and then left to rot for the War Assets Corporation.<sup>13</sup> The Toronto *Telegram* has been using these articles as a club for beating the Liberal government, but they fail to realize that their articles are a smashing indictment of the capitalist system. Possibly as a result of the unfavorable publicity they have received, the officials of the War Assets Corporation have just announced that auction sales of this property are to be held in the near future. From the fact that property to be disposed of, it is apparent that few items of small value are to be auctioned off—the big items will continue to be destroyed and melted. On the afternoon that about \$20,000 worth of goods

was auctioned off at St. Catharines, with a great deal of foolhardy in the newspapers, I saw two airplane engines worth \$40,000 being broken up with sledge hammers in a Toronto yard. In spite of scattered sales of small items, the general pattern is still the same. War plants owned by the taxpayers are to be sold to private industry, without any competitive bidding. Valuable equipment which could be used, complete or in part, by civilians, is being destroyed by sledge hammer and torch, by orders of the War Assets Corporation.

In the next article, I shall consider the disposal policy with regard to other items such as property, machinery, vehicles, tanks, clothing, and food, and go on to suggest a sane program for the distribution of these public assets in order to produce a minimum of individual profiteering and a maximum of general welfare.

## Democracy and the Japanese Canadian

Edith Fowke and A. G. Watson

► UNFORTUNATELY the Nazi theories of racism were not ended along with Hitler. The fight against race discrimination must go on, and in Canada today the crucial front is the treatment of the Japanese Canadians. This is no new problem. Long before the war, Canadian citizens of Japanese origin suffered under restrictions which did not prevail against citizens of other racial origins. The war has intensified a painful situation, and today it is no exaggeration to say that the acid test of Canadian democracy is: Are we going to treat our Japanese Canadians as citizens or are we going to continue to discriminate against them solely on account of their racial origin?

There are in Canada today 23,886 persons of Japanese origin, of whom 17,980 are Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization. The Japanese began to come to Canada around 1900, encouraged by industrialists and others who desired them as a source of cheap labor. Protests against the importation of "contract labor" resulted in restrictions being imposed in 1908 and made more stringent in 1923. Then in 1928 the Canadian government made the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement" with the Japanese government limiting the annual Japanese immigration to 150—an arrangement which continued until the outbreak of war. It is important to remember today that the Japanese who came to Canada from Japan entered this country legally. (In 1938 the Keenleyside Committee, appointed to investigate charges of illegal entry, declared such charges "false both in detail and substance.") It is even more important to remember that 14,694 of the 24,000 Japanese now in Canada were born in this country and have no other homeland.

The Japanese naturally settled mainly around Vancouver. At the outbreak of war only 850 lived east of British Columbia. Comprising less than one per cent of the total population of Canada, the Japanese Canadians made up some three per cent of British Columbia's population.

Because they usually came to Canada with very little capital, and many professions were closed to them, the Japanese Canadians worked mainly at fishing, logging, farming, or unskilled manual labor. Later some established small businesses in which they usually proved very successful. As a group they are noted for thrift, cleanliness and honesty, and are conspicuously industrious and intelligent. During the depression very few Japanese Canadians were on relief, and at the time of the 1931 census only one was in jail.

<sup>10</sup> Quoting this out recently in an acidulous letter to the War Assets Corporation, I was quickly offered a plane for \$8501!

<sup>11</sup> Toronto Star, June 5, 1945.

<sup>12</sup> Letter to the author from H. F. Chase, of the War Assets Corporation, dated May 28, 1945.

<sup>13</sup> Toronto Star, May 28, May 29, 1945, *passim*.



Unfortunately their very virtues are the cause of much of the antagonism against them. Their industry and intelligence have caused the people of British Columbia to regard them as an economic threat. Because employers used them as a source of cheap labor, workers feared that their own standard of living would be imperiled, and when they began to trade they incurred the hostility of the middle classes.

British Columbia denies the vote to citizens of Oriental origin (except those who fought in World War I), thus attaining the distinction of being the only part of North America to discriminate in this way. This restriction automatically barred Japanese Canadians from professions such as law and pharmacy where eligibility to vote is a requirement. Also they were not allowed to work in provincial or municipal services or on public works. It was because of these and social barriers that many Japanese parents sent their children to schools where the Japanese language was taught in the evenings, feeling that as they were not accepted in the Canadian life they must be fitted to mingle freely in the Japanese Canadian group.

With Pearl Harbor the smouldering hostility in British Columbia burst into flame. Partly for "security" reasons and partly to protect the Japanese against violence from rabid B.C. "patriots," the Dominion government decided to evacuate all Japanese from the west coast region. Most of them were herded into relocation centres set up in old mining "ghost towns" in the interior of B.C.: first at Greenwood, Slocan City, New Denver, Roseberry, Sandon, and Kaslo, and later at Lemon Creek and Tashme.

After the evacuation all Japanese property, both real and personal, was sold, most of it at prices far below its actual value, although this property had been entrusted to a custodian on the condition that he was to exercise protective control only.

In addition to the forced evacuation and sale of their property, a number of new restrictions were imposed upon Japanese Canadians which were not imposed upon Germans, Italians, or persons belonging to other so-called enemy groups. They were forbidden to buy or rent any property without the permission of the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General of the province involved. (Later this was amended to allow leases for less than one year.) Another order-in-council prohibited all persons of Japanese race from crossing a provincial boundary without a special permit.

At the outbreak of war many Japanese Canadians volunteered for service in the armed forces but were refused solely because of their race. This policy of the Canadian government compares unfavorably with that of the United States where Japanese Americans are accepted into the army and have won many awards for bravery in action.

Last summer a clause tacked on to Bill 135, which set forth regulations for the forthcoming federal election, disqualified persons of Japanese race who moved from B.C. after December 7, 1941, from voting in the federal election unless they had served in the Canadian armed forces. This clause apparently escaped notice in the House of Commons until the bill had been passed, but then a nation-wide protest by prominent individuals and organizations reached Ottawa. Because of this unexpected expression of public sentiment, the Senate sent the bill back to the House, where it was amended to permit anyone who voted in the last federal election to vote in the next one. Even this amendment, however, disfranchised the majority of Japanese Canadians, because at the time of the last election they were living in B.C. where they could not vote. Thus B.C.'s racial discrimination is being perpetuated across Canada.

Since 1942 the government has applied a policy of dispersal to employable Japanese. Placement offices were set

up at Lethbridge, Winnipeg, Schreiber, Toronto, and Montreal to cooperate with Selective Service in placing Japanese Canadians in essential work in eastern Canada.

Some 3,500 were directed to the prairies in family groups. Others left their homes on the west coast for work in Ontario and Quebec. A number of young men were sent to sugar beet camps, road camps, or bush camps, and a few businessmen and skilled workers to Ontario cities. Some women went to domestic and nursery service, and others found employment in steel plants, foundries, chemical works, and radio factories.

The extent of the movement eastward is indicated by the following table showing the distribution of Japanese Canadians:

	1941	1945
Prairies .....	664	4,759
Ontario .....	147	2,950
Quebec .....	37	535
Maritimes .....	2	1
Total east of Rockies .....	850	8,245
British Columbia .....	22,374	15,613

There are many obstacles in the way of successful resettlement. The Japanese Canadians who have moved from the Pacific Coast are frequently denied employment in the type of work for which they have been trained because of discrimination on the part of employers or employees. A number have been refused business licenses by certain municipal councils merely on the basis of their racial origin, and others have been refused admittance to universities. Some municipalities, notably Toronto and Hamilton, are now entirely closed to Japanese Canadians, and housing restrictions prevent them from entering the leading war production cities where they would find more suitable employment and where antagonisms would not be as sharp as in smaller centres.

Despite these obstacles, the majority of the Japanese Canadians who have moved east have made a good beginning in adjusting themselves. Employers have been well pleased with their work, and they are winning the respect of the people in the different centres where they have resettled through their participation in normal community activities such as labor unions, churches, and youth groups.

Nevertheless, many Japanese Canadians have hesitated to leave the relocation centres and move eastward. Among the factors contributing to this reluctance is the hope that they might be able to return to the coast, their sense of injustice at the treatment meted out to them by the government, a fear of insecurity and isolation, and uneasiness caused by stories of discrimination and hostility in eastern Canada.

On August 5 last, Prime Minister King outlined the policy of his government toward the Japanese Canadians in a speech in the House of Commons. In brief, he indicated that no further immigration of Japanese would be permitted, that those found to be disloyal would be deported, and that the remainder of those now in Canada would be dispersed across the country. He stated that "a quasi-judicial commission" would be established "to examine the backgrounds, loyalties, and attitudes of all persons of Japanese race in Canada and to ascertain those who are not fit persons to be allowed to remain here." To prevent those found to be loyal concentrating once more in British Columbia he suggested that they would be "given encouragement to move and remain elsewhere" and that a maximum would be set on the number allowed to return to British Columbia.

The speech as a whole was moderate in tone and was generally hailed as a step in the right direction. Until Canada has conquered her race prejudice it is probably better not to admit any more Japanese, and there is little disagreement about the wisdom of dispersing those already here more

less evenly throughout the country and unnecessary investigation by a Prime Minister of Japanese race act of sabotage.

In general, however, the policy is fairly acceptable and is being implemented.

Then in February, "voluntary repatriation" of Japanese ancestry was applied. This can be arranged in the Rockies. The words: "Faithful to the Rockies may be a condition with the Car of dispersal." In alternatives of de- seen, or settler's pain of being jud

Members of the to take application is a misnomer, s been in Japan and ment offered all t portation and pr their property in account in Japan.

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There is no sim must be done now i present time a num Japanese Canadian the Prime Minister of Japanese origin particular, they ur which have singled minatory treatment was expropriated;



is unevenly throughout Canada. However, it seems unjust and unnecessary to subject all Japanese Canadians to investigation by a commission when, in the same speech, the Prime Minister himself said: "It is a fact that no person of Japanese race born in Canada has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of war."

In general, however, the policy outlined by Mr. King was fairly acceptable, but in the following months little was done to implement it.

Then in February, 1945, the government introduced a "voluntary repatriation" plan under which all persons of Japanese ancestry were offered the choice of making "voluntary application to go to Japan after the war or sooner where this can be arranged," or re-establishing themselves east of the Rockies. The Japanese Canadians can hardly be accused of being unnaturally suspicious if they read a threat into the words: "Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal." In effect, the Japanese were being given the alternatives of deportation to a land most of them have never seen, or settlement in a strange and hostile neighborhood, on pain of being judged disloyal.

Members of the R.C.M.P. visited every relocation centre to take applications for "voluntary repatriation" (the word is a misnomer, since most Japanese Canadians have never been in Japan and hence cannot be sent back). The Government offered all those who signed the application free transportation and promised that the proceeds from the sale of their property in Canada would be transferred to their account in Japan.

The survey was completed early in May. While no official figures have been released, the *New Canadian*, the Japanese Canadian weekly newspaper published in Kaslo, B.C., stated on May 16 that seven out of every ten Japanese in B.C. had signed the application to go to Japan. In some of the relocation centres the figure was as high as ninety per cent. A later issue of the *New Canadian* reported that some 10,000 Japanese, including nationals, Canadian-born, and naturalized Canadians, were involved.

It is difficult to believe that this result was entirely voluntary. Remember that over sixty per cent. of the Japanese in Canada were born here. These Nisei, who have grown up in Canada, gone to Canadian schools, and absorbed Canadian culture, have no more in common with Japan than any second generation Canadian has with the country of his parents.

There seems little doubt that the majority of those who signed did so not because they want to go to war-ravaged Japan but because even that seemed less repugnant than the prospect of trying to re-establish themselves in Canada in the face of the existing restrictions, discrimination, and hostility.

While the exportation of some seven to ten thousand Canadian citizens might simplify the Government's problem, it is hardly the solution that a democracy should choose.

There is no simple nor easy solution, but certain things must be done now if the problem is ever to be solved. At the present time a number of groups, under the leadership of the Japanese Canadian Co-operative Committee, are petitioning the Prime Minister to recognize the citizenship of Canadians of Japanese origin and to grant them their full rights. In particular, they urge the Government to lift all restrictions which have singled the Japanese Canadians out for discriminatory treatment; to recompense all those whose property was expropriated; to aid those desirous of settling east of

the Rockies in re-establishing themselves in those lines of work for which they are fitted; to bring pressure to bear on provinces and municipalities to encourage permanent settlement; to inform those Canadian citizens who have signed the application to go to Japan that they are free to reverse their decision; and to encourage Japanese nationals to remain in Canada and take out Canadian citizenship after the war, to avoid breaking up families. Already petitions have been sent by the V.W.C.A., the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Toronto Conference of the United Church, and the Toronto Council for Social Service of the Church of England. Similar action by other groups is desirable if the Prime Minister is to be persuaded to act in accordance with his own statement that: "Surely it is not to be expected that the government will do other than deal justly with those who are guilty of no crime, or even of any ill intention. For the government to act otherwise would be an acceptance of the standards of our enemies and the negation of the purposes for which we are fighting."

## The Future of the USSR

E. A. Beder

► THE USSR is not only the greatest military power in the world today; it is also the subject of greatest controversy in the world political field. What role is it destined to play in the future? Will it utilize its growing power to establish communism, will it be satisfied to "stay put," that is, content itself with Stalin's former objective of "socialism in one country," or will it even abandon its socialist economy and revert to a system of private enterprise, at least in part? Stalin has always followed a zigzag course and there are indications that this policy will be continued. Dialectically the zigzag is a true reflection of historical progress but a zigzag can also reflect a mistaken line and the effort to correct it; Stalin's moves therefore can either be interpreted as historically correct or hasty rectifications of error depending upon the analyst and his political convictions.

What brings this question of change of line to the fore is recent developments in the communist movement in the U.S.A. On May 24, the N.Y. *Daily Worker* printed an extensive article by Jacques Duclos, who is considered the number two French Communist and who has recently been in Moscow. The article was a reprint from the April issue of *Cahiers du Communisme*, theoretical organ of the French C.P. and entitled "On the Dissolution of the Communist Party of the United States." There was also a foreword by Earl Browder welcoming "the initiative of Jacques Duclos" and promising that the National Board of the C.P.A. "will undoubtedly also give its evaluation of the main questions raised by Duclos." Obviously some significant changes are in the making and Duclos' article has been selected as the initiating force for these changes.

Duclos in his article (which ran to some 8,000 words) reviewed "the new course" that Browder had set in motion when he dissolved the C.P. in the U.S.A. and set up in its place, the Communist Political Association. It was not only the change in organization but more particularly the philosophy that led to this change which Duclos examined, and his examination was a most comprehensive one. He analyzed Browder's main speeches and also delved deep into Browder's book, *Teheran and America*, and he centred on precisely those phrases and thoughts which all politicised observers had found so reactionary and puerile when they were first

1945-46

B R I E F

Re Repatriation of Japanese Canadians

Submitted by  
The Co-operative Committee  
on Japanese Canadians

Toronto, Ontario.

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The Rt. Honourable W.L. MacKenzie King.  
Prime Minister,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Sir:

At the outbreak of the war with Japan and the subsequent action of the Dominion Government in moving persons of Japanese origin from the west coast to the interior, there was set up a Co-operative Committee on Japanese-Canadian affairs. This Committee, composed of representatives of returned Canadian missionaries and other persons concerned with safeguarding the maximum human rights and the freedom of loyal persons of Japanese descent during the time of war, has from time to time exercised itself to that end. Its most recent action was to call a meeting in the City of Toronto to gain information and discuss at length the repatriation offer of the government to persons of Japanese origin. This meeting, representing in official and unofficial capacity some forty organizations, unanimously decided to circulate a memorandum among the organizations represented and others, asking each to forward its findings to you. This we believe has been done. It further recommended that a deputation appointed at the general meeting wait upon you and other governments representatives to learn your present mind in this matter and to humbly offer such suggestions as we may.

#### Government Policy

We are assuming at the outset that your personal attitude as set forth in your speech to the House in August 1944, still obtains. We have in mind the spirit that we discern in those parts of your address where you make reference to

1. The government's recognition that the problem is national and a responsibility of all the provinces.
2. The loyalty for the most part of Canadians of Japanese origin.
3. The assurance that the government in the handling of this problem will not negate the purposes for which Canada has been fighting.
4. The similarity of the situation in the United States and in Canada, making the matter in some respects a continental one.
5. The undesirability of establishing a permanent barrier to the freedom of the movement within Canada of loyal citizens.
6. The assurance that the hateful doctrine of racialism which is the basis of the Nazi system everywhere must not be permitted in Canada, and the necessity of the preservation in whatever we do of the principles of fairness and justice.

May we, Sir, take this opportunity to congratulate you on so representing Canada in such a public utterance. We believe it reflects an attitude of respect for human rights, for the status of loyal citizens, irrespective of racial origin of which Canada can be proud. Moreover, it is expressive of the spacious spirit and the noble words of the San Francisco Charter to which you lent your aid, and upon which the peoples of the world are relying so much for the future. We are thinking particularly of that



part of the Charter to which we hope the forty-nine nations will individually pledge themselves "to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex."

We are most anxious that the deeds to implement these words might become more apparent. We feel it incumbent upon us to assure you that we represent a Canada-wide body of opinion, more real than vocal, when we say that the action taken thus far with respect to our Japanese-Canadians is not of a piece with the spirit or meaning of the words spoken. The most recent developments, that is, the initiation, manner, method and results of the so-called voluntary repatriation is causing a deep stirring in the conscience of a number of Canadians. We are wondering whether we are not already unwittingly a party to the Nazi treatment of an innocent and highly reputable minority.

#### Suffering Caused by Government Action

It is impossible to gain a real appreciation of the significance of the number of Japanese-Canadians who have indicated their intention to go to Japan, without an understanding of the conditions under which they signed and the basic motives which drove them to their decision.

For over a period of three years the people of Japanese origin in Canada had been deprived of and removed from all the natural benefits belonging to trusted citizens of this country. As in the process of assimilation of any group, linguistic and cultural differences, lack of citizenship rights and the fact that they were of oriental origin, all contributed to a certain sense of insecurity and fear of the white population and of government action, even before evacuation took place. To this was added the difficulties, physical and mental of adjustment to the restricted and enclosed life of the relocation centres. Their confidence and faith in the outside world was weakened. The dark clouds over the future sapped their initiative. Only the stoutest hearts and those with some financial standing dared leave the centres and strike out for themselves, believing in the common decency and the good-will of democratic Canadians. They have made good in spite of the handicaps of restrictive legislation and discrimination. In their struggle to defend their rights they have furthered the cause of democracy in our land.

The timid, the less well-equipped and those with the attitude of "wait and see" somehow hoped that justice and fair play would eventually prevail, and that when the war was over attitudes would change and the past could be forgotten. It would be easier then to go east or even to stay, in British Columbia. In the meantime, they clung to the only protection and security they knew - life in the relocation centres.

Then the fatal blow came this spring, with such disastrous results to their hopes for the future. They were now to establish themselves east of the Rockies or make voluntary application to go to Japan. Only those who shared their suffering during those tragic days of decision can fully understand what a cruel blow had been dealt to these unfortunate people. The stories of heartbreak and despair, of strained and broken family loyalties, of youth pleading to remain in the land of their birth, all make

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painful reading. In words of one of the Japanese-Canadians - "Temptation is thrust into lives already uncertain and fearful of the future, for which no definite hope, only generalities have come from Ottawa; temptation to give up the weary struggle for equality; temptation to take the easier way out of a seemingly hopeless situation. Our forces are pitiful and inadequate and we may be fools to keep on fighting, but what kind of Canadians would we be if we succumbed now?"

The tragedy of several thousand giving up the struggle is a shameful blot on our national record. They have lost faith in the country they have adopted and helped to build and of which they expected so much for their children.

We believe a great body of Canadians, who jealously guard the good name of Canada and the rights and freedom of her people, stand with us in our resolve to seek justice for these people and to correct the mistakes that have been made.

It is with this concern we wait upon you to present certain information, to raise certain questions and to offer certain recommendations.

#### Inquiry re Certain Facts

Information has come to our attention regarding plans for the repatriation of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin after the war. This information includes:

1. "Notice to all Persons of Japanese Origin", dated Feb. 13, 1945, signed by Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, having reference to making application for voluntary repatriation to Japan.
2. "Notice to all Persons of Japanese Racial Origin now Resident in British Columbia", dated March 12, 1945, signed by T.B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement.
3. Letters from Mr. T.B. Pickersgill, on behalf of the British Columbia Security Commission, dated March 21 and June 25, 1945, sent to Japanese-Canadian citizens who have already relocated east of the Rockies, to ascertain how many of them wish to volunteer to go to Japan.
4. We understand that applications for repatriation to Japan have to be made before a detachment of Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
5. We understand that approximately 70% of Japanese-Canadians already interviewed have signified their intention to return to Japan after the war.
6. We understand that a considerable number of Japanese-Canadian men have been accepted into the Canadian Army.
7. We understand that there exists in Canada an organization known as "The Japanese Repatriation League" whose purpose is the repatriation of all persons of Japanese origin in Canada.



In view of this information, we wish respectfully to ask the following questions:

1. Why are Canadians of Japanese origin being asked if they desire to go to Japan after the war?
2. Have inducements commensurate to those offered to Japanese-Canadians who have applied to go to Japan been offered to such citizens to re-establish themselves east of the Rockies?
3. Why, unless they desired to go to Japan, were Japanese-Canadian citizens, who have become established east of the Rockies, expected to report to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Officials.
4. Why has no publicity been given to the enlistment of Japanese-Canadians in the army?

Immediate Government Action Required

For the purpose of immediate action, we present the following resolutions recently drafted by the Co-operative Committee for Japanese-Canadians. We urge -

1. That the Dominion Government now recognize the citizenship of Canadians of Japanese origin and grant them their full rights.
2. That the Government be asked to at once seek ways and means of encouraging and aiding Canadians of Japanese origin to locate in the various provinces of the Dominion and to assure the Provinces and Municipalities that it is in the interest of this Dominion that permanent settlement should be encouraged by them, not only as a method of dispersal but also as an implementation of the rights of Canadian citizenship.
3. That the restrictions with respect to the purchase of property by Canadians of Japanese origin be lifted.
4. That those desirous of settling east of the Rockies be assisted in re-establishing themselves in those lines of work for which by experience and training they are equipped.
5. That all who have suffered financial loss with respect to property and the instruments of their livelihood as a result of relocation shall be indemnified.
6. That those who for any reason may have signed the application to go to Japan be informed that they are free to reverse their decision and to register their change of mind accordingly.
7. That a Federal Agency, similar to the Department of Veterans' Affairs, be set up to proceed with the rehabilitation of these people. Choice of personnel should be determined by their knowledge of the culture and background of Japanese-Canadians, and by their ability and capacity to handle the job with skill and liberality.
8. That the government study the legality of the existence of any organization that plans to have a minority group removed from Canada, solely on racial grounds.

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1945-46

B R I E F

Re Repatriation of Japanese Canadians

Submitted by  
The Co-operative Committee  
on Japanese Canadians

Toronto, Ontario.

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S L O C A N			T A S H M E				T O T A L		
Wages December/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	Wages December/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	% Pop.	Wages December/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.
PROJECT OPERATIONS									
Transferable Items									
774.83	18	.68	1,156.40	26	1.14		3,693.63	80	.83
3,057.30	55	2.08	5,589.90	91	3.98		12,750.63	216	2.24
4,748.33	94	3.55	8,345.81	174	7.62		24,382.98	499	5.18
8,580.46	167	6.31	15,092.11	291	12.74	6.31	40,827.24	795	8.25
Items (Non Transferable)									
1,300.00	28	1.06	1,165.00	27	1.18		4,288.03	94	.98
1,757.13	32	1.21	1,807.01	39	1.71		4,595.59	85	.88
240.00	5	.19	611.94	15	.66		1,622.13	45	.47
100.00	3	.11	101.70	2	.09		1,181.94	27	.28
337.05	4	.15	241.80	3	.13		341.70	8	.08
-	-	-	896.47	16	.70		578.85	7	.07
							1,150.57	19	.20
3,734.18	72	2.72	4,823.92	102	4.47		13,758.81	285	2.96
-	-	-	3,280.53	72	3.15		3,280.53	72	.75
12,314.64	239	9.04	23,196.56	465	20.36	6.18	57,866.58	1152	11.96
4,019.00	99	3.74	15,228.08	218	9.55		28,532.28	470	4.88
16,333.64	338	12.78	38,424.64	683	29.91	6.18	86,398.86	1622	16.84
Dec./45	Sept./45		Dec./45	Sept./45			Dec./45	Sept./45	
16,333.64	20,790.71		38,424.64	36,973.66			86,398.86	91,021.32	
2,644	2,311		2,283	2,181			9,632	9,011	
338	333		683	688			1,622	1,643	
12.78%	14.41%		29.91%	31.55%			16.84%	18.23%	
6.18	9.00		16.83	16.95			8.97	10.10	



## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR - JAPANESE DIVISION

## JAPANESE PAYROLL ANALYSIS

December 31, 1945

LEMON CREEK

Wages December/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.
----------------------	--------------	-----------

680.00	14	.80
1,243.30	23	1.32
3,202.62	64	3.68

5,125.92	101	5.80
----------	-----	------

973.03	21	1.21
247.20	5	.29
50.00	1	.06
90.00	2	.11
254.10	3	.17

1,614.33	32	1.84
----------	----	------

6,740.25	133	7.64
----------	-----	------

5,305.33	96	5.51
----------	----	------

12,045.58	229	13.15
-----------	-----	-------

Dec./45

12,045.58
1,742
229
13.15%
6.91

Sept./45

12,723.49
1,628
220
13.51%
7.82

NEW DENVER

Wages December/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.
----------------------	--------------	-----------

708.55	15	.84
2,190.31	36	2.00
5,743.26	111	6.19

8,642.12	162	9.03
----------	-----	------

850.00	18	1.00
405.00	4	.22
1,622.13	45	2.51
280.00	6	.33
50.00	1	.06
-	-	-

3,207.13	74	4.12
----------	----	------

11,849.25	236	13.15
-----------	-----	-------

3,979.87	57	3.18
----------	----	------

15,829.12	293	16.33
-----------	-----	-------

Dec./45

15,829.12
1,794
293
16.33%
8.82

Sept./45

15,129.62
1,723
289
16.77%
8.78

SLOCAN

Wages December/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.
----------------------	--------------	-----------

774.83	18	.68
3,057.30	55	2.08
4,748.33	94	3.55

8,580.46	167	6.31
----------	-----	------

1,300.00	28	1.06
1,757.13	32	1.21
240.00	5	.19
100.00	3	.11
337.05	4	.15
-	-	-

3,734.18	72	2.72
----------	----	------

12,314.64	239	9.04
-----------	-----	------

4,019.00	99	3.74
----------	----	------

16,333.64	338	12.78
-----------	-----	-------

Dec./45

16,333.64
2,644
338
12.78%
6.18

Sept./45

20,790.71
2,311
333
14.41%
9.00



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR - JAPAN  
JAPANESE PAYROLL ANALYSIS  
December 31, 1945

GREENWOOD			KASLO			LEMON CREEK			NE
Wages December/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	Wages December/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	Wages December/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	Dec
.85	5	.54	140.00	2	.81	680.00	14	.80	
.45	9	.98	144.37	2	.81	1,243.30	23	1.32	2,
.64	43	4.67	703.32	13	5.23	3,202.62	64	3.68	5,
.94	57	6.19	987.69	17	6.85	5,125.92	101	5.80	8,
-	-	-	-	-	-	973.03	21	1.21	
-	-	-	379.25	5	2.02	247.20	5	.29	
-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	1	.06	1,
-	-	-	-	-	-	90.00	2	.11	
-	-	-	-	-	-	254.10	3	.17	
-	-	-	379.25	5	2.02	1,614.33	32	1.84	3,
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
.94	57	6.19	1,366.94	22	8.87	6,740.25	133	7.64	11,8
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,305.33	96	5.51	3,9
.94	57	6.19	1,366.94	22	8.87	12,045.58	229	13.15	15,8
/45	Sept./45		Dec./45	Sept./45		Dec./45	Sept./45		De
8.94	2,953.43		1,366.94	2,450.41		12,045.58	12,723.49		15
921	899		248	259		1,742	1,628		
57	70		22	43		229	220		
6.19%	7.79%		8.87%	16.60%		13.15%	13.51%		
2.60	3.29		5.51	9.46		6.91	7.82		



GREENWOOD

KASLO

Wages  
December/45    No.    %  
                         Empl.    Pop.

Wages  
December/45    No.    %  
                         Empl.    Pop.

GENERAL PROJECT OPERATIONS

Comparable Items

Administration - General  
Maintenance - Bldgs. & Equip.  
Project Operations - General

233.85    5    .54  
525.45    9    .98  
1,639.64    43    4.67

140.00    2    .81  
144.37    2    .81  
703.32    13    5.23

2,398.94    57    6.19

987.69    17    6.85

Special Items (Non Comparable)

Education  
Hospital & Clinic  
Sanitorium  
Special Messes  
Staff House  
Power Plant  
Farm

-    -    -  
-    -    -  
-    -    -  
-    -    -  
-    -    -  
-    -    -  
-    -    -

-    -    -  
379.25    5    2.02  
-    -    -  
-    -    -  
-    -    -  
-    -    -  
-    -    -

-    -    -

379.25    5    2.02

Other Employment

Recoverable (Canteen)

-    -    -

-    -    -

TOTAL - GENERAL PROJECT

2,398.94    57    6.19

1,366.94    22    8.87

WOOD FUEL PROJECT

Operations  
Fire Fighting

-    -    -  
-    -    -

-    -    -  
-    -    -

TOTAL-GENERAL & WOOD FUEL

2,398.94    57    6.19

1,366.94    22    8.87

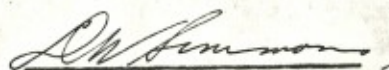
COMPARATIVE COSTS

Wages (Gross) Paid for Month  
Project Population-End of Month  
No. of Employees-End of Month  
Percentage of Population Employed  
Wage Cost per Resident

Dec./45    Sept./45  
2,398.94    2,953.43  
921    899  
57    70  
6.19%    7.79%  
2.60    3.29

Dec./45    Sept./45  
1,366.94    2,450.41  
248    259  
22    43  
8.87%    16.60%  
5.51    9.46

Certified Correct



Comptroller.



# GENERAL PROJECT OPERATIONS

## Comparable Items

Administration - General  
Maintenance - Bldgs. & Equip.  
Project Operations - General

GREENWOOD  
Wages No. %  
September/45 Empl. Pop.

KASLO  
Wages No.  
September/45 Empl.

276.80	6	.67	138.40	3
462.88	8	.89	199.80	3
1,425.55	38	4.23	960.11	21
2,165.23	52	5.79	1,298.31	27

## Special Items (Non Comparable)

Education  
Hospital & Clinic  
Sanitarium  
Special Messes  
Staff House  
Power Plant  
Farm

219.60	5	.55	-	-
568.60	13	1.45	312.66	3
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
788.20	18	2.00	312.66	1

## Other Employment

Recoverable (Canteen)

-	-	-	-	-
---	---	---	---	---

TOTAL - GENERAL PROJECT

2,953.43	70	7.79	1,610.97	3
----------	----	------	----------	---

## WOOD FUEL PROJECT

Operations  
Fire Fighting

-	-	-	839.44	1
---	---	---	--------	---

TOTAL - GENERAL & WOODFUEL

2,953.43	70	7.79	2,450.41	4
----------	----	------	----------	---

## COMPARATIVE COSTS

Wages (Gross) Paid for Month  
Project Population - End of Month  
No. of Employees - End of Month  
Percentage of Population Employed  
Wage Cost per Resident

Sept./45	June/45
2,953.43	3,331.49
899	931
70	75
7.79%	8.06%
3.29	3.58

Sept./45
2,450.41
259
43
16.60%
9.46

Certified Correct

*[Signature]*  
Comptroller.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR - JAPANESE DIVISION  
JAPANESE PAYROLL ANALYSIS  
September 30, 1945.

O O D			K A S L O			L E M O N C R E E K			N E W D E N V E R		
i.	% Pop.	Wages September/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	Wages September/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	Wages September/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	
	.67	138.40	3	1.16	585.67	14	.86	727.00	16	.93	
	.89	199.80	3	1.16	944.70	20	1.23	2,131.94	34	1.97	
	4.23	960.11	21	8.10	2,972.81	58	3.56	5,111.47	107	6.21	
	5.79	1,298.31	27	10.42	4,503.18	92	5.65	7,970.41	157	9.11	
	.55	-	-	-	970.67	21	1.29	893.00	18	1.04	
	1.45	312.66	3	1.16	239.10	5	.31	405.00	4	.23	
	-	-	-	-	50.00	1	.06	1,671.20	50	2.90	
	-	-	-	-	90.00	2	.12	280.00	6	.35	
	-	-	-	-	375.01	6	.37	50.00	1	.06	
	2.00	312.66	3	1.16	1,724.78	35	2.15	77.60	2	.12	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,376.80	81	4.70	
	7.79	1,610.97	30	11.58	6,227.96	127	7.80	-	-	-	
	-	839.44	13	5.02	6,495.53	93	5.71	11,347.21	238	13.81	
	7.79	2,450.41	43	16.60	12,723.49	220	13.51	3,782.41	51	2.96	
								15,129.62	289	16.77	
June/45		Sept./45	June/45		Sept./45	June/45		Sept./45		June/45	
3,331.49		2,450.41	2,126.62		12,723.49	11,403.61		15,129.62		19,076.09	
931		259	263		1,628	1,669		1,723		1,991	
75		43	30		220	184		289		322	
8.06%		16.60%	11.41%		13.51%	11.02%		16.77%		16.17%	
3.58		9.46	8.09		7.82	6.83		8.78		9.58	



- JAPANESE DIVISION  
 LL ANALYSIS  
 30, 1945.

NEW DENVER			SLOCAN			TASHME			TOLSON		
Wages September/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	Wages September/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	Wages September/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	Wages September/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.
727.00	16	.93	753.00	18	.78	1,140.89	28	1.28	3,621.70		
2,131.94	34	1.97	2,574.35	49	2.12	6,100.21	123	5.64	12,413.81		
5,111.47	107	6.21	4,449.82	93	4.03	7,480.30	164	7.52	22,400.00		
7,970.41	157	9.11	7,777.17	160	6.93	14,721.40	315	14.44	38,435.70		
893.00	18	1.04	1,245.00	27	1.17	1,078.00	25	1.15	4,406.20		
405.00	4	.23	1,635.69	29	1.25	1,745.08	40	1.84	4,906.10		
1,671.20	50	2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,671.20		
280.00	6	.35	240.00	5	.22	488.22	11	.50	1,058.20		
50.00	1	.06	100.00	3	.13	90.00	2	.09	330.00		
-	-	-	346.32	4	.17	234.00	3	.14	580.30		
77.60	2	.12	-	-	-	1,573.53	28	1.28	2,026.10		
3,376.80	81	4.70	3,567.01	68	2.94	5,208.83	109	5.00	14,978.20		
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,189.53	69	3.17	3,189.50		
11,347.21	238	13.81	11,344.18	228	9.87	23,119.76	493	22.61	56,603.50		
3,782.41	51	2.96	9,446.53	105	4.54	12,945.63	195	8.94	33,509.50		
-	-	-	-	-	-	908.27	-	-	908.20		
15,129.62	289	16.77	20,790.71	333	14.41	36,973.66	688	31.55	91,021.30		
Sept./45	June/45		Sept./45	June/45		Sept./45	June/45		Sept./45	June/45	
15,129.62	19,076.09		20,790.71	17,108.77		36,973.66	36,485.30		91,021.30		
1,723	1,991		2,311	2,543		2,181	2,260		9,000		
289	322		333	326		688	648		1,000		
16.77%	16.17%		14.41%	12.82%		31.55%	28.67%		18.00%		
8.78	9.58		9.00	6.73		16.95	16.14		10.00%		



T O W N	S L O C A N			T A S H M E			T O T A L		
	Wages September/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	Wages September/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	Wages September/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.
16	753.00	18	.78	1,140.89	28	1.28	3,621.76	85	.94
34	2,574.35	49	2.12	6,100.21	123	5.64	12,413.88	237	2.63
07	4,449.82	93	4.03	7,480.30	164	7.52	22,400.06	481	5.34
57	7,777.17	160	6.93	14,721.40	315	14.44	38,435.70	803	8.91
18	1,245.00	27	1.17	1,078.00	25	1.15	4,406.27	96	1.07
4	1,635.69	29	1.25	1,745.08	40	1.84	4,906.13	94	1.04
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,671.20	50	.55
6	240.00	5	.22	488.22	11	.50	1,058.22	23	.26
1	100.00	3	.13	90.00	2	.09	330.00	8	.09
-	346.32	4	.17	234.00	3	.14	580.32	7	.08
2	-	-	-	1,573.53	28	1.28	2,026.14	36	.40
81	3,567.01	68	2.94	5,208.83	109	5.00	14,978.28	314	3.49
-	-	-	-	3,189.53	69	3.17	3,189.53	69	.76
38	11,344.18	228	9.87	23,119.76	493	22.61	56,603.51	1186	13.16
51	9,446.53	105	4.54	12,945.63	195	8.94	33,509.54	457	5.07
-	-	-	-	908.27	-	-	908.27	-	-
89	20,790.71	333	14.41	36,973.66	688	31.55	91,021.32	1643	18.23
June/45	Sept./45	June/45	Sept./45	June/45	Sept./45	June/45	Sept./45	June/45	Sept./45
19,076.09	20,790.71	17,108.77	36,973.66	36,485.30	91,021.32	89,531.88	9,011	9,657	9,657
1,991	2,311	2,543	2,181	2,260	1,643	1,585	1,643	1,585	1,585
322	333	326	688	648	18.23%	16.41%	18.23%	16.41%	16.41%
16.17%	14.41%	12.82%	31.55%	28.67%	10.10	9.27	10.10	9.27	9.27
9.58	9.00	6.73	16.95	16.14					



# GENERAL PROJECT OPERATIONS

## Comparable Items

Administration - General  
Maintenance - Bldgs. & Equip.  
Project Operations - General  
Staff House

## Special Items ( Non Comparable)

Education  
Hospital & Clinic  
Sanitarium  
Special Messes  
Power Plant  
Farm

## Other Employment

Recoverable (Canteen)

TOTAL GENERAL PROJECT

## WOOD FUEL PROJECT

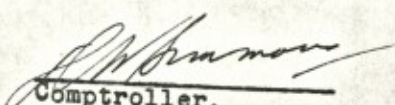
Operations

TOTAL - GENERAL & WOODFUEL

## COMPARATIVE COSTS

Wages (Gross) Paid for Month  
Project Population - End of Month  
No. of Employees - End of Month  
Percentage of Population Employed  
Wage Cost per Resident

Certified Correct

  
Comptroller.

## GREENWOOD

Wages June/45 No. Empl. % Pop.

## KASLO

Wages June/45 No. Empl. % Pop.

\$ 305.73 6 .65  
784.90 15 1.61  
1,531.20 37 3.98  
74.80 2 .21

187.58 3 1.14  
145.60 2 .76  
1,146.64 19 7.23  
- - -

2,696.63 60 6.45

1,479.82 24 9.13

80.00 2 .21  
554.86 13 1.40  
- - -  
- - -  
- - -

285.00 1 .38  
361.80 5 1.90  
- - -  
- - -  
- - -

634.86 15 1.61

646.80 6 2.28

- - -

- - -

3,331.49 75 8.06

2,126.62 30 11.41

- - -

- - -

3,331.49 75 8.06

2,126.62 30 11.41

June/45 March/45

June/45 March/45

3,331.49 3,522.45  
931 924  
75 71  
8.06% 7.68%  
3.58 3.81

2,126.62 3,327.91  
263 7738  
30 58  
11.41% 7.86%  
8.09 3.42



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION  
JAPANESE PAYROLL ANALYSIS  
June 30, 1945.

WOOD			KASLO			LEMON CREEK			NEW DENVER		
No. Pl.	% Pop.	Wages June/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	Wages June/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	Wages June/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	
5	.65	187.58	3	1.14	568.33	12	.72	753.17	18	.90	
5	1.61	145.60	2	.76	840.30	11	.66	2,021.06	38	1.91	
7	3.98	1,146.64	19	7.23	3,074.43	58	3.47	5,302.35	108	5.42	
2	.21	-	-	-	90.00	2	.12	50.00	1	.05	
3	6.45	1,479.82	24	9.13	4,573.06	83	4.97	8,126.58	165	8.28	
2	.21	285.00	1	.38	954.00	21	1.26	1,006.00	21	1.06	
3	1.40	361.80	5	1.90	241.80	5	.30	235.00	2	.10	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,772.63	50	2.51	
-	-	-	-	-	50.00	1	.06	343.00	11	5.55	
-	-	-	-	-	420.67	6	.36	97.93	1	.05	
5	1.61	646.80	6	2.28	1,666.47	33	1.98	3,454.56	85	4.27	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	8.06	2,126.62	30	11.41	6,239.53	116	6.95	11,581.14	250	12.55	
-	-	-	-	-	5,164.08	68	4.07	7,494.95	72	3.62	
5	8.06	2,126.62	30	11.41	11,403.61	184	11.02	19,076.09	322	16.17	
March/45			June/45			March/45			June/45		
,522.45			2,126.62			6,837.41			19,076.09		
924			263			1729			1991		
71			30			200			322		
7.68%			11.41%			11.57%			16.17%		
3.81			8.09			3.95			9.58		
			March/45			March/45			March/45		
			3,327.91			11,403.61			13,876.10		
			738			1669			2004		
			58			184			284		
			7.86%			11.02%			14.17%		
			3.42			6.83			6.92		



NEW DENVER			SLOCAN			TASHME			TOTAL	
Wages June/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	Wages June/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	Wages June/45	No. Empl.	% Pop.	Wages June/45	No. Empl.
GENERAL PROJECT OPERATIONS										
Comparable Items										
753.17	18	.90	Admin 822.00	17	.67	1,094.81	26	1.15	3,731.62	82
2,021.06	38	1.91	Main 2,710.91	49	1.92	5,226.55	97	4.29	11,729.32	212
5,302.35	108	5.42	Proj 4,562.41	92	3.62	6,767.14	153	6.77	22,384.17	467
50.00	1	.05	Staff 100.00	3	.12	90.00	2	.09	404.80	10
8,126.58	165	8.28	8,195.32	161	6.33	13,178.50	278	12.30	38,249.91	771
Special Items (Non Comparable)										
1,006.00	21	1.06	Educ 1,216.80	25	.98	1,105.50	26	1.15	4,647.30	96
235.00	2	.10	Hosp 1,481.54	38	1.51	1,800.13	44	1.95	4,675.13	107
1,772.63	50	2.51	Sanitar -	-	-	-	-	-	1,772.63	50
343.00	11	5.55	Specia 240.00	5	.19	370.00	10	.44	1,003.00	27
-	-	-	Power 327.81	4	.15	234.00	3	.13	561.81	7
97.93	1	.05	Farm -	-	-	1,147.48	21	.93	1,666.08	28
3,454.56	85	4.27	3,266.15	72	2.83	4,657.11	104	4.60	14,325.95	315
Other Employment										
-	-	-	Recoverable (Cont-en) -	-	-	3,473.19	69	3.05	3,473.19	69
11,581.14	250	12.55	11,461.47	233	9.16	21,308.80	451	19.95	56,049.05	1155
WOOD FUEL PROJECT										
7,494.95	72	3.62	Opes 5,647.30	93	3.66	15,176.50	197	8.72	33,482.83	430
19,076.09	322	16.17	17,108.77	326	12.82	36,485.30	648	28.67	89,531.88	1585
COMPARAT										
June/45	March/45		June/45	March/45		June/45	March/45		June/45	March/45
19,076.09	13,876.10		17,108.77	13,984.75		36,485.30	34,883.10		89,531.88	76
1991	2004		2543	2677		2260	2346		9657	
322	284		326	257		648	645		1585	
16.17%	14.17%		12.82%	9.60%		28.67%	27.49%		16.41%	
9.58	6.92		6.73	5.22		16.14	14.87		9.27	

Certified Correct

Comptroller.



T O T A L

<u>%</u> <u>op.</u>	<u>Wages</u> <u>June/45</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Empl.</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Pop.</u>
1.15	3,731.62	82	.85
4.29	11,729.32	212	2.19
6.77	22,384.17	467	4.84
.09	404.80	10	.10

2.30	38,249.91	771	7.98
------	-----------	-----	------

1.15	4,647.30	96	.99
1.95	4,675.13	107	1.11
-	1,772.63	50	.52
.44	1,003.00	27	.28
.13	561.81	7	.07
.93	1,666.08	28	.29

4.60	14,325.95	315	3.26
------	-----------	-----	------

3.05	3,473.19	69	.72
------	----------	----	-----

9.95	56,049.05	1155	11.96
------	-----------	------	-------

8.72	33,482.83	430	4.45
------	-----------	-----	------

8.67	89,531.88	1585	16.41
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<u>/45</u>	<u>June/45</u>	<u>March/45</u>
3.10	89,531.88	76,431.72
2346	9657	10418
645	1585	1515
7.49%	16.41%	14.54%
4.87	9.27	7.34

Staff Dept Labour BESE Payroll 1945  
Wages



MEMORANDUM TO THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE SECRETARY OF DEFENCE  
ON PATTERNS OF JAPANESE IN CANADA

A.

Introduction.

In view of the sudden end of the war with Japan, it is necessary to take immediate decisions on future policy re persons of Japanese race in Canada to be made and given effect to by the Government.

While returns from the survey made of the Japanese in Canada who are recording declarations of intention to repatriate to Japan are not complete, a total of nine to ten thousand persons (including in the count their dependants under sixteen years of age) have so signified. While this group are mainly Japanese nationals with dependent Canadian-born children, there are included therein a considerable number of naturalized Japanese Canadians and Canadian-born persons over sixteen years of age. A limited number of these persons have since signified their desire to revoke or withdraw their declarations for repatriation. Probably many more may do likewise subsequently if they believe such revocation will be effective.

It is important that repatriation of persons to be returned to Japan should be proceeded with as soon as possible; firstly because the disposition of this group will, it is believed, enable the Government to undertake thereafter the early removal of restrictions on the remaining Japanese in this country who will be fully Canadians by birth or naturalization with substantial public support for so doing; secondly because the existing leases which the Department of Labour holds on the settlement properties in British Columbia, where ten or eleven thousand Japanese are presently housed, expire six months after the end of the war and it is therefore necessary to dispose of the great majority of the people in these settlements before that time if possible.

B.

Policy for Repatriation of Japanese  
Who Have Signed for Repatriation

The following measures are proposed for repatriation or deportation of persons of Japanese race to Japan who have signed declarations for repatriation:

- (1) All declarations made by Japanese nationals and naturalized Canadian Japanese for repatriation to Japan to be treated as final and as including dependent children, up to at least sixteen years of age, of the declarant father - or mother if father deceased.
- (2) When Canadian-born Japanese have declared for repatriation but have filed within a specified time limit (possibly the date of the Japanese surrender in August 1945) applications for revocation of their declarations for repatriation.

with a certificate grant upon repatriation of two hundred dollars each plus travel

of a family group - as distinguished from persons deported for cause; to be provided

(6) Persons repatriated on grounds upon their own declaration - or as

as possible.

to repatriation; and to arrange for transfer of such funds to the repatriates as soon

as the case may be - upon or prior

any real property of these repatriated persons in instances where such funds or property

repatriates thereon pending transfer and, at the request of the repatriates, to take over

(8) The Custodian of Enemy Property to be authorized to hold funds and income

made by the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the Custodian of Enemy Property.

and their effects and permitted to transfer their funds to Japan by arrangements to be

Repatriates and deportees to be given free transportation for themselves

for themselves.

(7) Unsettled Provision for Repatriates.

to the same end, the Immigration Department to be asked to give assistance.

Department of National Defence to be available if necessary for transport duty and,

for necessary shipping space prior to repatriation and services of personnel of the

of shipping - and including naval services - to be asked to arrange for high priority

(6) To the same end the Department of Government responsible for allocation

deportees of Japanese race from Canada.

completion of arrangements with the Japanese Government to accept repatriates and

if necessary, and the Department of External Affairs to undertake immediately the

Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to proceed with repatriation or deport them,

(5) To this end the Minister of Labour to be given necessary authority by

December first.

possible date with the objective of completing such repatriation from Canada by

assistance of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the earliest

repatriation to be undertaken under the direction of the Minister of Labour with the

(4) Repatriation or deportation to Japan of persons who have applied for

and an order for deportation may be made, if necessary, by the responsible Minister

(3) Persons who have declared for repatriation shall be liable for deportation

for repatriation to be regarded as final and irrevocable.

application for revocation not filed within the specified time limit, the declaration

the applicant to Japan on the grounds of disloyalty to Canada during the war. If

be permitted or may recommend to the contrary and for the consequent repatriation of

making its inquiry, may recommend that withdrawal of the declaration for repatriation

such applications may be reviewed by the Loyalty Commission. The Commission, in



Dollars for dependent children which will be charged against their own funds for transfer in this country insofar as these extend.

(10) Deportation of Japanese Nationals.

# All Japanese nationals who are not otherwise subject to deportation by reason of having declared for repatriation to be subject to deportation and to be deported unless, upon the application of any national made within a prescribed time, the Loyalty Commission recommend that he be permitted to stay in Canada upon compassionate grounds.

(11) Japanese veterans of the last War and this War.

All restrictions relative to movement and property purchase to be removed in the case of veterans of the last war and this war and their dependents.

(12) Establishment of Loyalty Commission.

A Loyalty Commission to be established at once to review -

(a) Applications by Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who apply to revoke declarations previously made by them for repatriation to Japan and cases of alleged disloyalty as, for example, interned men and to have power of final decision to recommend for deportation to Japan.

(b) Cases of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race, other than interned, whose record indicated a disloyal attitude to Canada during the war. The Commission may recommend deportation and loss of citizenship.

(c) Cases of naturalized Canadians of Japanese race who have not applied to go to Japan but whose records indicate a disloyal attitude to Canada during the war. The Commission to have the power of final decision in recommending revocation of naturalization and deportation of such persons.

# (d) Cases of all Japanese nationals who have not applied for repatriation and who apply to stay in Canada. The Commission to have power to recommend that any such person may stay in Canada on compassionate grounds.

In view of the fact that some four hundred and twenty Japanese, including Japanese nationals, naturalized Canadians and Canadian-born Japanese, are being retained in internment at the present time under P.O. 5637 of August 16, 1943, it is necessary that the Loyalty Commission should be established at an early date in order to initiate early consideration of these persons with a view either to deportation or release.

(13) Revocation of Canadian Citizenship Rights.

Provision to be made by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to divest Canadian citizens, either by birth or naturalization, of Japanese race of their

British citizenship rights in Canada and their Canadian national status upon either repatriation or deportation in those instances in which this is not already provided for in Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942. This could be framed in form similar to P.C. 10773 as being applicable to repatriates or deportees to countries which have been at war with Canada rather than as limited only to persons of Japanese race.

Comments

(1) The policy proposals outlined above which may be considered as open to debate are:

- (a) Should a naturalized Canadian who wants to revoke his declaration for repatriation be denied right of review by the Loyalty Commission as is proposed?
- (b) Should a Canadian-born Japanese be deprived of Canadian citizenship and sent to Japan except upon his own request for repatriation, even if guilty of disloyal acts and interned during the war, as is proposed?
- (c) Should Japanese nationals as a group and subject to exceptions on compassionate grounds, be deported against their own election to stay in Canada as proposed rather than limiting deportation to those who have shown cause for deportation on grounds of disloyal attitude, lack of co-operation with Government authorities during the war, or as otherwise undesirable?

(2) The Loyalty Commission when established, if the proposals outlined above are approved, will have a large volume of cases to dispose of as follows:

- (a) Cases of interned Japanese and other cases of alleged disloyalty of naturalized or Canadian-born persons.
- (b) All applications for revocation of declarations for repatriation by Canadian-born Japanese - not possible to estimate as to number.
- (c) Applications to stay in Canada by Japanese nationals who have not applied for repatriation but who are liable for deportation. Assuming that they all applied, this would involve from 2400 - 3000 applications to dispose of.



Except in the case of the internees, the evidence available to the Commission inquiring into disloyalty of Canadian-born Japanese or naturalized persons will be largely limited to (1) a paper record built up from intercepted letters, unless acts of non co-operation with the police or the Department of Labour administrative officers re employment or controls orders are regarded as such, (2) declarations for repatriation to Japan even though subsequently revoked. This would apply also in the case of Japanese nationals if deportation is to be limited to cases where cause is shown.

Legal Machinery Necessary to Carry out the Foregoing.

1. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act providing (1) that all declarations made for repatriation are deemed final and irrevocable subject to right of review by Loyalty Commission in certain types of cases; (2) providing that persons declaring for repatriation are liable to deportation and giving necessary power for deportation and prohibiting later entry to Canada except with the consent of the Immigration authorities.
2. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to supplement P.O. 10713 of November 26, 1942, in providing for revocation of citizenship rights in Canada of naturalized Canadians or Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who are ordered deported; (3) providing for transfer of funds and payment of grant.
3. An Order-in-Council establishing Loyalty Commission, defining its duties and clothing it with authority to make final recommendations as to deportation of persons of Japanese race in specified classes and revocation of citizenship rights of such persons.
4. Order-in-Council No. 1 above will also include provision for  
\* deportation of all Japanese nationals who are not being repatriated at their own  
\* request unless recommendation to the contrary is made by the Loyalty Commission.

The Legal Position

Assuming that the foregoing policy proposals are approved, the Department of Justice should be asked to consider whether they may be legally implemented under the War Measures Act. The proposals requiring particular examination are those for the deportation and coincident revocation of British citizenship and Canadian national rights of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race.

Future Policy Concerning Re-establishment of Persons of Japanese Race Remaining in Canada.

Assuming that repatriation of Japanese to Japan is carried through on the scale now contemplated, the great majority of persons of Japanese race remaining in Canada will be Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization. It seems obvious

that the existing wartime restrictions over movement and purchase of property are applicable to this group cannot be maintained for long in the face of public opinion and without the raising of considerable legal objections thereto nor without the necessity of fairly extensive legal enforcement proceedings. The removal of Selective Service controls, which have to date assisted greatly in the control over the movement of Japanese without the necessity of relying on the special Japanese Regulations, will of course make it necessary to rely in the near future entirely on the special Japanese controls and will probably increase the difficulties of enforcement. Moreover, in the repeal of the Defence of Canada Regulations relating to protected areas, a Government decision will have to be made with respect to returning Japanese to the Coast and the enforcement of any restrictive policy will have to be carried out under special orders issued relating to the Japanese. It is recommended that the Minister of Labour be given authority to prohibit or limit movement to any area.

As redistribution of Japanese on a permanent basis can only be carried through if the Japanese are permitted to purchase property and to go into business in the areas where they are presently located, it is important that the existing restrictions on property purchase and leases should be relaxed as soon as possible.

The foregoing considerations make necessary early action on the part of the Dominion Government to dispose of the existing restrictive agreements with the provinces relating to the settlement of Japanese therein and the agreement of the provinces to co-operate in the permanent relocation of Japanese remaining in this country.

The following proposals are therefore advanced for consideration -

- (1) Rather than attempt initially to deal with the provinces individually, the Government to make a statement at an early date outlining the relocation programs and advising that, while the Government proposes to retain for a reasonable time adequate controls over the movement of Japanese persons in Canada to prevent an unreasonable number of Japanese from settling in any one community and to implement the declared Government policy of relocation across Canada, it looks forward to removing other restrictions and discriminatory legislation at an early date. To enable the Government to carry out the policy, the provinces are invited to co-operate with the Dominion Government by the revocation of any existing restrictive agreements entered into during the war period and by agreeing to accept reasonable numbers of Japanese without discrimination in matters of education or business activities. The Dominion Government will retain movement controls temporarily with a view to avoiding undue concentration of Japanese in any area.



(2) The Government statement to include, also, an undertaking on the part of the Dominion to reimburse the provinces for cash expenditures made for maintenance and welfare (including medical services and old age pensions) made by the province over the next ten-year period.

(3) It is not considered that the Dominion Government could agree to any proposals for redistribution on a provincial quota basis as this would be impractical in the matter of resettlement and could not be enforced.

(4) Following upon such statement, letter to go from the Prime Minister to each Provincial Premier inviting acceptance of and co-operation in implementing Government policy as so stated or the matter to be discussed at the November meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

(5) An attitude on the part of the British Columbia Government refusing acceptance of any evacuated persons of the Japanese race will probably result in a similar attitude being taken by Alberta and possibly some other interested provinces.

} \*

RG 27  
Vol 1527

cc - Mr. A.H. Brown

Ottawa, September 15, 1945

T. B. Pickersgill, Esq.,  
Commissioner,  
British Columbia Security Commission,  
360 Homer Street,  
Vancouver, B.C.

Re: Censorship Submissions

In my memorandum of September 14, 1945, I quoted from a directive issued by the Censorship Branch, Department of National War Services, relating to Censorship material sent directly to the British Columbia Security Commission.

Unquestionably this Censorship material will be of value to you in your disposition of the many cases which will be coming before you and I would therefore ask you to disregard the request contained in my letter of yesterday's date that you withdraw from your files and destroy such Censorship Submissions.

*H.A.B.*

H. A. Black  
Assistant to the Deputy Minister

HAB/nc





CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

CONFIDENTIAL.

AIRMAIL.

2nd March 1946

Attention: Mr. Brown.

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

Re: CENSORED EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS WRITTEN  
BY NATURALIZED AND CANADIAN-BORN PERSONS  
OF JAPANESE ORIGIN.

It has occurred to us that in meeting certain delegations or replying to letters protesting the prospective repatriation of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin, quotations from some of the letters written by these Canadian citizens might be useful. We have reviewed a number of files of naturalized Canadian and Canadian-born Japanese and the attached are examples of censored extracts taken from their letters. In addition to the possible use of these documents in meeting delegations and replying to letters, we thought you might like to send copies to certain prominent Canadians who are so critical about this phase of Government policy.

We are not suggesting that the majority of the files of naturalized Canadian or Canadian-born Japanese would contain information of this nature. As a matter of fact, the opposite is the case. Most of the excerpts extracted were from letters written to immediate relatives such as to sons or daughters or husbands or wives. Owing to the fact that in the majority of the families, all members of the immediate family live together, there would not be occasion to write letters. That is why most of the extracts from censored letters on our files were written by families where certain members of that family are in internment or relocated outside of B.C.

We do feel however, that it would have a salutary effect on some of the people who are so outspoken in their criticism, if they could read what some of these Canadian citizens of Japanese/wrote before Japan was defeated.

origin

We have only just started making this survey and we will be sending down in a few days further extracts from censored letters. We are limiting this survey to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin and not including Japanese nationals, but if it would be helpful to have some extracts from censored letters of Japanese nationals, we can easily have such prepared.

*T.B. Pickersgill*  
T.B. PICKERSGILL,  
Commissioner.



March 2nd, 1946

QUOTATIONS FROM INTERCEPTS OF LETTERS

WRITTEN BY

NATURALIZED CANADIANS

1. Letter written by - H. Matsuyama, #01250  
Resident at Slocan, B. C.
- Letter written to - Son, held at Internment Camp.
- Letter dated - (no date given)
- Quotation - "A year has gone by so quickly, hasn't it, Hikokazu? How good of you to endure so long. We are so pleased with you. You must keep to your first intentions and do nothing that would be shameful."

Subject did not sign for repatriation to Japan.

2. Letter written by - Tsune HAMANISHI, #00706  
Resident at Greenwood, B. C.
- Letter written to - Nephew, held at Internment Camp.
- Letter dated - May 26th, 1945.
- Quotation - "Your elder brother mentions in his letter that you would not listen to him and have not signed to be repatriated. For what purpose are you there? Being a Japanese and not wanting to go to Japan. It would have been better for you to have stayed with us from the beginning. Do you think you can face these people if you do not take the same course----"
- X

Subject signed for repatriation to Japan.

3. Letter written by - Shigetaro YOSHIKAWA, #01059  
Resident at Rosebery, B. C.
- Letter written to - Friend
- Letter dated - November 12th, 1943
- Quotation - "Our country - the country of the gods - is destined to bring peace to the whole world. The white brutes were responsible for all this. Our friends were scattered here and there. Now our country is winning the fight. Our flag will shed its light on the whole world. Don't forget this - our country is the land of the gods. Out of all this warfare we will emerge victorious and punish all the evil doers and bring real peace and real heaven with freedom and liberty for all."
- XXX

Subject signed for repatriation to Japan, revoked November 10th, 1945.



TELETYPE

104(S)-2  
E.A.A.

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES  
To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

SECRET

SEP 18 1945

WASHINGTON, September 18th, 1945.

CYPHER

TELETYPE

WA-4869

*Copy to Mr  
Humphreys  
Mr. Hargis  
R. G. Kretz  
SEP 18 1945*

104 (S)
S

WA-4869. Secret. Your EX-3366, September 17th, repatriation of Japanese from Canada.

1. A note was sent today to the State Department requesting them to forward to General MacArthur the message contained in your teletype under reference.
2. I discussed this matter informally with Mr. Clattenburg of the State Department, who informed me that they have recently sent a telegram to the American Consul General in Manila asking him to discuss informally with General MacArthur the repatriation of persons of Japanese origin from the United States to Japan. No reply has yet been received from Manila. The State Department today sent a letter to the War Department outlining the problem and asking the War Department to take up the question with General MacArthur.
3. The State Department is very anxious to arrange for the early return to Japan of fifteen to twenty thousand Japanese now in the United States. They fear, however, that, even if they secure the approval of the military authorities in Japan, there will be considerable delay in carrying out the programme. The difficulty is caused by the fact that very many applications are being received from Japanese to cancel their previous applications

*Under Lake  
Emigration  
Center*



## TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES  
To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

- 2 -

WASHINGTON.

for repatriation. Such letters of retraction are now being received at the rate of from 300 to 500 daily. The State Department would prefer to ignore these applications for cancellation, but they are waiting for a ruling from the Department of Justice. Mr. Clattenburg thinks it highly likely that the Department of Justice will rule that every individual Japanese slated for deportation has a right to recourse to law. If this happens, it will obviously delay the completion of the repatriation programme to a considerable extent.

4. The State Department would be very grateful to be informed what policy the Canadian Government proposes to take in respect to those Japanese in Canada who have signed applications or consent forms for repatriation to Japan and have since asked to have such applications cancelled. The State Department would also appreciate any information available concerning the organization and terms of reference of the proposed Loyalty Tribunal in Canada.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR



104(S)-2  
E.A.A.

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES  
To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

SECRET

SEP 18 1945

WASHINGTON,

September 18th, 1945.

CYPHER

TELETYPE

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Mr. Hargis  
R. G. Roberts  
SEP 19 1945*

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*Indulge  
Emigration  
Centre*



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To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

- 2 -

WASHINGTON.

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CANADIAN AMBASSADOR



SECRET  
IMMEDIATE ( )  
CYPHER (X)  
EN CLAIR ( )

## TELETYPE MESSAGE

No. *EX 3435*

File No. ....

To: **THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR - WASHINGTON**

From: **THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS - OTTAWA** ✓

PLEASE USE DOUBLE SPACING WHEN TYPING THE MESSAGE BELOW

Following for

From

Begins:

*Referred to  
Labour  
Prison Council*

Your WA-4869, September 18th, repatriation of Japanese from Canada:

1. With particular reference to your paragraph 4, position is as follows:

- (a) Japanese nationals who have not been interned and who have requested cancellation of their applications for repatriation will be repatriated notwithstanding their change of mind;
- (b) Canadian citizens of Japanese race who have similarly requested cancellation of their applications for repatriation will be repatriated unless request for cancellation was received before September 1st;
- (c) All persons of Japanese race who were interned, whether Canadian citizens or not, will be deported regardless of whether or not they have *applied* ~~electd~~ to remain in Canada.

2. The Canadian government also proposes to take action to revoke the status as Canadian citizens and British subjects of all persons of Japanese race subject to repatriation under above procedure.

3. No decision has yet been made regarding the establishment and terms of reference of a loyalty commission and it may be some time yet before this matter is advanced further.

4. There is no objection to your informing the State Department, confidentially, of the situation as described in

Ends.

CYPHER  
Department of External Affairs



DATE ( )  
CYPHER ( )  
EN CLAIR ( )

# TELETYPE MESSAGE

File No. ....

No. ....

To: THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR - WASHINGTON

From: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS - OTTAWA

PLEASE USE DOUBLE SPACING WHEN TYPING THE MESSAGE BELOW

Following for

From

Begins:

- PAGE TWO -

the three preceding paragraphs. For your own guidance we should point out that a Provincial election will be held in British Columbia on October 25th and for this reason it is unlikely that government policy will be settled firmly until after that date on the more controversial issues. These include the scope of the duties of the proposed loyalty commission, the rights of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin not covered by the repatriation decisions, and the steps to be taken for location of remaining persons of Japanese race in this country.

5. We are anxious to have some word from General MacArthur as soon as possible and would like to know when this may be anticipated.

Ends.

(If further space is required please use a second page)

Date Sept. 24, 1945 Room No. 319 Bldg. East Block Local 6323

Name of Sender

Authority



SECRET  
IMMEDIATE ( )

CYPHER (X)

EN CLAIR ( )

## TELETYPE MESSAGE

No. *10452-2 E.A.A.*  
*3435*

File No. ....

To: THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR - WASHINGTON *10461*

From: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS - OTTAWA ✓

PLEASE USE DOUBLE SPACING WHEN TYPING THE MESSAGE BELOW

Following for

From

Begins:

*Referred to  
Labour  
Party Council*

Your WA-4869, September 18th, repatriation of

Japanese from Canada:

1. With particular reference to your paragraph 4, position is as follows:

*[Handwritten mark]*  
(a) Japanese nationals who have not been interned and who have requested cancellation of their applications for repatriation will be repatriated notwithstanding their change of mind;

(b) Canadian citizens of Japanese race who have similarly requested cancellation of their applications for repatriation will be repatriated unless request for cancellation was received before September 1st;

*[Handwritten mark]*  
(c) All persons of Japanese race who were interned, whether Canadian citizens or not, will be deported regardless of whether or not they have *opted* ~~elected~~ to remain in Canada.

2. The Canadian government also proposes to take action to revoke the status as Canadian citizens and British subjects of all persons of Japanese race subject to repatriation under above procedure.

3. No decision has yet been made regarding the establishment and terms of reference of a loyalty commission and it may be some time yet before this matter is advanced further.

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CYPHER  
Department of External Affairs



DATE ( )  
CYPHER ( )  
EN CLAIR ( )

# TELETYPE MESSAGE

File No. ....

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To: THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR - WASHINGTON

From: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS - OTTAWA

PLEASE USE DOUBLE SPACING WHEN TYPING THE MESSAGE BELOW

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Begins:

- PAGE TWO -

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Ends.

(If further space is required please use a second page)

Date <sup>26</sup> Sept. 24, 1945 Room No. 319 Bldg. East Block Local 6323

Name of Sender

Authority



Tashme, B. C.  
Sept. 19, 1945.

Copy presented to Dr. Arnup - Moderator of the United Church  
of Canada.

FOR REFERENCE

We, Japanese Canadians, have many mental sufferings of which we wish to mention only what we feel of major importance.

1. Why did the majority of the Japanese Canadians sign for repatriation.

We did not fully and clearly understand the wish of the Dominion Government as to the dispersal policy of the Japanese. It was a one-sided policy, with no co-operation between the various provinces and with the Dominion government and no fair and just consideration given as to our livelihood after relocation. We queried these points with the Prime Minister but the questions were referred to the Minister of Labour, from the Minister of Labour to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement and consequently we were unable to receive a satisfactory answer. After relocation, we were not given a guarantee of decent living and just treatment.

We bring to your attention, that, during the war, there was not the slightest doubt as to the loyalty of the Japanese Canadians. Even the Prime Minister himself stated last year "There is not evidence of any act of sabotage during the war, and even in the most trying hours, there was no disloyalty shown by the Japanese Canadians."

Although the Prime Minister stated the above, the Government brought pressure on us in April of this year to state our intentions as to whether we wish to go east of the Rockies or to go to Japan.

As to the above, after deep consideration of the uncertainty of receiving fair treatment east of the Rockies, we had signed because we could remain in Tashme with our families until the end of the war.

With regard to this, when Mr. Maag, delegate in Canada of the International Red Cross was here in June, we, representing those who signed for repatriation, presented a petition of which we attach a copy which we wish you to read.

We, Japanese Canadians, through no fault of our own, were forced to evacuate from the B. C. Coast, because of this, we sustained heavy loss and endured hardships which fact we wish you to recognize. We believe you have the same sentiment that we should be compensated for our financial losses.

We, consider that the government should give to Japanese Canadians, now living as present in temporary relocation centres, a reasonable guarantee and to give encouragement rather than coercion to disperse and rehabilitate successfully in every province. }

There are a few Japanese Canadians who have to go to Japan and they have the following mental worries:

- (a) To those families with children under 16 years of age, how will the Canadian Government treat those children should they wish to return to Canada after they become 16 years of age?
- (b) The Japanese Government may not treat those children, under 16 years of age, who have no registration in Japan, as Japanese Nationals. In such cases, what guarantee will the Canadian Government give to these children?
- (c) In case of those Japanese Canadians, over 16 years of age, who have no Japanese citizenship, and by reason thereof, are refused admittance by the Japanese Government, what will happen to them?



(d) As to the sale of our property, by the Custodian what will be done by the Dominion Government as to the difference?

When we think of the above mentioned we feel that the real basic solution to the Japanese problem is as follows:

(a) That all Japanese Nationals and Japanese Canadians, who wish to remain in Canada and who have shown no evidence of any act of disloyalty, be permitted to remain in Canada and that these loyal Japanese Canadians be given the same equal rights of citizenship as given to other Canadians.

(b) That another enquiry be made as to whether Japanese Canadians wish to remain in Canada or to go to Japan which we desire to be done from a humane and just point of view.



SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 152

MONDAY OCT 1 1945

NOTE  
THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED  
TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF  
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS  
Form 167, House of Commons.

2 PAGES

ORDERS OF THE DAY

No. 10

Mr. Reid.

QUESTIONS

1. How many of Japanese race and origin are resident in each of the nine provinces?
2. Of the twenty-three odd thousand Japanese resident in Canada, how many have signified their willingness to return to Japan?
3. How many of Japanese race and origin were interned at the commencement of the War with Japan and how many are still in internment camps?
4. Has the government any record of the number of Japanese citizens who left Canada from 1938 to December, 1941?
5. How many of these were born in British Columbia?

ANSWERS

1. Population at August 31, 1945:

British Columbia	14,868
Yukon and N.W. Terr.	29
Alberta	3,684
Saskatchewan	160
Manitoba	1,151
Ontario	3,400
Quebec	653
New Brunswick	9
Nova Scotia	1
Prince Edward Island	0
	<hr/> 23,975

2. Up to August 31, 1945.....10,397, including dependent children (up to 16 years of age) of those who have so signified.
3. Total interned 709  
Still interned 420



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 2

4. Yes, for the years 1939, 1940 and 1941.
5. No information.

CALL NUMBER  
 CODE  
 DATE

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 document

DEPARTMENT OF  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

MEMORANDUM

The answers to the first five parts of this Order were tabled in the House of Commons by the Honourable the Minister of Justice. This Supplementary Return contains the answer to part 6 of the Order.

Ottawa,

194



WEDNESDAY OCT 3 1945  
CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

## SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF

COMMONS, dated October 2, 1945 showing

1. How many of Japanese race and origin are resident in each of the nine provinces.
2. Of the twenty-three odd thousand Japanese resident in Canada, how many have signified their willingness to return to Japan.
3. How many of Japanese race and origin were interned at the commencement of the War with Japan and how many are still in internment camps.
4. Has the government any record of the number of Japanese citizens, who left Canada from 1938 to December, 1941.
5. How many of these were born in British Columbia.
6. Is the government aware that a Canadian born Japanese has been named as one of the most brutal persons in dealing with our members of the Forces in Japanese hands.

The attached information has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Department of External Affairs.

THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED  
TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF  
LEGISLATIVE PAPERS

*Nail Martin*

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 40

Mover: Mr. Reid

Dated: October 2, 1945.

3

PAGES



DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
OTTAWA

1945 SEP 15 AM 9:01

UNDER SECRETARY  
OF STATE

REPLY TO BE SUBMITTED BY  
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
OTTAWA

Ottawa, September 13, 1945.

TO: The Under-Secretary of State of Canada,  
Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

With reference to Mr. Reid's question  
No. 10 on the Order Papers, I wish to enclose  
the reply which has been prepared in this  
Department to part 6 of the question. Three  
copies are enclosed.

3

Under-Secretary of State  
for External Affairs.



PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA  
This copy is loaned for research purposes only.  
The responsibility for the use of this copy is assumed  
by the recipient.  
CALL NUMBER  
DATE

ORDERS OF THE DAY

---

NO. 10 -- Mr. Reid

---

September 10

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. Is the government aware that a Canadian born Japanese has been named as one of the most brutal persons in dealing with our members of the Forces in Japanese hands?

Answer

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. The Government has received no official information with regard to this matter.