

3363-40C

5.



Depar

ACCESS REVIEWED:

RECORD GROUP 25

~~ACC.~~

VOL/BOX 2974

FILE 3363-40C part 5

Open PD ☒ Closed

Date 31/1/89

Affair

Part FIVE

From 27-8-43
Sept. 1st, 1943

To 3-11-53

Subject:

EXCHANGE OF NATIONALS OTHER THAN
DIPLOMATIC OR OFFICIAL PERSONNEL
BETWEEN CANADA AND JAPAN.

PAC

--- ARRANGEMENTS RE.

~~Repatriation of Japanese from Canada~~

References to Related Files

File No.	Subject
2863-40C	DEPARTURE FROM CANADA OF JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS RE WAR.
2864-40C	DEPARTURE FROM JAPAN OF CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS RE WAR.
3363-B40	CLAIMS RE HOTEL ACCOMMODATION FOR JAPANESE IN CANADA ABOUT TO BE REPATRIATED -- PAYMENT OF.
331-3-3-40	Repatriation of Japanese Nationals from Canada -- Expenses re
3274-C-40	Relief for Canadian in the Far East who declined Repatriation
3363-D-40C	REPATRIATION MOVEMENT OF JAPANESE FROM CANADA TO JAPAN - ARRANGEMENTS RE

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
RECORDS CENTRE

247923

283354
148



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
CITIZENSHIP FILE NUMBER

16637-51

PD/DB

Ma Blusley
file
36#MBS

DO NOT WRITE ON MORE THAN ONE
SUBJECT IN ANY ONE LETTER

AIR MAIL

Ottawa, November 3, 1953.

The Ambassador,
Canadian Embassy,
Tokyo, Japan.

3363-40

Dear Sir:

Please refer to previous correspondence
regarding Mrs. Fumiko Takaki (nee Kunimoto).

It has been established that Mrs. Takaki's
father, Shingo Kunimoto, was naturalized in Canada
on March 10, 1914, and it has further been established
that Mrs. Takaki was admitted to Canada for permanent
residence at Victoria, B.C., on May 14, 1921. She is,
therefore, deemed to be a natural-born Canadian citizen
under the provisions of Section 4(1)(b) of the
Canadian Citizenship Act.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Deziel,
Asst. Registrar of Canadian Citizenship.

CANADIAN LIAISON MISSION
TOKYO, JAPAN.

May 26, 1948.

Orig m
2086-7-1744

File No.	336340c
Sub	13 Chron 13
Filed	

Dear Mr. Kamachi:

Correspondence has been forwarded to us from General Headquarters, SCAP, concerning your request to return to Japan.

General Headquarter's policy at the moment permits entry into Japan of any Japanese national as a repatriate. Such repatriation would be at the individual's own expense. In addition it is considered to be for permanent residence and no guarantee is made that such an individual will be allowed to depart from Japan in the future.

If you are content to return to Japan under these circumstances, you would be well advised to contact Canadian Immigration Authorities as to what further steps you should take.

Yours sincerely,

J.J. McCARDLE

*f*E. H. Norman,
Head of the Canadian Mission
in Japan.

Mr. Yashiro Kamachi,
Box 405,
Kamloops, British Columbia.

*Records
Please
File Mitchell*

File No. 3363-40

Sub. 25 Chron. 25 Filed

OTTAWA, December 19, 1947.

Dear Sirs:

With reference to previous correspondence regarding the desire of Mr. Yashiro KAMACHI to return to Japan, please be advised that if he is, in fact, a Japanese citizen, he may return to his homeland as a matter of right without any type of document except valid evidence that he is a Japanese citizen.

You will understand, of course, that all expenses for Mr. Kamachi's return to Japan must be borne by himself.

From the information given in your letter of December 5th, 1947, it would appear that Mr. Kamachi is not a Canadian citizen and is therefore not entitled to a Canadian passport and since, in our eyes, he is still a Japanese citizen, there should be no objection to his return to Japan at any time.

It is assumed that Mr. Kamachi will have evidence that he is still a Japanese citizen, including his Japanese passport, as such will be required before landing will be permitted.

Yours sincerely,

J. Mitchell

for the/
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Messrs. Cornwall, Kennedy
and Colthurst,
Barristers and Solicitors,
210 Victoria Street,
KAMLOOPS, B.C.



CANADIAN LIAISON MISSION

No. 307

TOKYO, December 11, 1947.

Records file
8/11/47

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No.	3363-40c	
Sub.	Chron	Filed

Sir:

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 937 of November 25, 1947 in which you indicate that no answer has been received from this Mission to your despatches Nos. 645 and 875.

2. Your despatch No. 645 of August 27, 1947 is a request for clearance for Mrs. Tsuyu Griffith. Mr. Griffith is in Japan and is a member of the Consular Section of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission. He is attempting to clear up the problem of logistic support for his wife before application for her clearance is submitted to SCAP. He has informed me that his wife realizes the problems facing him in this matter and will be content to wait until he has secured some adequate housing. I shall forward the request for Mrs. Griffith's clearance when these details of billeting are cleared up.

3. Your despatch No. 875 of November 3, 1947 concerning entry to Japan of Canadians of Japanese origin has been answered in my despatch No. 297 of November 29, 1947 which went forward in our Airmail Envelope No. 5 of December 4, 1947.

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

for *E. H. Norman*
E. H. Norman,
Head of the Canadian Mission
in Japan.

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

OTTAWA, December 10, 1947.

Our File: 3363-40C

EXTENSION / FILE RECORDS
File No. 3363-40C
Sub 1. Chron. 19. Filed.

Dear Sirs,

I have received your letter of December 5 concerning the desire of Mr. Yashiro KAMACHI to return to Japan.

I note that Mr. Kamachi has resided in Canada since 1922, but has not been naturalized and is still a Japanese citizen. It would, therefore, not be possible for him to be issued a Canadian passport.

In November, we wrote the Canadian Mission in Tokyo to let us have the latest information concerning the policy of the occupation authorities with regard to Canadian Japanese or Japanese citizens resident in Canada desirous of returning to Japan for permanent residence. This information has not yet been received, but I shall write you as soon as a reply is received from Tokyo.

If Mr. Kamachi is considered to be eligible for return to Japan, we would be prepared to consider issuing him with a certificate of identity for the journey.

Yours sincerely,

Messrs. Cornwall, Kennedy
and Colthurst,
Barristers and Solicitors,
210 Victoria Street,
KAMLOOPS, B.C.

for Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

*File
J.P.*

CORNWALL, KENNEDY & COLTHURST

Barristers and Solicitors

TELEPHONE 33

F. TEMPLE CORNWALL

RUSSELL W. KENNEDY

T. G. BOWEN-COLTHURST

BANK OF MONTREAL CHAMBERS

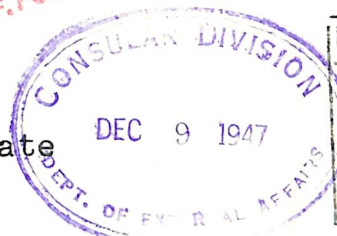
210 VICTORIA STREET

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

REPLY ATTENTION MR.

December 5th, 1947

The Acting Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs
O t t a w a



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	3363-100
Sub.	19 Chron. 19 Filed

Dear Sir:

Re: Yashiro Kamachi - Your File: 3363/40C

We duly received yours of the 30th ult. and have now had the opportunity to see Mr. Kamachi. He informs us as follows:

1. His full name is Yashiro Kamachi
2. He was born at Kagashima Kan, Kawana-Be-Gun, Nishi, Minami, Katamura Bo, on the 7th of December, 1898.
3. He has never been naturalized and is still a Japanese subject.
4. He is at present employed as a farm labourer.
5. He wishes to go to Japan for the purpose of caring for his sick brother, Masakichi Kamachi.
6. If it is not possible for him to obtain a permit to stay in Japan for a certain period, he would like to return to Japan to stay permanently.
7. In view of the sickness of the brother referred to, he wishes to return to Japan as soon as possible.
8. The point of origin and final destination is answered by No. 2.
9. He would wish to return to Japan by the first available steamship.

.... page 2

The Acting Under-Secretary of
State for External Affairs.

- 2 -

5/12/47

10. His passport is numbered 172923 and is dated November 19, 1920 and apparently was issued at Kobe, Japan.

We assume that Mr. Kamachi will have to apply for a passport and upon receipt of these forms, we will have them completed by him and returned to you. If there are any fees in connection with the application for a passport, you might advise us so that we can obtain same from Mr. Kamachi.

Yours very truly,

CORNWALL KENNEDY & COLTHURST

Per 

WC:ja
Air Mail



CANADIAN LIAISON MISSION

Revised
File
White

File No.	2363-40c
Sub	19 Chron. 18 Filed

TOKYO, November 29th, 1947.

No. 297

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 875 of November 3rd, 1947, in which you request information on the policy governing the return to Japan for permanent residence of Japanese citizens or Canadian citizens of Japanese origin living in Canada.

2. I am enclosing a memorandum from General Headquarters, S.C.A.P. which has been forwarded to this Mission as a result of our request on the above subject. As you will note, Japanese citizens are required to produce valid evidence that they are in fact Japanese citizens. In the case of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin it seems that they would have to forward application for entry on the forms set forward in S.C.A.P. Circular No. 8 dated August 30th, 1946. This form is well known to the Canadian passport officials as it has been used extensively in requesting entry for Canadian missionaries to Japan.

3. I trust that this information will be sufficient for your purposes but if there is any further clarification required please advise this Mission so that we may forward a request to the appropriate section of General Headquarters, S.C.A.P.

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

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

E.H. Norman
E.H. Norman

COPY

COPY

COPY
File
Whitcher

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APD 500
26 November 1947

AG 014.33 (26 Nov 47) GA

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission
in Japan

SUBJECT: Policy Governing Return to Japan for
Permanent Residence of Japanese Citizens
or Canadian Citizens of Japanese Origin
Living in Canada

1. Reference is made to your letter dated 18 November
1947, subject as above.

2. Individuals of Japanese citizenship are eligible to
return to Japan as repatriates for permanent residence at any
time and without any type of documentation except valid
evidence that they are in fact Japanese citizens. Financial
arrangements to defray the cost of such repatriation are the
responsibility of the Canadian Government. No use of United
States Government facilities is afforded such repatriates,
irrespective of the country from which they come.

3. Entry into Japan for temporary or permanent residence
of individuals whose citizenship is other than Japanese is
judged by the degree of assistance they will render in the
attainment of the objectives of the Occupation, and is govern-
ed by the provisions of Supreme Commander for the Allied
Powers Circular 8, dated 30 August 1946.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

"M. Fuoyes"

for: R.M LEVY
Colonel, AGD
ADJUTANT-GENERAL

J.R. MITCHELL/JDM
PPO Files 16854-47
56930-47

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No. 3363-400		
Sub. 25	Chron. 2	Filed 38

AIRMAIL

OTTAWA, November 25, 1947.

NO. 937

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to our despatch No. 645 of August 27, 1947, and our despatch No. 875 dated November 3rd, 1947, to which no replies have been received to date.

May decisions in these matters be expedited, please.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

J. R. Mitchell

for the/
Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

The Canadian Liaison Mission,
TOKYO, Japan.

EXTER. AFF. RECORDS
File No. 3363-40C
Sub. 25 Chron. 25 Filed

OTTAWA, November 20, 1947.

Our File: 3363-40C

Dear Sirs,

I have received your letter of November 15 concerning the desire of Mr. Yshiro KAMACHI to return to Japan.

Your letter does not indicate whether Mr. Kamachi has become a Canadian citizen. If he did become naturalized in this country, we will be pleased to forward the necessary forms to be completed for a Canadian passport.

--- We also require additional information before we could bring the question of Mr. Kamachi returning to Japan for residence to the attention of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Japan. I am attaching a list of questions which should be answered by Mr. Kamachi. When we have received this information, we will advise you further.

Yours sincerely,

for Acting Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Messrs. Cornwall, Kennedy & Colthurst,
Barristers and Solicitors,
210 Victoria Street,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

m.f.

CORNWALL, KENNEDY & COLTHURST

Barristers and Solicitors

TELEPHONE 33

F. TEMPLE CORNWALL

RUSSELL W. KENNEDY

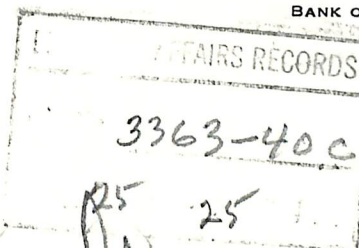
T. G. BOWEN-COLTHURST

BANK OF MONTREAL CHAMBERS

210 VICTORIA STREET

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

REPLY ATTENTION MR.



3363-40c

November 15th, 1947

[Handwritten signature]
G.F. POWER

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs
O T T A W A



Dear Sir:

Re: Repatriation of Japanese

We have been consulted by a Mr. Yshiro Kamachi of North Kamloops, B. C. who has been a resident of British Columbia since 1922 and who now wishes to return to Japan. We have been in communication with the Immigration Branch in Vancouver and also with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Merritt and understand that the first step to be taken is for Mr. Kamachi to apply for a passport. We would appreciate it if you would forward us the usual forms for this purpose and at the same time you might advise as to the prospects of Mr. Kamachi being able to leave for Japan at an early date.

Yours very truly,

CORNWALL KENNEDY & COLTHURST

Per

[Handwritten signature]

WC:ja
Air Mail

"URGENT"AIRMAILNO.

OTTAWA, November 3, 1947.

Sir,

I have the honour to request information on the policy now governing the return to Japan for permanent residence of Japanese citizens or Canadian citizens of Japanese origin living in Canada.

There was at one time a repatriation scheme operated through the Department of Labour with several sailings from Vancouver. This scheme has apparently been cancelled and several applications have now been received in the Passport Office by individuals who were scheduled to sail with the last group but which sailing was subsequently cancelled.

I would appreciate being advised as to the regulations, if any, governing these people. Washington has been unable to advise, although they state that persons leaving the United States for Japan experience no difficulty and are not required to have Military Permits.

I have the honour to be,

Acting Head of the Canadian
Liaison Mission,

Sir,

c/o Foreign Liaison Section Your obedient servant.

C.2.,
APO 500, c/o Postmaster,
SAN FRANCISCO, California, U.S.A.

grm
for the/
Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Records: File on 3363-40C
Part 2
J.R. Mitchell

"URGENT"

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS

File No. 3363-40C

Sub. 25 Chron. 2 Filed

AIRMAIL

NO. 875

OTTAWA, November 3, 1947.

Sir,

I have the honour to request information on the policy now governing the return to Japan for permanent residence of Japanese citizens or Canadian citizens of Japanese origin living in Canada.

There was at one time a repatriation scheme operated through the Department of Labour with several sailings from Vancouver. This scheme has apparently been cancelled and several applications have now been received in the Passport Office by individuals who were scheduled to sail with the last group but which sailing was subsequently cancelled.

I would appreciate being advised as to the regulations, if any, governing these people. Washington has been unable to advise, although they state that persons leaving the United States for Japan experience no difficulty and are not required to have Military Permits.

I have the honour to be,

Acting Head of the Canadian
Liaison Mission,
c/o Foreign Liaison Section
G.2.,
APO 500, c/o Postmaster,
SAN FRANCISCO, California, U.S.A.

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

J.R. Mitchell
for the
Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

(2 kys)

TELETYPE

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	3363-400
Sub	25
Chron.	30
Filed	

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES
To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

TELETYPE

NOV 1 1947

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1947.

EN CLAIR

WA-3462

WA-3462. Reference your despatch No. 2835 of 24th October, 1947, and conversation of today's date Mitchell-Lavigne, regarding policy governing return to Japan for permanent residence of Japanese citizens or Canadian citizens of Japanese origin living in Canada.

Several persons in the State Department were consulted and were unable to supply any information with regard to SCAP's policy of returning Japanese inasmuch as it affects persons travelling from Canada. It was learned, however, that in similar circumstances, persons leaving this country for Japan experience no difficulty. In fact, they are not required to have military permits.

We will continue to make efforts to obtain this information but it would seem advisable and probably more expeditious to send a cable to our mission in Japan.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR

Rec'd: 5:44 p.m.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	3363-40
25	10

Ottawa, 24 October, 1947.

NO. 2835

Sir,

I have the honour to request information on the policy now governing the return to Japan for permanent residence of Japanese citizens or Canadian citizens of Japanese origin living in Canada.

There was at one time a repatriation scheme whereby Japanese citizens domiciled outside of their country, could elect to return to Japan, and for that purpose, were required to submit their cases to the appropriate organization for approval and decision. It seems that this practice has been abolished and that an alternative has not been devised, making provision for re-entry into Japan of individuals falling into the categories already mentioned.

I would like to know if a new method has been created with the concurrence of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Japan, permitting the return to their homeland of Japanese-born nationals at present established in this country.

Your assistance in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J.R. Mitchell *JRM*
Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

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

Privy Council Appeal No. 58 of 1946

3263-40c
Chron. 28 Filed 15
Appellants

The Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians
and another - - - - -

v.

The Attorney-General of Canada and another- - - Respondents

From

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

JUDGMENT OF THE LORDS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF
THE PRIVY COUNCIL, delivered the 2nd December, 1946.

*File
Gaudin
Wright*

Present at the Hearing:

Viscount Simon
Lord Wright
Lord Porter
Lord Uthwatt
Sir Lyman Duff

[Delivered by Lord Wright]

These are appeals by special leave brought by the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians and the A-G of Saskatchewan from the opinion certified on the 20th February, 1946, by the Supreme Court of Canada upon a reference ordered by the Governor General in Council under Section 55 of the Supreme Court Act, Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, cap 35. The question referred for hearing and consideration was as follows:

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

The recitals to the Orders-in-Council which it is sought to impeach show that they purport to have been made under the authority of The War Measures Act. That Act was first passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1914 and is now chap. 206 of The Revised Statutes of Canada 1927. Section 2 provides that the issue of a proclamation by His Majesty or under the authority of the Governor-in-Council shall be conclusive that war, invasion or insurrection real or apprehended exists and of its continuance until by the issue of a further proclamation it is declared that war, invasion or insurrection no longer exists. The proclamation first called for by this section was duly made but no proclamation that the war no longer existed has been made.

The relevant sections of this Act are as follow:-

"3. The Governor-in-Council may do and authorize such acts and things and make from time to time such orders and regulations, as he may by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection, deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada; and for

greater certainty but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms, it is hereby declared that the powers of the Governor-in-Council shall extend to all matters coming within the classes of subjects hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:-

(a) Censorship and the control and suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications and means of communication;

(b) Arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation;

(c) Control of the harbours, ports and territorial waters of Canada and the movement of vessels;

(d) Transportation by land, air or water and the control of the transport of persons and things;

(e) Trading, exportation, **importation, production and** manufacture;

(f) Appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and of the use thereof.

(2) All orders and regulations made under this section shall have the force of law"

"6. The provisions of the three sections last preceding, shall only be in force during war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended."

The three Orders-in-Council were all made on the 15th December, 1945.

The preamble to the first Order (P.C. 7355) contains the following recitals:-

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

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

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

And whereas it is considered necessary for the security defence peace order and welfare of Canada that provision be made accordingly.

The first Order (Section 2, subsections 2, 3 and 4) then authorizes the Minister of Labour to make orders for deportation "to Japan" of the following persons.

(1) Every person of 16 years of age or over, other than a Canadian national, who is a national of Japan resident in Canada **and** who had since the 8th December, 1941 (the date of the declaration of war by the Dominion against Japan) made a request for repatriation or who had been detained under certain regulations and was so detained on 1st September, 1945.

(2) Every naturalized British Subject of the Japanese Race of 16 years of age or over resident in Canada who had made request for repatriation provided that such request had not been revoked in writing before midnight on 1st September, 1945.

(3) Natural born British Subjects of the Japanese Race of 16 years of age or over resident in Canada, who made a request for repatriation and did not revoke it in writing before the Minister had made an Order for "deportation."

Subsection 4 of Section 2 provided as follows:-

(4) The wife and children under 16 years of age of any person for whom the Minister makes an order for deportation to Japan may be included in such order and deported with such person.

The remaining provisions of this Order are of an ancillary or administrative nature.

The second Order (P.C. 7356) provides that any person being a British Subject by naturalization under the Naturalization Act, cap. 138, A.S.C. 1927, who is deported from Canada under the provisions of P.C. 7355, shall as and from the date upon which he leaves Canada in the course of such deportation, cease to be either a British Subject or a Canadian National.

The third Order (P.C. 7357) provides for the appointment of a Commission to make inquiry concerning the activities, loyalties and extent of co-operation with the government of Canada during the war, of Japanese Nationals and naturalized persons of the Japanese race in cases where their names are referred to the Commission by the Minister of Labour for investigation with a view to recommendation whether in the circumstances of any such case, such persons should be deported. The Commission was also at the request of the Minister of Labour to inquire into the case of any naturalized British Subject of the Japanese Race who had made a request for repatriation, and make recommendations. It was then provided that any person of the Japanese Race who was recommended by the Commission for deportation, should be deemed to be a person subject to deportation under the provisions of P.C. 7355, and as and from the date upon which he left Canada in the course of deportation, he should cease to be either a British Subject or a Canadian National.

There is one further Act of the Parliament of the Dominion to which it is necessary to refer - the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act 1945. This Act was assented to on the 18th December, 1945. It was to come into force on the 1st January, 1946, and on and after that day the war against Germany and Japan was for the purposes of the War Measures Act to be deemed no longer to exist. The Act was to continue in force until the 31st December, 1946, or if Parliament were not then sitting until a date determined by the sitting of Parliament.

The Act recites the War Measures Act and the continuance of a national emergency arising out of the war since the unconditional surrender of Germany and Japan, and the necessity that the Governor-in-Council should exercise certain transitional powers during the continuation of the exceptional conditions brought about by the war and the necessity that certain acts and things done and authorized, and certain orders and regulations made under the War Measures Act be continued in force, and that it was essential that the Governor-in-Council be authorized to do and authorize such further acts, and make such further orders and regulations as he might deem necessary or advisable by reason of the emergency and for the purpose of discontinuance in an orderly manner as the emergency permits, of measures adopted during and by reason of the emergency.

By Section 2 of the Act the Governor-in-Council was given power to make orders and regulations as he might, by reason of the continued existence of the National emergency, arising out of the war against Germany and Japan, deem necessary or advisable for certain purposes set out therein. Those purposes do not include arrest, detention, deportation, or exclusion but do include under subsection (e)

"Continuing or discontinuing in an orderly manner as the emergency permits, measures adopted during and by reason of

the war." Subsection 3 of Section 2 provides for every Order-in-Council passed under the Act, being laid before Parliament and being annulled upon resolution of the Senate or the House of Commons. Section 4 provides as follows:

"Without prejudice to any other power conferred by this Act, the Governor-in-Council may order that the Orders and regulations lawfully made under the War Measures Act or pursuant to authority created under the said Act in force immediately before the day this Act comes into force, shall while this Act is in force, continue in full force and effect subject to amendment or revocation under this Act."

On 28th December, 1945 the Governor-in-Council passed Order-in-Council P.C. 7414, pursuant to Section 4 of the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945 providing that all orders and regulations lawfully made under the War Measures Act or pursuant to authority created under the said Act in force immediately before the day the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945, should come into force, should, while the latter Act is in force, continue in full force and effect subject to amendment or revocation under the latter Act.

The result of this legislation is that the Orders-in-Council are now in force, if at all, by virtue of the Transitional Act.

In connection with the question raised by this case, three Acts of the Imperial Parliament are relevant.

The first of these is the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865:

Sections 2 and 3 of that Act run as follows:-

"2. Any Colonial Law which is or shall be in any respect repugnant to the provisions of any Act of Parliament extending to the Colony to which such law may relate or repugnant to any Order or Regulation made under Authority of such Act of Parliament, or having in the Colony the force and effect of such Act, shall be read subject to such Act, Order, or Regulation, and shall, to the extent of such repugnancy, but not otherwise, be and remain absolutely void and inoperative.

3. No Colonial Law shall be or be deemed to have been void or inoperative on the ground of repugnancy to the law of England, unless the same shall be repugnant to the provisions of some such Act of Parliament, Order or Regulation as aforesaid."

The second is the Statute of Westminster passed in the year 1931 which was duly adopted by the Parliament of Canada. Section 2 of that Act is in the following terms:-

"2. - (1) The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, shall not apply to any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion.

(2) No law and no provision of any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England, or to the provisions of any existing or future Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom, or to any order, rule or regulation made under any such Act, and the powers of the Parliament of a Dominion shall include the power to repeal or amend any such Act, order, rule or regulation in so far as the same is part of the law of the Dominion."

The third Act is the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914. Part I of that Act relates to Natural Born British Subjects. Part II relates to the Naturalization of Aliens and Section 9 provides that Part II shall not nor shall any certificate of naturalization granted thereunder have effect within any of the Dominions specified in the Schedule (which includes Canada) unless the legislature of the Dominions adopts Part II. The Act of the Imperial Parliament was subsequently amended. The Parliament of Canada by the Naturalization Act, 1914 did not in terms "adopt" the Imperial Act of 1914, but passed almost identical legislation. In 1915 the Parliament of Canada amended the Naturalization Act so as to introduce the amendments that had been made by the Parliament of Great Britain in Part II of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914. That Act of 1915 contained a recital to the effect that the Dominion had adopted Part II of the British Act.

It is convenient at this stage to deal with the question raised as to the effect of this legislation of the Dominion on this topic.

The contention of the Appellants was that the Parliament of Canada did "adopt" Part II of The Imperial Act in the sense in which that word was used in the Imperial Act and that in consequence Part II formed part of the law of the United Kingdom extending to the Dominion. The contention of the Respondents was that the Canadian Statutes are only parallel legislation. In arriving at a conclusion as to the advice their Lordships think it right to tender to His Majesty they find it unnecessary to express an opinion as to the correctness or otherwise of the contention of the Appellants. Their Lordships will assume that the Appellants are right in their contention, but they do not express any opinion one way or another upon it.

There was a considerable diversity of opinion between the members of the Supreme Court on some of the points which fell for decision under the reference. In one important respect at least - the invalidity of sub-section (4) of Section 2 of P.C. 7355 - the views of the majority of the Court were adverse to the respondents. No cross appeal was lodged. This in the circumstances was only the absence of a formality. A determination upon the legal effect of the orders as a whole is necessary in order to arrive at a conclusion upon the matters in respect of which the appellants appealed. The whole matter was fully debated before their Lordships and their Lordships accordingly propose to deal with the orders in their entirety.

Their Lordships now turn to the question at issue.

Upon certain general matters of principle there is not since the decision in *Fort Francis Pulp and Power Co. v. Manitoba Free Press* [1923] A.C. 695, any room for dispute. Under the British North America Act property and civil rights in the several provinces are committed to the Provincial legislatures, but the Parliament of the Dominion in a sufficiently great emergency such as that arising out of war has power to deal adequately with that emergency for the safety of the Dominion as a whole. The interests of the Dominion are to be protected and it rests with the Parliament of the Dominion to protect them. What those interests are the Parliament of the Dominion must be left with considerable freedom to judge.

Again if it be clear that an emergency has not arisen or no longer exists, there can be no justification for the exercise or continued exercise of the exceptional powers. The rule of law as to the distribution of powers between the Parliaments of the Dominion and the Parliaments of the provinces comes into play. But very clear evidence that an emergency has not arisen or that the

emergency no longer exists is required to justify the judiciary, even though the question is one of ultra vires, in overruling the decision of the Parliament of the Dominion that exceptional measures were required or were still required.

To this may be added as a corollary that it is not pertinent to the judiciary to consider the wisdom or the propriety of the particular policy which is embodied in the emergency legislation. Determination of the policy to be followed is exclusively a matter for the Parliament of the Dominion and those to whom it has delegated its powers.

Lastly it should be observed that the judiciary are not concerned when considering a question of ultra vires with the question whether the Executive will in fact be able to carry into effective operation the emergency provisions which the Parliament of the Dominion either directly or indirectly has made.

It is unnecessary therefore for their Lordships to take into review or even to recount the particular circumstances obtaining within the Dominion that led to the Orders in question or the arrangements made with a view to their execution.

The validity of the War Measures Act was not attacked before their Lordships and consistently with the principles stated was not open to attack. The validity of the Orders was challenged on many grounds. Their Lordships have considered not only the points put forward on behalf of the Appellants but whether the orders were susceptible of criticism for reasons not put forward. Their Lordships are satisfied that all possible grounds of criticism were in one form or another included in the grounds on which the Appellants relied.

For the validity of the orders it is necessary **First** that upon the true construction of the War Measures Act, they fall within the ambit of the powers duly conferred by the Act on the Governor General in Council **Second** that, assuming the orders were within the terms of the War Measures Act, they were not for some reason in law invalid.

The points taken were first that the War Measures Act did not on its true construction authorise orders for deportation to be made as respects British subjects or Canadian Nationals and that it should in certain respects receive a limited construction: second that if the Act purported on its construction to authorise the making of such orders, yet the orders made would be contrary to the Imperial Statute British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act and therefore to that extent invalid: third that the provision contained in para. 2 (4) of P.C. 7355 (relating to the wives and children of persons in respect of whom an order for deportation had been made) was for a specific reason invalid: fourth that in any event the order made under the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act continuing the former orders of the Governor-in-Council was invalid.

The first point raises questions of construction with which their Lordships must now deal.

The language of the War Measures Act is in general terms but it was argued that certain limitations were as a matter of construction of the Act to be implied and that to the extent to which any order purporting to be made under the Act fell outside its proper ambit, the order would of necessity be invalid.

The first suggested limitation was based on the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865. At the date when the War Measures Act came into force legislation made by the Parliament was in its effect subject to the provisions as to repugnancy contained in the Act of 1865 and it was argued that the War Measures Act should be construed as confined in its possible ambit to the making of orders which would consistently with the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, then be valid as law within the Dominion. If that was so the orders were not authorised by the War Measures Act in so far as they were repugnant to the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914-18, which was an Act of the Imperial Parliament and in the appellants' contention extended to the Dominion as part of the law of the United Kingdom.

Their Lordships are unable to accept this contention. The effect of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, was only that Canadian legislation repugnant to the statutory law of the United Kingdom applying to the Dominion was inoperative. The only conclusion to be drawn from a consideration of the Colonial Laws Validity Act is that the War Measures Act did not on its true construction confer a power beyond the extent to which it might at the date of its use be validly exercised. The statutory law of the United Kingdom is not static and in their Lordships' opinion there is no justification for the imputation that the Parliament of Canada legislated upon the footing that it is static. The effectiveness of legislation of the Parliament of the Dominion at the date when those delegated powers are exercised, not the limitation on that legislation at the date when the War Measures Act was passed, is, so far as the Act of 1865 is concerned, the relevant matter.

Secondly, it was argued that, as a matter of construction, the War Measures Act did not authorise the making of orders having an extra territorial operation. This point was relevant by reason that the orders in question in terms authorised "deportation."

This point may be shortly disposed of. Extra-territorial constraint is incident to the exercise of the power of deportation (A.G. for Canada v. Cain [1906] A.C. 542) and was, therefore in contemplation. Any lingering doubts as to the validity in law of an Act which for its effectiveness requires extra-territorial application were, it may be added, set at rest by the Canadian Statute the Extra-Territorial Act, 1933.

Thirdly, it was argued that the War Measures Act should be construed as authorising only such orders as are consistent with the accepted principles of International Law and that the forcible removal to a foreign country of British subjects was contrary to the accepted rules of International Law. The Act therefore as a matter of construction did not, it was said, purport to authorise orders providing for such removal.

It may be true that in construing legislation some weight ought in an appropriate case to be given to a consideration of the accepted principles of International Law (cf. Croft v. Dunphy [1933] A.C. 156), but the nature of the legislation in any particular case has to be considered in determining to what extent, if at all, it is right on a question of construction to advert to those principles. In their Lordships' view those principles find no place in the construction of the War Measures Act. The Act is directed to the exercise by the Governor-in-Council of powers vested in the Parliament of the Dominion at a time when war, invasion or insurrection or their apprehension exists. The

accepted rules of International Law applicable in times of peace can hardly have been in contemplation and the inference cannot be drawn that the Parliament of the Dominion impliedly imposed the limitation suggested.

The next question of construction arising under the Act has more substance. It was said that there was inherent in the word "deportation" as part of its meaning the necessity that the person to be deported was - as respects the state exercising the power - an alien. The express power given to expel persons from Canada was therefore limited to aliens i.e., persons who were not Canadian Nationals. It was not permissible to treat as authorised by the general power a power to make orders for deportation in relation to a class of persons impliedly excluded from deportation by the terms of the specific power. There was therefore an implied prohibition against the deportation of Canadian Nationals.

Upon this argument it may be conceded that commonly it is only aliens who are made liable to deportation and that in consequence, where reference is made to deportation, there is often imported the suggestion that aliens are under immediate consideration.

The dictionaries as might be expected do not altogether agree as to the meaning of deportation but the New English Dictionary gives as its definition "The action of carrying away: forcible removal especially into exile: transportation."

As a matter of language their Lordships take the view that "deportation" is not a word which is mis-used when applied to persons not aliens. Whether or not the word "deportation" is in its application to be confined to aliens or not remains therefore open as a matter of construction of the particular statute in which it is found.

In the present case the Act is directed to dealing with emergencies: throughout it is in sweeping terms; and the word is found in the combination "arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation." As regard the first three of these words nationality is obviously not a relevant consideration. The general nature of the Act and the collocation in which the word is found establish in their Lordships' view that in this statute the word "deportation" is used in a general sense and as an action applicable to all persons irrespective of nationality. This being in their Lordships' judgment the true construction of the Act, it must apply to all persons who are at the time subject to the laws of Canada. They may be so subject by the mere fact of being in Canada, whether they are aliens or British subjects or Canadian Nationals. Nationality per se is not a relevant consideration. An order relating to deportation would not be unauthorised by reason that it related to Canadian Nationals or British subjects.

Even if this were not the case the same result may be reached by another route. The general power given to the Governor-in-Council in the opening part of Section 3 of the Act is not in this statute limited by reference to the acts particularly enumerated and their Lordships see no reason for differing from the view expressed by Rinfret C.J.C. that the order was justifiable under that general power (See *King Emperor V. Sibnath Banerji* [1945] L.R. 72 I.A. 247).

There remains one further question of construction of The War Measures Act, namely, whether it authorised the making of an order which provided that deported persons should cease to be either British subjects or Canadian Nationals. That matter must be considered in light of views which their Lordships have already expressed as to the construction of the Act. They see no reason for excluding from the scope of the matters covered by the general

power contained in Section 3 a power to take from persons who have in fact under an order for deportation left Canada their status under the Law of Canada as British subjects and Canadian Nationals.

The result is that upon its true construction The War Measures Act authorised the making of orders for deportation of any person whatever be his nationality and the deprivation so far as the law of Canada was concerned of his status under that law as a British subject or Canadian National.

The next question is whether The Colonial Laws Validity Act 1865 applies to the Orders of the Governor-in-Council. If it, does, then in so far as they are repugnant to The British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act (which their Lordships are assuming to be an Act of the Imperial Parliament extending to Canada) they are invalid unless the provisions of the Statute of Westminster can be relied upon.

The contention of the Appellants was that the orders, though law made after the date of the Statute of Westminster, were not law made after that date by the Parliament of the Dominion. The activities of Parliament in the matter in question had, it was said, ceased in 1927. The orders were not of its making. The passing by the Parliament of The National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945 was for the purpose in hand immaterial, for the reason that Section 4 empowered the Governor-in-Council to order the continuance only of orders and regulations "lawfully" made under the War Measures Act.

Their Lordships agree that in considering this particular matter the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945 cannot be prayed in aid of the validity of the orders, but in their opinion the orders in question were made "after the passing of this Act (i.e., the Statute of Westminster) by the Parliament of the Dominion" as that phrase is used in the Statute of Westminster. This again is a question of construction.

Both in sub-sections 1 and 2 of Section (2) of the Statute of Westminster the matter which is dealt with is "law", and that is a general term which includes not only statutes but also orders and regulations made under statutes. Undoubtedly the law as embodied in an order or regulation is made at the date when the power conferred by the Parliament of the Dominion is exercised.

Is it made after that date by the Parliament of the Dominion? That Parliament is the only legislative authority for the Dominion as a whole and it has chosen to make the law through machinery set up and continued by it for that purpose. The Governor-in-Council has no independent status as a law making body. The legislative activity of Parliament is still present at the time when the orders are made and these orders are "law". In their Lordships' opinion they are law made by the Parliament at the date of their promulgation. A contrary conclusion would in their Lordships' view place an artificial and narrow construction on wide terms used in an Act of Parliament the subject matter of which demands that a liberal construction should be put upon the language used.

In the result therefore the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, affords no ground for questioning the validity of the orders.

The next matter arises on sub-para. (4) of para. (2) of P.C. 7355. Under that provision an order for deportation may be made as respects the wives and children (not over the age of 16 years) of persons with respect to whom an order for deportation has been made.

The case sought to be made runs as follows:

The recitals in the order relate only to the desirability of making provision for the deportation of persons referred to in sub-paras. 1, 2 and 3 of para. (2) of the order. In the case of the classes of persons referred to in sub-paras. 1, 2 and 3 (leaving aside detainees) request for repatriation was at some stage necessary; a request was considered by the Governor-in-Council to be a substantive matter, but no such request is required as respects the persons mentioned in sub-para. 4 and the only apparent reason for subjecting them to liability for deportation is that an order for deportation has been made as respects the husband or father. The order therefore not only does not show that by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war it was thought necessary for the security, peace, order, defence or welfare of Canada to make provision for their deportation but, when considered in substance, shows that these matters were not taken into consideration. A deportation of the family consequential on the deportation of the father might indeed be thought desirable on grounds other than those requisite for a due execution of the powers given and, it is contended, it is apparent that it is grounds not set out in the statute which alone have here been taken into consideration.

The incompleteness of the recital is in their Lordships' view of no moment. It is the substance of the matter that has to be considered. Their Lordships do not doubt the proposition that an exercise of the power for an unauthorized purpose would be invalid and the only question is whether there is apparent any matter which justifies the judiciary in coming to the conclusion that the power was in fact exercised for an unauthorized purpose. In their Lordships' opinion there is not. The first three sub-paragraphs of paragraph 2 no doubt deal with the matter which primarily engaged the attention of the Governor-in-Council, but it is not in their Lordships' view a proper inference from the terms of those sub-paragraphs that the Governor-in-Council did not also deem it necessary or advisable for the security defence peace order and welfare of Canada that the wives and children under 16 of deportees should against their will also be liable to deportation. The making of a deportation order as respects the husband or father might create a situation with which, with a view to forwarding this specified purpose, it was proper to deal. Beyond that it is not necessary to go.

The last matter of substance arises on the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1946.

It was contended by the Appellants that at the date of the passing of this Act there did not exist any such emergency as justified the Parliament of Canada in empowering the Governor-in-Council to continue the orders in question. The emergency which had dictated their making--namely active hostilities--had come to an end.

A new emergency justifying exceptional measures may indeed have arisen. But it was by no means the case that measures taken to deal with the emergency which led to the Proclamation bringing the War Measures Act into force were demanded by the emergency which faced the Parliament of Canada when passing the Transitional Act. The Order under the Act continuing the orders in question was therefore prima facie invalid.

This contention found no favour in the Supreme Court of Canada and their Lordships do not accept it. The Preamble to the Transitional Act states clearly the view of the Parliament of the Dominion as to the necessity of imposing the powers which were

exercised. The argument under consideration invites their Lordships on speculative grounds alone to overrule either the considered decision of Parliament to confer the powers or the decision of the Governor-in-Council to exercise it. So to do would be contrary to the principles laid down in *Fort Francis Pulp and Paper Co. V. Manitoba Free Press* (ubi supra) and accepted by their Lordships earlier in this opinion.

One remaining matter relied upon by the Appellants should be mentioned. First it was said that the words "of the Japanese race" were so vague as to be incapable of application to ascertained persons. It is sufficient to say that in their Lordships' opinion they are not. All that can be said is that questions may arise as to the true construction of the phrase and as to its applicability to any particular person. But difficulties of construction do not affect the validity of the Orders.

In the result their Lordships find themselves in agreement with the conclusion at which Rinfret C.J.C. and Kerwin and Tachereau J.J. arrived and for the reasons they have expressed will humbly advise His Majesty that none of the Orders-in-Council is in any respect ultra vires and that the Appeal should be dismissed. There will be no order as to costs.

THE CO OPERATIVE COMMITTEE ON
JAPANESE CANADIANS AND ANOTHER

v.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF CANADA
AND ANOTHER

Delivered by Lord WRIGHT

Printed by His Majesty's Station-
ery Office Press,
Drury Lane, W.C. 2.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

File No C.315-36-3-1.

OTTAWA, August 14, 1945.

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NW.*

*Original
4464-40C*

EXTERNAL	RECORDS
File No. 3363-40C	
3	18
Sub. Division	

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, O T T A W A.

Reference is made to your letter of the 25th ultimo indicating that negotiations may be opened in the near future looking towards a series of exchanges of Allied and Japanese nationals.

2. With reference to the enquiry contained in paragraph 3 of your letter, it is desired to inform that there are no Japanese who have applied for repatriation who are presently in detention for criminal offences. This applies to all persons of the Japanese race which, of course, includes both Canadian citizens and Japanese nationals.

3. It is considered that the more nationalistic-minded Japanese are among those held in the Angler Internment Camp and it is noted that you have asked the Department of Labour to provide you with a list of those internees who have signed applications for return to Japan.

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

BMM/D 9

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS-RECORDS	
File No.	3363-40c
Sub.	Chron. 18 Files

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copy on
4464-40c

Ottawa, July 25, 1945.

SECRET

To: Commissioner S.T. Wood, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

A proposal for a series of exchanges of Allied and Japanese nationals is under discussion in London and Washington and it is hoped that negotiations will be opened with the Japanese Government in the near future.

If the proposal is accepted by the Japanese Government it is intended that Allied nationals will be repatriated in a fixed order of priority to be communicated to the Swiss Government, as Protecting Power, by the various Allied Governments concerned. The United States Government proposes to give high priority to American citizens accused of political or criminal offences by the Japanese authorities. They will nominate the persons to be repatriated in this category and will guarantee the return in exchange of an equal number of Japanese accused of similar offences. However, the United States authorities believe that the number of United States citizens in this class in Japanese hands exceeds the number of Japanese in United States custody in the same category and they have asked whether the Canadian authorities are holding any Japanese who have been accused of political or criminal offences and who could be used to make up the deficit, provided of course that we do not require them for exchange against accused Canadian nationals. We should like to co-operate with the United States in this regard, particularly as we are not aware of any Canadians in Japanese hands whom we could specifically nominate for inclusion in this category.

We have asked the Department of Labour to provide

us with a list of Japanese internees at Angler who have signed applications for return to Japan. Presumably any Japanese in Canada accused or suspected of political offences would be included among the internees. I should be grateful if you could provide a list of Japanese, whether Canadian citizens or Japanese nationals, who are in detention for criminal offences and who have applied for repatriation. The following information in each case would be useful:

- (a) Nature of offence for which charged,
- (b) Place of detention and length of sentence,
- (c) National status,
- (d) Age,
- (e) Details as to family and whether adults have signed for repatriation.

ALFRED RIVE

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES
To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CYPHER

WASHINGTON,

July 21st, 1945.

TELETYPE

WA-3853

file 4464-400
3363-400
8 MM

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
FILE NO.	3363-400
Sub.	Chron. 18 Filed

original 4464-400

WA-3853. Your EX-2668 of July 20th, proposed exchange with Japan.

1. The word "accused" is used in its broadest sense as there are a number of Americans held by the Japanese who have not been formally charged or sentenced.

2. To obtain repatriation of these persons as a group it will be necessary for the United Nations to supply a group similarly held, and any persons merely suspected of being dangerous, and therefore interned, would come within this group. Persons actually convicted of criminal offences and serving sentences would also come within the group.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR

Sergeant

Green

RC/LR
July 20/45.

Mr. Wershof to see

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RENAUD

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3363-400
6 Filed

I had a talk with Mr. Wershof on the subject of the attached memorandum in order to clarify some background implications of this matter. I am in agreement with the contents of his memorandum. The memorandum deals with questions of technicality. The one question to answer is whether or not we want to insist on the repatriation of those who do not wish to be repatriated. This question is one of policy and as such will have to be decided, according to my understanding, by the Department of Labour. Should the question be answered in the affirmative, the intimation of Mr. Wershof's remarks that a legal basis needs to be furnished for the deportation to be effected will immediately become relevant.

If my understanding is right that the main question to be decided in this matter should be left in the hands of the Labor Department, I assume that Mr. Wershof's remarks are of a purely informational nature and that no action need be taken by our Department for the moment.

D. L.

*Legal Division
in Command of the
* return*

MHW/JB

July 19, 1945.

OK

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3363-400
Sub. 6 Class 6 Filed

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. RIVE.

Re : Voluntary repatriation of
persons of Japanese race to Japan.

One of the problems I ran into on my recent trip was that many persons of Japanese race who signed the request for repatriation have since changed their minds and wish to be allowed to withdraw their requests.

The procedure being followed by the Department of Labour and the R.C.M.P. is to tell such persons that there is no authority to cancel their requests, but that the request for cancellation will be put on file by the R.C.M.P.

It should be kept in mind that most of the persons who have signed the request for repatriation are not deportable under present law - this applies to Japanese nationals as well as to British subjects. Unless some law is enacted, it will not be possible to put such people on board a ship for Japan against their wishes, regardless of their having signed a request for repatriation.

The matter could be taken care of by statute or by an Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act, assuming that the Act is still effective when the time comes to send people back to Japan.

Even if the Government should decide to let ~~the~~ people change their minds up to a certain time, it would still be necessary to have a law to take care of persons who might change their minds after that time.

MW

July 17, 1945.

file
~~###~~
3363-40c
B.M.M.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS

File No. 3363-40c

Sub. 11 Chron. 11 Filed MEMORANDUM FOR: MISS MEAGHER.

Re : Arrangements for departure of Japanese
repatriates from Canada.

In your letter of June 14th, you asked me to look into this question in Vancouver.

I discussed it with Messrs. Pickersgill and Pannett of the Department of Labour, with Corporal Davidson of the R.C.M.P. (who devotes all his time to Japanese problems) and with D. N. McDonell, District Inspector of Immigration (in the absence of Immigration Superintendent Taylor).

They all agreed that the best place to assemble repatriates would be in the Immigration shed at Vancouver. I inspected this place and it seems to me to be well suited for the purpose. It is a big building with many dormitories and rooms, kitchens and baths. It would be easy to guard persons in the Immigration shed. A railway line runs right up to it and it is possible to go direct from the shed to a ship.

The only drawback about the Immigration shed, and I think that it is a minor one, is that it would be necessary to segregate men from women, as there are not enough small rooms to accommodate individual families.

Mr. McDonell said that all he would require would be reasonable advance notice and appropriate instructions.

mm



DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY
OTTAWA, CANADA

WHEN REPLYING

REFER TO FILE 14-1-4

June 18, 1945.

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
East Block,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Please be good enough to convey our thanks to
Mrs. N. W. McKinley in providing us with the names and
addresses of children living in and around Vancouver who
have been repatriated from the Far East.

Yours very truly,

Archibald H. Newman

Archibald H. Newman,
Director General,
Publicity Branch.

AHN/TM

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No.	3363-40c	
Sub.	11 Chron.	7 Filed

DEPARTMENT OF



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	3363-40e
Sub.	11 Chron 11 Filed

File
rw

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

Ottawa, June 14, 1945.

Dear Max:

This is the letter promised in my telegram sent to you at Edmonton. Before Alfred left yesterday for Quebec he asked me to get in touch with you and suggest that you give some thought to and discuss with the appropriate officials in Vancouver the organization which will be required in the West in connection with the departure of Japanese repatriates, if the exchange proposal which is now being considered by the U. S. and Commonwealth countries is accepted by the Japanese Government.

When the last exchange took place the Japanese repatriates from Canada were collected at Winnipeg and sent on in a body to Jersey City to board the Gripsholm. Among the many arrangements which had to be made were the following: accommodation was secured for the party at the Immigration Shed in Winnipeg; the necessary furniture was obtained and meals arranged for; transportation from the assembly point to Jersey City was handled by the C.P.R., who provided special cars and the party was taken through in bond; all baggage except hand baggage was sent to a central examination centre (Montreal, as I remember) and was cleared by Customs officials there; security examination of documents and papers, etc., was carried out in Winnipeg under the joint responsibility of Army Security Officers and R.C.M.P.; comforts and general assistance was given by the Provincial Branch of the Canadian Red Cross; adults and minor children traveling alone were permitted to take with them \$300.00 U.S. (Other assets were retained by the Custodian and I believe a receipt was given to the repatriates in each case); a nurse and a matron accompanied the repatriates to the border and possibly all the way to Jersey City; safe conducts and identity documents were supplied from Ottawa.

. . . If the

Mr. M. H. Wershof,
c/o Commissioner for
Japanese Placement,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

If the proposed exchange goes through, it seems almost certain that the Gripsholm will sail from a West coast port and, therefore, the assembly point should be as far West as possible. Apart from this, I should think that all the arrangements which were necessary for the last exchange will also have to be made for the next. The Departments mostly concerned are Labour, R.C.M.P., Immigration, Customs, Custodian and Army. While there is absolutely nothing certain regarding the exchange at this stage and it is, therefore, impossible to make any definite plans, it would probably be useful if ~~we~~^{you} could discuss the matter with the local authorities and lay the ground work for later action. I don't know how much of the correspondence on this proposal you have seen but I should probably remind you that up to the moment it still carries the 'Secret' rating. You will no doubt wish to point out the confidential character of the plan to any officials with whom you may be discussing the matter.

Yours sincerely,

Margaret Meagher.

3363-402

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	3363-402
Chron.	Filed

Ottawa, June 14, 1945.

Dear Max:

This is the letter promised in my telegram sent to you at Edmonton. Before Alfred left yesterday for Quebec he asked me to get in touch with you and suggest that you give some thought to and discuss with the appropriate officials in Vancouver the organization which will be required in the West in connection with the departure of Japanese repatriates, if the exchange proposal which is now being considered by the U. S. and Commonwealth countries is accepted by the Japanese Government.

When the last exchange took place the Japanese repatriates from Canada were collected at Winnipeg and sent on in a body to Jersey City to board the Gripsholm. Among the many arrangements which had to be made were the following: accommodation was secured for the party at the immigration shed in Winnipeg; the necessary furniture was obtained and meals arranged for; transportation from the assembly point to Jersey City was handled by the C.P.R., who provided special cars and the party was taken through in bond; all baggage except hand baggage was sent to a central examination centre (Montreal, as I remember) and was cleared by Customs officials there; security examination of documents and papers, etc., was carried out in Winnipeg under the joint responsibility of Army Security Officers and R.C.M.P.; comforts and general assistance was given by the Provincial Branch of the Canadian Red Cross; adults and minor children traveling alone were permitted to take with them \$300.00 U.S. (Other assets were retained by the Custodian and I believe a receipt was given to the repatriates in each case); a nurse and a matron accompanied the repatriates to the border and possibly all the way to Jersey City; safe conducts and identity documents were supplied from Ottawa.

... If the

Mr. M. H. Wershof,
c/o Commissioner for
Japanese Placement,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

If the proposed exchange goes through, it seems almost certain that the Gripsholm will sail from a West coast port and, therefore, the assembly point should be as far West as possible. Apart from this, I should think that all the arrangements which were necessary for the last exchange will also have to be made for the next. The Departments mostly concerned are Labour, R.C.M.P., Immigration, Customs, Custodian and Army. While there is absolutely nothing certain regarding the exchange at this stage and it is, therefore, impossible to make any definite plans, it would probably be useful if *you* could discuss the matter with the local authorities and lay the ground work for later action. I don't know how much of the correspondence on this proposal you have seen but I should probably remind you that up to the moment it still carries the 'Secret' rating. You will no doubt wish to point out the confidential character of the plan to any officials with whom you may be discussing the matter.

Yours sincerely,

Margaret Meagher

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

CLASS OF SERVICE	
Full Rate	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Please mark an X opposite the class of service desired.	

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



CABLE CONNECTIONS TO
ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD
RADIOGRAMS TO SHIPS

TIME FILED
CHECK

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

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

3363-40

BMM/ED

OTTAWA, June 14, 1945.

Mr. M. H. Wershof,
c/o Dr. E. Wershof,
400 Tegler Building,
EDMONTON, Alta.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECD.
File No. 3363-40
Sub. / Chron. / Filed

Airmail letter addressed to you in Vancouver going forward today concerning plans for organization required in West in event of Japanese repatriation. Please consider what tentative plans may usefully be made at this point, for example, assembly point, customs and security examination etc. and discuss with appropriate officials after receipt of my letter.

ok. Bmm

Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Chge: External Affairs.

*JM #50
5:10*

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No.	3363-40c	
Sub.	11	Chron. 18 Filed

Ottawa, June 13th, 1945.

To: A.H. Newman, Esq., Director General, Publicity Branch,
Department of Munitions and Supply, No. 2 Building, Ottawa.

I would refer to your telephone request of this morning for the names and addresses of children now living in or around Vancouver, who have been repatriated from the Far East.

Herewith are the names of ten with ages ranging from three to seventeen.

If you are unable to get in touch with any of these children, do not hesitate to let me know.

N. M. McKenley

for the Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
Blunt, Susan	4	Grandmother: Mrs. Marjorie Beer, Duchess Apartments, Duchess Street, Victoria, B.C.
Large, Penelope A.	4	Grandmother: Mrs. J.S.C. Fraser, Roccabella, 806 McClure Street, Victoria, B.C.
Lester, Alan Hugh	17	Caulfeild, B.C.
Lester, Barbara Isabel	15	
Lester, Geoffroy Austin	14	
McMurray, Kathleen	3	318-12th Street East, North Vancouver, B.C.
McMurray, Edith M.	4	
Smith, Colleen A.	3	Cousin: Mrs. Wm. J. Holman 2518 Quadia Street, Victoria, B.C.
Stokes, Elizabeth A.	4	c/o Mrs. F.R. Gabbott, P.O. Box 11, North Lonsdale, Vancouver, B.C.
Zaitzeff, Ann	4	5911 Blenheim Street, Vancouver, B.C.

June 13, 1945.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

File No. 3363-40

Sub. Chron.

NOTE TO MISS MEAGHER

file
3363-40-
Bum

I think it would be a good idea to send a telegram to Mr. Wershof in Edmonton suggesting that he should give some thought^{to} and discuss with appropriate officials, the organization required in the West should we be asked to send a number of Japanese subjects for repatriation to Japan in an early exchange, along the lines of the U.S. - U.K. proposal.

mu There will be quite a lot of things to be dealt with and it seems to me that the more that can be done before the repatriates are started on their way the better. Safe conduct and identity papers may have to be provided, transportation, expense money to be arranged, guards for the trains, Red Cross assistance, baggage to be collected and sent to some centre for examination, censorship of documents and papers, arrangements with the Customs, certificates for property left behind, and so on. Captain O'Brien will remember quite a bit of what had to be done at the last minute at Winnipeg and so may Mrs. McKinley. My impression is that owing to arrangements being made rather late, we had difficulties about the combined certificate of identity and safe conduct. These, I think, were prepared at Ottawa and taken to the train. I think it would be much better if we could arrange to send the printed forms out West. If one of our officers could go out there to the examination centre, possibly with Immigration and Customs representatives, the whole thing could be handled in advance.

I suggest you draft a very brief telegram to Max telling him that he should give this some thought and discuss with appropriate officers and that we will send him an airmail despatch or night letter to Vancouver.

ARW

2507

Ottawa



Repts to

SS

State

See ACC

ND (3)

Confidential.

AR.106/39/

CANADA HOUSE,

LONDON, S.W.1.

Mr. Keel to Sec
Dept. of External Affairs

Done
May 31/1945
2m
L.B.
V.F.
WITH THE COMPLIMENTS MAY 29 1945

OF THE **RECEIVED**
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA

H.W.2053 - 300th Report of the Committee on
the Grant of Honours, etc., in
Time of War.

26th May, 1945.

Keel for JER

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

AHM/M

ADDRESS ALL
COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE
CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE

PLEASE REFER
TO

FILE No.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No. 3363	Doc
Sub. 8 Chron.	Filed

File Jan
Ottawa, May 29th, 1945.

To: Alfred Rive, Esq., Department of External Affairs

Subject: Relief to Canadians in the Far East who declined repatriation.

I have your letter of May 26th enclosing a copy of a memorandum concerning relief in Japan for Father V. Pouliot, Mother R. MacKenna and Mother Sarah St. Arnaud.

In so far as the Custodian is concerned there would appear to be no objection to reconsidering the first decision to deny relief to persons who had refused repatriation and to allow relief at the discretion of the Swiss representatives.

Also I see no objection to this being extended to other Canadian missionaries who may be in need of relief and who are, under present conditions of repatriation, prevented from coming back to Canada.

A. H. Mathieu
A. H. MATHIEU
Assistant Deputy Custodian.

TELET...

WA-6017

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 2, 1943.

45297.
RE YOUR EX-4669 OF NOVEMBER 29. FURTHER REPATRIATION OF
JAPANESE FROM WESTERN HEMISPHERE. REFERENCE ALSO MY WA-6004 OF
DECEMBER 1.

IF REFERENCE IS MADE TO OUR WA-5879 OF NOVEMBER 25, YOU WILL
SEE THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE TELEGRAM SENT BY THE
BRITISH EMBASSY TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE ON NOVEMBER 29TH REPEATS VERY
MUCH THE SAME STORY.

CANADIAN MINISTER

2.12 PM MH

100-3363-400
AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3363-400
Sub. 7
Filed 12/2

File
mm

TELETYPE

X *526'*
Refer to Clarke
Wanda Lee
WMA
+ sent in email
ms.
done Dec. 2/3

From THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES
To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CYPHER

TELETYPE

WA-6004

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1943.



Your EX-4669 of November 29th, repatriation of Japanese from Western Hemisphere.

We have received a copy of a telegram addressed to the Foreign Office by the British Embassy on November 29th, in which it is stated that the State Department has received a reply from the Japanese Government indicating that they are not prepared to agree to a further exchange until after they have had more complete reports regarding the Japanese Internees in this country from the Spanish Embassy here. State Department is of the opinion that this means that the Japanese are playing for time. It may mean that the Spanish Embassy will have to report fully on the recent Tule Lake disturbances, and on the fact that nearly 4000 Japanese in the United States have definitely refused to be repatriated.

CANADIAN MINISTER

EXTERNAL CLM/CdN
File No. 3363-40
Sub. Chron. Filed

TELETYPE

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA
TO : THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D.C.

CYPHER

NO. EX-4669

OTTAWA, November 27, 1943.

Your WA-5112 October 14, repatriation of Japanese from Western Hemisphere.

A telegram received from Dominions Office informs us that British Ambassador, Washington, reports that United States Government have proposed to Japanese a further exchange of 1500 internees to take place about February 1st, 1944 in order to leave time for British exchange.

Are you able to give us any information regarding the above.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.





3363-40c
Sub Chron Filed
CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

November 26, 1943.

5207.
X NO. 2664

Sir,

I have the honour to attach herewith copies of a communication from the Department of State dated November 25, 1943, concerning the disposition of the safe conducts issued by the Canadian Government to sixty-one Japanese nationals leaving New York on September 2, 1943 on board the Gripsholm.

You will note that these documents have been forwarded to the Spanish Embassy in Washington.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. L. L.
For the Minister.

The Secretary of State

for External Affairs,

Ottawa, Canada.

20702

UNSCLIFFE

MEMORANDUM

The Department of State refers to a recent conversation between Mr. Hector Allard, First Secretary of the Canadian Legation, and an officer of the Department regarding the disposition of the safe conducts issued by the Canadian Government to sixty-one Japanese nationals leaving Canada to proceed to the United States to embark upon the exchange vessel M.S. Gripsholm which sailed from New York on September 2, 1943.

The Department is forwarding the safe conducts under reference to the Spanish Embassy in charge of Japanese interests in the continental United States.

Department of State,

Washington, November 25, 1943

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



Sur 9 file

Nov 26/43.

Mr. Matthews

*Letter from Custodian
with receipt attached from
Western Trust Co for fees
paid them in connection
with recent Japanese operation
Armed for require this receipt*

G. L. H.

Ottawa,

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS

ADDRESS ALL
COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE
CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE

PLEASE REFER
TO

FILE NO.....

Victoria Building,
7 O'Connor Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

November 24, 1943.

The Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Re: Japanese Repatriation

44-102
Further to my letter of November 15th, I
now wish to enclose herewith receipt from the Western
Trust Company covering fees paid in full in the amount
of \$475.00.

Yours very truly,

F. Carroll

GWMcP/FC.

for G. W. McPherson
Executive Assistant.

THE WESTERN TRUST COMPANY

McARTHUR BUILDING

Received from Dep't of External Affairs Winnipeg Nov. 17 1943
Custodian of Enemy Property
Victoria Building, Ottawa
701 Connor St.

The sum of Four hundred & seventy-five ^{Kx} 100 Dollars

and applied as follows: Estate of Japanese Repatriates

Principal Loan No. None in full 475.00

Interest

Disbursements

Rent of

To 194

Capital Trust E. Cap. E. Rev. Total \$ 475.00

Dep't of External Affairs M. Lamer

COUNTERSIGNED 4588 CASHIER

E. & O. E.

CLM/DG
October 21, 1943.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	
File No.	3363-400
Sub.	Chrc
19	

MEMORANDUM

In the course of an interview at the office of the Director of Immigration on October 20, 1943, at which Mr. Smith was present, the latter informed Mr. Miles that the Immigration Sheds at Winnipeg were being held at the disposal of Department of External Affairs for possible further repatriation purposes. This Department was under no obligation for any charges by way of rental, etc. In the improbable event that Immigration might require them temporarily External Affairs would be advised by Mr. Smith.

TELEGRAM

From THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES
To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

IMMEDIATE

CYPHER

TELETYPE

WA-2439

WASHINGTON, September 8th, 1942.

WA-2439. Your EX-2101 of September 8, 1942 asking what answer should be made to enquiry received from Post Office Department as to the probable date on which mails from Canada should reach New York for the Gripsholm. State Department have no knowledge when Gripsholm will leave as list of Japanese repatriates from the United States has not yet been clarified. In this respect please refer to my WA-2408 of September 5, 1942.

A telegram is being sent tonight by the State Department to their Legation at Berne explaining to the Swiss Government the delay in the departure of the Gripsholm. A copy of this telegram is being sent to the Spanish Embassy in Washington, which I understand has not replied to a communication from the State Department dated September 1, 1942.

In their telegram the State Department states that they are prepared to put on board the Gripsholm any Japanese national whose name appears on both the list of persons whose repatriation is desired by the Japanese Government and who at the same time appears on the list prepared by the State Department. Any additional number of Japanese required, to be taken from the list compiled by the State Department. If the Japanese agree to this it will expedite matters.

The Legation is not aware of the most recent steps which have been taken in Canada to prepare a list of names of Japanese to be repatriated on the Gripsholm. State Department

TELEGRAM

From THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES
To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

- 2 -

WASHINGTON,

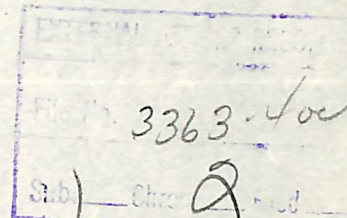
have indicated that if the Canadian authorities can clear any number of names and advise the State Department to that effect it would add to their bargaining power with the Japanese authorities who do not appear at all anxious to co-operate. Meanwhile reverting to the question of mails and the date on which they should be in New York, the Gripsholm will not sail from New York until after ten days from the date on which the Japanese will have agreed on the list of passengers. The ten days notice is required by the various Naval authorities concerned. As soon as the Japanese agreement is received and the Legation advised this information will be passed on to you and there will be plenty of time left for any mails gathered in Canada to be sent to New York.

CANADIAN MINISTER

JJC/FM

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA*Little**3363-40c*File No.
49294-43

OTTAWA, November 9, 1943.

C. L. Miles, Esquire,
Department of External Affairs,
O T T A W A.

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 15th, enclosing the following Canadian passports taken by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from Japanese recently repatriated.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Kita, Ryotaro	66576
Koyama, Eikichi	86807
Mori, Denzaburo	131956
Takahashi, Tsuruichi	81285
Teranishi, Fumiko	92255
Hama, Yuzo	A179222
Irie, Hisakichi	122711

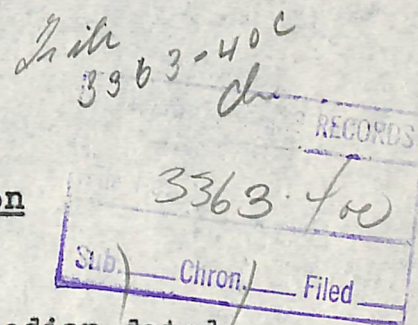
Passport Officer.

November 4, 1943.

NOTE FOR MR. MATTHEWSJapanese Repatriation

Attached is a letter from the Custodian dated November 3rd and account of the Western Trust Company, Winnipeg, for fees for services performed at the time of the repatriation of Japanese from Canada last August.

C.L.M.



EXT. RECORDS
File No. 3363-400
Sub. Chron. Filed

November

3363-400
An

NOTE FOR MR. THOS. A STONE

Photographs of Japanese Repatriates at Winnipeg

We have at last received these from the National Film Board and they are sent herewith. Mr. Foster of the Film Board says that the negatives were very poor, apparently due to the bad light. Most of the "stills" taken were not worth printing and the enlargements from the motion film are by no means good.

C.L.M.

CLM/DG
October 21, 1943.

MEMORANDUM

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	3363-42
Sub.	7 Chron. 4 Filed

In the course of an interview at the office of the Director of Immigration on October 20, 1943, at which Mr. Smith was present, the latter informed Mr. Miles that the Immigration Sheds at Winnipeg were being held at the disposal of Department of External Affairs for possible further repatriation purposes. This Department was under no obligation for any charges by way of rental, etc. In the improbable event that Immigration might require them temporarily External Affairs would be advised by Mr. Smith.

File 3363-40C

dm



Ottawa, October 15, 1943.

Dear Mr. McGreer:

With reference to our telephone conversation I am enclosing the following Japanese passports taken at Winnipeg by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from Japanese repatriates.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
AKIYAMA, Fujimoto	0321911
AKIYAMA, Take	0321951
ARIGA, Nobue	0109559
HIRAI, Rokuro	553678, 463466, 528640, 0185540,
	0323199, 355145, 370764.
IWASAKI, Shosaku	365264
KAJIRO, Fumio	456541, 371642, 463302.
KAWAGUCHI, Kichiji	371959
MASUI, Yoshiyuki	077998
ITSUNAGA, Sataro	95474
NAKAMOTO, Genzo	376400
SUZUKI, Hisakichi	0256355
TSUGI, Hirotaro	0256465
YANAGAWA, Teiji	107941
USHIJIMA, Kokichi	552448

Yours sincerely,

C. L. Miles
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

E. D. McGreer, Esq.,
East Block,
Ottawa, Ontario.

3363-File No. 3363.40c

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
Sub.	Chron.	Filed

Ottawa, October 15, 1943.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing following Canadian passports taken by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from Japanese recently repatriated.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>I SSUED AT</u>
KITA, Ryotaro	66576	Vancouver
KOYAMA, Eikichi	86807	Ottawa
MORI, Denzaburo	131956	Permit to leave Canada
TAKAHASHI, Tsuruichi	81285	Ottawa
TERANISHI, Fumiko	92255	Tokio
HAMA, Yuzo	A179222	Vancouver
IRIE, Hisakichi	122711	Ottawa

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Yours sincerely,

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

J.J. Connolly, Esq.,
Passport Office,
Ottawa, Ontario.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No. 3363-400	
Sub. <i>Y</i>	Chron. <i>2</i> Filed

TELETYPE

12-12-43
OCT 15 1943
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
From THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES
To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

SECRET

CYPHER

TELETYPE

WA-5112

WASHINGTON, October 14, 1943
G. H. D.

11/21/91
Reattached
WA-5112. Your EX 3995 of October 13, 1943,
repatriation of Japanese from Western Hemisphere.

United States Government has under urgent consideration
proposals to repatriate more Japanese from the United
States. They are exploring the possibility of using the
Pacific route which would be much quicker. As soon as any
decision is reached they will let us know.

CANADIAN MINISTER

DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1943 OCT 14 10 03

44102

File

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

C.315-36-3.

OUR FILE NO.

October 13, 1943.

OTTAWA.

YOUR FILE NO.

Attention: Mr. C.L.Miles.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	3363-402
Sub.	13
Checked	13
Filed	

Referred by direction of The Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa. **FORWARDED** together with 29 passports listed in attached memo.

TO:

Saul
(D. C. Saul) Insp.
for the Registrar General of
Enemy Aliens.

The Under Secretary of State for External Affairs,
O T T A W A.

W 900-7-3A

Winnipeg, Man., October 8, 1943.

C 315-36-3

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

Re: Passports taken from Repatriated Japanese.

In conformity with instructions contained in your minute of the 30th ulto., I am forwarding herewith twenty-nine (29) ^{Recovered} passports taken from the under mentioned Japanese who were recently repatriated to Japan:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Passport Nos.</u>
AKIYAMA, Fujimoto	0321911 ✓
AKIYAMA, Take	0321951 ✓
ARIGA, Nobue	0109559 ✓
HIRAI, Rokuro	463466, 528640, 553678, 0185540, ✓ 0323199, 355145, 370764. ✓
IWASAKI, Shosaku	365264 ✓
KAJIRO, Fumio	456541, 371642, 463302. ✓
KAWAGUCHI, Kichiji	371959 ✓
KITA, Ryotaro	66576 ✓
KOYAMA, Eikichi	86607 ✓
MASUI, Yoshiyuki	077998 ✓
MITSUNAGA, Sataro	95474 ✓
MORI, Denzaburo	131956 ✓
NAKAMOTO, Genzo	376400 ✓
SUZUKI, Hisakichi	0256355 ✓
TAKAHASHI, Tsuruichi	81285 ✓
TERAMISHI, Fumiko	92255 ✓
TSUGI, Hirotaro	0256465 ✓
YANAGAWA, Teiji	107941 ✓
USHIJIMA, Kokichi	552448 ✓
HAMA, Yuzo	A179222 ✓
IRIE, Hisakichi	122711 ✓

AWA:H

M.F.E. Anthony, D/Insp., for
Supt. i/c C.I.B., A.O.L.

W 990-7-3A

Winnipeg, Man., October 8, 1943.

C 315-36-3

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

Re: Passports taken from Repatriated Japanese.

In conformity with instructions contained in your minute of the 30th ulto., I am forwarding herewith twenty-nine (29) passports ^{RECOVERED} taken from the under mentioned Japanese who were recently repatriated to Japan:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Passport Nos.</u>
AKIYAMA, Fujimoto	✓ 0321911
AKIYAMA, Take	✓ 0321951
ARIGA, Nobue	✓ 0109559
HIRAI, Rokuro	✓ 463466, ✓ 528640, ✓ 553678, ✓ 0185540, ✓ 0323199, ✓ 355145, ✓ 370764.
IWASAKI, Shosaku	✓ 365264
KAJIRO, Fumio	✓ 456541, ✓ 371642, ✓ 463302.
KAWAGUCHI, Kichiji	✓ 371959
KITA, Ryotaro	66576 <i>ban (Vancouver)</i>
KOYAMA, Eikichi	86807 <i>ban. (Ottawa)</i>
MASUI, Yoshiyuki	✓ 077998
MITSUNAGA, Sataro	✓ 95474
MORI, Denzaburo	131956 <i>Permit to leave Canada</i>
NAKAMOTO, Genzo	✓ 376400
SUZUKI, Hisakichi	✓ 0256355
TAKAHASHI, Tsuruichi	81285 <i>ban. (Ottawa)</i>
TERANISHI, Fumiko	92255 <i>ban. (Tokio)</i>
TSUGI, Hirotaro	✓ 0256465
YANAGAWA, Teiji	✓ 107941
USHIJIMA, Kokichi	✓ 552448
HAMA, Yuzo	A179222 <i>ban (Vancouver)</i>
IRIE, Hisakichi	122711 <i>ban (Ottawa)</i>

AWA:H

M.F.E. Anthony, D/Insp., for
Supt. i/c C.I.B., A.O.L.

File No.	3363	Joe
Sub.	Chron.	13

TELETYPE

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA
TO : THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D.C.

CYPHERNO. EX-399513
OTTAWA, October 8, 1943.

original.
Repatriation of Japanese from Western Hemisphere.

We should like to learn if the United States Government has given consideration to negotiations being carried on with the Japanese Government for a further exchange soon after the return of the Gripsholm.

The Canadian Government are anxious that such subsequent exchanges should be arranged, not only with the object of getting as many of our people out of the Far East as possible but also with a view to repatriation of as many Japanese in Canada as possible before the end of the war, to mitigate what may become a post war problem of some magnitude in Canada.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.



File
9363-40c

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No.	3363. <i>for</i>	
Sub.	Chron.	Filed <i>19</i>

Ottawa, October 8th, 1943.

AIR MAIL

NO. 1127

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 2187 of September 23rd inclosing nominal rolls which were taken from the Japanese repatriates at Winnipeg.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of your WA 4752 of September 25th, I am enclosing copy of a letter which has been sent to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, together with the nominal rolls.

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

S. Morley Scott

Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

The Canadian Minister in the United States,
Canadian Legation,
Washington, D.C.

COPY to Canadian Legation - Washington

*Done Oct 8/43.
LH*

3363-400

Chron

A

Our File 3363-400

Ottawa, October 1, 1943.

TO: The Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa

SUBJECT: Japanese Repatriation - Seized Documents

I have received from our Legation in Washington two documents taken from a Japanese repatriate at Winnipeg. These are apparently nominal rolls of the Japanese in Canada. You will remember that this paper was sent with the Japanese party to New York and was there turned over to the United States authorities.

Apart from any reasons of security I think these papers ought not to reach Japan. Lists of Japanese in Canada are being sent to the Far East through diplomatic channels at a speed dependent upon the flow of information in the reverse direction.

I recommend that the same disposition be made of these papers as would be made had they been taken by your officers from the Japanese at Winnipeg. As far as this Department is concerned, they may be destroyed.

for S Moley Scott
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

3363

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No. 3363-400	
Chron. /	Filed /


Our File 3363-400

Ottawa, September 30th, 1943.

To: The Under-Secretary of State,
Office of the Secretary of State,
O t t a w a.

Subject: Naturalization Certificates, Japanese
Repatriation.

I enclose the Naturalization Certificates of those members of a party of Japanese recently repatriated, who were British Subjects, together with a copy of the report submitted to the Commissioner, R.C.M.P. by the superintendent, P.H. Tucker.


Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE
ADDRESSED:-

THE COMMISSIONER,
C. M. POLICE.
OTTAWA

File No. 3363-46
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

Sub.	Chron.	Filed
File No.		

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE NO. C.315-36-3.

OTTAWA, September 27, 1943.

CANADA

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, O T T A W A.

Attention: Mr.C.L.Miles.

Re: Naturalization Certificates,
Japanese Repatriation Party.

1. Attached please find the Naturalization Certificates of those members of the party of Japanese recently repatriated who were British Subjects, together with report submitted by our Winnipeg office on the matter.

D. C. Saul
(D. C. Saul)

Insp.

for the Registrar General of Enemy Aliens.

Encls.

W 900-7-3A

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 21, 1943.

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

Re: JAPANESE REPATRIATION - Naturalization Certificates.

I am forwarding herewith Naturalization Certificates in favor of the under mentioned members of the party of Japanese recently repatriated per M.S. "Gripsholm" from Jersey City:

ReP. No. Name.

8.	FUJIMOTO, Saikichi	
11.	FUKUSHIMA, Shoji	
14.	KADOTA, Kantaro	
21.	KITA, Ryotaro	and 22. KITA, Maki
30.	MORI, Denzaburo	
33.	OZEKI, Naoyuki	
38.	TABATA, Rikimatsu	
47.	TAKAHASHI, Tsuruichi	and 48. TAKAHASHI, Kishi
49.	TERANISHI, Yoshimatsu	"
53.	UCHIDA, Sentaro	
56.	YANAGAWA, Teiji	
57.	YOSHIDA, Shinya	and 58. YOSHIDA, Saura
60.	HAMA, Yuzo	

The Deputy Commissioner's memorandum of August 23rd, 1943, para. 4 thereof, states that twenty-one (21) of this party were naturalized British subjects.

2. No.24 - KOYAMA, Eikichi - stated that he was not naturalized and by way of verification of this statement it will be noted that that his Oriental Registration Card describes him a a Japanese National.

3. No.32 - NISHI, Katsuzo - stated that he claimed naturalization through his father who had the old type Canadian Certificate and whose certificate he sent to Ottawa in October 1941 when applying for Imperial papers. He had had no reply to his application nor was his father's certificate returned to him.

Re: JAPANESE REPATRIATION - Naturalization Certificates.

4. No.61 - IRIE, Hisakichi - stated that his father's Naturalization Certificate was "transferred to him in 1929 or 1930" but that he lost that certificate along with all his effects whilst he was a passenger on the "Princess Kathleen" when it was sunk in 1939. By way of supporting his statement I attach hereto a letter addressed to IRIYE by the British Columbia Coast Steamship Service in Victoria, B.C.

5. No.39 - TABATA, Toshiko - This woman claimed to have lost her certificate but to have been unaware of its loss until she was preparing for her repatriation to Japan.

6. With reference to Nos. 49 and 50 - Mr. and Mrs. TERANISHI, whereas the naturalization certificate of TERANISHI includes his wife, Taka Teranishi, the latter died and Teranishi, Yoshimatsu later married his present wife, Fumiko. It will be noted that Fumiko Teranishi is at present 32 years of age, whereas the woman whose name is included on Teranishi's certificate was 29 years of age in December 1927. Thus it will be seen that this man's wife was not naturalized. I am satisfied that she was never naturalized in her own right insofar as she is totally incapable of speaking any English whatsoever.

AWA:H

P. H. Tucker, Supt.,
i/c C.I.B.

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES
To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CYPHER

WASHINGTON, September 25th, 1943. *121*

TELETYPE

WA-4752

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS

File No. *3363-46*

7 1 19

WA-4752
17048
WA-4752. Following for Morley Scott from Allard,

Begins:

*Rec'd to
Spec Sec
24/10/43*
In continuation of my WA-4719 of September 23, 1943 relating to the disposal of the nominal rolls taken from Japanese at Winnipeg I am quoting below the text of a further letter received from Mr. West, dated September 22nd which is self-explanatory:

"Further to my letter of September 21st, it has been suggested by Mr. Rosset, Swiss Vice-Consul here, that in the event the nominal rolls in question are eventually returned to you, it would expedite matters if they could be turned over direct to the Department of Foreign Interests, Legation of Switzerland, 1601 Fuller Street, Washington, D.C.

"I think you will agree with this suggestion and, as stated in my previous letter I should be obliged to know in due course what decision is eventually made as to the disposition of the rolls." Sgd. C.H. West, Vice-Consul.

I presume that in due course you will let us know what final disposition will be made of the documents in question.
Ends.

DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1543 200 31 21 28

CANADIAN MINISTER.

45588

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No.	3963.400	
Sub.	Chron.	17 Filed

Ottawa, September 24th, 1943.

To: A. L. Jolliffe, Esquire,
Acting Director of Immigration,
O t t a w a.

Subject: Japanese Repatriation from Canada.

Thank you for your letter of September 14th, and your interesting report from the Acting District Superintendent of Immigration at Winnipeg.

I am very appreciative of the work done by the Immigration officers at Winnipeg. We were able to give you only short notice of the movement of the Japanese; nevertheless there appears to have been no hitch whatever in the proceedings.

The action of your Department in lending the Immigration Building in Winnipeg for the purpose is especially appreciated.

The possibility of false rumours about repatriation conditions had already occurred to us and we arranged for a photographer to take moving pictures of the Immigration quarters and of the departure of the Japanese. The pictures enclosed in your letter will be kept, pending the receipt of the moving pictures and the general procedure will then be considered.

J. E. Keen
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES
To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CYPHER

TELETYPE

WA-4719

SEP 24 1943

WASHINGTON, September 23rd, 1943. 14

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
STATE

Teletype
Ch

WA-4719. Following for Morley Scott from Allard,

Begins:

My WA-4641 of September 20th, 1943, disposal of nominal
rolls taken from Japanese at Winnipeg:

The two documents were received this morning from the
State Department and are being sent to you in to-day's bag under
despatch No. 2187 of to-day's date. I presume the R.C.M.P. will
want to verify the names which appear on this list, as being
the names of Japanese remaining in Canada, as otherwise it would
be an obvious code.

As indicated in the concluding paragraph of my message
under reference, the Legation has secured copy of the letter
written by Canadian Consulate General dated August 31st addressed
to representative Intercroixrouge, which reads as follows:

"Dear Sir:

"The following telegram has been received from the
Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa:

"'Japanese repatriation R.C.M.P. Winnipeg inform us
that Sergeant Appleby accompanying train to New York holds
a nominal roll of Japanese remaining in British Columbia
taken from two of the repatriates at Winnipeg this list
contains addresses of relatives and friends in Japan to
whom the Japanese in Canada desire information be communicated
regarding their welfare we have no objection to these lists

4500T

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES
To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

- 2 -

WASHINGTON,

they should not be carried by Japanese however but consider they might be handed to International Red Cross representative on the Gripsholm to be handed to International Red Cross representative in Japan please obtain list from R.C.M. P. office and consult United States Security Officers on the matter and advise us as to disposition of documents the above information has been sent to the Legation at Washington.'

"I forward this letter in duplicate in order that action may be taken by the International Red Cross representative on the Gripsholm, and if possible would like to see this representative prior to sailing.

"Yours faithfully,

Douglas S. Cole.

31st August, 1943."

Ends.

CANADIAN MINISTER



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECD.		
File No.	3363-40C	
Sub.	Chron.	17 Filed

CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

September 23, 1943

19059.
NO. 2187

Sir,

With reference to teletype WA-4641 of September 20th regarding the disposal of the nominal rolls which were taken from the Japanese repatriates at Winnipeg, I have the honour to attach herewith the two documents in question.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. Mearns

For the Minister.

The Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Rep: R.C.M.P.
Done Sep 22/43
cc.

Ottawa, September 21, 1943.

Our File 3363-40-C

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

SUBJECT: List of Japanese Repatriates.

I have to acknowledge your letter of September 8th, enquiring whether a list of Japanese repatriates should be sent to the editor of the "New Canadian". This question has been referred to the R.C.M.P. Assistant Commissioner Kemp, Director of Criminal Investigation, replied on September 14th, (his file C.315-86-3) that the publication of this information would tend to re-open old sores among the Japanese who are left in Canada. He felt that the New Canadian would be well advised to confine its news to more local interest.

Under these circumstances I should be inclined to advise that Mr. Collins should not send the list to the editor.

Thank you for consulting me in this matter.

S. M. Scott
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

*Mr. Parnett told me before this letter was mailed
that the N.C. had said this was the best.*

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE
ADDRESSED:—

THE COMMISSIONER.

R. C. M. POLICE.
OTTAWA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE NO. C.315-36-3.

OTTAWA, September 20, 1943.

CANADA

460151

3363-400

The Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, O T T A W A.

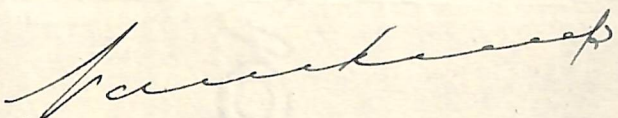
Attention: Mr. C. L. Miles.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No. 3363-400		
Sub. 7	Chron. 7	Filed 14

Re: Repatriation of Japanese.

1. Forwarded for your records is copy of report of the 11th instant submitted by the member of this Force who accompanied the Japanese repatriates from Winnipeg to New York on the 29th ultimo; copies of enclosures Numbers 1 and 2 are also attached.

2. The Naturalization Certificates mentioned in paragraph 11 of the report in question will be forwarded to you as soon as they come to hand.



(V. A. M. Kemp)
Assistant Commissioner,
Director, Criminal Investigation.

Encls.

- 7 -
W 900-7-3A

Re: JAPANESE REPATRIATION.

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

FORWARDED, 14-9-43, for your information and that of the Department of External Affairs.

2. I am pleased to report that the repatriation of these Japanese, as far as this Headquarters was concerned, was carried out without a hitch. Sgt. Appleby, who was in charge at the Immigration Building, co-operated with the various officials who were concerned in this repatriation. All of these officials expressed their appreciation to me of the manner in which Sgt. Appleby and the other members of the Force co-operated with them in carrying out this duty.

PHT:H

P. H. Tucker, Supt.,
i/c C.I.B.

W 900-7-3A

DIVISION FILE NO.

DIVISION

SUB-DIVISION

DETACHMENT

Winnipeg

Intelligence Section.

PROV. OFFICE

Manitoba

DATE

Sept. 11, 1943.

FILE
REFS.

JAPANESE REPATRIATION.

HEADQUARTERS

C 315-36-3

SUB-DIVISION

DETACHMENT

P.C.R.

A. R. V. No.

DIARY DATE

SET FOR.....

1. On the 20th ultimo the writer received information from the Agent for the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property to the effect that he had received instructions regarding the payment of United States currency to the Japanese who were to be repatriated, and who were to leave Winnipeg at 6:55 p.m. on Sunday, August 29th. This was immediately reported to the Officer i/c C.I.B.. The following morning (August 21st) a telegram was sent to the Commissioner reading as follows:

Begins:

Winnipeg, Man., August 21, 1943.

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

REFERENCE FILE W NINE HUNDRED DASH SEVEN DASH THREE A
IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT ADVISE RECEIPT OF WIRE INSTRUCTING

BUILDING WILL BE REQUIRED EARLY NEXT WEEK FOR PURPOSE
PREVIOUSLY INDICATED STOP REFERENCE MY LETTER TWENTHSIXTH

ULTO PLEASE ADVISE WHAT ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE REGARD-
ING PERSONNEL FOR GUARD DUTY AND NUMBER OF ESCORTS TO TRAVEL

WINNIPEG TO NEWYORK

T. V. Sandys-Wunsch.

Ends.

2. On Sunday, the 22nd, airmail Special Delivery correspondence was received from the Officer i/c Japanese Repatriation, Ottawa, relative to this movement. This was followed by an interchange of correspondence containing instructions as to how the matter was to be handled, the responsibility of the Mounted Police, etc. On the morning of the 23rd the writer accompanied Supt. P. H. Tucker, i/c C.I.B., and was present at interviews with Mr. R.N. Munroe, the Chief Immigration Officer, Mr. F.L. Ernst, of the B.C. Security Commission, and Mr. Horder, General Passenger Agent of the C.P.R. at this point. It was from the latter that it was first learned that the original intention of repatriating the Japanese via Montreal and Rousse's Point had apparently been cancelled, as the instructions to the railway company provided for the party to travel via Minneapolis and Chicago, at which latter point parties of repatriates from other parts of the United States would join up and all would then travel by special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad direct to Jersey City. This information was communicated to the Commissioner by letter of the Officer Commanding C.I.B. on the 23rd ulto.

FILE NUMBERS, HEADING AND MARGINAL REFERENCE ARE TO BE PROPERLY FILLED IN.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION, 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION.

- [REDACTED]
4. On the afternoon of the 23rd, the writer interviewed Mr. Grierson and made tentative arrangements for interviewing the repatriates in connection with their possessions and obtaining United States currency for the adult members of the party. Mr. McGee, of the Customs Department, was also interviewed on the absence on holidays of Mr. Bailey, the collector, and tentative arrangements were also made regarding the inspection of baggage.
5. Of the sixty-one repatriates, whose names appeared on the official list, only two had been selected from this Divisional area, the balance being from points west.
6. Attached hereto is a complete list of the repatriates in the order in which they arrived at the Immigration Building, showing full particulars as to status, Oriental Registration number, date of arrival in Winnipeg, and the point from which they arrived. Arrangements had already been made to secure the services of Mrs. Walter Sampson as police matron for duty in the building and Mrs. M. Sinclair as a trained nurse for duty in the building and on the train. Mrs. Sampson commenced her duties on the evening of the 26th, when females of the party commenced to arrive, terminating her duties in the late afternoon of August 29th. Mrs. Sinclair commenced her duties on the morning of the 27th ulto when immunization was commenced and remained on duty until arrival at Jersey City in the afternoon of Wednesday, Sept. 1st.
7. Consts. Beal, Player, and Squires were employed as guards during the time the Japanese were at the Immigration Building and Consts. Player and Squires accompanied the writer on the train on the 29th ulto. as far as Noyes, Minn., where they left the train and returned to Winnipeg along with Mr. Hector Allard, the First Secretary of the Canadian Legation in Washington, who had been in constant touch with the writer during the assembly of the party. As the various members of the party arrived at the Immigration Hall they were personally interviewed by myself and it was explained to them that they were not considered prisoners in any sense of the word, that they would be allowed as much liberty as was possible to accord them in view of the circumstances that everything would be done for their personal comfort but that in view of the short period of time remaining in which to have all the necessary formalities carried out it would be appreciated if they would lend their utmost co-operation to ensure being able to leave Winnipeg at 6:55 p.m. on the Sunday. It was further explained that they would be permitted to have visitors if they so desired but that on account of last minute arrangements, baggage inspection, etc. it would be necessary to restrict such visits after Saturday night, the 28th ulto., and from 8:00 p.m. of the 28th onwards it would not be possible to allow visitors, nor could visitors be permitted on the station platform at the time of departure.
8. The writer would like to place particular emphasis on the fact that No. 12, HIRAI, Rokuro was extremely helpful in every respect in interpreting and in using his influence with his

FILE NUMBERS, HEADING AND MARGINAL REFERENCE ARE TO BE PROPERLY FILLED IN.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION, 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION.

8.(cont'd) - compatriots, and in a very great measure contributed to the smoothness and harmony with which the assembly, departure and embarkation of the party was carried out. Particular mention is made of this in view of the fact that HIRAI, who, it is understood, was the manager of a silk concern in Toronto for some 23 years was returning to Japan to join his wife, who had been refused permission to return to this country after visiting that country shortly before the outbreak of hostilities. HIRAI expressed his desire of returning to this country after the war.

9. During the time the party was in Winnipeg, meals were supplied as previously arranged by the "Depot Lunch" restaurant, across the road from the Immigration Hall.

10. The following is a schedule of the various formalities and operations carried out in connection with the repatriation:

Wednesday, 25th - Custodian's interview and examination in the evening.

Thursday, 26th - Photographing of all the arrivals to date in the evening, a total of 30 Japanese. Custodian's interview and examination.

Friday, 27th - Immunization of the 30 arrivals in the morning. Custodian's examination in the afternoon and evening, and photographing of the balance of the party who had arrived during the day (31 Japanese).

Saturday, 28th - In the morning immunization of the 31 arrivals of the previous day; in the afternoon and evening the Custodian's payment of United States currency to the adult members of the party and completion of his examination, Customs examination and bonding by Canadian and United States Customs officials of all baggage for the hold, i.e., one trunk, box, etc., of 30 cubic feet capacity and two suitcases per repatriate; labelling and weighing of baggage.

Sunday, 29th - General preparations for the trip, including the examination of hand baggage by United States and Canadian Customs officials. It might be stated here that a United States Customs official accompanied the party to the border and made further inspection of hand baggage between Winnipeg and Noyes. During this day Mr. Bird of Regina, the representative of the National ~~Security~~ Board, reported at the Immigration Building and was granted all facilities to enable him to take motion pictures of the party whilst entraining.

11. Throughout all Customs examinations particular attention was paid to written documents, etc. and all documents, letters, etc. in Japanese manuscript were taken charge of by the Customs officials, by whose Department, at a later date, they will be handed over to the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property. It should also be stated that at 8:00 p.m. on the evening of Saturday, the 28th, at which time the building was closed to all visitors from then on, whilst the Agent for the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property paid over the United States currency to the repatriates, all documents such as Naturalization Certificates, Oriental Registration cards, Parole Certificates, Ration books, Automobile Licenses, Drivers Licenses, etc. were taken from the Japanese.

11.(cont'd) Forms 246, showing lists of all such papers, in favor of each individual Japanese, are being prepared and will be submitted in due course.

12. During the search of baggage nominal rolls, one in duplicate and one in single copy, in English, of Japanese remaining in British Columbia and desirous of having information as to their well-being conveyed to relatives or friends in Japan were found in possession of repatriates Nos. 51 - TSUCHIKAWA, Otohachi and 33 - OZEKI, Naoyuki. These nominal rolls were taken charge of by the writer, the matter was referred immediately to Supt. P. H. Tucker and with his approval the following telegram was dispatched to the Special Branch, Department of External Affairs:

Begins:

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 28th, 1943.

SPECIAL BRANCH, DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA.

NOMINAL ROLLS IN ENGLISH OF JAPANESE REMAINING IN B.C. AND DESIROUS OF HAVING INFORMATION AS TO THEIR WELL BEING CONVEYED TO RELATIVES OR FRIENDS IN JAPAN ALONG WITH ADDRESSES TO WHICH SUCH INFORMATION SHOULD BE COMMUNICATED FOUND IN POSSESSION OF REPATRIATES NOS. 51 and 33 STOP NO JAPANESE MANUSCRIPT CONTAINED THEREIN STOP INSTRUCT WHETHER THESE NOMINAL ROLLS SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO GO WITH REPATRIATES.

Supt. P. H. Tucker.
Ends.

13. Prior to entrainment representatives of the Red Cross, who had visited the building from time to time, distributed small parcels containing picture books and jigsaw puzzles for the children and sweetmeats and eatables for the grown-up members. The Red Cross representatives also attended at the train and appeared in motion pictures taken by Mr. Bird of the National Film Board. At 8:15 p.m. the whole party was entrained quietly and without confusion. Mr. Hector Allard was present throughout and Supt. P.H. Tucker handed to the writer, in Mr. Allard's presence, the Canadian Safe-conducts which had been completed at this Headquarters. The writer in turn handed them over to Mr. Allard, who signed a receipt, copies of which are attached. Instructions were to the effect that a representative of the Spanish Consulate would meet the train at Noyes, Minn., and Mr. Allard was in possession of duplicate photographs of each repatriate to be handed to him. However, no representative of the Spanish Consulate joined the train. The photographs were handed over by Mr. Allard to the writer and at St. Paul the following telegram was dispatched in case new instructions had been issued with regard to the disposal of the photographs:

Begins:

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 30, 1943.

O.C., R.C.M.P., WINNIPEG, Man.

PHOTOGRAPHS INTENDED TO BE HANDED TO SPANISH CONSUL OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE AT NOYES NOW IN MY POSSESSION AS NO REPRESENTATIVE ARRIVED NOR HAS ANY JOINED THE PARTY SO FAR

14. The whole party of sixty-one was entrained in three Standard coaches and before leaving Winnipeg the writer had called the members of the party together and made known to everyone in which coach he was to be located. Thus it was that within an hour of leaving Winnipeg each member of the party had been assigned to a berth and was comfortably settled down for the trip. Mrs. Sinclair, the nurse, and the writer were assigned to drawing rooms at the end of one of the coaches.
15. As already mentioned, Mr. Allard, the Chief Secretary of the Canadian Legation, left the train at Noyes, Minn., along with the two Constables acting as escort and Mr. O'Hanley, the First Secretary of the United States Legation in Washington, joined the party. At the same time a party of twelve United States Army and one Army Officer, Lieut. Klotz, carrying Thompson sub-machine guns, or their equivalent, boarded the train. The twelve other ranks consisted of a Sergeant, two Corporals and nine men, and throughout the entire trip an armed guard was posted at each end of the coaches and was present on duty at all times.
16. Mr. O'Hanley, in conversation with the writer, expressed his disapproval of the posting of guards over the repatriates and it might be pointed out that the repatriates showed some apprehension at the display of firearms and the fact that in the first few hours of the journey from Noyes they were not permitted to move from coach to coach. Mr. O'Hanley discussed this matter with the writer and he was advised as to exactly how the repatriates had been treated by the R. C. M. Police. It was after this that some relaxation of the United States Army personnel methods took place and repatriates were permitted to move from coach to coach, though guards continued on guard continuously throughout the whole trip to Jersey City.
17. The train arrived in St. Paul, Minn., about 8:00 a.m. of the 30th and the party left again for Chicago at 9:00 a.m. They were served breakfast on the dining car before arriving at St. Paul and between St. Paul and Chicago were provided with box lunches, arriving in Chicago about 10:00 p.m. The three coaches were cut off and "spotted" in the freight yards for the night. The following day (the 31st) a complete train was made up, including three coaches from Canada and coaches from the Western States and about 6:00 p.m. of that date the special train thus composed left for Jersey City, where it arrived about 4:30 p.m. of the 1st of September.
18. Mrs. Sinclair, the nurse, was called upon to attend a minor case of train sickness on the part of one of the children and dressed a very minor eruption on the calf of one of the male Japanese.
19. The train was met by American representatives of many Departments, with a predominance of what appeared to be sheriffs and policemen.
20. Mr. West, the Canadian Vice-Consul from New York City, identified himself to the writer and showed a telegram whereby he was authorized to take charge of the nominal rolls to which reference has previously been made and hand them over to the United States authorities. Having arrived by bus, along with the

No. 1-1

W 900-7-3A

20. (Cont'd) repatriates, on the dock where the M.S. Gripsholm was lying, the writer, under instructions from Mr. West, handed over the nominal rolls in his presence to Mr. Geo. Brant of the Department of State, Washington, D.C. The writer also handed over the package of serum and 61 vaccination certificates to the Ship's Surgeon, J. Kenny, Esq., receiving a receipt therefor. Having delivered the serum and certificates, accompanied by the vice-consul and the nurse, the writer proceeded to New York City by subway where, on the following day, at the instruction of the Vice-Consul, he called upon the Consul General for Canada at 10.30 a.m. Leaving New York City at 3:25 p.m. the writer arrived in Winnipeg at 9:30 a.m. of the 4th instant, when the writer reported immediately to the Officer in charge C.I.B. and handed to him the photographs left in his charge by Mr. Allard, as no representative of the Spanish Consulate had put in an appearance throughout the whole procedure.

21. Attached hereto are copies of all telegrams dispatched from the time the repatriates commenced to assemble up to their embarkation on the boat.

22. In conclusion of this report it should be pointed out that the whole operation was carried out without hitch, that the Japanese were entirely satisfied with, and in many cases grateful for the treatment accorded them by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Several members of the party expressed themselves to that effect and it should also be mentioned that immediately prior to the departure of the train from Winnipeg, two of the Japanese men stepped onto the platform and made a donation to the Red Cross as a token of their appreciation.

EXPENSES INCURRED - as per
Form 93 for current month.

A. W. Appleby

A. W. Appleby, Sgt.,
Reg. No. 9188.

ENCLOSURES:

1. Nominal Roll of Repatriates showing date of arrival at point of assembly (Winnipeg).
2. Receipts -
 - (a) from Mr. John O'Hanley, 1st Secretary U.S. Legation in Washington to Mr. Hector Allard, 1st Secretary Canadian Legation, Washington, for the party of sixty-one Japanese. (copies)
 - (b) from Surgeon C.J. Kenny of the M.S. Gripsholm, for package of serum and vaccination certificates. (copies)
 - (c) from Mr. Joe Brandt, Dept. of State, Washington, for the nominal rolls referred to in para. 12. (copies)
3. Telegrams -
 - Aug. 28th, to Special Branch, Dept. of External Affairs re nominal rolls.
 - Aug. 28th, to Special Branch, etc, re number of pieces and weight of baggage.
 - Aug. 30th, from Sgt. Appleby to O.C. "D" Div., handed in at St. Paul, re photographs intended for the Spanish Consul.
 - Aug. 30th, to the Commissioner, re repatriates baggage.
 - Sept. 2nd, to Commissioner, re embarkation.

C O P Y

Jersey City, N.J.,
September 1, 1943.

Received from Sergeant Appleby, R.C.M.P., two typed copies of a list of names and addresses and one manuscript list of names and addresses of Japanese in Japan, to whom two of the Japanese delivered to the S/S GRIPSHOLM today for repatriation are to communicate messages on behalf of Japanese remaining in Canada.

(signed) Geo. S. Brandt,

Dept. of State,
Washington, D.C.

C O P Y

Sept. 1, 1943.

RECEIVED

61 Vaccination Certificates

1 Package of Serum.

(signed) W. J. Kenny,
Ph. Surgeon,
M/S GRIPSHOLM.

Received from Mr. Hector Allard, 1st Secretary, Canadian Legation,
Washington, D.C., United States of America, a Party consisting of
sixty-one (61) Japanese in transit to Jersey City, N.J., United
States of America, whose names are listed on the United States of
America Safe Conduct, issued by the United States of America
Legation at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, August 27th, 1943.

The United States of America Safe Conduct, heretofore referred to,
has been handed to us together with Canadian Safe Conducts, cover-
ing the same party.

PLACE: Boise, Miss., U.S.A.

DATE: August , 1943.

SIGNATURE

John G. Lundy

WITNESSED BY

A. V. Appleby

(A. V. Appleby) Sergeant,
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

NAME	AGE	SEX	ORIENTAL REG. NO.	FAMILY CERT. NO.	REPAT. NO.	DATE OF ARRIVAL IN WINNIPEG	FROM	REMARKS
YOSHIO, Kurahachi	60	M	14082	150937	59	23-8-43	St. Pierre, Man.	
KADOTA,	61	M	09570	naturalized	14	24-8-43 a.m.	Fort William, Ont.	
HIRAI, Rokuro	55	M	14503	142419	12	25-8-43	Toronto, Ont.	
MORI, Denzaburo	50	M	01517	naturalized	30	25-8-43	"	"
TSUJI, Hirotaro	60	M	07674	135810	52	25-8-43	"	"
YANAGAWA, Teiji	44	M	14494	naturalized	56	25-8-43	"	"
KAWAGUCHI, Shigeru (Jake)	20	M	07817	Canadian born	19	25-8-43	Kingston, Ont.	
NAKAMOTO, George (Genzo)	45	M	03662	135672	31	25-8-43	Vernon, B.C.	
HAMA, Yuzo	52	M	00471	naturalized	60	25-8-43	Vernon, B.C.	
NISHI, Katauro	46	M	01925	152993	32	25-8-43	Vernon, B.C.	
AKIYAMA, Fujimoto	41	M	11300		1	25-8-43	Angler, Ont.	
KAJIRO, Junio	48	M	05251		15	25-8-43	Angler, Ont.	
SUZUKI, Juzo	61	M	12041		37	25-8-43	Angler, Ont.	
SHIN, xxxx Shigero	44	M	11523	137096	35	25-8-43	Lethbridge, Alta.	
TABATA, Minoru	21	M	08615	Canadian born	40	26-8-43	London, Ontario	
TABATA, Rikimatsu	71	M	03232	Naturalized	38	26-8-43	Greenwood, B.C.	
TABATA, Toshiko	47	F	05424	Naturalized	39	26-8-43	"	"
TABATA, Michiko	20	F	05014	Canadian born	42	26-8-43	"	"
TABATA, Fumiko	19	F	05198	"	43	26-8-43	"	"
TABATA, Hisako	16	F	15730	"	44	26-8-43	"	"

NAME	AGE	SEX	ORIENTAL REG. NO.	REPAT. NO.	PASSPORT NO.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	FROM	REMARKS
TABATA, Shigeru	14	M	Minor	41	Canadian born	26-8-43	Greenwood, B.C.	
TABATA, Yoshiko	12	F	"	45	" "	26-8-43	"	"
TABATA, Nobuko	8	F	"	46	" "	26-8-43	"	"
TERANISHI, Yoshimatsu	46	M	03830	49	Naturalized	26-8-43	"	"
TERANISHI, Rumiko	32	F	03829	50	"	26-8-43	"	"
IRIE, Hisakichi	45	M	05403	61	"	26-8-43	Kamloops, B.C.	
KITA, Ryotaro	56	M	01998	21	"	26-8-43	Cascades, B.C.	
KITA, Haki	50	F	01995	22	"	26-8-43	"	"
YOSHIDA, Shinya	61	M	13068	57	"	26-8-43	Christian Lake, B.C.	
YOSHIDA, Saura	57	F	15057	58	"	26-8-43	"	"
SUZUKI, Hisakichi	62	M	11368	36	137097	27-8-43	Sandon, B.C.	
TSUCHIKAWA, Otohachi	43	M	01906	51	152843	27-8-43	Slocan, B.C.	
USHIJIMA, Kokichi	69	M	02933	55	150222	27-8-43	Leaven, B.C.	
FUJIMOTO, Sakichi	47	M	11541	8	Naturalized	27-8-43	New Denver, B.C.	
FUJIMOTO, Satoko	12	F	Minor	10		27-8-43	"	"
AKIYAMA, Take	39	F	00217	2	135657	27-8-43	Leaven Creek, B.C.	
FUJIMOTO, Shiro Shimizu	14	M	Minor	9		27-8-43	New Denver, B.C.	
UCHIDA, Sentaro	64	M	01306	53	Naturalized	27-8-43	Leaven Creek, B.C.	
ARIGA, Chiyokichi	48	M	14101	3	109307	27-8-43	Tachme, B.C.	

NAME	AGE	SEX	ORIENTAL REG. NO.	REPAT. NO.	PAROLE CERT. NO.	DATE OF ARRIVAL IN WINNIPEG	FROM	REMARKS
ARIGA, Nobuo	43	F	14100	4	150387	27-8-43	Tashme, B.C.	
ARIGA, Ruth	16	F	15935	5	Canadian born	27-8-43	"	"
ARIGA, Nancy	9	F	Minor	7	"	27-8-43	"	"
ARIGA, Lillian	11	F	Minor	6	"	27-8-43	"	"
KAJIRO, Shirue	50	M	05250	16	150341	27-8-43	"	"
KAJIRO, Fumiko	12	F	Minor	17		27-8-43	"	"
TAKAHASHI, Tsuruichi	62	M	03529	47	Naturalized	27-8-43	"	"
TAKAHASHI, Kichi	58	F	02528	48	"	27-8-43	"	"
FUKUSHIMA, Shoji	49	M	05208	11	"	27-8-43	"	"
KOJIMA, Hidema	53	M	00917	23	152636	27-8-43	"	"
HITSUNAGA, Sataro	54	M	11511	29	137084	27-8-43	Lompriere, B.C.	
UNO, Keiichi	51	M	14541	54	135839	27-8-43	Lompriere, B.C.	
MASUI, Yoshiyuki	48	M	10358	28	137155	27-8-43	Thunder River, B.C.	
IWASAKI, Shosaku	50	M	11469	13	137116	27-8-43	Lompriere, B.C.	
SEKINO, Kidekichi	44	M	11506	34	137063	27-8-43	Princeton, B.C.	
OSEKI, Naoyuki	55	M	11403	33	Naturalized	27-8-43	Tashme, B.C.	
KAWAGUCHI, Kichiji	45	M	07765	18	150479	27-8-43	Lillooet, B.C.	
KAWAGUCHI, Teruye	14	F	Minor	20	---	27-8-43	"	"
KOYAMA, Fukuio	8	M	Minor	26		27-8-43	"	"

	AGE	SEX	ORIENTAL REG. NO.	HEPAT. NO.	PAROLE CERT. NO.	DATE OF ARRIVAL IN WINNIPEG	FROM	REMARKS
KOYA, Shigeo	7	M	Minor	27		27-8-43	1411000, B.C.	
KOYAMA, Hikichi	38	M	13979	24	153017	27-8-43	"	"
KOYAMA, Toshiyo	32	F	13982	25	137677	27-8-43	"	"

No. of Males over 21 years of age - - - 36

No. of Females over 21 years of age - - 9

Males between 16 - 21 years of age - - - 1

Females between 16 - 21 years of age - - 4

Males under 16 years of age - - - - - 4

Females under 16 years of age - - - - - 7

TOTAL 61 Japanese.

Total No. of Males - - - - - 41

Total No. of Females - - - - - 20

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES
To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CYPHER

TELETYPE

WA-4641

SEP 20 1943

WASHINGTON, September 20th, 1943. 14

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No.	3363-400	
Sub.	Chron.	Filed

4581
WA-4641. Following for Morley Scott from Allard, Begins:
My WA-4458 of September 8th, 1943, disposal of nominal
rolls given to Mr. Brandt by Mr. West.

Mr. West has written me a letter dated September 18th
which, after referring to my letter to the Consulate General
giving the text of my telegram under reference, reads as
follows:

"Today I am in receipt of a communication dated September 16th
from Charles Rosset, Vice-Consul of the Consulate General of
Switzerland, New York, who advises that the Legation of
Switzerland, in Washington, D.C. Department of Foreign Interests,
has sent him the text of the following cable which was
received from Mr. Gontran Blaile, representative of the Swiss
Government for the exchange of internees from the Far East, and
who is now on board the S.S. "Gripsholm" at sea:

"Please advise Canadian Consulate General New York that
their letter dated August 31st addressed to representative
Intercroixrouge has just been handed over to me. Indicate
also nominal roll of Japanese remaining in British Columbia
mentioned in above letter is not to be found on board. Please
try to have it airmailed to Port Elisabeth or Goa."

"Mr. Rosset states that the Legation asks him to endeavour
to secure a duplicate of the above-mentioned nominal rolls

45243

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES
To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

-2-

WASHINGTON,

with a view to having it airmailed to Mr. Blaile either at Port Elisabeth, Union of South Africa, or Mormugao, Portuguese India.

"I should be obliged for any additional information that you now have in connection with the disposition of the nominal rolls so that I may advise Mr. Rosset accordingly." Ends.

Upon approaching the Special Division in the State Department I understand that the two nominal rolls have now been received by the State Department and that they intend to send them on to the Legation for eventual return to Ottawa. It is presumed that the competent Canadian authorities will want to examine these documents before any disposition is made of them.

I am trying to obtain copy of the letter written by Canadian Consulate General dated August 31st addressed to representative Intercroixrouge. Ends.

CANADIAN MINISTER

JFD/AT

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	3363-400
Sub.	Chron. 2 Filed

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Ottawa,

September 20, 1943.

Mo 02.
Transferred for necessary action to ~~Department~~/di/

The Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

By order,

W. J. D. Weare

Acting Under Secretary of State.

3/AT

Ottawa, September 20, 1943.

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th September.

As the subject matter of your letter appears to relate to the work of the Department of External Affairs, I am referring your communication to the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs in order that it may receive attention.

Yours very truly,

W.P.J. O'MEARA.
Acting Under Secretary of State.

Nobuo Iiyama, Esq.,
P. O. Box 370,
Picture Butte, Alta.

P. O. Box 370
Picture Butte, Alta.
Sept. 14, 1943

Secretary of State,
OTTAWA, ONT.

Dear Sir,

For 30 years my wife and I have been farming in Alberta but for the last 12 years I have been unable to do work of any kind due to my illness. I am paralyzed and suffering from stomach trouble.

My wife, who is getting old is working to support me, but she cannot continue to do the work herself much longer.

My brother who lives in Japan is a doctor and he is awaiting my return to give me medical care.

We do not like to ask for relief and be a public charge. We would appreciate very much if you can arrange for us to be repatriated by the next exchange ship for Japan.

The names are:

Nobuo Iiyama	Registration No. 14768	Age 58
Mrs. Iiyama	Registration No. 14751	Age 53

Original Address:

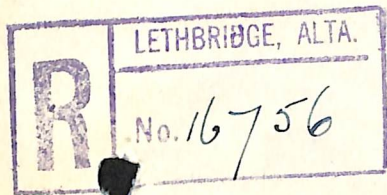
Tokyo-shi Kandaku-Nakasarugaku-cho-22banchi

Please give this matter full consideration.

Yours very truly,

(Nobuo Iiyama)

N. Iiyama,
P. O. Box 370,
Picture Butte, Alta.



Secretary of State,
OTTAWA, Ont.



CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPAÑA

PROTECCIONES

MONTREAL. September 16, 1943.

No. 721
J.603

46016

*Ref: Army
Navy
Col. Clarke
Air
Post office
ms.*

*Done Sept 20/43
C.d.91*

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. J.518 of August 17th, I have the honour to inform you that, according to a cable received from the Spanish Government to-day, the official Japanese exchange vessel TEIA MARU sailed, under safe-conduct assured by all belligerents, from Yokohama on September 14th at 1 AM for Marmagao via Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Northern San Fernando, Cap St. Jacques and Shonan, as scheduled.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Pedro E. Schwartz
Consul General of Spain
in charge of Japanese interests

The Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE
ADDRESSED:—

COMMISSIONER.
M. POLICE.
OTTAWA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

EXTERNAL AFFAIR	out
File No.	3363-40
Sub.	Chron.
17	19

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE NO. C. 315-36-3.

OTTAWA, September 14, 1943.

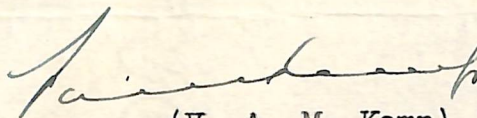
CANADA

A4027
The Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, O T T A W A.

Attention: Mr. C. L. Miles.

Re: Repatriation of Japanese.

1. Reference your communication of the 11th instant enclosing copy of a letter from Mr. Tom Shoyama, Editor of the "New Canadian", Kaslo, B. C. addressed to Mr. George Collins, I would advise you that careful consideration has been given to Mr. Shoyama's request by this Department and it is considered that with the exception of the possible degree of news value no good purpose can be served by publicizing the names, etc. of the repatriates, on the other hand it is felt that the publication of this information would tend to reopen old sores among the Japanese who are left in Canada; we feel that the "New Canadian" would be well advised to confine its news to items of a more local interest.



(V. A. M. Kemp)
Assistant Commissioner,
Director, Criminal Investigation.

3363-40
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR



DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	2217 Japan No.2.
File No. 3363-40	
Sub. 7	IMMIGRATION BRANCH

Ottawa, 14th September, 1943.

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa - ONT.

44092.
Referring to previous correspondence concerning the repatriation of Japanese and particularly to the accommodation in our Winnipeg building of the party who departed from Canada about two weeks ago, for your information I quote below a report received from the Acting District Superintendent of Immigration at Winnipeg under date of September 7th,-

"Will you please refer to your file 2217 Japan and particularly to your radiotelegram of the 28th ultimo concerning the Japanese repatriates who were concentrated in the Immigration Building here. In this connection I am enclosing, in duplicate, a list of 61 Japanese, classified under the following headings:-

Naturalized British Subjects
Domiciled
Others

You will note that there are 22 naturalized Canadians, 22 who claim Canadian domicile and that the balance, 17, were Canadian born.

These people were all evacuated from the Hall on Sunday, the 29th ultimo, leaving Canada by way of Emerson and Noyes over the Soo Line to connect with the sailing on the S.S. "Gripsholm" arranged for them.

In respect to the accommodation afforded them, there were no complaints either from the Japanese themselves or from the R.C.M.P., the British Columbia Security Commission or any of those who were identified with the arrangements for their repatriation. They seemed quite satisfied with the housing accommodation and also with the meals which they received at the Depot Lunch. They were well-behaved, were extended the best of treatment by all concerned and there were no untoward incidents or developments while in the building.

However,.....

However, I have been told confidentially that rumours are being circulated in the United States to the effect that they were herded into dungeon-like quarters in the Immigration Building here, the suggestion being that an individual who has an association with some newspaper interests in the United States which are Anti-British in their sentiments, proposing if possible to circulate this as a deterrent to the development of the exchange of Japanese and Canadian repatriates which is hoped for.

In view of the foregoing I considered it might be helpful if I had some pictures taken of the restaurant, the dormitories and the rooms in which the Japanese were housed while here. I am enclosing four shots, one of the assembly room, one showing a section of the men's dormitory, another showing a section of one of the rooms accommodating four persons per room, and the fourth showing a corner of the Depot Lunch where they were given their meals.

These people, while here, were not under detention, were free to come and go and I think the pictures speak for themselves. They indicate clearly the fact that the quarters were clean and that appropriate bedding and linen were available.

Possibly the Department of External Affairs might like to have these photographs to offset any adverse propaganda which might develop out of this movement. Should further pictures be needed, I have a film available here from which they could be reproduced."

A copy of the list of the 61 Japanese as referred to in the first paragraph of the report, and the photographs referred to in the last paragraph thereof are enclosed herewith for your information.

Enc.

In view of Mr. Munroe's comment in the fourth paragraph of his report, you may consider it advisable to forward copies of the photographs to the Government of Switzerland. If extra photographs are required they can be furnished.


A.L. Jolliffe
Acting Director.

JAPANESE REPATRIATES

NATURALIZED

Repat.No.	Name	Sex	Age	Birthplace					
8.	Fujimoto, Saikichi	M.	48	Japan	Nat.Cert.lifted by RCMP				
11.	Fukushima, Shoji	M.	49	"	"	"	"	"	"
14.	Kadota, Kantaro	M.	61	"	"	"	"	"	"
21.	Kita, Ryotaro	M.	56	"	"	"	"	"	"
22.	Kita, Maki	F.	50	"	"	"	"	"	"
24.	Koyama, Eikichi	M.	39	"	"	"	"	"	"
25.	Koyama, Toshiye	F.	32	"	"	"	"	"	"
30.	Mori, Denzauro	M.	50	"	"	"	"	"	"
32.	Nishi, Katsuzo	M.	46	"	"	"	"	"	"
33.	OZEKI, Naoyuki	M.	55	"	"	"	"	"	"
38.	Tabata, Rikimatsu	M.	71	"	"	"	"	"	"
39.	Tabata, Toshiko	F.	48	"	"	"	"	"	"
47.	Takahashi, Tsuruichi	M.	62	"	"	"	"	"	"
48.	Takahashi, Kichi	F.	58	"	"	"	"	"	"
49.	Teranishi, Yoshimatsu	M.	42	"	"	"	"	"	"
50.	Teranishi, Fumiko	F.	32	"	"	"	"	"	"
53.	Uchida, Sentaro	M.	64	"	"	"	"	"	"
56.	Yanagawa, Teiji	M.	44	"	"	"	"	"	"
57.	Yoshida, Shinya	M.	62	"	"	"	"	"	"
58.	Yoshida, Saura	F.	57	"	"	"	"	"	"
60.	Hama, Yuzo	M.	52	"	"	"	"	"	"
61.	Irie, Hisakichi,	M.	45	"	"	"	"	"	"

DOMICILED

(Particulars arrival in Canada)

1.	Akiyama, Fujimoto	M.	41	Japan	1928, Sept. "Arabic Maru", Victoria
2.	Akiyama, Take	F.	39	"	" " " " "
3.	Ariga, Chiyokichi	M.	48	"	1921, July 23, "Katari Maru" "
4.	Ariga, Novue	F.	43	"	1925, Oct. 17, "Alomea Maru" "
12.	Hirai, Rokuro	M.	55	"	1922, May, "Yokahama Maru" "
13.	Iwasaki, Shosaku	M.	50	"	1907, July "Togo Maru" "
15.	Kajiro, Fumio	M.	48	"	1919, Sept. 26, "Suwa Maru" "
16.	Kajiro, Shizue	F.	51	"	1920, Feb. "Katori Maru", Victoria
18.	Kawaguchi, Kichiji	M.	45	"	1914, Jan. 31, "Yokahama Maru" "
23.	Kojima, Hidema	M.	53	"	1907, Aug. 17, "Adam Uraru"? Vancouver
28.	Masui, Yoshiyuki	M.	48	"	1915, June 30, "Tanba" Victoria

DOMICILED (cont'd)

Repat.No.	Name	Sex	Age	Birthplace	Particulars arrival in Canada
29.	Mitsunaga, Sataro	M.	54	Japan	1907, Sept. 4, "Tuspar" Victoria
31.	Nakamoto, Genzo	M.	45	"	1917, Dec. 7, "Sako Maru" "
34.	Sekino, Hidekichi	M.	44	"	1921, Mar. 25, "Africa" "
35.	Shin, Shigeru	M.	44	"	1917, Dec. 7, "Sado Maru" "
36.	Suzuki, Hisakichi	M.	62	"	1907, Aug. "Minnesota" Vancouver
37.	Suzuki, Juzo	M.	62	"	1906, May 8 "Empress India" "
51.	Tsuchikawa, Otohachi	M.	43	"	1904, July, " " "
52.	Tsuji, Hirotarō	M.	60	"	1908, "Tasu Maru" Victoria
54.	Uno, Keikichi	M.	51	"	1910, March, "Komigato Maru" Vict.
55.	Ushijima, Kakichi	M.	69	"	1906, Sept. 13 "Lucia" Vancouver
59.	Yoshino, Kurahacki	M.	63 (62)	"	1907, June 15th, Victoria

OTHERS

(Place and Date of Birth)

5.	Ariga, Ruth	F.	16	Canada, Vancouver, Jan. 24, 1927.
6.	Ariga, Lillian	F.	11	" " Dec. 30, 1931.
7.	Ariga, Nancy	F.	9	" " June 6, 1934
9.	Fujimoto, Shiro	M.	14	" Prince Rupert, B.C., Jan. 31, 1929.
10.	Fujimoto, Sat(k)oko	F.	12	" " " Apr. 3, 1931.
17.	Kajiro, Fumiko	F.	12	" Steveston, B.C., Jan. 21, 1931.
19.	Kawaguchi, Shigeru	M.	20	" Vancouver, B.C., April 5, 1923
20.	Kawaguchi, Teruye	F.	14	" " " May 14, 1929
26.	Koyama, Fukuo	M.	8	" Port Alberni, B.C., Oct. 19, 1934.
27.	Koyama, Shigeo	M.	7	" " " Dec. 29, 1935.
40.	Tabata, Minoru	M.	21	" Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 26, 1922.
41.	Tabata, Shigeru	M.	14	" " " Nov. 5, 1928.
42.	Tabata, Michiko	F.	20	" " " Jan. 31, 1923.
43.	Tabata, Fumiko	F.	19	" " " June 1, 1924.
44.	Tabata, Hisako	F.	17	" " " Sept. 17, 1926.
45.	Tabata, Yoshiko	F.	12	" " " June 22, 1931
46.	Tabata, Nobuko	F.	9	" " " Dec. 27, 1934

Photos sent
Mr. Stone
Nov 2/43

O.

O.H.M.S.



Economic Division

[Signature]

N.A. ROBERTSON,
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO. W.M. 16

H.W. [Signature]

Commissioner of Customs

150M-12-42

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	3363-40C
Sub.	7 Chron. 17 Filed

NO. 1029

OTTAWA, September 13, 1943.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the recent sailing of the GRIPSHOLM with Japanese repatriates from Canada and to enclose a copy of a letter received from Mr. Douglas Cole, Canadian Consul at New York.

Your attention is drawn particularly to the paragraphs of the letter dealing with the passes issued to Messrs Cole and West for use at the docks in Jersey City where the GRIPSHOLM was docked.

It seems the Canadian Government's representatives experienced the same difficulties on this occasion, in gaining access to the docks and ship, as was the case last year on the arrival of the GRIPSHOLM at New York. This was due to the fact that the United States Coast Guard were unwilling to recognize the passes furnished by the State Department.

A good deal of inconvenience has been caused our representatives on these occasions and in order to avoid the likelihood of its occurring again, more particularly on the current return voyage of the GRIPSHOLM, I would be grateful if you would bring the matter to the attention of the State Department at your earliest convenience.

It might be possible to ask if, in future, passes issued could be endorsed in ample time by all the United States Government Services controlling repatriation ships on arrival.

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

sga
W.A. Robertson

Agreed MK

The Canadian Minister to
the United States,
Canadian Legation,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

for the Secretary of State for
External Affairs

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No.	3363.40e	
Sub.	Chron	17 Filed

Ottawa, September 13, 1943.

AIR MAIL

NO

909

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose copies of despatch No. 2082 of September 7th 1943 and report of Mr. H. Allard, recently received from the Canadian Legation at Washington, in regard to repatriation of Japanese from Canada.

As Mr. Allard was in the vicinity of Winnipeg during the assembly there of the Japanese being repatriated, he was requested to represent the Department of External Affairs.

It is thought Mr. Allard's report on this matter may be of some interest to you.

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

A. Hise

Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

The High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain,
Canada House,
London, S.W.1.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No.	3363-40	
Sub.	Chron.	Filed

Ottawa, September 13, 1943.

TO: The Commissioner, R.C.M.P., Ottawa

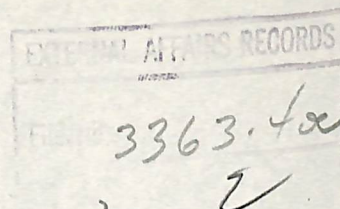
SUBJECT: Japanese Repatriation.

Enclosed is a copy of a report recently received from Mr. Allard of the Canadian Legation, Washington, in regard to the above matter.

You will no doubt be interested in seeing this.

C. L. Miles

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.



Ottawa, September 13, 1943.

TO: The Deputy Minister of Labour

SUBJECT: Japanese Repatriation.

Enclosed is a copy of a report recently received from Mr. Allard of the Canadian Legation, Washington, in regard to the above matter.

You will no doubt be interested in seeing this.

CK Miles
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

3363-400		
Sub.	Chron	Filed

Ottawa, September 11, 1943.

TO: The Commissioner, R.C.M.P., Ottawa

SUBJECT: Japanese Repatriation.

A copy of a letter from Mr. Tom Shoyama, Editor of the "New Canadian." Kaslo, B.C. addressed to Mr. George Collins at Vancouver is enclosed.

I shall be glad if you will inform me if you know of any objections to Mr. Shoyama being supplied with the list of Japanese recently repatriated, for which he asks.

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

EXTERNAL AFF.	
File No.	3363-40
Sub.	7 Chron. 17 Filed

Ottawa, September 10, 1943.

To: The Commissioner, R.C.M.P.
Attention Inspector Saul

SUBJECT: Japanese Repatriation.

We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 2nd, accompanied by departmental seal recently used in connection with sealing of safe conduct forms.

O L Miles

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

TELETYPE

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File No. 3363-402
Sub. 7 Chron. 7

From THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES
To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CYPHER

WASHINGTON, September 10, 1943.

TELETYPE

WA-4504

*copy on
4464-402*

WA-4504. Following for Rive & Morley Scott from
Allard, Begins:

Repatriation Far East.

Now that the Japanese party has left New York, it is
felt that no time should be lost in making arrangements
for the reception of the Canadians returning from Far
East.

When Mr. Scott was here at the end of July an
Interdepartmental meeting was arranged by the State
Department and a report of the discussions was made
in WA3793 of July 29th. If reference is made to paragraph
10 of that report you will see that little was done in
connection with the return of the Gripsholm. The State
Department should be informed by note as soon as possible
of what we would like to do in connection with the arrival
of the Canadian party.

Meanwhile, in informal discussions with the State
Department, it was suggested that the simplest and no
doubt most effective way of discussing details, once
agreement has been reached on general principles would
be for the Canadian Legation to ask that an Inter-
departmental meeting be held, say towards the end of
October or early November after the exchange has taken
place at Goa. In this way the various agencies concerned
on both sides could discuss among themselves what they
would do when the Gripsholm arrived, and not leave final

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES
To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

-2-

WASHINGTON,

arrangements until a day or two before the ship arrives. The possibility of holding such a meeting in New York, with the Consulate General a party, should perhaps be explored and it is our intention to do so informally as soon as we receive instructions as to the nature of the communication which should be sent to the State Department. We would appreciate it if early attention could be given to this matter. Ends.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	3363-40C
Sub. 8	Chron. 17 Filed

Ottawa, September 10th, 1943.

Dear Commissioner Wood:

I have pleasure in enclosing a copy of a despatch from the Consul General of Spain, expressing the gratitude of the Consul General to the officers engaged in the recent repatriation of Japanese from Canada. You will already have received a letter from me on the same subject, expressing my appreciation of the work done by the officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Yours sincerely,

W. A. Robertson

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

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

Ottawa, September 9th 1943.

To: Mr. C. L. Miles.

Seale
N. *Ch*
3363-400
Sub. *7* *1*

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of one Departmental Dater Seal loaned to the Legal Division for forwarding to the R.C.M.P., Winnipeg, for use on safe conducts for Japanese repatriates.

M. L. Miles

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CYPHER

TELETYPE

WA-4458

SEP 9 1943

WASHINGTON, September 8th, 1943.

RECEIVED
MINISTER OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

WA-4458. Following for Morley Scott, Begins:

Reference Mr. Cole's letter of September 3rd, 1943, file 2481-1, disposal of nominal rolls given to Mr. Brandt by Mr. West.

Mr. Brandt now tells me that these documents have been passed over to censorship and will eventually be returned to him, when he will get in touch with the Legation as to the final disposal of these documents.

Subject to your approval as soon as these documents come to hand I propose to send them to you by bag so that they can be examined in Canada. Ends.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

September 8, 1943.

To: Mr. F. M. Kirk, East Block

EXTENSION	FILE NO.
Sub.	3363

File
ck

The Special Section recently returned to you the Departmental seal which was borrowed to send to the R.C.M.P. at Winnipeg for the sealing of the safe conducts for the Japanese repatriates. Safe conduct form No. 110, which was cancelled, was also returned to you.

Your acknowledgement of the receipt of these will be appreciated.

C.L. Miles.



EXTERNAL	9
File No.	3363-400
Sub.	Chron. 17 Filed

Ottawa, September 8, 1943.

12972
Department of Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
O t t a w a.

Attention: Mr. S. M. Scott.

Mr. Collins has forwarded to us copies of a letter received from Mr. Thos. Shoyama, Editor of the "New Canadian", a Japanese newspaper at Kaslo, B.C., and his reply, of which I am enclosing^{copies} for your information. Mr. Shoyama asks for information concerning the people included in the exchange list for repatriation to Japanese - their names, ages and places of residence.

As you will note, this information has been refused by Mr. Collins until we obtain your views. If it is decided that detailed information should not be published concerning the repatriated Japanese, would you be willing to prepare a general statement concerning the repatriation which might be published in the "New Canadian" for the information of other Japanese in this country.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara
P.

A. MacNamara.

Encls.

COPY

September 2nd, 1943.

Thos. Shoyama, Esq.,
Editor,
"New Canadian"
KASLO, B.C.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo. I regret that I am not authorised to release the information you desire. However, I am forwarding your request to Ottawa for the consideration of the Department of External Affairs.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COLLINS,
Commissioner.

GC/DS

COPY

THE NEW CANADIAN

Kaslo, B.C.,
August 30, 1943.

George Collins, Esq.,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
360 Homer Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Sir:

We are anxious to ascertain for our news columns as much detailed information as possible in regard to the people included in the exchange list from Canada. No doubt your office will have a complete list, indicating names, ages and places of residence of these people. We would be grateful if a copy could be made available to us at your earliest convenience.

Yours very truly,

"Tom Shoyama"

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No	3363-400
Sub.	China - Ind

File 3363-400

Mr. Rive (for Mr. Stone).

As to Item 8, this file has already been sent to Mr Rae.

As to Item 9, copies of pictures of relocation centres. If we have two, I presume they are in Records. If not, I presume they will have to be made.

copies of repatriation pictures probably do not yet exist. I do not know that anybody has given instructions to Film Board how many prints to make, or what to do with them.

presumably the Secretary of the Committee will attend to both of these matters, since the pictures were taken for intelligence purposes.

VMS
Sept 7.

AFFAIRS RECORDS		
No. 3363-400		
Sub. 7	Chron. 17	Filed

OTTAWA, September 7, 1943.

Dear Commissioner Wood:

I have read with interest the final report of your headquarters in Winnipeg upon the repatriation of the Japanese from Canada. When we learned from our Legation in Washington that we had only ten days to get the Japanese from their homes to the boat, we at first thought it an impossible task. However, we said we would do our best. It appears that the "best" of the R.C.M.P. is very good indeed, because the movement appears to have been completed within the specified time without a single hitch. I should like to express my sincere appreciation of the work of Inspector Saul, and of his assistant, Staff-Sergeant Kent and of the officers in Winnipeg and elsewhere acting in accord with them.

Yours sincerely,

RA Robertson

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Commissioner S.T. Wood
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
OTTAWA, Ontario



*Should be
filed in 3363-40C*

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	3363-40C
Sub.	Chron 17
CANADIAN LEGATION	
WASHINGTON	

September 7, 1943.

*Copies sent - Mr. Roblin
" Wm
" L. H.
" Dr. McQuinn
R. G. M. P.
Labour*

43022
NO. 2082

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith
in triplicate a report made by Mr. Allard on the
concentration of Japanese in Winnipeg prior to
their departure for Jersey City on their way to
Japan.

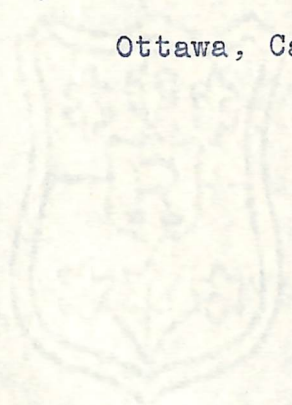
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. Pearson
Chargé d'Affaires.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.



EARNSCcliffe

LINEN BOND

MADE IN CANADA



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No. 3363-40C		
Sub. 7	Chron. 17	Filed

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Ottawa, September 4, 1943

Kitch

A2883.

No. 20

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to our recent exchange of correspondence regarding the exchange ship Gripsholm, and to inform you that I have been directed by my Government to advise you that the vessel sailed from New York for Mormugao via Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Port Elizabeth, as scheduled, on September 2, 1943 at 7 a.m. Safe conduct for the vessel has been assured by all belligerents.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

For the Minister:

Lewis Clark
First Secretary of Legation

The Right Honorable
The Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No.	3363	400
Sub.	7	Chron. 7 Filed

SMS/CC
Sep. 4, 1943.

file jmw

NOTE FOR FILE ON:

REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE FROM CANADA

Mr. O'Brien reports that Mr. Cole, Consul in New York, telephoned that the Gripsholm sailed at 00.15 hours September 2nd. Nominal rolls carried, ^{by} but certain Japanese were turned over to Mr. Brandt of State Department who gave them to Donald Smith and Langdon of the State Department, who are accompanying the party. They may not be turned over to the Japanese. No Red Cross Delegate was on board. The Canadian Red Cross nurse and R.C.M.P. have returned. United States officers were very co-operative.

S.M.S.

SMS/CC
Sep. 4, 1943.

3363-400

NOTE FOR FILE ON:

REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE FROM CANADA

Mr. O'Brien reports that Mr. Cole, Consul in New York, telephoned that the Gripsholm sailed at 00.15 hours September 2nd. Nominal rolls carried, ⁴ but certain Japanese were turned over to Mr. Brandt of State Department who gave them to Donald Smith and Langdon of the State Department, who are accompanying the party. They may not be turned over to the Japanese. No Red Cross Delegate was on board. The Canadian Red Cross nurse and R.C.M.P. have returned. United States officers were very co-operative.

S.M.S.



CONFIDENTIAL

File: 3363 400
Sub: Circ: 17
CANADIAN LEGATION

WASHINGTON

September 4, 1943

TO: The Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Repatriation of Japanese from Canada.

Following the receipt of a telegram dated August 24th from the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, addressed to me at Marquette, Manitoba, and phoned to me from Winnipeg, arrangements were made the next day, Wednesday August 25th, to discuss the concentration of Japanese with Supt. Tucker of the R.C.M.P. at Winnipeg. The U.S. Consul General was also approached on the same day to inquire whether they had received any information either from Washington or from their Legation in Ottawa. They stated that they had received nothing from either place and had not even heard about the gathering of Japanese at Winnipeg. Attempts were also made to locate a Spanish official which proved of no avail as there is no Spanish Consulate in Winnipeg and no Spanish official came to be with the party either in Winnipeg or Noyes.

In discussions with Supt. Tucker who was unaware of my presence in Winnipeg until then, he stated that they had been somewhat confused by the late report they had received concerning the routing of the party through Noyes and St. Paul, as all their plans had been made for the party to proceed through Montreal. Supt. Tucker then introduced me to Sgt. H.W. Appleby of the R.C.M.P. who was in charge of all arrangements in Winnipeg and was to accompany the party to Jersey City to see that the Japanese group was put aboard the Gripsholm. After discussing various matters with him it was agreed that there was no real necessity for me to remain in Winnipeg but that he would call me at my residence at Marquette if he had anything to take up with me.

There were a few Japanese already in Winnipeg on Wednesday and both Canadian Immigration and Custodian officials were going to start clearing them the next day. The balance of the Japanese arrived on Thursday night and Friday, so that by Saturday morning the whole party was gathered together and U.S. and Canadian Customs and other agencies worked together to clear the party.

The R.C.M.P., who were in charge of all arrangements, and Sgt. Appleby in particular, will submit a report in due course which will give all details. As you anticipated, it was not necessary for me to supervise their work as it appeared to be in excellent hands. During my stay in Winnipeg, and while final arrangements were being made, the R.C.M.P. were found to be most cooperative and I can only praise the untiring efforts of both Supt. Tucker and Sgt. Appleby who handled all matters with discretion and effectiveness and kept the Japanese, I am sure, completely satisfied with everything.

On Thursday and Friday the R.C.M.P. kept me informed by telephone and Friday evening I went to Winnipeg and took a room at the Royal Alexandra Hotel in the event Dr. Kopbe, Spanish Consul in Vancouver, should come to Winnipeg to be there while the Japanese party was being cleared.

/It had been

It had been agreed in discussions with Supt. Tucker that we should meet at the C.P.R. Immigration Building in Winnipeg, Saturday morning at 9.30. At the meeting with Supt. Tucker and Sgt. Appleby, your telegram of August 27th to R.C.M.P. and Mr. Scott's airmail letter of the same date, covering the collective Safe Conduct for the Japanese repatriates, issued by the Legation of the United States of America in Ottawa, were handed to me. As soon as the U.S. Safe Conduct was received a careful check was made of all the names appearing on it to see whether the Japanese named on the document had arrived in Winnipeg. They all had, and from that time on, while they were allowed to move freely within certain limits, the R.C.M.P. took complete charge and responsibility for them.

A visit was made to the Japanese quarters. They were found to be clean, well lighted, and the Japanese themselves told Supt. Tucker everytime they saw him that everything was perfect. No complaints of any kind were made.

At the meeting on Saturday morning, Supt. Tucker raised the point that so far the U.S. Immigration had not heard anything about the movement of Japanese through Noyes and it was proposed that I should accompany him to the U.S. Consulate General. We were met by Mr. G.G. Fuller, Consul, who took us in to see the Consul General, Mr. A.W. Klieforth. Later on Mr. G. LaMont, one of the Vice Consuls who had been asked to look after any details concerning this party, was brought in and the question of U.S. Immigration was mentioned. When the Safe Conduct issued by the U.S. Legation in Ottawa was produced, Mr. LaMont felt that this covered the party and the U.S. Immigration could hardly refuse to accept a party which had been cleared by the State Department. However, the Consul General insisted that Mr. Clegg, U.S. Immigration representative in Winnipeg be called in. Upon taking cognizance of the Safe Conduct, Mr. Clegg said that that document would surely eliminate all difficulties.

When asked whether it would not be wise to find out whether Noyes had been advised, Mr. Clegg stated that he had been on the telephone at 10.30 the same morning with Noyes and so far they had heard nothing. As Noyes goes under St. Paul for U.S. Immigration purposes, Mr. Clegg was asked whether he would be kind enough to take the matter up with St. Paul immediately. This he did and it was learned that the authorities there had apparently received instructions from Washington but had not transmitted them to the border. However, this was done in the course of Saturday, as about 5.30 Mr. Clegg telephoned Sgt. Appleby to say that the U.S. Immigration officials at Noyes had telephoned to the effect that they had just received instructions from St. Paul in connection with the Japanese group. The meeting at the U.S. Consulate General lasted until about 12 o'clock.

On Saturday afternoon Sgt. Appleby came in with two nominal rolls which had been taken from two Japanese repatriates. Sgt. Appleby was anxious to know what disposition should be made of these two documents. In view of the length of them, it was pointed out to him that they might well be reports in code and that it might be indicated to the possessor of these rolls that the various Japanese who wanted to send messages home from Canada could do so through the Red Cross or the Protecting Power of Japanese interests in Canada. Sgt. Appleby then sent a telegram to Ottawa regarding the disposition of these documents which were at the time in his possession

/and which

and which I understand were handed over to Mr. Brandt of the Department of State, in New York. A separate report will be made regarding these documents in reply to communications received from you on that point by the Consulate General in New York.

A representative of the Canadian Film Board, Mr. Bird, came to Winnipeg from Regina for the purpose of taking films and still photographs of the Japanese party. Supt. Tucker was anxious not to have too many Mounted Police officials taken in the pictures and also not too many Red Cross uniforms as he felt that the presence of the latter might be interpreted as indicating that the party was in such bad health that they had to get Red Cross nurses to put them on board the train. The Red Cross attendants came in with bags of popcorn, chocolate bars and illustrated books for the children, and Mr. Bird took, I think, a good photograph of three or four Japanese girls being handed these books by the Red Cross attendants.

It had been agreed that Supt. Tucker should hand over to me the Canadian Safe Conduct just before the departure of the train on Sunday evening and shortly after six o'clock on Sunday, Supt. Tucker arrived at the station and handed the Safe Conducts over to me in the presence of Sgt. Appleby.

Two R.C.M.P. escorts under the direction of Sgt. Appleby and a registered nurse accompanied the party of Japanese on the train. The two R.C.M.P. escorts returned from Noyes Sunday night and I had the good fortune to be driven back with them as otherwise it would have been necessary for me to wait until four o'clock Monday morning before getting a train back to Winnipeg.

The Japanese were accommodated in three pullman cars and were allowed to move freely about on these three cars. On the way from Winnipeg to Emerson a few Japanese who knew about the departing group came to the stations to wave at them. A number of Japanese men came to the stateroom, where the R.C.M.P. escorts spent most of their time, to say good-bye to them and to thank them for the kind way in which they had been treated. On the train Japanese women and children gave the R.C.M.P. escorts bags of fruit of various kinds.

When the border was crossed, Mr. O'Hanley of the State Department boarded the train and the party was handed over to him for which he signed a receipt. Two copies of this receipt are herewith attached. You will note that they cover both the party and the Safe Conducts. Once the party had been handed over to Mr. O'Hanley, U.S. armed guards boarded the train and the Japanese party which had so far been acting as ordinary travellers became dead silent when they saw ten military guards wearing helmets and carrying sub-machine guns coming to take over.

Sgt. Appleby and the nurse accompanied the party as far as Jersey City.

ha:mc

H.A.

Received from Mr. Hector Allard, 1st Secretary, Canadian Legation,
Washington, D.C., United States of America, a Party consisting of
sixty-one (61) Japanese in transit to Jersey City, N.J., United
States of America, whose names are listed on the United States of
America Safe Conduct, issued by the United States of America
Legation at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, August 27th, 1943.

The United States of America Safe Conduct, hereabove referred to,
has been handed to me together with Canadian Safe Conducts, cover-
ing the same Party.

PLACE: Noyes, Minn., U.S.A.

DATE: August , 1943.

SIGNATURE

John J. Hanley

WITNESSED BY

A. W. Appleby

(A. W. Appleby) Sergeant,
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3363.40
Sub. Chron. 17 Filed
CANADIAN CONSULATE GENERAL
620 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

File 2481-1

September 3rd,
19 43

File 3363-40C ch

A 2436
Dear Mr. Scott:


Acknowledging your telegram, copy of which is attached, and confirming telephone conversation with your office, the exact time of sailing of the GRIPSHOLM was 00.15 Thursday morning, September 2nd, from New Jersey.

With reference to the list containing addresses of relatives and friends in Japan, Mr. West, Vice-Consul, reports that this was turned over in his presence to Mr. Brandt of the Securities Division, State Department and as outlined in my letter of the 2nd instant, it is problematical whether Mr. Donald Smith, also of State Department, would turn over this list to the International Red Cross representative in Japan for fear the list might be a code message.

As it was assumed from your telegram that we should consult the United States Security officials on the matter it seemed to me that it was quite safe to leave it to Mr. Brandt as to the ultimate disposal of these documents and the point had not been decided when Mr. West left the boat at 6 p.m. on Wednesday evening.

I shall enquire through Legation as to the disposal of the list and ask Mr. Rogers to write you direct.

Yours faithfully,


(DOUGLAS S. COLE)
CONSUL

Morley Scott, Esq.,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

P.S. Attached are deck plans of the GRIPSHOLM which we have received through Mr. Lundbeck, President of the Swedish American Line, 636 Fifth Avenue, New York.

RECEIVED
CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM ~~SENT~~

OFFICE OF THE
CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

25 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

COPY

OTTAWA ONT 2 515P

THE CONSUL GENERAL FOR CANADA IN NEW YORK
620 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 20 NY CARE TC

JAPANESE REPATRIATION PLEASE TELEGRAPH AT ONCE DATE AND TIME
OF SAILING OF GRIPSHOLM ALSO DISPOSITION OF NOMINAL ROLLS OF
JAPANESE CARRIES BY SERGEANT APPLEBY REFERRED TO MY TELEGRAM
AUGUST 30th

UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ST TE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPAÑA
PROTECCIONES

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3363-40C
Sub. 8 Chron. 17 Filed

MONTREAL, September 3, 1943.

File

No. 695
J.582

12859

Sir,

Upon reading a report of the sailing yesterday from New York of the exchange vessel GRIPSHOLM, I have the honour to express to you and to the officers of the other departments concerned of the Canadian Government my deep appreciation for the generous co-operation and assistance accorded me in preparing for departure of the sixty-one Japanese repatriates from the Dominion. I should be very grateful if you would be good enough to convey my thanks to the officers connected with this repatriation, especially Mr. Morley Scott of your Department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Pedro E. Schwartz
Consul General of Spain
in charge of Japanese interests

The Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	3363.400
Sub	13

OTTAWA, September 3, 1943.

TO: S. Turk, Esq., Foreign Exchange Control Board, Ottawa

SUBJECT: Exchange of excess yen and dollars carried by repatriates on exchange ship Gripsholm.

A copy of despatch No. 15 of September 1 from the Legation of the United States of America is enclosed with the reply it is proposed to make. Your approval to this will be appreciated.

C. R. Miles

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File no.	3363.402
Sub.	Chr. 13

OTTAWA, September 3, 1943.

TO: The Custodian of Enemy Property, Ottawa

SUBJECT: Exchange of excess dollars and yen carried by
repatriates on exchange ship Gripsholm.

A copy of despatch No. 15 of September 1 from the
Legation of the United States of America is enclosed with
the reply it is proposed to make. Your approval to this
will be appreciated.

C. L. Miles
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Mr. Rive
Gripsholm
T.H.

Sauf Conduit for
Suppression &
Jinai Maru

File
XBB

Intercepted 21.30 G.M.T. by Diplomatic Position
Ottawa on 12 Mc.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No.	3363-402	
Sub.	Chron.	Filed

12.06 G.M.T. - 1-9-43.
Berne a Legation Suisse, Tokio, 863 U.S.A.

Notre 862. Legation Amerique a reçu nouveau cable-
gramme du Departement d'Etat instant pour obtenir sans retard
sauf conduit du Gouvernement Japonais en son nom et au nom de
ses allies. Selon numero 843 et 856 Gouvernements Allemand et
Italien donneront sauf conduit en leur nom mais Gouvernement
Japonais doit confirmer sauf conduit au nom de tous ses allies.

O t t a w a ,

2-9-43.

JWB/VL



INTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
File No.	3363-40C	
Sub.	Chron.	Filed

CANADIAN CONSULATE GENERAL
620 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

File 2481-1

September 2nd, 1943.

Dear Mr. Scott,-

42860.
The following brief report deals with the repatriation of Japanese from Canada on board the SS. GRIPSHOLM.

For several days we have maintained close contact with Mr. Clark, New York representative of State Department and through him received passes approved by the United States Customs Service and the United States Navy for use at the docks in Jersey City where the GRIPSHOLM was docked. We also were in touch with Mr. Robert Bannerman and Mr. Donald Smith the day prior to the arrival of the repatriated Japanese from Canada and called on them as well as on Mr. Clark.

Yesterday, accompanied by Mr. Christopher West, Vice Consul and Assistant Trade Commissioner, I went to Jersey City in the morning and stayed until 3 P.M., Mr. West remaining until 6 P.M. to make sure that there would be no holdup in regard to Canadian clearances.

Acknowledging receipt of your telegram of the 30th ultimo, copy of which is attached, I learned that there was no representative of the International Red Cross sailing on the GRIPSHOLM and under the circumstances gave a letter to Donald Smith covering its contents to be turned over to the International Red Cross representative in Japan, if satisfactory to United States Security regulations. You are, of course, aware that Mr. Langdon and Mr. Donald Smith both of State Department are making the trip on board the GRIPSHOLM. I would advise that upon consulting with the United States Security officers of State Department, Mr. Brandt, and also Mr. Saugstad, they were rather disinclined to forward to Japan the list containing addresses of relatives of friends taken from the Japanese by Sergeant Appleby, for the reason that there might be the possibility of code messages in the list.

Therefore, last night when we left the boat it was still uncertain as to whether this list would be turned over to the International Red Cross representative in Japan, and as we are as desirous as the United States Security officers that there be no possibility of giving information to the enemy, I think it is quite in order to leave it to the Department of State representatives as to whether this information be passed on by Mr. Donald Smith. We would likewise report that a quantity of serum which Sergeant Appleby brought with him was turned over to the ship's Doctor. The Canadian party was accompanied by a Red Cross nurse, Mrs. Sinclair of Winnipeg.

Prior to the arrival of the Canadian party, the list of Japanese repatriates were checked with Mr. Eduardo M. Danis, Minister Attache to the Spanish

Embassy, Washington, who is accompanying the party as the neutral representative of the Japanese Government.

1943 SEP 4 AM 9 34


DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

I wish to report to the Department that not only were the passes forwarded to us by State Department insufficient for getting to the docks, but we had difficulty in passing the Coast Guard and were held up whilst a considerable number of officials were consulted as to whether we be permitted to proceed to the dock offices where the GRIPSHOLM was berthed. It would be appreciated if this matter be reported to State Department for the added reason that we could not go on board the GRIPSHOLM without the approval of Mr. Saugstad of State Department. Consulting Mr. Pearson, Canadian Legation, Washington, when he was in New York I was informed by him that as Canada was paying part of the cost of the GRIPSHOLM, that we had every right, not only to proceed to the docks, but to go on board the ship should we so desire. As the same difficulty arose on a previous instance, I think it would be well for us to point out to State Department that inadequate passes were supplied to the Canadian officials in New York and that we should be equipped with credentials similar in type in every way to members of State Department having anything to do with the handling of repatriates.

We are taking this matter up with Mr. Clark, United States State Department, and pointing out to him that whilst the passes were countersigned by the United States Navy, the United States Coast Guard was in control and had sentries posted at at least five different points where the screening of visitors took place. In future passes from the United States Coast Guard should be supplied to Canadian Government representatives in charge of Canadian Government arrangements.

In conclusion, I would like to add that we received every possible assistance whilst at the dock from representatives of State Department, the United States Collector of Customs, the New York officials of the Swedish American Line and the Pennsylvania Railway.

Yours faithfully,



(DOUGLAS S. COLE)
C o n s u l

Morley Scott, Esq.,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa,
Canada.

C O P Y

AUGUST 30, 1943.

OTTAWA ONT. 30.

The CONSUL GENERAL OF CANADA IN NEW YORK
620 5th AVENUE, NEW YORK

September 2nd, 1943.

JAPANESE REPATRIATION RCMP WINNIPEG INFORM US THAT SERGEANT APPELBY ACCOMPANYING TRAIN TO NEWYORK HOLDS A NOMINAL ROLL OF JAPANESE REMAINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA TAKEN FROM TWO OF THE REPATRIATES AT WINNIPEG THIS LIST CONTAINS ADDRESSES OF RELATIVES AND FRIENDS IN JAPAN TO WHOM THE JAPANESE IN CANADA DESIRE INFORMATION BE COMMUNICATED REGARDING THEIR WELFARE WE HAVE NO OBJECTION THESE LISTS THEY SHOULD NOT BE CARRIED BY JAPANESE HOWEVER BUT CONSIDER THEY MIGHT BE HANDED TO INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE ON THE GRIPSHOLM TO BE HANDED TO INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE IN JAPAN PLEASE OBTAIN LIST FROM RCMP OFFICER AND CONSULT UNITED STATES SECURITY OFFICERS ON THE MATTER AND ADVISE US AS TO DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENTS THE ABOVE INFORMATION HAS BEEN SENT TO THE LEGATION AT WASHINGTON

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Very much for the interest and kindness.

Clark, Esq.,
Representative,
United States State Department,
General Post Office Building,
1101 Street and 11th Avenue,
New York City.

September 2nd, 1943.

Dear Mr. Clark,-

I return with thanks the three passes issued to Mr. West, Flight Lieut. Morin and me in connection with the sailing of the GRIPSHOLM.

In returning these passes I wish to advise that we had difficulty at the docks in getting to the GRIPSHOLM, as the United States Coast Guard were in charge with sentries posted at several screening points, and they would not permit us to pass for quite some time as we did not have Coast Guard passes. In the event of similar duties to be performed on behalf of the Canadian Government, it would be much appreciated if we could be supplied with exactly the same passes as issued to officials of State Department, as it was not only embarrassing at the docks, but resulted in a very considerable delay whilst a large number of Army and Coast Guard officials were consulted before we obtained access to the docks. In addition to the above, it required the approval of Mr. Gaugstad for us to get on board the ship.

Whilst mentioning the above, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the cordial co-operation and assistance rendered by the representatives of State Department at the pier, and also to thank you very much for your personal courtesy and kindness.

Yours sincerely,

(DOUGLAS S. COLE)
C o n s u l

R. D. Clark, Esq.,
Representative,
United States State Department,
General Post Office Building,
33rd Street and 8th Avenue,
New York City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

CLASS OF SERVICE	
Full Rate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Day Letter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Night Message	<input type="checkbox"/>
Night Letter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please mark an X opposite the class of service desired.	

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



CABLE CONNECTIONS TO
ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD
RADIOGRAMS TO SHIPS

TIME FILED
CHECK

CIM/CdN

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

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

OTTAWA, September 2, 1943.

The Consul General for Canada in New York,
620 Fifth Avenue,
New York 20, New York

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3363-40c
Sub. 11-17

Japanese repatriation. Please telegraph at once
date and time of sailing of Gripsholm, also disposition of
nominal rolls of Japanese carried by Sergeant Appleby
referred to my telegram August 30th.

UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

G. H. L. M.

Charge to
Department of External Affairs.

Leat
G. H. L. M.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE
ADDRESSED:—

THE COMMISSIONER,
R. C. M. POLICE,
OTTAWA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

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

OTTAWA, September 2nd, 1943.

CANADA

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, OTTAWA.

Attention: Mr. C. L. Miles

Re: Japanese Repatriation

3363-40C
Lilly
Ch.

EXTERNAL / REPAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3363-40C
Sub. 17

1. Under separate cover by hand I am returning your departmental seal which was used in connection with the Repatriation of Japanese.

2. Would you be good enough to acknowledge receipt of same.

D. C. Saul

Insp.

(D. C. Saul)

For the Registrar General of Enemy Aliens.

File 3363-40c
Ch

File No.	3363-40c
Sub.	Ch

Japanese repatriation from Canada by Gripsholm
sailing Sept. 2nd, 1943.

"The official nominations for repatriates were received by the Government of Canada twelve days before the necessary date of sailing of the repatriation vessel. Confirmation of the last name was received from the Protecting Power eight days before the date of sailing."

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

C.D. 2X

CLASS OF SERVICE	
Full Rate	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Please mark an X opposite the class of service desired.

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



CABLE CONNECTIONS TO
ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD
RADIOGRAMS TO SHIPS

TIME FILED
CHECK

CLM/ODH

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

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

OTTAWA, September 2, 1943.

The Consul General for Canada in New York,
620 Fifth Avenue,
New York 20, New York

*File
Brown*

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3363-402
Sub. Chron. 17

Japanese repatriation. Please telegraph at once
date and time of sailing of Gripsholm, also disposition of
nominal rolls of Japanese carried by Sergeant Appleby
referred to my telegram August 30th.

UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Charge to
Department of External Affairs.

*Sent
L. J. H.*

September 2, 1943.

NOTE FOR MR. FM. KIRK

3363 -400

Safe Conduct form No. 110 is returned herewith
duly cancelled. Please acknowledge receipt to Special Section
(Mr. Miles).

You will no doubt remember you supplied us recently
with 37 of these forms, 36 of these only were issued.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No. 3363-40	
Sub. 11 Chron. 1	Filed

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE

ADDRESSED:—

THE COMMISSIONER.

C. M. POLICE.

OTTAWA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE NO. C.315-36-3.

OTTAWA, September 1, 1943.

CANADA

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, O T T A W A.

42775
Attention: Mr. Morley Scott.

Re: Repatriation of Japanese.

1. I am forwarding herewith for your information copy of a communication dated the 30th ultimo regarding the above matter which it is considered will be of interest to you.
2. I am also forwarding Safe Conduct No. 110 which was cancelled.
3. You will note that a nurse wearing the insignia of the Red Cross accompanied these repatriates through to New Jersey this action having been taken in view of the possibility that the after-effects of the immunization of these repatriates might require medical attention.
4. From this report it is indicated that the repatriates were very appreciative of the treatment accorded them.
5. You will note that Sgt. Appleby has in his possession photographs of the repatriates with instructions to hand same over to the first representative of the Protecting Power that he contacts.
6. I am forwarding herewith copy of a receipt signed by Mr. Allard of the Canadian Legation, Washington, for the Safe Conducts for transmission to the representative of the United States Government. As soon as seal referred to in paragraph 8 is received it will be returned to you.

D. C. Saul
(D. C. Saul) Insp.

Enc.
DCS:GM

Re: Japanese Repatriation.

W. 900-7-3A

Winnipeg, Man., August 30th, 1943.

C. 315-36-3

AIR MAIL

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

Re: Japanese Repatriation.

Further to my memorandum to you in connection with the above under date of August 26th I am submitting this report for the information of the Department for External Affairs and yourself also copies of telegrams that were received and were forwarded to the Department direct in connection with the above matter. I am also attaching, to be returned to the Department, Safe Conduct No. 110 which was cancelled and replaced by Safe Conduct No. 137.

2. The last group of Japanese to arrive in Winnipeg reached Winnipeg on the night of Friday the 27th per C.N.R. and C.P.R. railways. The total number arriving was 31. By the night of the 26th there were 30 Japanese in the Immigration Hall and the arrival of the party Friday night completed the number that were to be repatriated.

3. In the a.m. of Friday the 27th the Doctors of the Department of Pensions and National Health started to vaccinate and inoculate those Japanese that were then in the Immigration Hall. The balance, that is those that arrived Friday night, were vaccinated and inoculated Saturday morning. After the inoculation Saturday morning these people had to go before the U.S. Customs and be present while their baggage was searched which took up some considerable time then they had to be interviewed by the Agent for the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property. This ordeal immediately after the inoculation caused some of them to feel a little unwell. It was on this account that the Doctor in charge of the inoculation, when they knew the ordeal that these people had to go through after being inoculated, asked me to wire the Department requesting that a nurse accompany them on the train that it was quite possible, in view of the ordeal, that they went through, that there would be some reaction. The authority of the nurse to proceed on the train to Jersey City was received.

4. The whole party left Winnipeg by C.P.R. train in three Pullman cars at 6:55 p.m. on the night of the 29th inst. Sgt. Appleby and the nurse left on the train enroute with the party to Jersey City. Accompanying the train from Winnipeg to Noyes was Mr. Hector Allard, First Secretary of the Canadian Legation, Washington, who was travelling as far as Noyes at the request of the Department of External Affairs. Escorts of this Force also travelled with the train as far as Noyes.

Re: Japanese Repatriation.

5. While this party were in the Immigration Hall I made frequent visits to their quarters and talked with the majority of them and everyone of them expressed to me their thanks for being made so comfortable and they assured me that they were perfectly satisfied with the treatment they had received here also for the meals that they were provided with. Before leaving the C.P.R. station three of the members of the party who were looked upon by the others as being leaders approached me and again thanked me for all that this Force had done for them and stated that there were no complaints and that they were satisfied in every way. While these Japanese were in the Immigration Hall starting from the 27th inst. members of the Red Cross staff in uniform with insignia were present along with the nurse and the matron and members of this Force. The Red Cross sent down candles and reading material for the female members of the party and children. The Red Cross nurses were also present and assisted in connection with the inoculations. They also accompanied the party to the train and distributed candles, reading material and other gifts to the members of the party before the train left. A representative of the National Film Board was present on the station platform and took a number of pictures, both moving and still, of the members of the party, also of the Red Cross nurses when they were distributing the gifts to them. Just before the train left two members of the Japanese party approached the nurse in charge of the Red Cross detail and gave her donations from the party for the Red Cross as one of those making the gift stated: "in appreciation of what the Red Cross has done for us and we thank you sincerely". The nurse that accompanied the party through to Jersey City wore the Red Cross uniform and insignia.

6. Shortly after midnight Saturday night, the 28th inst. all customs checking had been completed. The baggage was closed up and in the p.m. on the 29th it was taken over to the special baggage car to be loaded. When loaded the car was then sealed this baggage going through to the GRIPSHOLM in bond. All baggage and suit cases were labelled as per instructions. It was impossible to obtain suitable labels from any of the defunct steamship offices in the City as all their supplies had been shipped away shortly after the outbreak of the war. By reason of this it was necessary to get the labels for this purpose printed. Samples of these labels are attached. The Agent for the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property completed all his arrangements by the a.m. of the 29th also the Immigration authorities. Assistance was given by the members of this Force to the U.S. and Canadian Customs offices, the Agent for the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property and the Immigration authorities.

7. No representative of the Spanish Consul General appeared in Winnipeg nor was there any representative of the Spanish Consul General present when the train arrived at Noyes. Sgt. Appleby had in his possession the photographs which were to be handed to the Spanish Consul General and was instructed to hand them to the first representative of the Spanish Consul that boarded the train wherever that may be between Winnipeg and Jersey City.

8. I am attaching for the information of the Department of External Affairs receipt signed by Mr. Hector Allard of the Canadian Legation, Washington, for the safe conducts that were received from the Department of External Affairs and which safe conducts Mr. Allard would hand to the

Re: Japanese Repatriation.

representative of the United States government who would board the train at Noyes. All the safe conducts were finished as per the instructions from the Department of External Affairs. The seal that was forwarded by the Department is being returned today by Registered Air Mail addressed to you.

PHT/B

P. H. Tucker, Supt.,
i/c C. I. B.

August ,1943.

RECEIVED from Reg. No. 9188, Sergeant APPLEBY, A.W., of the
 Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Canadian Safe-conducts in favor of the
 under mentioned Japanese enroute to Jersey City for repatriation to Japan:

NO.	NAME	AGE	SEX	O.R. NO.	SAFE CONDUCT NO.
1.	AKIYAMA, Fujimoto	41	M	11300	S.C.101
2.	AKIYAMA, Take	39	F	00217	S.C.101
3.	ARIGA, Chiyokichi	48	M	14101	S.C.102
4.	ARIGA, Nobue	43	F	14100	S.C.102
5.	ARIGA, Ruth	16	F	15935	S.C.102
6.	ARIGA, Lillian	11	F	-----	S.C.102
7.	ARIGA, Nancy	9	F	-----	S.C.102
8.	FUJIMOTO, Saikichi	48	M	11541	S.C.103
9.	FUJIMOTO, Shiro	14	M	-----	S.C.103
10.	FUJIMOTO, Sakoko	12	F	-----	S.C.103
11.	FUKUSHIMA, Shoji	49	M	05208	S.C.104
12.	HIRAI, Rokuro	55	M	14503	S.C.105
13.	IWASAKI, Shosaku	50	M	11469	S.C.106
14.	KADOTA, Kantaro	61	M	09570	S.C.107
15.	KAJIRO, Fumio	48	M	05251	S.C.108
16.	KAJIRO, Shizue	51	F	05250	S.C.108
17.	KAJIRO, Fumiko	12	F	-----	S.C.108
18.	KAWAGUCHI, Kichiji	45	M	07765	S.C.109
19.	KAWAGUCHI, Shigeru	20	M	07817	S.C.109
20.	KAWAGUCHI, Teruye	14	F	-----	S.C.109
21.	KITA, Ryotaro	56	M	01998	S.C.137
22.	KITA, Maki	50	F	01995	S.C.137
23.	KOJIMA, Hidema	53	M	00917	S.C.111
24.	KOYAMA, Eikichi	39	M	13979	S.C.112
25.	KOYAMA, Toshiye	32	F	13982	S.C.112
26.	KOYAMA, Fukuo	8	M	-----	S.C.112
27.	KOYAMA, Shigeo	7	M	-----	S.C.112
28.	MASUI, Yoshiyuki	48	M	10358	S.C.113
29.	MITSUMAGA, Sataro	54	M	11511	S.C.114
30.	MORI, Denzaburo	50	M	01517	S.C.115
31.	NAKAMOTO, Genzo	45	M	03662	S.C.116
32.	NISHI, Katsuzo	46	M	01925	S.C.117
33.	OZEKI, Naoyuki	55	M	11403	S.C.118
34.	SEKINO, Hidekichi	44	M	11506	S.C.119
35.	SHIN, Shigeru	44	M	11523	S.C.120
36.	SUZUKI, Hisakichi	62	M	11368	S.C.121
37.	SUZUKI, Jujo	62	M	12041	S.C.122
38.	TABATA, Rikimatsu	71	M	03232	S.C.123
39.	TABATA, Toshiko	48	F	05424	S.C.123
40.	TABATA, Minoru	21	M	08615	S.C.124
41.	TABATA, Shigeru	14	M	-----	S.C.123
42.	TABATA, Michiko	20	F	05014	S.C.123
43.	TABATA, Fumiko	19	F	05198	S.C.123
44.	TABATA, Hisako	17	F	15730	S.C.123
45.	TABATA, Yoshiko	12	F	-----	S.C.123
46.	TABATA, Nobuko	9	F	-----	S.C.123
47.	TAKAHASHI, Tsuruichi	62	M	02529	S.C.125
48.	TAKAHASHI, Kichi	58	F	02528	S.C.125
49.	TERANISHI, Yoshimatsu	46	M	03830	S.C.126
50.	TERANISHI, Fumiko	32	F	03829	S.C.126
51.	TSUCHIKAWA, Otohachi	43	M	01906	S.C.127
52.	TSUJI, Hirotaro	60	M	07674	S.C.128
53.	UCHIDA, Sentaro	64	M	01306	S.C.129
54.	UNO, Keikichi	51	M	14541	S.C.130
55.	USHIJIMA, Kokichi	69	M	02933	S.C.131
56.	YANAGAWA, Teiji	44	M	14494	S.C.132
57.	YOSHIDA, Shinya	62	M	13068	S.C.133
58.	YOSHIDA, Saura	57	F	15057	S.C.133
59.	YOSHINO, Kurahachi	63	M	14082	S.C.134
60.	HAMA, Yuzo	52	M	00471	S.C.135
61.	Irie, Hisakichi	45	M	05403	S.C.136
62.	YABU, Tomoko		F	-----	S.C.110

Sgd. *Heater Kellum*



*Legat
W.*

File No. 3363.400	
Sub. Chron	13

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Ottawa, September 1, 1943

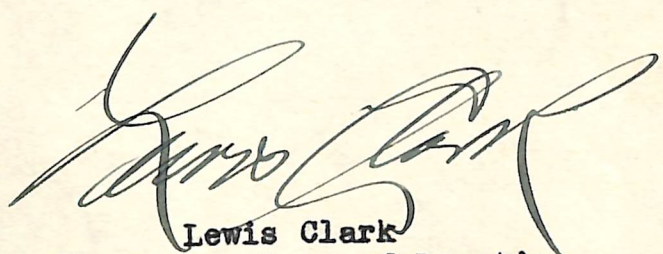
No. 16

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note No. 94 of August 23, 1943, enclosing for my information four copies of a memorandum setting forth a summary of instructions in regard to the repatriation of Japanese from Canada.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Minister:


Lewis Clark
First Secretary of Legation

The Right Honorable
The Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS

File No.

3363-46c

S.D.

Chron.

File

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS

OUR FILE NO. C.315-36-3.

OTTAWA. September 1, 1943.

YOUR FILE NO. _____

12780' Referred by direction of The Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa. **FORWARDED** for your information.

Attention: Mr. Morley Scott.

TO:

The Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
O T T A W A.

Insp.
(D. C. Saul)
for the Registrar General
of Enemy Aliens.

ACCESS SECTION / SECTION DE L'ACCES

DOCUMENT REMOVED FROM FILE / DOCUMENT RETIRE DU DOSSIER

RG 25 Volume 29741 File/ 3363-402 pt. 5
Dossier

Nature of document/ Memo to The O.C. "D" Division,
Description du document

R.C.M.P, Winnipeg Manitoba re: Japanese Repatriation

No. of Pages/ 1
Nbre de pages

Date August 30, 1943

Exempt/Exception, 19(1)
Access To Information Act/

Reason for Removal/ Loi sur l'accès à l'information
Retrait en vertu de

Review Officer/ Ronald Falls
Agent(e) d'examen

ACCESS SECTION / SECTION DE L'ACCES

DOCUMENT REMOVED FROM FILE / DOCUMENT RETIRE DU DOSSIER

RG 25

Volume 2974

File/ 3363-400 pt.5
Dossier

Nature of document/ Declaration in the matter of
Description du document

Repatriation Proceedings

No. of Pages/ 1
Nbre de pages

Date August 26, 1943

Exempt/Exception, 19(1)
Access To Information Act/

Reason for Removal/ Loi sur l'accès à l'information
Retrait en vertu de

Review Officer/ Ronald Falls
Agent(e) d'examen

EX-100	RECORDS
File No.	3363.40C
Sub.	Chron.
	Filed

AVR/EN
August 31/43

*2. in 3363-40C
ch*

NOTE FOR MR. MILES:

Photographs of Japanese Repatriates at Winnipeg.

The Chairman, Mr. Thomas A. Stone, of the Political Intelligence Committee has asked me to supply him with three sets of the photographs of the Japanese repatriation party at Winnipeg. I understand that these photographs have been taken by the representative of the Film Board. I do not know whether they will be sent to Ottawa by him or will be given to the Mounted Police at Winnipeg. Could you find out and endeavour to secure three ~~copies~~ copies. If there is any charge for the photographs, tell them to bill the Department of External Affairs and send a note to Mr. Matthews explaining the situation.

I should like to see the photographs before they are sent on to Mr. Stone.

AVR

AVR

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

August 27, 1943.
11th Meeting, File No. 356
2:30-4:00 p.m.
Room 123, East Block.

SECRET

PRESENT

Mr. T.A. Stone, Chairman, Department of External Affairs,
Mr. G. deT. Glazebrook, Department of External Affairs.
Mr. S.F. Rae, Department of External Affairs,
Mr. J.W.G. Clark, Chief of Information, Armed Forces,
Mr. A.V. Rive, Department of External Affairs,
Major E.H.J. Barber, Directorate, Prisoners of War,
Lt. Commander C.H. Little, Director of Naval Intelligence,
Mr. Carl Watson, Wartime Information Board,
Mr. M. Cadieux, Department of External Affairs.

ITEM 8.

Distribution of German language newspaper in P/W camps.
The Committee was informed that in the United States the War Department was supplying to German P/W copies of the Neue Volks-Zeitung. It was pointed out that there are no German language newspapers in circulation in Canadian P/W camps. It was recommended that the Committee obtain a few copies of this paper in order to see the type of publication that is being used in this U.S. re-education project, and if possible, ascertain the reception that this paper receives in American P/W camps. It was noted that the re-education of German P/W was one of the problems that would confront the proposed Special Intelligence Unit. It was suggested that Mr. Rae examine some of the Intelligence summaries from the camps to find out if they could be of use in Political Warfare work.

ITEM 8.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

THAT Mr. Rae examine Intelligence summaries from camps to estimate their value for P/W purposes.

ITEM 9.

Repatriation of Japanese and Return of Canadian Nationals.

(i) Mr. Rive informed the Committee that a number of photos had been taken of Japanese relocation centres and of Japanese repatriates. It was recommended that two copies of these pictures be submitted to the Committee which will forward to the Political Warfare Committee in Australia.

(ii) Mr. Rive informed the Committee, that a questionnaire is being prepared for the interrogation of Canadians returning from Japan. The Committee requested that the draft questionnaire be submitted, and additional questions may be suggested.

ITEM 9.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

THAT two copies of the pictures taken of Japanese relocation centres and of Japanese repatriates be submitted to for transmission to the P.W. Committee in Australia.

RG 25 volume 2974 File 3363-40c part. 5



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Canada

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Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0N3

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION, 19(1)
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION.

4 pages ,

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

F. 237

W 900-7-3A

DIVISION FILE NO.

DIVISION

SUB-DIVISION

DETACHMENT

Winnipeg
Manitoba

Intelligence Section.

DATE

Sept. 11, 1943.

PROVINCE

RE:

JAPANESE REPATRIATION.

FILE
REFS.

HEADQUARTERS

C 315-36-3

SUB-DIVISION

DETACHMENT

P.C.R.

A. R. V. No.

DIARY DATE

SET FOR.....

1. On the 20th ultimo the writer received information from the Agent for the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property to the effect that he had received instructions regarding the payment of United States currency to the Japanese who were to be repatriated, and who were to leave Winnipeg at 6:55 p.m. on Sunday, August 29th. This was immediately reported to the Officer i/c C.I.B.. The following morning (August 21st) a telegram was sent to the Commissioner reading as follows:

Begins:

Winnipeg, Man., August 21, 1943.

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

REFERENCE FILE W NINE HUNDRED DASH SEVEN DASH THREE A IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT ADVISE RECEIPT OF WIRE INSTRUCTING

BUILDING WILL BE REQUIRED EARLY NEXT WEEK FOR PURPOSE PREVIOUSLY INDICATED STOP REFERENCE MY LETTER TWENTHSIXTH

ULTO PLEASE ADVISE WHAT ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE REGARD- ING PERSONNEL FOR GUARD DUTY AND NUMBER OF ESCORTS TO TRAVEL

WINNIPEG TO NEWYORK

T. V. Sandys-Wunsch.

Ends.

2. On Sunday, the 22nd, airmail Special Delivery correspondence was received from the Officer i/c Japanese Repatriation, Ottawa, relative to this movement. This was followed by an interchange of correspondence containing instructions as to how the matter was to be handled, the responsibility of the Mounted Police, etc. On the morning of the 23rd the writer accompanied Supt. P. H. Tucker, i/c C.I.B., and was present at interviews with Mr. R.N. Munroe, the Chief Immigration Officer, Mr. F.L. Ernst, of the B.C. Security Commission, and Mr. Horder, General Passenger Agent of the C.P.R. at this point. It was from the latter that it was first learned that the original intention of repatriating the Japanese via Montreal and Rouse's Point had apparently been cancelled, as the instructions to the railway company provided for the party to travel via Minneapolis and Chicago, at which latter point parties of repatriates from other parts of the United States would join up and all would then travel by special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad direct to Jersey City. This information was communicated to the Commissioner by letter of the Officer Commanding C.I.B. on the 23rd ulto.

3. In all, sixty-one (61) Japanese were to be repatriated whilst there was the possibility of an infant YABU, Tomoko joining the party before leaving Winnipeg. This, however, did not materialize as the parents of the infant, who were remain- ing in this country, at the last moment refused to relinquish it to No. 21, KITA, Ryotaro ~~and his wife~~ who was to have been

3.(continued) custodian of the child. The writer wishes to place it on record that KITA, Ryotaro and his wife were not only satisfied, but pleased that the child was to remain with its parents.

4. On the afternoon of the 23rd, the writer interviewed Mr. Grierson and made tentative arrangements for interviewing the repatriates in connection with their possessions and obtaining United States currency for the adult members of the party. Mr. McGee, of the Customs Department, was also interviewed on the absence on holidays of Mr. Bailey, the collector, and tentative arrangements were also made regarding the inspection of baggage.

5. Of the sixty-one repatriates, whose names appeared on the official list, only two had been selected from this Divisional area, the balance being from points west.

6. Attached hereto is a complete list of the repatriates in the order in which they arrived at the Immigration Building, showing full particulars as to status, Oriental Registration number, date of arrival in Winnipeg, and the point from which they arrived. Arrangements had already been made to secure the services of Mrs. Walter Sampson as police matron for duty in the building and Mrs. M. Sinclair as a trained nurse for duty in the building and on the train. Mrs. Sampson commenced her duties on the evening of the 26th, when females of the party commenced to arrive, terminating her duties in the late afternoon of August 29th. Mrs. Sinclair commenced her duties on the morning of the 27th ulto when immunization was commenced and remained on duty until arrival at Jersey City in the afternoon of Wednesday, Sept. 1st.

7. Consts. Beal, Player, and Squires were employed as guards during the time the Japanese were at the Immigration Building and Consts. Player and Squires accompanied the writer on the train on the 29th ulto. as far as Noyes, Minn., where they left the train and returned to Winnipeg along with Mr. Hector Allard, the First Secretary of the Canadian Legation in Washington, who had been in constant touch with the writer during the assembly of the party. As the various members of the party arrived at the Immigration Hall they were personally interviewed by myself and it was explained to them that they were not considered prisoners in any sense of the word, that they would be allowed as much liberty as was possible to accord them in view of the circumstances that everything would be done for their personal comfort but that in view of the short period of time remaining in which to have all the necessary formalities carried out it would be appreciated if they would lend their utmost co-operation to ensure being able to leave Winnipeg at 6:55 p.m. on the Sunday. It was further explained that they would be permitted to have visitors if they so desired but that on account of last minute arrangements, baggage inspection, etc. it would be necessary to restrict such visits after Saturday night, the 28th ulto., and from 8:00 p.m. of the 28th onwards it would not be possible to allow visitors, nor could visitors be permitted on the station platform at the time of departure.

8. The writer would like to place particular emphasis on the fact that No. 12, HIRAI, Rokuro was extremely helpful in every respect in interpreting and in using his influence with his

"E" DIVISION.

AIRMAIL

R.C.M.P.

C.I.B.

M.J. 46

Vancouver, B.C.
August 30, 1943.

C.315-36-3

Special Delivery

MEMORANDUM TO:

THE O.C. "D" DIVISION, R.C.M.P., WINNIPEG, Man.

Re: Japanese Repatriation.

Further to my airmail communication of August 26th, under the above heading, particularly paragraphs 2 and 3 thereof, I attach hereto one copy of a sworn declaration signed by Mr. and Mrs. YABU, covering their refusal to allow the repatriation of their child Tomoko YABU who was to proceed to Japan with an uncle Hyotaro KITA.

2. This is in compliance with instructions of the Commissioner and I am sending two copies of the declaration to him this date.

(333)

JKB/G
Encl.

(C.H.Hill) A/Comm'r.,
Commanding "E" Division.

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

FORWARDED for your information, having reference to your telegram of August 26th. You will note one copy of this sworn declaration has been sent airmail special delivery to the O.C. at Winnipeg and two copies are attached hereto.

Vancouver
30-8-43
JKB/G
Encl.

(SGD)

(C.H.Hill) A/Comm'r.,
Commanding "E" Division.

D E C L A R A T I O N

C A N A D A

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

COUNTY OF YALE

In the MATTER of Repatriation
Proceedings in the case of

Tomoko Y A B U (Japanese Female)

I, Jitsukazu YABU, Japanese Registration Number 10503, and
I, Mrs. Masako YABU, Japanese Registration Number 10499, of the
Postal District of Alpine Inn, in the County of Yale, Province of
British Columbia. DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE, THAT We are the parents of
Tomoko YABU, Japanese Female, Age TWO YEARS and EIGHT MONTHS, And
that we have a personal knowledge of the facts hereinafter stated.

On Wednesday, August 25th., 1943, Constable James Edward MURTON
of The Royal Canadian Mounted Police called upon us at our residence
at The Alpine Inn, and informed us that permission had been granted
for our child Tomoko YABU to be repatriated to Japan as the ward
of Mr. & Mrs. Ryotaro KITA who had already left enroute to Winnipeg,
Manitoba, pending repatriation to Japan. We, Jitsukazu YABU and
Mrs. Masako YABU, informed Constable MURTON that we refused to allow
our child Tomoko YABU to be repatriated. Although we had previously
agreed to this repatriation in a statement given to Constable MURTON,
our present refusal was arrived at through further consideration of
all the circumstances surrounding the repatriation and our personal
love for our child.

AND WE MAKE THIS SOLEMN DECLARATION, knowing that it is of
the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of
the Canada Evidence Act.

DECLARED before me, William E. EVERBY, Esq.)
at the CITY of GRAND FORKS in the Province)
of BRITISH COLUMBIA this TWENTY SIXTH)
day of AUGUST A.D. 1943)

Jitsukazu Yabu.
..(Jitsukazu YABU).....
Mrs Masako Yabu
)..(Mrs. Masako YABU).....

William E. Everby

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE in and for the County of YALE, Province of
British Columbia.