







CONFIDENTIAL

~~Mr. [unclear]~~  
~~Mr. [unclear]~~  
~~Mr. [unclear]~~  
~~Mr. [unclear]~~  
10/28/44  
CANADIAN EMBASSY

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1944. RECORDS

File No. 3464-V-40

at Lunch. 6 Filed

Dear Mr. Keenleyside:

I gave Mr. Dickover of the State Department today a copy of my memorandum of October 31 on the postwar treatment of Japanese in Canada. I sent you two copies of this memorandum under cover of my letter of October 28.

Mr. Dickover is looking forward to discussing this problem with you on your visit here.

He said that one point which had not been covered in the Prime Minister's statement, or in this memorandum, was the measures that might be taken to discourage Japanese-Americans from remaining a separate community after the war. He thought it would probably be advisable to get rid of the Japanese schools in the United States, and to prohibit the practice of State Shintoism. Certain kinds of Japanese societies might also be abolished.

He said that in addition to the aspects of dual nationality mentioned in my memorandum, most of the Nisei in the United States were dual nationals as a result of a Japanese law which was in effect up to, I believe, about 1922, under which persons born abroad of Japanese parents automatically had dual nationality. They could renounce the Japanese nationality before a Japanese Consul at the age of 21, but the State Department, of course, had no record of such renunciations.

He thought it likely that Congress might be asked to approve of a statute setting up a commission to investigate the loyalties of persons of Japanese origin in the United States and Hawaii.

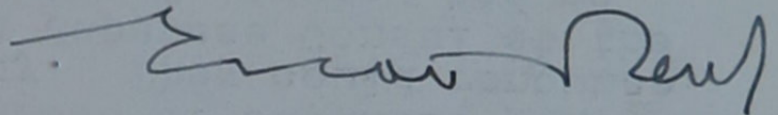
He distinguishes sharply between the attitude of the Japanese-Americans in Hawaii, and the attitude of Japanese-Americans in the continental United States. The ones in Hawaii have been extremely loyal, and it is from Hawaii that the Japanese Battalion in Italy was originally recruited,

/p.t.o.

H.L. Keenleyside, Esq.,  
Department of External Affairs,  
O t t a w a, Canada.

though they may lately have been receiving reinforcements from Japanese in the continental United States. He ascribed the difference between the attitudes of the two groups mainly to the fact that the Japanese in Hawaii were not conscious of the same discriminations on racial grounds as the Japanese in the United States.

Yours sincerely,



OUR FILE NO. 3464-AR-40.

To: The Depart.

NOTHING IS TO BE  
RECORDED IN THIS  
OFFICE



July 11, 1944.

No. 476  
J.311

Ottawa,  
June 7th, 1944.

Dear Sir:

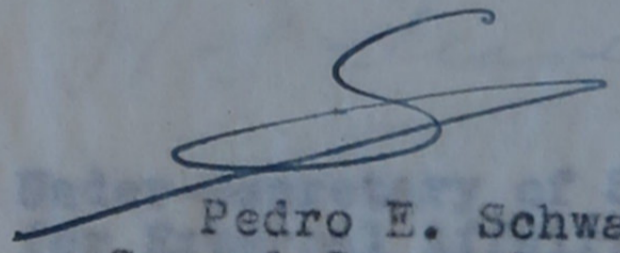
I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 15th, informing me that your property located at 306 West 5th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C., was sold, without your knowledge or consent, by the Custodian for Four Thousand Dollars.

I have received many protests similar to yours; and my belief is that probably the Custodian has been acting in the sale of Japanese property according to section 40(1) of the Regulations Respecting Trading With The Enemy (1943), which reads as follows:

"The Custodian may sell or otherwise dispose of any property at such time and place and to such person and upon such terms and in such manner, whether publicly or privately, as he in his discretion shall think proper."

Your letter will, together with other correspondence on this same matter, be carefully preserved in my records for further consideration by proper authorities.

Your obedient servant,  
Yours faithfully,

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

The Consul General of Spain  
in charge of Japanese interests,  
Sun I Hanshichi Marubashi, Esquire,  
Montreal, P/W #90,  
Internment Camp #101,  
Angler, Ontario.

*Cheque No. 204*  
*at Col. [unclear]*

4. PROHIBITED ARTICLES

The following articles are prohibited, and will, if found in parcels, be confiscated:

- (a) Cigarette papers, paper cigar or cigarette holders, except in parcels received from the German Red Cross or other recognized charitable organizations;
- (b) Photographic apparatus, field glasses, sextants, compasses, electric torches and other instruments used for Military or Naval purposes;
- (c) Medical comforts, drugs and pharmaceutical products, except in parcels received from the German Red Cross or the International Red Cross Committee;
- (d) Written communications. Letters must be sent separately by letter post;
- (e) Printed matter; maps, pictorial illustrations and photographs;
- (f) Money;
- (g) Writing paper, note-books, stationery, stamps and playing cards, but playing cards may be included in parcels arriving from any Red Cross organization or the International Y.M.C.A.;
- (h) Fountain pens, pens and ink;
- (i) Telegraphic and telephonic materials;
- (j) Radios and radio materials;
- (k) Heating apparatus, inflammable materials, matches, spirits and solidified spirit;
- (l) Liquors or wines;
- (m) Raisins;
- (n) Lemon juice or lemons;
- (o) Weapons including also large pocket knives and scissors, other than nail scissors;
- (p) Newspapers or periodicals from abroad;
- (q) Outer civilian clothing, if sent in a parcel, will not be delivered to the prisoner until he is discharged. Uniform clothing of the pattern worn by the prisoners is permissible;
- (r) Books dealing with politics, wireless, explosives, weapons, chemistry, lithography, spying, geography or maps;
- (s) Second-hand books, except those donated by recognized charitable organizations, under such instructions as may be issued by the Commissioner of Internment Operations.