

PLEASE NOTE:
PAGE NO. 1 MISSING

CATHY
HERITAGE

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1. That a standing Committee consisting of:

Fred J. Hume, Esquire, to be Convener;

Lt.-Col. A.W. Sparling;

Asst. Commissioner F.J. Mead, R.C.M. Police;

Henry F. Angus, Esquire; and

Lt.-Col. McGregor McIntosh, M.L.A.

be hereby appointed to assist the Government by overseeing the execution of such recommendations of the Special Committee on Orientals in British Columbia as the Government may from time to time refer to it for action, and by keeping the Government constantly informed, through reports addressed to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of National Defence, as to the oriental situation in that Province.

2. That any necessary expenses

or correspondence incurred by the Committee in the execution of its duties made a charge against the Department of Justice.

A-27
Clerk of the

Minister's Office

MEMORANDUM

Jan. 14, 1941

MR. BLAIR, JAN 15 1941
Director of Immigration

Special Committee on Orientals in B.C.
re- appointment of
Standing Committee

I send for notation and file the
attached copy of Order in Council, P.C. 117,
dated 7th January 1941.

W.J.F. Pratt
W.J.F. Pratt
Private Secretary.

Encl.

Ottawa, 27th January, 1941.

Dear Sir:

I would refer to your letter of November 20th last concerning Identification Cards for Asiatic crews; we are having a supply of these cards printed and the same will be forwarded to you as soon as they are ready. You will please arrange to put them into use as soon as they are received.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.

District Superintendent of Immigration,
Vancouver, B.C.

.... C O P Y....

: McC.

COPY 677474

Extract from letter dated Vancouver, B.C., January 18, 1941
to The Commissioner of Immigration, Ottawa, Ontario, and
signed, Fred W. Taylor, District Superintendent. File No.
66796. O.F. 677474.

9309 *Law*

"Recently it has been drawn to my attention by
members of the Foreign Exchange Control Board that many
Japanese citizen who are residents of Canada are taking
their departure for Japan by outgoing Japanese steamers
and in order to obtain funds declare their intentions
to the Foreign Exchange Control Board of taking out
permanent residence in Japan. The Foreign Exchange Control
Board immediately advises this office of such cases
and when possible obtains a written statement from such
persons declaring their intentions."

ED

ALS/EM.

Ottawa, 30th January, 1941.

Memorandum

Mr. Shannon.

When you receive the Identification Cards for Asiatic seamen, will you please send 15,000 of them to Vancouver - the District Superintendent there will distribute them to ports where they will be supplied to the transportation companies and vessels that will require to use them.

Acting Commissioner.



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 9309 No. 17
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

ALJ/EM.

Ottawa, 30th January, 1941.

Memorandum:

Mr. Chapman.

When you receive the Identification Cards
for Asiatic seamen, will you please send 15,000 of them to
Vancouver - the District Superintendent there will distribute
them to ports where they will be supplied to the transportation
companies and vessels that will require to use them.

Memo

*Please box these and
ship by freight prepaid*

CA

1/31/41

Acting Commissioner.



DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 9509 No. 17.
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

ALJ/EM.

Ottawa, 30th January, 1941.

Memorandum:

Mr. Chapman.

When you receive the Identification Cards
for Asiatic seamen, will you please send 15,000 of them to
Vancouver - the District Superintendent there will distribute
them to ports where they will be supplied to the transportation
companies and vessels that will require to use them.

*Manure
Please box these and
ship by freight prepaid
AL
1/31/41*

[Signature]
Acting Commissioner.

Stationery

Supplies

File No. **9308**

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
Immigration Branch

Ottawa February 4, 1941.

TO MR. M. MAY, VIMY BUILDING, OTTAWA.

Please forward the following supplies {prepaid}
~~collect~~

TO THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION

VANCOUVER

B.C.

Quantity	Description	Form No.	Stock on Hand
15,000	Identification Cards for Asiatic Seamen Value \$25.00	305	

FEB 10 1941 NY 100

Delivered to C.N.R. Express
Freight

Date 4/3/41 19

In. May.
Shipper

ADDRESS
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
PACIFIC DISTRICT



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
5213/4-Ch.
No.
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

VANCOUVER, B.C., February 19, 1941.

Sir,-

Your file No. 9309 No.17.

I beg to refer you to your letter of November 5th last having reference to the searching of ships coming from Oriental ports for stowaways.

As you are, I believe, aware all vessels of the Canadian Pacific Steamships and of the Blue Funnel lines have now been taken over by the Admiralty and for some time, at least, it is not expected that any of them will be arriving here. For this reason, therefore, there can be very little done in the matter of searches for the present except occasional Japanese vessels as opportunity offers. You will understand, therefore, why there may be no record of such searches in our annual report for the year 1940 - 41, which terminates on the 31st proximo.

Your obedient servant,

Fred W. Taylor
District Superintendent.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ontario,

MINES & TECHNICAL
IMMIGRATION
FEB 25 1941
RECEIVED

ADDRESS
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
PACIFIC DISTRICT

MINES & RESOURCES
IMMIGRATION

MAR 8 1941



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF

MINES AND RESOURCES

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

1158. 48756.

No.

IMMIGRATION 49173/3.
BRANCH

ACCOUNT DETACHED FOR PAYMENT.
21-3-41
Sir,-

VANCOUVER, B.C., February 26th, 1941.

Your file No. 9309 #17

Referring to your letter dated January 8th, enclosing Encumbrance Order No. 875 covering the purchase of eight flashlights and eight suits of overalls, I have now completed the purchase of these goods from Woodward Stores Ltd. of this City at a total cost of \$36.80, so I now enclose duplicate invoices as well as Encumbrance Order No. 975, and it is presumed that this account will be passed for payment in the ordinary manner.

Enc.

Your obedient servant,

Fred W. Saylor
District Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ontario.

2 Copies
Please
L.H.

9309
Copies in
183427
89 Pacific

/C O P Y/

McC.

Address
District Superintendent
Pacific District.

Canada
DEPARTMENT
of
MINES AND RESOURCES.

COPY 818213

No.
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH.

Gomez Maru

Vancouver, B.C., March 19th, 1941.

Dear Mr. Jolliffe:-

I attach hereto my official report with regard to Kuniyoshi Tobe or Toko who you will note evidently felt it was time for him to be moving. In addition to this case, we had occasion to hold a Board of Enquiry a few days ago with regard to a Japanese girl who came here claiming to be a Canadian-born and destined to her father but we have found out through our Hearing that neither statement is correct. Full particulars will be going along to your office shortly.

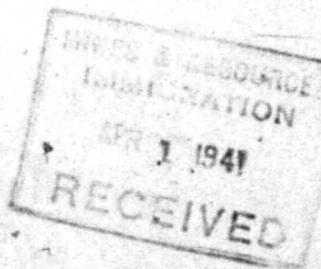
I fancy that we are going to be surprised with the number of other cases that will come to our notice in connection with the present registration as there is every indication of this. The ones I refer to, I have every reason to believe, are long standing ones but nevertheless, I hope, I am yelling, "Wolf", too soon and that too many of them will not come to our notice at this time, thereby embarrassing our Service generally and the report of the Board of Review in particular.

Yours truly,

Sgd. Fred W. Taylor.

District Superintendent.

Mr. A.L. Jolliffe,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ontario.



TELEGRAM

THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN JAPAN
To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CODE

No. 50

TOKYO, April 1st, 1941.

No. 50. April 1st. During the last financial year 17 immigrant visas were issued to Japanese.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

*Mr. Keegan
How do this
look with our
figures*

24/4/41

(REFERRED TO: IMMIGRATION
NATIONAL DEFENCE (M))

Mr. Holliffe

*We shall be admitted under quota
including one in April 1940 w
a from March 28. 1940. Local
- 40)*

*Thinks
ACJ*

POOR COPY

From

The Canadian Minister to Japan

9509 Gen

Referred by direction of The Secretary of State for External Affairs

To The ~~Minister~~ Director of Immigration.

107
5-4

A. G. Robertson

Acting Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

Ottawa, Apr. 1/41 19

CANADIAN LEGATION
TOKYO

18th February, 1941.

No. 32

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith
..... a despatch, dated February 7th, from the British
Embassy to the British Foreign Minister on the
projected plan of the Japanese authorities to
raise the population of Japan Proper to one hundred
millions by the year 1960.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. D'Arcy McGree

Charge d'Affaires.

The Right Honourable

The Secretary of State for External Affairs,

Ottawa, CANADA.

(REFERRED TO: GOVERNOR GENERAL, CAN. LEG. (EAST)
CAN. HIGH COM. (LONDON), PENSIONS
& NATIONAL HEALTH, NAT. DEFENCE (IMMIGRATION)

PLEASE NOTE:

PAGE 2 AT BEGINNING OF
FILE GOES HERE.
PAGES OUT OF ORDER

CATHY

HERITAGE

British Embassy,
Tokyo
7th February, 1941.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that a plan drawn up by the Planning Council and the Ministry of Welfare containing the outline of the Government's population policy was approved by the Cabinet and published in the press on the 22nd January. The objective of this policy, which is part and parcel of the New Structure movement, is to raise the population of Japan Proper to 100 millions by the year 1960.

2. The preamble states that, it being Japan's mission to bring about the establishment and healthy development of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, it is urgently necessary to achieve a rapid and permanent basis for the expansion of the Japanese population and its qualitative improvements. This expanded population is to be distributed and apportioned in such a way as "to ensure Japan's leadership throughout East Asia". In addition to the goal of 100 millions by 1960, the Japanese population is to "surpass that of all other countries" in its fecundity and quality and is to provide the man power and labour necessary to a highly geared national defence state.

3. The plan states that a spiritual background is required for the achievement of the aims of this policy and lists the following premises:-

(a) The conviction that the Japanese race is to develop in perpetuity.

(b) The rejection of a world outlook based upon individualism and the substitution of a world outlook based upon the family and the race.

(c) The appreciation of the pride and responsibilities of leadership of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

(d) The realisation that the rapid development quantitative and qualitative, of the Japanese population is an essential prerequisite for the fulfilment of the Empire's mission.

4. The means to be adopted in the birth rate are the advancing of the within the next ten years by roughly 20 for women) and the raising of the average family to five. In order to achieve these aims are to be eliminated with the object of maintaining the family system. Private marriage agencies are to serve as marriage agencies. Marriage ceremony is to be drastically reduced. For the provision of marriage loans is to be given to the population. Consideration is to be given to the population reform of the educational system, while

Honourable Anthony Eden, M.C.,

etc., etc., etc.

1. That a standing Committee consisting of:
Fred J. Hume, Esquire, to be Convener;
Lt.-Col. A.W. Sparling;
Asst. Commissioner F.J. Mead, R.C.M. Police;
Henry F. Angus, Esquire; and
Lt.-Col. McGregor McIntosh, M.L.A.

be hereby appointed to assist the Government by overseeing the execution of such recommendations of the Special Committee on Orientals in British Columbia as the Government may from time to time refer to it for action, and by keeping the Government constantly informed, through reports addressed to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of National Defence, as to the oriental situation in that Province.

2. That any necessary expenses or correspondence incurred by the Committee in the execution of its duties made a charge upon the Department of Justice.

A-2
Clerk of the

36.19 per thousand to 30.61 per thousand in 1937 due to a slowly rising standard of living and the influence of western ideas. It will be recalled that the later Professor Teijiro Uyeda, a scholar of international repute writing in 1934 estimated that the Japanese population would reach its peak at approximately 80 millions between 1960 and 1970 and thereafter gradually decline. The present plan is evidently designed to arrest these natural tendencies by deliberate and planned official intervention in the interests of Japanese expansionism.

Pressure of population has hitherto been the official pretext on which Japan has claimed the right to athletic consideration from the rest of the world. The soundness of this claim, never convincing in the absence of a serious emigration policy until 1936, is now irrevocably fixed by the publication of this plan which, far from seeking to justify expansionism on the pretext of population pressure, actually calls for a rapid and artificially promoted increase of population as an instrument for the execution of a policy of expansion. The plan is clearly yet another sign of the growing influence of totalitarian ideas in this country and is probably a direct result of the Three Power Alliance.

The reception of this document by public opinion and the press has been somewhat mixed, the view being widely expressed that it is unreasonable for the Government to insist on early marriages and large families in view of the acute housing and commodity shortages. The authorities must first give serious attention to the improvement of actual living conditions. It is also claimed that disproportionate emphasis is placed upon the raising of the birth-rate through early marriage, whereas the problem of a declining rate of increase of population could be more directly met through an energetic attempt to stamp out social and other diseases.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,

Sir,

(sgd.) R. L. Craigie.

For correspondence with C. E. Hope,
Quilner, B.C, see file 462223

sm
The Canadian Minister to Japan

Referred by direction of The Secretary of State for External Affairs

To The Minister Director of Immigration

Acting

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

April 3/41 19

9309 Gen.

H. G. Robertson

/C O P Y/

McC.

COPY

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Headquarters.

715381

The Commissioner
R.C.M. Police
Ottawa.



File No. 41 D 1550 J 1.

OTTAWA, May 27, 1941.
Canada.

9309

Dear Sir,

Mrs. K. Kikugawa nee Kazue Yonemura,
Vancouver, B.C.

Confirming telephone conversation with Mr. R.N. Munroe, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, on the 20th instant, attached please find a copy of a report dated the 23rd instant, received from our Officer Commanding at Vancouver, B.C.

2. Referring to the second paragraph of the attached report it would be greatly appreciated if you would favour this Department with your views as to whether or not birth Certificates should be accepted in future, when voluntarily surrendered by Japanese leaving Canada.

Yours truly,

Sgd. K. Duncan, Supt.,
Ass't. Director Criminal Invest'n.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa.

Att'n Mr. R.N. Munroe.

Copy for file 9309 No. 17.

(In duplicate)

Ottawa, June 2nd, 1941.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, file 41 D 1550 J 1, with enclosed copy of air mail report from your Officer Commanding "E" Division, Vancouver, relative to the case of Mrs. K. Kikugawa, nee Kazuo Yonemura.

The Department is unable to find evidence on file here that instructions have at any time been issued to the members of our inspectional staff on the Pacific Coast requiring them to lift birth certificates in the case of persons of Japanese racial origin who are leaving Canada. As a matter of fact, documents of this kind are in the possession of the holders. Our Officers would have no legal authority to lift them. I understand there have been occasions when persons of Japanese racial origin, in leaving Canada, have voluntarily relinquished such documents, or desire to leave them behind, with the result that our Officers would, no doubt, pick them up under such circumstances.

On the other hand, we are of the opinion that very little is gained by picking these birth certificates up, as duplicates can always be obtained, and it is unlikely that any Japanese, in returning, would be asked to produce his birth certificate, or that this would be regarded as relieving him from the very close examination which is invariably required in such cases. If Japanese voluntarily give up their birth certificates when leaving, our Officers will continue to accept them, but I am afraid the Department could not justify any instructions requiring such documents to be lifted.

Yours truly,

Commissioner.

R. F. Mounts Police,

MEMORANDUM
Department of External Affairs

Ottawa,.....February 22,.....1941

With the compliments of H.L. Keenleyside.

9309

mg

SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON
ORIENTALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
REPORT and
RECOMMENDATIONS

DECEMBER, 1940



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
- PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1941

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON

ORIENTALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

**REPORT and
RECOMMENDATIONS**

DECEMBER, 1940



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1941

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
I—Appointment and Terms of Reference.....	7
II—Methods of Procedure.....	7
III—The Statistical Background	8
IV—The Problem	10
V—The Chinese Aspect of the Oriental Problem in B.C.....	10
VI—The Evidence	10
VII—Summary	15
VIII—Recommendations	16

APPENDICES

A—List of Persons who Appeared before the Committee.....	18
B—Proposed Method of Registration.....	20

OTTAWA, December 2, 1940.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Report and Recommendations of the Special Committee on Orientals in British Columbia which was appointed on October 1, 1940, to investigate the position of persons of Japanese and Chinese racial origin, who are resident in British Columbia, and to report upon the problem of Japanese and Chinese in that Province from the point of view of national security, with particular reference to the question of military training.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. L. KEENLEYSIDE,
for Lt.-Col. A. W. Sparling, (Convener),
Special Committee on Orientals in
British Columbia.

The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

Report and Recommendations of the Special Committee on Orientals in British Columbia, December, 1940

I. APPOINTMENT AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. On the 1st of October, 1940, the Cabinet War Committee appointed a Special Committee to investigate the situation of persons of Japanese and Chinese racial origin who are resident in British Columbia. This Committee was composed of:

Lt.-Col. A. W. Sparling, Headquarters Staff, M.D. No. 11 (Convener).
Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, Counsellor, Department of External Affairs.
Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead, R.C.M.P.

2. On the 3rd of October the functions of the Special Committee were extended and made more specific by instructions from the Cabinet War Committee to examine and to report upon "the general problem of Japanese and Chinese in British Columbia from the point of view of internal security and with particular reference to the question of military training."

3. Subsequently, on the 17th of October, the personnel of the Committee was enlarged to include Sir George Sansom, formerly Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy, Tokyo, Japan.

II. METHODS OF PROCEDURE

4. The first meeting of the Special Committee was held in Ottawa on the 17th of October, and subsequent investigations were initiated by Colonel Sparling and Assistant Commissioner Mead in British Columbia during the following fortnight. The whole Committee convened in Vancouver on Monday, the 4th of November, and sessions were held there or in Victoria, morning, afternoon and evening, during the following week. Subsequently the Convener and Assistant Commissioner Mead continued the investigation, and on the 16th of November the results of their study were circulated to the other members of the Committee. This Report was then prepared in its final form and is being presented to the Cabinet War Committee on the 2nd of December, 1940.

5. The method of procedure followed by the Committee was as follows: Reports of earlier studies by the police, military and other authorities were first examined. Statistical and other material was obtained and reviewed. Then, when the Committee convened in British Columbia, representative individuals who had knowledge and experience of the oriental problem were invited to give their views, in confidence, and to state facts known to them personally. A questionnaire was used as a basis for discussion, but an effort was made to avoid leading questions and to give the witnesses full scope. A list of the persons thus examined is appended to this Report as Appendix A. They included representatives of:

The Provincial Government, Municipal Governments, The Canadian Army, Navy and Air Force, The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, The Provincial Police, Municipal Police Forces, Employers of Japanese Labour, The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Merchants, Shipping Companies, Labour Unions,

The Press (including the Japanese), The Clergy, The University of British Columbia, The Legal Profession, Japanese Business Men, Japanese Professional Men, Japanese Farmers, The Japanese Canadian Citizen's League, The Fishing Industry.

6. A transcript of the evidence thus obtained has been prepared and placed on file in the Department of External Affairs.

III. THE STATISTICAL BACKGROUND

7. The following statistical summary is based on material provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by the Police authorities in British Columbia (including material obtained confidentially from Japanese sources), and by previous official and independent investigations. It is to be accepted with some reservations due to the length of time that has elapsed since the last census, and due also to the considerable fluctuations which can take place in the numbers of persons in isolated and scattered but law-abiding communities without a full appreciation of the changes being apprehended by authorities preoccupied with other matters. With these reservations the following statistical statement may be accepted as reasonably accurate.

8. The total number of Japanese in Canada is approximately 25,000, this constituting a little over 2 per cent of the total population of Canada. Of these Japanese some 23,000 live in the Province of British Columbia. This represents some 3.2 per cent of the total population of that province.

9. Persons of Japanese racial origin now resident in British Columbia can be classified by national status as follows:—

(1) Canadian Nationals by naturalization, approximately	2,400
(2) Canadian Nationals by birth, approximately	13,400
(3) Japanese Nationals, approximately	7,200
	23,000

10. These again can be classified by occupation approximately as follows:—

(a) Fishing	1,200
(b) Logging, pulp mills, etc.	2,000
(c) Farming	800
(d) Gardeners	175
(e) Cleaners and pressers	211
(f) Rooming-house keepers	123
(g) Clerks, employed help—wholesale and retail	695
(h) Labourers	435
(i) Gainfully employed in other miscellaneous occupations	2,340

Dependents not employed	7,982
	15,018
	23,000

11. The distribution of the Japanese population in British Columbia is of some importance as it illustrates why the agitation against these people is so largely concentrated in the south-west corner of the province. The following figures are approximate but are considered to be relatively accurate:—

Vancouver City	8,600
Stevedores	2,300
Lower Fraser Delta (Vancouver to New Westminster)	2,600
Upper Fraser Delta (New Westminster to Chilliwack)	3,100
Central British Columbia	1,000
West Coast of Mainland	1,900
Vancouver Island	3,500
	23,000

12. The age, sex and national constitution of the Japanese population is approximately as follows:—

Male	Under 16 years	Over 16 years	
Female	4,100	5,000	
	4,300	5,700	
	Canadian Born	Japanese Nationals	Naturalized
Male	6,900	4,000	1,900
Female	6,500	3,900	500

13. The number of males of Japanese racial origin who are of or near military age is approximately as follows:—

16 to 20 years	1,800
Over 20 years	7,300
	8,900

Total number of male Japanese in British Columbia who are single or widowers, without dependents, and between the ages of 19 and 45, both inclusive, is approximately 2,300.

14. In view of certain statements which have been made in regard to the immigration of Japanese to Canada the following figures, showing the number of persons of Japanese racial origin who have entered Canada as immigrants during the past ten years, are worth examination:—

	Japanese Nationals	British Subjects	Total
1930-31	128	77	205
1931-32	135	60	195
1932-33	94	21	115
1933-34	99	6	105
1934-35	74	19	93
1935-36	68	15	83
1936-37	80	23	103
1937-38	29	40	139
1938-39	21	17	46
1939-40	21	15	36
Total	827	293	1,120

15. The situation in regard to persons of Chinese racial origin in British Columbia is relatively simple as there is no immigration; the number of women and children is very small; total numbers are decreasing, and, except in Vancouver, the persons in this category are distributed widely and more or less evenly throughout the province instead of being concentrated in a few areas. The more important statistical returns in regard to the Chinese are summarized below.

16. The numbers of Chinese in British Columbia, based on categories of sex and nationality, are approximately as follows:—

	Canadian Born	Naturalized	Chinese Nationals
Male	500	200	20,300
Female	400	...	300
	900	200	20,600

17. The geographical distribution is approximately as follows:—

Vancouver City	6,500
New Westminster City	400
Vancouver Island	4,500
Central British Columbia	10,200

18. The number of Chinese males of or near military age (18-45) in British Columbia is 8,000, most of these being near the upper age limit.

19. The following comparative figures may be of interest:—

Japanese population in British Columbia	(approximately) 23,000
German population in British Columbia	18,110
Italian population in British Columbia	14,820
Chinese population in British Columbia	21,700

IV. THE PROBLEM

20. In the light of its instructions the Committee conceived its duties to be as follows:—

- (a) To discover the extent and distribution of hostile feeling between the white population on the one hand and the Japanese (and Chinese) population on the other.
- (b) To ascertain the causes of hostile feeling.
- (c) To determine whether such hostile feeling as exists constitutes a special danger to the internal security of the province in particular or to national defence in general.
- (d) If such danger exists, to consider what practical steps should be taken to reduce that danger
 - (1) by improving the state of feeling between the white and oriental communities, and
 - (2) by recommending precautionary measures designed to meet activities prejudicial to civil security or national defence, whether on the part of the white or the oriental population; and
- (e) To consider in particular what steps should be taken in regard to the application to oriental Canadians of the terms of the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940.

V. THE CHINESE ASPECT OF THE ORIENTAL PROBLEM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

21. The members of the Committee believe that in present circumstances, for reasons which do not require elaboration, the problem of the Chinese population in British Columbia is neither so difficult nor so urgent as that created by the presence of the Japanese. Therefore, the body of this report deals almost exclusively with the Japanese problem and takes the Chinese situation into account only as a subsidiary issue. In the absence of specific mention, what follows should be taken as having reference directly, if not exclusively, to the Japanese.

VI. THE EVIDENCE

22. In the examining of witnesses the members of the Committee first directed their attention towards discovering whether, in fact, hostile feeling existed in any important degree. It became immediately apparent that there was in some quarters an active hostility towards the Japanese; and that, while many witnesses expressed a liking for them, or an admiration for their individual and national qualities, this was coupled with a greater or less degree of suspicion of the Japanese as a people and a feeling that their racial solidarity was likely in an emergency to override their loyalty to Canada and produce subversive or otherwise dangerous activities. No concrete evidence was adduced in support of this sentiment, and charges of disloyal conduct brought by witnesses against individual Japanese or groups of Japanese proved in every instance upon further examination to arise from unsubstantiated rumour and hearsay.

23. The fact that none of the witnesses examined were able to give convincing or even plausible evidence to support adverse statements is not, of course, sufficient to prove that no members of the Japanese community have been, or will in future be, guilty of wrongful acts of the kind ascribed to them; but it is relevant to record here that the representatives of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Provincial and the Municipal Police who gave evidence to the Committee were unanimous in testifying that, although they had investigated a

great number of reported cases of subversive acts on the part of Japanese over a period of years, they had not in one single instance been able to find anything to substantiate the accusations made. The police officers who appeared before the Committee, while in some cases they differed in their personal views on the questions at issue and in their attitude towards the Japanese as a people, all agreed that they formed one of the most law-abiding elements in the population of the Province and that they were in general industrious and inoffensive citizens.

24. Nevertheless, despite this favourable testimony, the Committee was obliged to recognize that, even granting the Japanese in British Columbia to be innocent of acts or speech conducive to suspicion and hostility, they are in fact mistrusted and disliked by many people, particularly in those districts where they are most thickly congregated. It was, therefore, necessary to discover the true causes of this ill-feeling, and this point was put specifically to every witness examined. The almost invariable reply was to the effect that the chief cause of animosity was economic. The Japanese are disliked by those whom they injure (or who consider themselves injured) in competition with white Canadians as labourers, as fishermen, as farmers, as retail storekeepers or in other occupations, where they accept lower wages or subsist on a less expensive standard. This sentiment may sometimes be justified by the facts, since it is natural for a white competitor to resent the existence of a class which appears deliberately to depress standards of income, working hours, and living conditions. But even where it is not justified, it is easily rationalized by representing the Japanese as a community who, besides being economically undesirable, are politically dangerous.

25. It is doubtful whether these sentiments of dislike and mistrust would persist to any significant degree in times of normal economic activity and relatively full employment, unless they were kept alive and stimulated by other agencies. Unfortunately the Committee received ample evidence to show that hostility towards the Japanese has been deliberately inflamed by certain individuals for reasons which can only be ascribed to a desire for personal political advantage. While considering such practices to be objectionable at all times, and particularly dangerous in present circumstances, and, although not suggesting that to suppress those practices will remove the anti-Japanese sentiment which now exists, the members of the Committee are convinced that, as a first step towards diminishing the mutual antagonism between certain elements of the white population and the Japanese community, it is essential to prevent acts tending to create public suspicion and alarm. In this sense, the suppression of public statements arousing antagonism against the Japanese in British Columbia should be an integral part of plans for civil security and national defence.

26. From opinions expressed to the Committee by responsible citizens, it is apparent that popular fears would be greatly allayed by an official statement that the Government is satisfied that adequate precautions have been taken and will be continued against any dangerous elements in British Columbia.

27. While there may be differences of opinion as to how far the charges levelled against the Japanese in respect of underselling and underliving their white competitors are justified, it is probable that many grievances could be removed by the proper enforcement of existing legislation, or the enactment of new laws or by-laws, which would prevent some forms of unfair competition, e.g., the custom of some Japanese food retailers of sleeping in their stores and thus reducing overhead costs for rent. In general, any policy designed to raise the standard of living and the standard of income of the Japanese would tend to narrow their competitive margin and thus to remove causes of ill-feeling against them. In this connection it was brought out clearly by the evidence of many

witnesses that it is the exclusion of Japanese from one occupation after another in British Columbia which has driven them into occupations of a different grade, e.g., when driven out of the fisheries they turned to small storekeeping, tailoring, dry-cleaning, where their inexpensive standards permit them to drive out white competitors. There is no doubt that the Japanese themselves have a sense of persecution when after being excluded from one occupation they are blamed for resorting to another. The animosity of the white population thus has its counterpart in the resentment of the Japanese; and it is obvious that such conditions make for neither loyalty nor harmony. It is indeed in some respects astonishing that the native born Japanese are not more vocal and active in their resistance to the discrimination to which they are subjected. This can partly be explained by the fact that, by and large, they are at least as well off, and in most cases are better off, materially than they would be in Japan. They are, moreover, a traditionally disciplined and obedient people, accustomed to thinking in terms of the interest of their community as a whole, so that any tendency toward imprudent action can be readily held in check by the leaders of their several groups.

28. While it is probable that, given patience and the lapse of time, the most serious economic causes of ill-feeling between white and Japanese could be modified, it was clear from the statements of many witnesses that most of the occidental population of British Columbia regard the Japanese as unassimilable because of their distinctive racial character. No doubt in the most favourable conditions racial animosity might, with the lapse of time, be expected to diminish, and it is possible that such conditions could be produced by legislation, good will and individual effort. But the chief problem before the Committee, was the short-term problem. It was therefore obliged to recognize that, in addition to the economic factor, racial prejudice is an important element in producing dislike and mistrust of the Japanese. It does not matter whether this racial prejudice is reasonable or not. It exists and it has to be taken into account. Moreover, the present international situation, in which Japan has declared herself on the side of the enemies of the British Empire, has in itself intensified not only national feeling but also racial feeling.

29. It was very apparent, and in this the majority of the witnesses who appeared before the committee agreed, that this complex of economic, national and racial factors has produced a dangerous situation, but it was most significant that, with one exception, all the witnesses examined, even those most hostile to the Japanese, agreed that the greater danger was to be expected not from the Japanese themselves, but from the white population, who with only the slightest additional provocation, might suddenly resort to violence against Japanese individuals or groups. The Japanese themselves are alive to this hostility, and their fear and perplexity, and their natural determination to protect themselves if attacked, are further elements of danger.

30. The committee recognized that the situation in British Columbia may be further complicated at any time by acts committed outside of Canada; acts which cannot be foreseen, but which may be intensely provocative. Any occurrence of that nature might not only provoke action against the Japanese in British Columbia, but, if there were Canadians of Japanese race serving at the time in the armed forces of Canada, they also might be in danger of attack by the less responsible element among their comrades.

31. In view of these considerations the members of the committee reached the conclusion that one of their main duties must be to point out that the first and perhaps the greatest potential source of danger is not disloyalty on the part of the Japanese in Canada but the animosity of white Canadians against the Japanese in general. The Committee's recommendations therefore deal

principally with the measures which can be taken to prevent acts of hostility against Japanese resident in British Columbia. Among such measures must be included not only military and police precautions, but also the removal, so far as may be possible, of conditions likely to produce mistrust and anxiety among both the white and the Japanese populations. In other words, steps should be taken on the one hand to assure the white population that all necessary military, police and other precautions have been, and will continue to be, taken against possible subversive acts, and on the other hand to assure the Japanese population that the authorities will take determined action to protect them against attack from whatever quarter, provided that they, for their part, remain loyal in all particulars. To these ends it is considered essential not merely to inform the public of British Columbia that the necessary steps are being taken, but also to announce the intention of the government to introduce certain specific measures calculated to remove special causes of public anxiety.

32. With this object in mind witnesses appearing before the Committee were questioned carefully with a view to ascertaining what special causes of anxiety were prevalent in the public mind. It became immediately apparent that perhaps the most important of these is a resurgent and, in the opinion of the Committee, unjustified belief that there are in British Columbia large numbers of Japanese who have entered the province illegally and that illegal entrance is still being achieved by considerable numbers of Japanese nationals. While the committee is convinced that the investigation made by the Board of Review in 1938 indicated that these beliefs are, and for some years have been, unfounded, it is nevertheless true that some sections of popular opinion in British Columbia still accept the charges as true. For this and other reasons the demand for a complete registration of the Japanese population is still foremost in the minds of a considerable element in the population. Recognizing the presence of this demand the Committee placed one question clearly and definitely before all the persons of Japanese racial origin who appeared before it. They were asked whether they would be willing to accept the discrimination involved in a new registration confined solely to the Japanese in return for the security to be gained by the possession of registration cards which would establish once and for all their individual rights to Canadian domicile. Without exception the persons of Japanese race to whom this question was put answered in the affirmative. In many cases they expressed themselves very strongly in favour of the proposal.

33. Having reached the conclusion that precautionary measures should be taken and announced, it remained to consider their proper nature and extent. With regard to military measures, the General Officer Commanding in Chief, Pacific Command, was consulted, and stated that he was in full agreement with the Committee's view of the situation; that he had already taken, and would continue to take, all possible military precautions against civil disturbance. With regard to police precautions it is believed, on the evidence of the witnesses examined, that all police authorities in the province are fully aware of the dangers to be guarded against and have laid plans accordingly.

34. An important aspect of the problem of protecting loyal Japanese against violence is the choice of methods to be used for the purpose of distinguishing potentially hostile elements from the loyal Japanese who are legally domiciled in Canada. For this purpose it is, in the Committee's opinion, desirable to impress upon the responsible leaders of the various Japanese communities that the wrongful act of a single Japanese would, even in present circumstances, and *a fortiori* if the international situation were to deteriorate further, imperil the lives and property of all Japanese, whether loyal or otherwise; and that consequently it is their duty and in their interest to co-operate

fully with the authorities by keeping a close watch on their own communities and reporting without delay any suspicious circumstances. This obvious fact had already been recognized by many of the Japanese leaders and evidence was presented to show that efforts have already been made to warn the Japanese residents generally of the necessity of most circumspect behaviour.

35. The members of the Committee wish to emphasize here that they are persuaded that one of the most effective means of controlling the activities of the Japanese is to appeal to their sense of responsibility and to utilize the influence of the leaders of their several groups. This method of approach can be used with particular effect in view of the cohesion existing within those groups and the strong sense of discipline and personal responsibility which is inherent in the Japanese character. It is considered that it is both just and important to capitalize upon the allegiance of the loyal Japanese Canadians as well as to impress upon any others the dangers of disaffection.

36. Coming finally to the problem of compulsory military training for Canadian citizens of Japanese race, the Committee are agreed that Canadian citizens, irrespective of race, in principle possess all the rights and duties of citizenship, and that therefore citizens of Japanese race can claim the right to be given military training and to serve in the armed forces. Many Japanese Canadians have in fact expressed their desire to serve, and some have definitely stated that they are even prepared to fight against other Japanese in the unhappy event of war against Japan.

37. Although the members of the Committee sympathize with this attitude, they are bound to consider the question in relation to other facts, and those facts are that opinion in British Columbia is on the whole against allowing persons of Japanese race to take military training or to serve in the armed forces. This opposition is based in part upon racial prejudice, as is shown by the statements of several witnesses who were offended by the prospect of white and Japanese youths being together in camp or in barracks. But what seems to the Committee to be a more valid objection was raised by those who urged that, particularly in the event of increased tension between Japan and the democratic states, the situation of Japanese Canadian youths in training or serving in military units with large numbers of white Canadians would be one of great danger should racial or national passion be aroused by some untoward incident at home or abroad. A quarrel in a canteen might lead to the gravest results to the Japanese directly concerned, and it might further set in motion currents of race hatred in other parts of the world, with the usual sequels of reprisals and counter-reprisals. Therefore, it has been decided to recommend, though most reluctantly and not unanimously, that at least for the present, Canadians of Japanese race should not be given military training (except of course the Basic Training provided for all students in public schools and universities) and should not be enlisted generally in the armed forces of Canada. Such exclusion will certainly give offence to a number of Japanese Canadians, and it would therefore be prudent to explain the Government's decision to them in a sympathetic way, dwelling upon the fact—upon which the Committee is wholly agreed—that it is largely based upon a desire to protect and to ease the position of the Japanese themselves, and not upon any mistrust of their patriotism.

38. In so far as the few Japanese Canadians who are eligible for admission to the Canadian Officers' Training Corps at the University of British Columbia are concerned, the Committee believes that this matter can be left to the good sense and discretion of the officials of the Corps and of the institution.

39. In order that the record may be complete the Committee wishes to report that the Minister of Education of the Province of British Columbia stated that as a result of criticisms that had been made of the teaching in certain privately conducted foreign language schools (notably those established by the Doukhobors), it had been decided to amend the Provincial Education Act in such a way as to bring such schools under direct official supervision. This step should have a beneficial effect in reducing the criticism that is commonly directed against the Japanese language schools which have been established in certain local communities.

VII. SUMMARY

40. The members of the Committee believe that the following may be accepted as a fair summary of the conditions in British Columbia which they were instructed to review.

41. There are in the Province of British Columbia some 23,000 persons of Japanese racial origin and approximately 22,000 persons of Chinese derivation. The latter, because their numbers are decreasing, because their economic competitive strength is restricted, because their nation has been traditionally and is today particularly popular in North America, and because they accept discriminatory treatment with a minimum of expressed resentment, do not constitute a serious problem.

42. The Japanese on the contrary are a rapidly growing and easily identified group. They offer strong competition in certain economic areas and they are not prepared to accept discrimination without protest. Above all, they are looked upon—even the majority who are Canadian nationals—as representatives of a nation that is opposed to many of the ideals for which Canada, Great Britain and their Allies, are fighting.

43. Thus the problem of the oriental in British Columbia is the problem of the Japanese.

44. There is no evidence that the Japanese population of Canada has been engaged in any disloyal or subversive activity. On the contrary these people have an admirable record as law-abiding and decently-behaved citizens. Nevertheless, the prejudice against them has been so strong that those white Canadians who have been willing to exploit this sentiment have succeeded in creating an altogether unjustified suspicion and sense of alarm in the public mind. Efforts of individuals and of newspapers to reduce this fear and dislike of the Japanese residents of Canada have been only partially successful. With a single exception, however, all the witnesses who appeared before the Special Committee, including even those who were personally hostile towards the Japanese, agreed that in the present period of international crisis it would be desirable to reduce anti-Japanese activities and sentiment to a minimum. If this is not done there is good reason to fear that riotous outbreaks will occur, with inevitable and possibly dangerous repercussions at home and abroad.

45. The police and military authorities in British Columbia have taken precautions which they consider adequate to deal with any subversive activities on the part of individual Japanese and to protect all loyal Japanese against any attack from misguided members of the white community. To reduce the likelihood of any such developments, however, there are certain steps that might be taken which will protect the national interest, reassure public opinion in British Columbia and defend all citizens of whatever racial origin against unjust attack. The recommendations which follow are designed to effect this result.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

46. After careful consideration of all the material available from other sources and after reviewing in detail the representations and advice of the many witnesses who had accepted invitations to appear before them, the members of the Committee have agreed upon the following recommendations:—

First Recommendation

That there should be continued vigilance on the part of all police authorities in the Province of British Columbia, and that they should as heretofore work on the lines of keeping a close watch for signs of disloyal acts, particularly in the way of sabotage, while doing their best to encourage those Japanese whom they have no reason to suspect of disloyalty to co-operate with the authorities by keeping them informed of conditions in the Japanese community, and in general to impress upon the leading Japanese that in their own interest they must be on the alert to forestall or prevent subversive acts.

Second Recommendation

That the military and police authorities should bear constantly in mind the importance of continuing to provide for the defence of loyal Japanese.

Third Recommendation

That steps should be taken to diminish anti-Japanese propaganda in the Province, by appealing to individuals and to the Press on the grounds of civil security and national defence; and, if necessary, by using the Censorship for this purpose.

Fourth Recommendation

That wherever possible the co-operation of the leaders of various groups and associations in the Japanese community should be enlisted by the authorities concerned. Such leaders should be invited to accept, in accordance with Japanese tradition, personal responsibility for the loyal behaviour of the members of their respective groups.

Fifth Recommendation

That, at least for the present, Canadians of Japanese race should not be called up for military training. (The views of the Committee on this matter were not unanimous.)

Sixth Recommendation

That training of Canadians of Japanese race in the C.O.T.C. should continue at the discretion of the University authorities.

Seventh Recommendation

That, both for purposes of civil security and in order to deprive persons hostile to the Japanese of a constant and effective ground for complaint, there should be a re-registration of the Japanese population of British Columbia. (Suggestions for the procedure to be adopted are attached as Appendix B.)

Eighth Recommendation

That a small standing Committee should be set up in British Columbia to supervise the carrying out of such of the foregoing recommendations as are adopted by the Government, and for the purpose of keeping the Government constantly informed as to the oriental situation in that Province.

Ninth Recommendation

That the Government should issue a public statement designed to reassure the white population of British Columbia, and at the same time explaining to the Japanese residents in that Province the advantages which will accrue to them from the carrying out of the measures proposed in this Report.

Tenth Recommendation

That the provisions of the first, second, third, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth and tenth recommendations should be implemented, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of persons of Chinese racial origin resident in British Columbia.

Signed by:

A. W. SPARLING (Convener)
H. L. KEENLEYSIDE
F. J. MEAD
G. B. SANSOM

APPENDIX A

List of Persons Who Appeared Before the Committee

Representatives of the Dominion Government:

Hon. E. W. Hamber, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.
 Maj. J. A. Motherwell, Chief Supervisor of Fisheries.

Members of the Provincial Government and Provincial Legislature:

Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Premier of British Columbia.
 Hon. George Weir, Provincial Minister of Education.
 Hon. Gordon Wismer, Attorney-General of British Columbia.
 Hon. R. L. Maitland, M.L.A., Leader of Opposition.
 Lieut.-Col. Macgregor Macintosh, M.L.A.
 Dr. J. L. Telford, Vancouver.

Representatives of the Military Forces:

Major-General R. O. Alexander, G.O.C., Pacific Command.
 Lieut.-Comdr. I. S. Day, Staff Officer, Naval Intelligence.
 Squadron Leader R. N. Wynd, R.C.A.F., Staff Officer, Western Air Command Intelligence.

Representatives of the Police Forces:

T. W. S. Parsons, Commissioner, B.C.P.P.
 John Shirras, Asst. Comm., B.C.P.P., Vancouver.
 Roger Peachy, Inspector B.C.P.P. i/c C.I.B.
 S. F. Moodie, Inspector B.C.P.P. and Head of A.R.P.
 J. Fripps, Inspector R.C.M.P. i/c C.I.B.
 J. K. Barnes, Sgt. R.C.M.P. i/c Intelligence Section.
 Francis Henry, R.C.M. Police, Intelligence Section.
 Donald McKay, Chief Constable, Vancouver City Police.
 J. A. McLellan, Chief Constable, Victoria City Police.
 Alexander Geo. McNeill, Asst. Chief Constable, Vancouver.
 W. A. Johnston, Chief Richmond Municipal Police.
 Y. C. Leong, R.C.M.P., Chinese Interpreter.

Representatives of Municipal Governments:

Dr. J. Lyle Telford, Mayor of Vancouver.
 Fred J. Hume, Mayor of New Westminster.
 Solomon Mussalem, Reeve Maple Ridge Municipality.
 J. W. Cornett, Alderman, Vancouver City Council.
 Halford D. Wilson, Alderman, Vancouver City Council.

Representatives of the University of British Columbia:

Dr. L. S. Klinck, President, University of B.C.
 Prof. H. F. Angus, University of British Columbia.
 Prof. Gordon Shrum, O.C., C.O.T.C., U.B.C.
 Dr. Stanley W. Mathews, Registrar.

Representatives of Business Interests (other than Japanese):

R. V. Stewart, Logging & Trading Association.
 William Black, Loggers Agency.
 J. H. Hamilton, Vancouver Merchants Exchange.
 H. J. Mackin, Lumberman.
 Hugh Dalton, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
 H. A. Stevenson, Manager of Steamship Line.

H. Trunkfield, Chain Grocery Store Operator.

H. Priestley, Contractor.

A. P. Allison, Lumberman.

A. L. Hager, Member International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.

Representatives of Japanese Interests:

T. Maruno, Japanese Farmer.
 George Shoji, Manager Japanese Small Fruits Corp'n.
 K. T. Shoyama, Publisher Nisei Newspaper.
 Dr. M. Miyezaki, Osteopath.
 Takeichi Umezaki, Secty. Japanese Labour Union.
 Tsutse Sato, Principal of Japanese Language School.
 Ippei Nishio, Importer and Exporter.
 A. Michiguchi, General Merchant.

Others:

Rev. W. R. McWilliams, United Church Missionary.
 Percy R. Bengough, President, T. & L.C., Vancouver.
 Albert Henry Young, Barrister and Solicitor.
 W. A. Walker, Fire Marshal for British Columbia.
 L. V. Kelly, Newspaperman.
 J. M. K. Melville, Junior Board of Trade.
 George Miller, Business Manager, United Fisherman's Union.

APPENDIX B**Proposed Method of Registration**

It is suggested that a new registration certificate and card, of an attractive appearance, should be issued to every resident of the Province who is of Japanese racial origin. A certificate and card of this character will assist the Japanese press and leaders to "sell" the idea of the registration to their compatriots. (Promises of such co-operation have already been received and in one or two cases from most unexpected quarters.) This new certificate should provide space for the particulars now shown on the present registration certificates, and in addition should provide a space for a small photograph of the holder, together with his description and national status, i.e., Canadian born, naturalized or Japanese. The signature of the Registrar should appear across the face of the photograph and on the card itself. The cards issued should be in duplicate and serially numbered, duplicate of such cards to be filed in the office of the R.C.M.P. at Vancouver. It is suggested that this registration be effected under the supervision of the Commissioner of the R.C.M.P.



COMMISSIONER
OF
IMMIGRATION



CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF

MINES AND RESOURCES

IN YOUR LETTER REFER TO

No.

IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

(In duplicate)

Copy for file 9309 No. 17.

Ottawa, June 2nd, 1941.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, file 41 D 1550 J 1, with enclosed copy of air mail report from your Officer Commanding "E" Division, Vancouver, relative to the case of Mrs. K. Kikugawa, nee Kazuo Yonemura.

The Department is unable to find evidence on file here that instructions have, at any time, been issued to the members of our inspectional staff on the Pacific Coast requiring them to lift birth certificates in the case of persons of Japanese racial origin who are leaving Canada. As a matter of fact, documents of this kind, when in the possession of the owners, belong to them personally and our Officers would have no legal authority to lift them. I understand that there have been occasions when persons of Japanese racial origin, in leaving Canada, have voluntarily relinquished such documents or desired to leave them behind, with the result that our Officers would, no doubt, pick them up under the circumstances.

On the other hand, we are of the opinion that very little would be gained by picking these birth certificates up, as duplicates can always be secured, and it is unlikely that any Japanese, in returning, would be admitted merely upon the production of his birth certificate, or that this would be looked upon as relieving him from the very close examination which is invariably required in such cases. If Japanese voluntarily give up their birth certificates when leaving, our Officers will continue to accept them, but I am afraid this Department could not justify any instructions requiring such documents to be lifted.

Yours truly,

Commissioner.

The Commissioner,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa, Ontario.

INDEXED

JUN 3

/C O P Y/

McC.

COPY ORIGINAL USE FILE
715924

Address
District Superintendent
Pacific District.

Canada
DEPARTMENT
of

MINES AND RESOURCES.

No. 63997.
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH.

Vancouver, B.C. June 5, 1941.

Sir, -

You will no doubt realize that with the registration of Japanese by the Royal Canadian Police it has been brought to light that many Canadian born Japanese children have not been registered with the Department of Vital Statistics. Before a registration is made by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police a Birth Certificate must be produced, and therefore the Vital Statistics Department at Victoria has been flooded with applications for delayed registrations of births. That Department has made it a point to refuse to issue a delayed certificate of birth of any Japanese born child until such time as this Department has satisfied itself as to the bona fide of the case. We have, therefore, been requested to conduct many investigations, and I am attaching hereto a copy of a report in the case of the application for delayed registration of the birth of Misako Kanegawa, and from this report you will see what has been developed by this Department, especially concerning the birth of Setsue the fifth child.

While, of course, this may not be of interest to you I thought it best to bring the matter to your attention, as the mounted Police had already issued this young man a registration as a Canadian national by birth, such being obtained by the use of a fraudulent Birth Certificate, and it was only when this Department was called into the case that such a fraud was developed.

This is only one case, other cases have been brought to light of a similar nature and, therefore, I would like to have your opinion as to whether such items should be brought to your attention, so that we may have a record of our findings in regard to these investigations for future reference.

I shall appreciate receiving your instructions in regard to these cases at your convenience.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Your obedient servant,
Sgd. Fred W. Taylor.
District Superintendent.

Canada Will Terminate Trade Pact With Japan

Prime Minister King Announces Further "Gesture of Displeasure" at the Japanese Move Into French Indo-China. Treaty To End in 12 Months.

In what is regarded as a further "gesture of displeasure" at Japan's move southward into French Indo-China, Canada has given notice of termination of the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty insofar as it affects the Dominion.

Notice to Minister

Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced Saturday night that earlier in the day he had given the notice to Seijiro Yoshizawa, Japanese minister here, and that notice also is being given to the Japanese government by the Canadian charge d'affaires at Tokyo. Only 24 hours before Mr. King, as secretary of state for external affairs, had issued a statement announcing the freezing of all assets in Canada of residents of Japan.

Effect of notice of termination of the commercial treaty is to bring the treaty to an end 12 months from now.

"The action taken is similar to that which is being taken by the United Kingdom government today (Saturday)," Mr. King's statement said.

The Japanese treaty is a treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between the King and the Emperor of Japan. It was signed in London April 3, 1911, and ratifications were exchanged in Tokyo May 5, 1911.

The treaty does not extend directly to Canada, but article XXVI provides for notice of adhesion in the absence of which the stipulations do not apply to any dominion, colony or other Empire unit.

Canada adhered to the treaty under the Japanese treaty act of 1913 and notice of adhesion in respect of Canada was given May 1, 1913.

Article XXVII of the treaty provides for termination on 12 months' notice. The notice given yesterday therefore will bring the treaty to an end next July 26.

"Gesture of Displeasure"

The government's action was described here as merely a further "gesture of displeasure" at Japanese southward expansion, since Friday's announcement of the freezing of Japanese assets actually resulted in immediate termination of benefits of the treaty through bringing about a virtual standstill in Japanese trade with Canada.

The commercial treaty accorded most favored nation treatment to Japan in regard to tariffs. Now that notice of termination has been given, if Japan in the future wishes to take advantage of most favored nation tariffs instead of the general tariff, a new commercial agreement will have to be negotiated.

In view of the asset-freezing action taken earlier, officials said the new government action against Japan was not entirely unexpected. It was learned in London Saturday morning that Britain had taken the same action, giving notice of termination of the main treaty of 1911.

Meantime an official closely connected with the government's asset-freezing order said there is "no disposition on the government's part" to interfere with any Japanese shipping now in Canadian waters.

Friday night another spokesman had said it was his belief the order was broad enough that Japanese ships in Canadian waters would not be permitted to leave but on Saturday it was stated definitely that the express terms of the order do not give Canada authority to interfere with such vessels.

Only one Japanese ship is reported in Canadian waters — the Florida Maru, which is loading a log cargo across Burrard inlet from Vancouver.

Formal announcement that Japanese assets had been frozen coincided almost exactly with a similar announcement in London and one by President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N.Y.

TREATY ENDED WITH JAPANESE

Canada Shows Further 'Gesture of Displeasure'

MINISTER NOTIFIED

Ottawa, July 27 (CP).—In what is regarded as a further "gesture of displeasure" at Japan's move southward into French Indo-China, Canada has given notice of termination of the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty insofar as it affects the Dominion.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced last night that earlier Saturday he had given the notice to Seijiro Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister here, and that notice also is being given to the Japanese Government by the Canadian Charge d'Affaires at Tokyo.

Only twenty-four hours before Mr. King, as Secretary of State for External Affairs, had issued a statement announcing the freezing of all assets in Canada of residents of Japan.

Effect of notice of termination of the commercial treaty is to bring the treaty to an end twelve months from now.

"The action taken is similar to that which is being taken by the United Kingdom Government today (Saturday)," Mr. King's statement said.

The Japanese treaty is a treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between the King and the Emperor of Japan. It was signed in London, April 3, 1911, and ratifications were exchanged in Tokyo, May 5, 1911.

The treaty does not extend directly to Canada, but Article XXVI provides for notice of adhesion, in the absence of which the stipulations do not apply to any Dominion, colony or other Empire unit.

Canada adhered to the treaty under the Japanese Treaty Act of 1913 and notice of adhesion in respect of Canada was given May 1, 1913.

Article XXVII of the treaty provides for termination on twelve months' notice. The notice given yesterday therefore will bring the treaty to an end next July 26.

Canada Will Terminate Trade Pact With Japan

Prime Minister King Announces Further "Gesture of Displeasure" at the Japanese Move Into French Indo-China. Treaty To End in 12 Months.

In what is regarded as a further "gesture of displeasure" at Japan's move southward into French Indo-China, Canada has given notice of termination of the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty insofar as it affects the Dominion.

Notice to Minister

Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced Saturday night that earlier in the day he had given the notice to Seijiro Yoshizawa, Japanese minister here, and that notice also is being given to the Japanese government by the Canadian charge d'affaires at Tokyo.

Only 24 hours before Mr. King as secretary of state for external affairs, had issued a statement announcing the freezing of all assets in Canada of residents of Japan.

Effect of notice of termination of the commercial treaty is to bring the treaty to an end 12 months from now.

The action taken is similar to that which is being taken by the United Kingdom government today (Saturday). Mr. King's statement said.

The Japanese treaty is a treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between the King and the Emperor of Japan. It was signed in London April 3, 1911, and ratifications were exchanged in Tokyo May 5, 1911.

The treaty does not extend directly to Canada, but article XXVI provides for notice of adhesion in the absence of which the stipulations do not apply to any dominion, colony or other Empire unit.

Canada adhered to the treaty under the Japanese treaty act of 1913 and notice of adhesion in respect of Canada was given May 1, 1913.

Article XXVII of the treaty provides for termination on 12 months' notice. The notice given yesterday therefore will bring the treaty to an end next July 26.

"Gesture of Displeasure"

The government's action was described here as merely a further "gesture of displeasure" at Japanese southward expansion, since Friday's announcement of the freezing of Japanese assets actually resulted in immediate termination of benefits of the treaty through bringing about a virtual standstill in Japanese trade with Canada.

The commercial treaty accorded most favored nation treatment to Japan in regard to tariffs. Now that notice of termination has been given, if Japan in the future wishes to take advantage of most favored nation tariffs instead of the general tariff, a new commercial agreement will have to be negotiated.

In view of the asset-freezing action taken earlier, officials said the new government action against Japan was not entirely unexpected. It was learned in London Saturday morning that Britain had taken the same action, giving notice of termination of the main treaty of 1911.

Meantime an official closely connected with the government's asset-freezing order said there is "no disposition on the government's part" to interfere with any Japanese shipping now in Canadian waters.

Friday night another spokesman had said it was his belief the order was broad enough that Japanese ships in Canadian waters would not be permitted to leave but on Saturday it was stated definitely that the express terms of the order do not give Canada authority to interfere with such vessels.

Only one Japanese ship is reported in Canadian waters — the Florida Maru, which is loading a log cargo across Burrard inlet from Vancouver.

Formal announcement that Japanese assets had been frozen coincided almost exactly with a similar announcement in London and one by President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N.Y.

TREATY ENDED WITH JAPANESE

Canada Shows Further 'Gesture of Displeasure'

MINISTER NOTIFIED

Ottawa, July 27 (C.P.)—In what is regarded as a further "gesture of displeasure" at Japan's move southward into French Indo-China, Canada has given notice of termination of the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty insofar as it affects the Dominion.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced last night that earlier Saturday he had given the notice to Seijiro Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister here, and that notice also is being given to the Japanese Government by the Canadian Charge d'Affaires at Tokyo.

Only twenty-four hours before Mr. King as Secretary of State for External Affairs, had issued a statement announcing the freezing of all assets in Canada of residents of Japan.

Effect of notice of termination of the commercial treaty is to bring the treaty to an end twelve months from now.

"The action taken is similar to that which is being taken by the United Kingdom Government today (Saturday)," Mr. King's statement said.

The Japanese treaty is a treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between the King and the Emperor of Japan. It was signed in London April 3, 1911 and ratifications were exchanged in Tokyo May 5, 1911.

The treaty does not extend directly to Canada, but Article XXVI provides for notice of adhesion, in the absence of which the stipulations do not apply to any Dominion, colony or other Empire unit.

Canada adhered to the treaty under the Japanese Treaty Act of 1913 and notice of adhesion in respect of Canada was given May 1, 1913.

Article XXVII of the treaty provides for termination on twelve months' notice. The notice given yesterday therefore will bring the treaty to an end next July 26.

PCB/MCM

9309

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

Ottawa, 2nd August, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

As the Understanding with Japan grows out of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Japan, the termination of that Treaty is likely to lead to the cancellation of the Understanding. I understand that the matter is now being considered by Government.


DIRECTOR

AUG 5 1941 BY O.B.

W. B. Smith
Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on the 1st FEBRUARY 1942

PRIVY COUNCIL



CANADA

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 3rd February, 1942, from the Secretary of State for External Affairs, representing that by Order in Council dated January 7, 1941 (P.C.117) there was established a Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia for the purpose of supervising the carrying out of certain Recommendations of the Special Committee on Orientals in British Columbia and to keep the Government constantly informed as to the Oriental situation in that Province;

That the situation in British Columbia has changed materially as a result of the outbreak of war with Japan;

That the policy of the Government in regard to the handling of the Japanese problem in Canada has been laid down in the statement issued by the Prime Minister on January 14, 1942; and

That the action of the Government, in taking direct control of the execution of the said policy, has made it unnecessary to place upon the members of the said Committee the responsibility for continuing to advise the Government in regard to conditions in British Columbia.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, concurred in by the Minister of Justice and the Minister of National Defence, advise that the Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia be dissolved, and that the Government record its thanks to the members of the Standing Committee for the valuable assistance that they have rendered to the Government during the past year.

FEB 17 1942

A. J. P. Hursey
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
the Minister of Mines and Resources.

lished by Order in Council of April 11, 1940, effective July 1, 1940, and as amended by Order in Council of July 2, 1941, and they are hereby further amended by the insertion therein of a Regulation numbered 32A, reading as follows:—

"Control of Vessels during Ice Conditions

32 (A) In accordance with notices to be posted each year at the upper entrance to the Cardinal Canal, at the upper entrance to the Morrisburg Canal and at the upper and lower entrances to the Cornwall, Soulanges and Lachine Canals, despatchers will, on or about November 25, in each year, be placed by the Department at or adjacent to each of the entrance locks at the upstream and downstream ends of the Soulanges and Lachine Canals and at intermediate points, as determined by the General Superintendent, in such canals, and the master and/or person in charge of every vessel in the Soulanges and Lachine Canals shall promptly obey and comply with all instructions of any such despatcher or of the General Superintendent or the Superintending Engineer or the Superintendent with regard to the movement of such vessel or its position or mooring or anchoring in the canal. For each violation of this regulation the owner of the offending vessel shall be liable to a penalty of not less than One Hundred dollars and not more than Four Hundred dollars and in addition such vessel shall, if instructions to such effect are issued by the General Superintendent or the Superintending Engineer or the Superintendent, not proceed on its passage through the canal and shall lie in wait to the end of the navigation season and thereafter shall be wintered in the canal at such location or locations as the General Superintendent shall determine and the Side Wharfage and/or Wintering Charges provided for in these regulations shall be paid by the owner of such vessel for such lying in wait and/or wintering of the vessel in the canal."

A. D. F. HEENEY,

Clerk of the House of Commons.

[366]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Friday, the 16th day of January, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of Justice reports that by reason of the development of the war it may become necessary to take special measures within certain areas of Canada;

Now, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, is pleased to amend the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, and they are hereby amended by rescinding Regulation 4 thereof and substituting therefor the following Regulation:

"4. (1) The Minister of National Defence with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice may, if it appears necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest and for the efficient prosecution of the War make, in respect of any area in Canada, an order declaring that, after such time as may be specified in such order such area shall be a protected area (hereinafter in this regulation referred to as a "protected area") and subject to the provisions of this regulation.

(2) The Minister of Justice may, with respect to a protected area, make orders in relation to any of the following matters:—

P.C. 365

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
Friday, the 16th day of January, 1942

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of Justice reports that by reason of the development of the war it may become necessary to take special measures within certain areas of Canada;

Now, Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, is pleased to amend the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, and they are hereby amended by rescinding Regulation 4 thereof and substituting therefor the following Regulation:

"4. (1) The Minister of National Defence with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice may, if it appears necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest and for the efficient prosecution of the War make, in respect of any area in Canada, an order declaring that, after such time as may be specified in such order such area shall be a protected area (hereinafter in this regulation referred to as a "protected area") and subject to the provisions of this regulation.

(2) The Minister of Justice may, with respect to a protected area, make orders in relation to any of the following matters:-

- (a) To require all or any enemy aliens to leave such protected area;
- (b) To prohibit all or any enemy aliens from entering, leaving or returning to such protected area except as permitted pursuant to such order;
- (c) To impose upon all or any enemy aliens, ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area, such restrictions as may be specified in the order in respect of their

employment..2

employment or business, their movements or places of residence, their associations or communications with other persons, their activities in relation to the dissemination of news or the propagation of opinions or otherwise with respect to the conduct of any such enemy aliens;

(d) To prohibit or restrict the possession or use by all or any enemy aliens, ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area, of any specified articles and to require the delivery up by any such enemy aliens aforesaid of any such specified articles to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;

(e) To authorize the detention, in such place and under such conditions as he may from time to time direct, of all or any enemy aliens ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area;

(f) To authorize the detention of any persons, other than enemy aliens, ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area in order to prevent such persons from acting in any manner prejudicial to the public safety or the safety of the State;

(g) To authorize the release, upon such conditions as he may specify, of any person ordered to be detained or any article delivered up pursuant to this Regulation.

(3) Any person in the protected area reasonably believed by any peace officer or by any person acting on behalf of His Majesty to be contravening any order made under this Regulation may, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against him, be removed from the protected area or detained therein by any peace officer or person acting on behalf of His Majesty aforesaid.

(4) This Regulation shall be administered by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

(5) This Regulation and any order made hereunder shall have full force and effect according to its terms notwithstanding anything contained in any other of these Regulations."

A.D.P. HEENEY,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

MINISTRE DES RESSOURCES
IMMIGRATION

FEB 3 1942

RECEIVED

H515708

7 M

No. 174

EXTRA

Vol. LXXV



73217

THE CANADA GAZETTE LA GAZETTE DU CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1942

OTTAWA, LUNDI 2 FÉVRIER 1942

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

To ALL WHOM these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,

GREETINGS:

WHEREAS Regulation 4 of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, as amended by Order in Council dated 16th January, 1942 (P.C. 365), provides that the Minister of National Defence with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice may, if it appears necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest and for the efficient prosecution of the War, make, in respect of any area in Canada, an order declaring that, after such time as may be specified in such order, such area shall be a protected area and subject to the provisions of the said Regulation 4.

AND WHEREAS it has been represented to the undersigned, the Minister of National Defence, that in respect of that area hereinafter defined of the Province of British Columbia it is necessary and expedient in the public interest and for the efficient prosecution of the War to make an order declaring the said area a protected area and subject to the provisions of the said Regulation 4.

Now Know You that in pursuance of the power granted as aforesaid and with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice the undersigned, the Minister of National Defence, doth hereby, pursuant to the provisions of the said Regulation 4, as amended, of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, order that after the thirty-first day of January, 1942 that area of the Province of British Columbia, including all islands, west of a line described as hereunder is hereby declared to be a protected area for the purposes of and subject to the

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT

MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE

A TOUTS CEUX qui les présentes verront ou qu'elles pourront de quelque manière concerner,—
SALUT:

ATTENDU que l'arrêté 4 des règlements concernant la défense du Canada (Codification) 1941, modifié par l'Arrêté en conseil C.P. 365, du 16 janvier 1942, prescrit que le ministre de la Défense nationale peut, si la chose paraît nécessaire ou opportune dans l'intérêt public et en vue de la poursuite effective de la guerre, rendre, à l'égard de toute zone du Canada, un décret déclarant qu'après la date spécifiée dans ledit décret, cette zone doit être une zone protégée et assujettie aux prescriptions dudit article 4.

ET ATTENDU qu'il a été signalé au soussigné, le ministre de la Défense nationale, que, à l'égard de la zone ci-après définie de la province de Colombie-Britannique, il est nécessaire et opportun dans l'intérêt public et en vue de la poursuite effective de la guerre de rendre un décret déclarant ladite zone comme étant zone protégée et assujettie aux prescriptions dudit article 4.

SACHEZ DONC que conformément à l'autorité qui lui a été dévolue ainsi que susdit et avec l'assentiment du ministre de la Justice, le soussigné, ministre de la Défense nationale, en conformité des prescriptions dudit article 4, tel que modifié, des règlements concernant la défense du Canada (Codification) 1941, ordonne par les présentes qu'après le trente et unième jour de janvier 1942, cette zone de la province de Colombie-Britannique, y compris toutes les îles, qui est située à l'ouest de la ligne décrite ci-dessous, soit et qu'elle est par les présen-

provisions of the said Regulation 4, as amended, of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941.

Commencing at Boundary Point No. 7 on the International Boundary between the Dominion of Canada and Alaska, thence following the line of the "Cascade Mountains," as defined by paragraph 2 of section 24 of the Interpretation Act of British Columbia, being chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes of 1936, to the northwest corner of Lot 1410, Range 5, Coast Land District, thence due east to a point due north of the northwest corner of Lot 373, Range 5, Coast Land District, thence due south to said northwest corner of Lot 373 being a point on the aforementioned line of the "Cascade Mountains," (being the area surrounding the Village Municipality of Terrace); thence following said line of the "Cascade Mountains" to the western boundary of Township 5, Range 26, west of the sixth Meridian, thence following the northerly, easterly and southerly boundaries of said Township 5, to the southwest corner thereof, being a point on the line of the "Cascade Mountains," (being the area surrounding the Village Municipality of Hope); thence following the "Cascade Mountains" to the southerly Boundary of the Province.

AND I DO HEREBY DIRECT that this order be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in two issues within fourteen days of the date hereof of each of two daily newspapers published in the City of Victoria and of each of two daily newspapers published in the City of Vancouver, both places being situate in the said Province of British Columbia.

Dated at the Department of National Defence at the City of Ottawa, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-two.

J. L. RALSTON,
Minister of National Defence.

I concur in the making of the foregoing order.

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,
Minister of Justice.

32-1

OTTAWA: Printed by EDMOND CLOUTIER, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

les déclarée comme étant une zone protégée aux fins et sous réserve des prescriptions dudit article 4, tel que modifié, des règlements concernant la défense du Canada (Codification) 1941.

A partir du point de frontière n° 7, sur la frontière internationale entre le Dominion du Canada et l'Alaska, puis en suivant la ligne des "Montagnes Cascades", tel que défini par le paragraphe 2 de l'Article 24 de la *Loi d'interprétation de Colombie-Britannique*, soit le chapitre 1er des Statuts révisés de 1936, jusqu'à l'angle nord-ouest du lot 1410, rang 5, Coast Land District, et de là franc est jusqu'à un point franc nord de l'angle nord-ouest du lot 373, rang 5, Coast Land District, et de là franc sud audit angle nord-ouest du lot 373, soit un point sur la ligne susmentionnée des "Montagnes Cascades", (qui est le territoire entourant la municipalité du village de Terrace); et de là en suivant ladite ligne des "Montagnes Cascades", jusqu'à la limite ouest du township 5, rang 26, à l'ouest du sixième méridien, et de là en suivant les limites nord, est et sud dudit township 5, jusqu'à l'angle sud-ouest des susdites, soit un point sur la ligne des "Montagnes Cascades" (qui est le territoire entourant la municipalité du village de Hope), et de là en suivant les "Montagnes Cascades", jusqu'à la limite sud de la province.

Et j'ORDONNE par les présentes que ce décret soit publié dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et, d'ici à quatorze jours de la date de la présente, dans deux éditions de deux journaux quotidiens, publiés dans la cité de Victoria, et de deux journaux quotidiens, publiés dans la cité de Vancouver, ces deux endroits étant situés dans ladite province de Colombie-Britannique.

Daté au ministère de la Défense nationale, en la cité d'Ottawa, le vingt-neuvième jour de janvier en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent quarante-deux.

Le ministre de la Défense nationale,
J.-L. RALSTON.

Je donne mon adhésion au présent décret.

Le ministre de la Justice,
LOUIS S. ST-LAURENT.

32-1

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, Imprimeur de Sa Très Excellente Majesté le Roi.



THE CANADA GAZETTE LA GAZETTE DU CANADA

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1942

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WHEREAS pursuant to the provisions of regulation 4 of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 365 of the 16th day of January, 1942, the Minister of National Defence, with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice, declared by Order that after the 31st day of January, 1942, an area of the Province of British Columbia, including all islands, west of a line described in the said Order, which Order was published in an Extra of the *Canada Gazette* of the 2nd day of February, 1942, to be a protected area for the purposes of and subject to the provisions of the said regulation 4;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that the undersigned should make an Order in relation to certain matters referred to in the said regulation 4, as amended, of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941.

Now Know You that the undersigned, the Minister of Justice doth, pursuant to the provisions of the said regulation 4, as amended, of the Defence of

Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, hereby order

- (1) That all male enemy aliens of the ages of eighteen years to forty-five years, inclusive, shall leave the protected area hereinbefore referred to on or before the first day of April, 1942;
- (2) That, subject to the provisions of paragraph numbered (1) of this Order, no enemy alien shall, after the date of this Order, enter, leave or return to such protected area except with the permission of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force, or an officer of that Force designated by the Commissioner to act for him in this respect;
- (3) That no enemy alien shall have in his possession or use, while in such protected area, any camera, radio transmitter, radio shortwave receiving set, firearm, ammunition or explosive.

Dated at Ottawa this fifth day of February, 1942.

J. E. MICHAUD,

Acting Minister of Justice.

33-1



THE CANADA GAZETTE

LA GAZETTE DU CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1942

OTTAWA, JEUDI 26 FÉVRIER 1942

ORDER IN COUNCIL

[1457]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
Tuesday, the 24th day of February, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by reason of the existence of a state of war between Canada and Japan, it is necessary for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada to regulate in certain respects the activities in Canada of persons of the Japanese race and of Japanese controlled companies;

AND WHEREAS for this purpose it is deemed advisable to regulate the acquisition of land or any interest therein or growing crops in Canada by persons of the Japanese race and by such companies;

Now, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, R.S.C. 1927, is pleased to amend the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941,* and they are hereby amended by adding thereto the following regulation as Regulation 39E:

39E. (1) No person of the Japanese race and no Japanese company shall, except as hereinafter provided, have the capacity, after the date of this regulation, during the continuation of the state of war now existing, to acquire or hold land or growing crops in Canada.

(2) No conveyance made or executed after the date of this regulation shall be effective to convey to or for the benefit of a person of the Japanese race or of a Japanese company any land or growing crops in Canada.

(3) (a) Nothing in this regulation shall deprive a person of the Japanese race or a Japanese company of capacity to hold land or growing

* (P.C. 5295) 15th July, 1941.

ARRÊTÉ EN CONSEIL

[1457]

HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA
Le mardi 24 février 1942.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR
GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL

ATTENDU qu'en raison de l'existence d'un état de guerre entre le Canada et le Japon, il est nécessaire, pour la sécurité, la défense, la paix, l'ordre et le bien-être du Canada, de réglementer à certains égards l'activité au Canada de personnes de race japonaise et de compagnies contrôlées par des Japonais;

Et ATTENDU qu'il est jugé opportun, dans ce but, de réglementer l'acquisition de terres ou de tout intérêt sur des terres ou de récoltes sur pied au Canada par des personnes de race japonaise et par de telles compagnies.

A CES CAUSES, il plaît à Son Excellence le gouverneur général en conseil, sur la recommandation du ministre de la Justice et en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par la *Loi des mesures de guerre*, chapitre 206 des Statuts révisés du Canada, 1927, de modifier par les présentes les Règlements concernant la défense du Canada (Codification) 1941,* en y ajoutant l'article suivant comme article 39E:

39E. (1) Après la date du présent article, et pendant la durée de l'état de guerre existant actuellement, aucune personne de race japonaise et aucune compagnie japonaise n'auront la capacité, sauf de la manière prescrite ci-après, d'acquiescer ou de détenir des terres ou des récoltes sur pied au Canada.

(2) Aucun transfert fait ou souscrit après la date du présent article n'aura pour effet de transférer des terres ou des récoltes sur pied au Canada à une personne de race japonaise ou à une compagnie japonaise, ou à son bénéfice.

(3) (a) Rien dans le présent article ne privera une personne de race japonaise ou une compagnie japonaise de la capacité de détenir des terres

* (C.P. 5295) 15 juillet 1941.

crops acquired or held by such person or company before the date of this regulation or acquired by such person or company after the date of this regulation pursuant to the terms of a written contract or agreement executed before the date of this regulation or under a will or on intestacy.

- (b) Nothing in this regulation shall deprive a person of the Japanese race of capacity to lease any building or part of a building for residential purposes only, for a term not exceeding one year or from month to month or for some lesser periodic tenancy.
- (4) (a) The Minister of Justice may, if it appears to him to be in the public interest so to do, grant to a person of the Japanese race or to a Japanese company, a licence to acquire or hold land or growing crops in Canada or any interest therein which such person or company would by reason of this regulation be denied the capacity to acquire or hold.
- (b) A person of the Japanese race or a Japanese company to whom or to which such a licence is granted shall have the capacity to acquire or hold land or growing crops in Canada or any interest therein in accordance with the terms and conditions of such licence.
- (c) A conveyance of land or growing crops made in conformity with any such licence shall be effective according to its terms.
- (5) Any person who after the date of this regulation, makes or executes any conveyance other than a conveyance made in conformity with a licence granted hereunder or a lease granted in accordance with subsection (b) of section 3 of these regulations, of any land or growing crops to or for the benefit of any person whom he knows to be of the Japanese race or to a company which he knows to be a Japanese company shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500.00 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.
- (6) In this regulation:
 - (a) "Conveyance" shall include a gift, conveyance, transfer, agreement for sale, appointment, lease, settlement, mortgage, charge, encumbrance, or other conveyance by deed, bill of sale or other instrument made *inter vivos*, and "convey" shall have a meaning corresponding with "conveyance".
 - (b) "Japanese company" means any corporation of which the majority of the shares issued by the company are owned by persons of the Japanese race, or of which a majority of the Directors are persons of the Japanese race.
 - (c) "Land" shall include land and any real or immovable property and any interest, legal or equitable therein and the right to possession thereof.
 - (d) "Person of the Japanese race" means, as well as any person wholly of the Japanese race, a person not wholly of the Japanese race if his father or mother is of the Japanese race and if the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by notice in writing requires him to register pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 9760 of December 16, 1941.

A. D. P. HEENEY,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

36-1

OTTAWA: Printed by EDMOND CLOUTIER, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

ou des récoltes sur pied acquises ou détenues par cette personne ou compagnie avant la date du présent article ou acquises par cette personne ou compagnie après la date du présent article conformément aux termes d'un contrat ou accord écrit conclu avant la date du présent article, ou en vertu d'un testament ou *ab intestat*.

- (b) Rien dans le présent article ne privera une personne de race japonaise de la capacité de louer à bail un immeuble ou une partie d'immeuble, pour des fins de résidence uniquement, pour une durée ne dépassant pas une année, ou de mois en mois, ou pour des locations de moindre durée.
- (4) (a) Le ministre de la Justice peut, s'il le juge conforme à l'intérêt public, accorder à une personne de race japonaise ou à une compagnie japonaise, un permis d'acquérir ou de détenir des terres ou des récoltes sur pied au Canada, ou tout intérêt sur ces terres ou récoltes, que le présent article lui enlèverait la capacité d'acquérir ou de détenir.
- (b) Une personne de race japonaise ou une compagnie japonaise à qui un tel permis est accordé aura la capacité d'acquérir ou de détenir des terres ou des récoltes sur pied au Canada ou tout intérêt sur ces terres ou récoltes sur pied, conformément aux termes et conditions dudit permis.
- (c) Un transfert de terre ou de récolte sur pied exécuté conformément à un tel permis entrera en vigueur conformément aux termes dudit permis.
- (5) Toute personne qui, après la date du présent article, fait ou souscrit un transfert, autre qu'un transfert accompli conformément à un permis accordé en vertu du présent article ou qu'un bail conclu conformément à l'alinéa (b) du paragraphe 3 des présents Règlements, de terres ou de récoltes sur pied à une personne qu'il sait être de la race japonaise, ou à son bénéfice, ou à une compagnie qu'il sait être une compagnie japonaise, sera coupable d'une infraction et passible, sur déclaration sommaire de culpabilité, d'une amende ne dépassant pas \$500.00 ou d'un emprisonnement pour une durée ne dépassant pas trois mois.
- (6) Dans le présent article:
 - (a) "Transfert" comprend don, transport, mutation, contrat de vente, affectation, bail, règlement, hypothèque, charge, servitude, ou autre transfert par acte, contrat de vente ou autre instrument fait entre vifs, et "transférer" aura une signification correspondante à celle de "transfert".
 - (b) "Compagnie japonaise" signifie une corporation où la majorité des actions émises par la compagnie appartiennent à des personnes de race japonaise, ou dont la majorité des administrateurs sont des personnes de race japonaise.
 - (c) "Terre" comprend la terre et tout bien-fonds ou propriété immobilière et tout intérêt, suivant la loi ou suivant l'équité, le droit de possession, sur la terre, le bien-fonds ou la propriété immobilière.
 - (d) "Personne de race japonaise" signifie, aussi bien que toute personne entièrement de la race japonaise, une personne qui n'est pas entièrement de la race japonaise si son père ou sa mère est de la race japonaise, et si le Commissaire de la Royale gendarmerie à cheval du Canada lui enjoint par avis écrit de s'inscrire conformément à l'arrêté en conseil C.P. 9760 du 16 décembre 1941.

A.-D.-P. HEENEY,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

36-1

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, Imprimeur de Sa Très Excellente Majesté le Roi.

quarters, or at such other place in British Columbia or elsewhere, as the Chairman may decide.

- (6) The members of the Commission shall take and subscribe an oath before any Superior Court judge in the Province of British Columbia, which shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Privy Council, and which shall be in the following form:

"I.....solemnly and sincerely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as a member of the British Columbia Security Commission."

3. The Commission may, with the approval of the Minister, make by-laws not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, for the direction, conduct and government of its business.

4. Every document purporting to be or to contain a by-law, order or other instrument of the Commission, and purporting to be signed by the Chairman, shall be evidence of such by-law, order or other instrument.

5. (1) The Commission may, with the approval of the Minister, employ such professional, technical and other officers, clerks and employees as it may deem necessary for the proper conduct of its affairs, and may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, fix their remuneration.

(2) The Commission may utilize the services of any officer, servant or employee of any department of the Government of Canada loaned by the Minister thereof.

6. (1) The Commission may enter into contracts, and hold property, real or personal, and shall be deemed to have the powers necessary to perform the duties assigned to the Commission, including all powers incidental to the performance of the said duties.

(2) The Commission may sue, and, with the consent of the Attorney General of Canada, be sued in its own name, in respect of its own acts, but such proceedings shall only be taken in the Exchequer Court of Canada.

(3) The Commission shall in all matters, including those relating to the responsibility of the members of the Commission for the acts of any servant or agent of the Commission, be deemed to be an agent of the Crown.

7. (1) No transaction shall be entered into by the Commission involving an expenditure in excess of fifteen thousand dollars, except with the approval of the Governor in Council.

(2) No real property shall be purchased by the Commission except with the approval of the Governor in Council.

8. The Commission may enter into any arrangement with any department of the Government of Canada or of the Government of the Province of British Columbia for the use of or occupation of any Dominion or Provincial Crown Lands.

Advisory Committee

9. (1) There shall be appointed by the Governor in Council an Advisory Committee to the British Columbia Security Commission, to consist of not more than twenty members, to advise the Commission on all matters relating to the duties of the Commission.

(2) Meetings of the said Advisory Committee may be called by the Chairman of the Commission.

- (3) Any member of the said Advisory Committee may be paid his actual reasonable disbursements incurred in connection with the performance of the work of the Advisory Committee.

Duties and Powers of Commission

10. (1) It shall be the duty of the Commission to plan, supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected areas of British Columbia of all persons of Japanese race.

(2) For the purpose of performing the duties aforesaid the Commission shall determine the time and order of the evacuation of such persons, the mode of transport and all matters relative to the placement of such persons.

(3) The Commission shall provide for the housing, feeding, care and protection of such persons in so far as the same may be necessary.

(4) A plan or plans for the evacuation and placement aforesaid shall be submitted to the Minister, and shall be put into operation by the Commission when approved by the Minister.

11. (1) The Commission shall have power to require by order any person of the Japanese race, in any protected area in British Columbia, to remain at his place of residence or to leave his place of residence and to proceed to any other place within or without the protected area at such time and in such manner as the Commission may prescribe in such order, or to order the detention of any such person, and any such order may be enforced by any person nominated by the Commission so to do.

(2) The Commission may make orders respecting the conduct, activities and discipline of any person evacuated under the provisions of these Regulations.

Custody of Japanese Property

12. (1) As a protective measure only, all property situated in any protected area of British Columbia belonging to any person of the Japanese race resident in such area (excepting fishing vessels subject to Order in Council P.C. 288 of the 13th January, 1942, and deposits of money, shares of stock, debentures, bonds or other securities), delivered up to any person by the owner pursuant to the Order of the Minister of Justice dated February 26, 1942, or which is turned over to the Custodian by the owner, or which the owner, on being evacuated, is unable to take with him, shall be vested in and subject to the control and management of the Custodian as defined in the Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1939; provided, however, that no commission shall be charged by the Custodian in respect of such control and management.

(2) Subject as hereinafter provided, and for the purposes of the control and management of such property, rights and interest by the Custodian, the Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1939, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the same extent as if such property, rights and interests belonged to any enemy within the meaning of the said Regulations.

(3) The property, rights and interests so vested in and subject to the control and management of the Custodian, or the proceeds thereof, shall be dealt with in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct.

Departmental Assistance

13. All departments and agencies of the Government of Canada shall assist the Commission by lending to the Commission such personnel and by furnishing such medical aid, hospitalisation, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, buildings, equipment, utilities and other supplies and services as are available, and may be required by the Commission, and in particular, but without restricting the generality of the foregoing, there shall be furnished to the Commission,—

- (a) assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the compiling of information concerning the persons to be evacuated under these Regulations in the segregation and concentration of such persons and in the maintenance of public security in respect thereof.
- (b) assistance by the Department of Transport in the transportation of persons evacuated under these Regulations.
- (c) assistance by the Department of National Defence by furnishing personnel to advise on and assist in the housing, feeding and clothing of persons evacuated under these Regulations.
- (d) assistance by the Department of Munitions and Supply in advising upon and entering into contracts or other arrangements to provide housing, food, supplies and services for such persons.
- (e) assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and/or the Department of National Defence in the protection of persons evacuated under these Regulations and in the maintenance of public security in respect thereof.
- (f) assistance by the Department of Labour in establishment of work camps and in providing employment, and in particular in the absorption of evacuated persons in the Canadian Japanese Construction Corps constituted by Order in Council P.C. 1271 of February 17, 1942, or in the work camps established under Order in Council P.C. 1348 of February 19, 1942, or in any other activity in which such persons can be employed without prejudice to the public safety or the safety of the State, outside the protected areas in British Columbia.

Provided, however, that notwithstanding the provisions of these Regulations any minister responsible for the administration of any of the departments or agencies of the Government shall have the right to determine whether or not any item of assistance requested can be made available.

Expenses

14. All expenses or costs incurred by the Commission or by any department or agency of the Government of Canada in connection with the enforcement or administration of these Regulations shall be payable out of moneys appropriated by Parliament to carry out measures deemed necessary in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

Offences

15. Every person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of these Regulations or any order or by-law made under any of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence, and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

16. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to limit or derogate from the powers conferred on any authority other than the Commission by the Defence of Canada Regulations or any other statute or law.

A. D. P. HEENEY,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

38-1

[1841]
AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
Tuesday, the 10th day of March, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Secretary of State for External Affairs reports that consideration has been given to the operation, under present conditions of the Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 2371 of June 4, 1940, prohibiting women, and children under the age of twelve years, from proceeding to the European war zone, without special permission from the Secretary of State for External Affairs;

That as a result of this enquiry it is deemed expedient that the said Regulations be cancelled and, in view of the increased demands upon available shipping space, the lack of suitable accommodation and facilities for women and children on ships engaged in war service, and in life-boats in case of disaster at sea, the pressure on food supplies and housing in countries in the war zone, the outbreak of war in the Pacific and the difficulty of repatriation at the close of hostilities, that they be replaced by new Regulations defining more specifically, the classes or categories of persons affected, extending the prohibition to countries in the Pacific war zone and transferring the administration from the Department of External Affairs to the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources.

Now, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs is pleased to revoke and doth hereby revoke the said Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 2371, dated June 4, 1940, effective April 1, 1942.

His Excellency in Council, on the same recommendation, concurred in by the Minister of Mines and Resources and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to make the following regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly:

REGULATIONS

(1) The master of any ship sailing from a port in Canada to a port of a country outside the Western Hemisphere, who permits to embark, on such voyage, any woman, or any child under the age of sixteen years (other than regular members of the ship's crew, nursing sisters serving in the Armed Forces of Canada, members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps and members of Voluntary Aid Detachments serving with the Canadian Army), who is not in possession of a valid Exit Permit signed by the Director of Immigration, or by the Commissioner of Immigration, of the Department of Mines and Resources, shall be liable, upon summary conviction under Part XV of the Criminal Code, to a penalty of not less than \$100 or more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

(2) Collectors and other Officers of Customs and Excise shall not grant a clearance to any vessel sailing from any port in Canada to any port of a country outside the Western Hemisphere which has on board any woman, or any child under the age of sixteen

(1)

ORDERS IN COUNCIL

[1665]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS in view of the serious situation prevailing in the Province of British Columbia arising out of the war with Japan it is deemed necessary for the security and defence of Canada to take further steps for the evacuation of persons of the Japanese race from the protected areas in that Province;

Now, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, and under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to make the following regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly:

Interpretation

1. (1) In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires—
 - (a) "Commission" means the British Columbia Security Commission established under the provisions of this Order.
 - (b) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour.
 - (c) Other words and phrases shall have the same meaning as in the Defence of Canada Regulations.

British Columbia Security Commission

2. (1) There shall be a Commission, to be known as the British Columbia Security Commission, which shall consist of three members, a Chairman and two Commissioners, who shall hold office during pleasure.
 - (2) The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister, and shall be paid such remuneration and allowances as may be fixed by the Governor in Council.
 - (3) Except as otherwise herein provided any act of the Commission shall require the concurrence of all members of the Commission.
 - (4) Where for any reason any member of the Commission is unable to act, the Minister may appoint temporarily a substitute member, upon such terms and conditions as he may determine.
 - (5) The headquarters of the Commission shall be at a place selected by it in the Province of British Columbia, and meetings of the Commission may be held at the head-



THE CANADA GAZETTE

LA GAZETTE DU CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1942

ORDER IN COUNCIL

[1065]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS in view of the serious situation prevailing in the Province of British Columbia arising out of the war with Japan it is deemed necessary for the security and defence of Canada to take further steps for the evacuation of persons of the Japanese race from the protected areas in that Province;

Now, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, and under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to make the following regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly:

Interpretation

1. (1) In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Commission" means the British Columbia Security Commission established under the provisions of this Order.

(b) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour.

(c) Other words and phrases shall have the same meaning as in the Defence of Canada Regulations.

British Columbia Security Commission

2. (1) There shall be a Commission, to be known as the British Columbia Security Commission, which shall consist of three members, a Chairman and two Commissioners, who shall hold office during pleasure.

(2) The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister, and shall be paid such remuneration and allowances as may be fixed by the Governor in Council.

(3) Except as otherwise herein provided any act of the Commission shall require the concurrence of all members of the Commission.

(4) Where for any reason any member of the Commission is unable to act, the Minister may appoint temporarily a substitute member, upon such terms and conditions as he may determine.

(5) The headquarters of the Commission shall be at a place selected by it in the Province of British Columbia, and meetings of the Commission may be held at the headquarters, or at such other place in British Columbia or elsewhere, as the Chairman may decide.

(6) The members of the Commission shall take and subscribe an oath before any Superior Court judge in the Province of British Columbia, which shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Privy Council, and which shall be in the following form:

"I.....solemnly and sincerely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as a member of the British Columbia Security Commission."

3. The Commission may, with the approval of the Minister, make by-laws not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, for the direction, conduct and government of its business.

4. Every document purporting to be or to contain a by-law, order or other instrument of the Commission, and purporting to be signed by the Chairman, shall be evidence of such by-law, order or other instrument.

5. (1) The Commission may, with the approval of the Minister, employ such professional, technical and other officers, clerks and employees as it may deem necessary for the proper conduct of its affairs, and may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, fix their remuneration.
- (2) The Commission may utilize the services of any officer, servant or employee of any department of the Government of Canada loaned by the Minister thereof.
6. (1) The Commission may enter into contracts, and hold property, real or personal, and shall be deemed to have the powers necessary to perform the duties assigned to the Commission, including all powers incidental to the performance of the said duties.
- (2) The Commission may sue, and, with the consent of the Attorney General of Canada, be sued in its own name, in respect of its own acts, but such proceedings shall only be taken in the Exchequer Court of Canada.
- (3) The Commission shall in all matters, including those relating to the responsibility of the members of the Commission for the acts of any servant or agent of the Commission, be deemed to be an agent of the Crown.
7. (1) No transaction shall be entered into by the Commission involving an expenditure in excess of fifteen thousand dollars, except with the approval of the Governor in Council.
- (2) No real property shall be purchased by the Commission except with the approval of the Governor in Council.
8. The Commission may enter into any arrangement with any department of the Government of Canada or of the Government of the Province of British Columbia for the use of or occupation of any Dominion or Provincial Crown Lands.

Advisory Committee

9. (1) There shall be appointed by the Governor in Council an Advisory Committee to the British Columbia Security Commission, to consist of not more than twenty members, to advise the Commission on all matters relating to the duties of the Commission.
- (2) Meetings of the said Advisory Committee may be called by the Chairman of the Commission.
- (3) Any member of the said Advisory Committee may be paid his actual reasonable disbursements incurred in connection with the performance of the work of the Advisory Committee.

Duties and Powers of Commission

10. (1) It shall be the duty of the Commission to plan, supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected areas of British Columbia of all persons of Japanese race.
- (2) For the purpose of performing the duties aforesaid the Commission shall determine the time and order of the evacuation of such persons, the mode of transport and all matters relative to the placement of such persons.
- (3) The Commission shall provide for the housing, feeding, care and protection of such persons in so far as the same may be necessary.
- (4) A plan or plans for the evacuation and placement aforesaid shall be submitted to the Minister, and shall be put into opera-

tion by the Commission when approved by the Minister.

11. (1) The Commission shall have power to require by order any person of the Japanese race, in any protected area in British Columbia, to remain at his place of residence or to leave his place of residence and to proceed to any other place within or without the protected area at such time and in such manner as the Commission may prescribe in such order, or to order the detention of any such person, and any such order may be enforced by any person nominated by the Commission so to do.
- (2) The Commission may make orders respecting the conduct, activities and discipline of any person evacuated under the provisions of these Regulations.

Custody of Japanese Property

12. (1) As a protective measure only, all property situated in any protected area of British Columbia belonging to any person of the Japanese race resident in such area (excepting fishing vessels subject to Order in Council P.C. 288 of the 13th January, 1942, and deposits of money, shares of stock, debentures, bonds or other securities), delivered up to any person by the owner pursuant to the Order of the Minister of Justice dated February 26, 1942, or which is turned over to the Custodian by the owner, or which the owner, on being evacuated, is unable to take with him, shall be vested in and subject to the control and management of the Custodian as defined in the Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1939; provided, however, that no commission shall be charged by the Custodian in respect of such control and management.
- (2) Subject as hereinafter provided, and for the purposes of the control and management of such property, rights and interest by the Custodian, the Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1939, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the same extent as if such property, rights and interests belonged to any enemy within the meaning of the said Regulations.
- (3) The property, rights and interests so vested in and subject to the control and management of the Custodian, or the proceeds thereof, shall be dealt with in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct.

Departmental Assistance

13. All departments and agencies of the Government of Canada shall assist the Commission by lending to the Commission such personnel and by furnishing such medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, buildings, equipment, utilities and other supplies and services as are available, and may be required by the Commission, and in particular, but without restricting the generality of the foregoing, there shall be furnished to the Commission,—

- (a) assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the compiling of information concerning the persons to be evacuated under these Regulations in the segregation and concentration of such persons and in the maintenance of public security in respect thereof.
- (b) assistance by the Department of Transport in the transportation of persons evacuated under these Regulations.

- (c) assistance by the Department of National Defence by furnishing personnel to advise on and assist in the housing, feeding and clothing of persons evacuated under these Regulations.
- (d) assistance by the Department of Munitions and Supply in advising upon and entering into contracts or other arrangements to provide housing, food, supplies and services for such persons.
- (e) assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and/or the Department of National Defence in the protection of persons evacuated under these Regulations and in the maintenance of public security in respect thereof.
- (f) assistance by the Department of Labour in establishment of work camps and in providing employment, and in particular in the absorption of evacuated persons in the Canadian Japanese Construction Corps constituted by Order in Council P.C. 1271 of February 17, 1942, or in the work camps established under Order in Council P.C. 1348 of February 19, 1942, or in any other activity in which such persons can be employed without prejudice to the public safety or the safety of the State, outside the protected areas in British Columbia.

Provided, however, that notwithstanding the provisions of these Regulations any minister respon-

sible for the administration of any of the departments or agencies of the Government shall have the right to determine whether or not any item of assistance requested can be made available.

Expenses

14. All expenses or costs incurred by the Commission or by any department or agency of the Government of Canada in connection with the enforcement or administration of these Regulations shall be payable out of moneys appropriated by Parliament to carry out measures deemed necessary in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

Offences

15. Every person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of these Regulations or any order or by-law made under any of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence, and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

16. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to limit or derogate from the powers conferred on any authority other than the Commission by the Defence of Canada Regulations or any other statute or law.

A. D. P. HEENEY,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

38-1

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WHEREAS the British Columbia Security Commission has recommended to the undersigned that medical practitioners of the Japanese race in the area of British Columbia declared by the Minister of National Defence with the concurrence of the undersigned, the Minister of Justice, by Order published in the *Canada Gazette* on February 2, 1942, to be a protected area, be exempted from those provisions of the Order dated February 26, 1942, of the undersigned, the Minister of Justice, ordering every person of the Japanese race within such protected area to be at his usual place of residence each day before sunset and to remain therein until sunrise on the following day and that no such person shall have in his possession or use in such protected area any motor vehicle;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed desirable to restrict persons of the Japanese race ordinarily resident in such area who have left or who hereafter leave such area to residing or taking up residence in conformity with a plan prepared by the British Columbia Security Commission for the evacuation from such area of persons of the Japanese race.

NOW KNOW YE that the undersigned, the Minister of Justice, pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 4 of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolida-

tion) 1941, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 365 of January 16, 1942, Order in Council P.C. 1486 of February 24, 1942, and Order in Council P.C. 1542 of February 26, 1942, doth hereby order that:

1. Any person of the Japanese race who is a physician or surgeon may, for the purpose of the performance of his professional duties, in the protected area aforesaid, notwithstanding anything contained in the Order of the undersigned dated February 26, 1942, be out of his usual place of residence during the hours between sunset and sunrise and may, for such purpose, possess or use in such protected area a motor vehicle.
2. No person of the Japanese race ordinarily resident in the protected area aforesaid who has left or leaves such area otherwise than pursuant to an order of the British Columbia Security Commission shall reside or take up residence in any place except a place to which persons of the Japanese race are or have been evacuated by the British Columbia Security Commission or in which persons so evacuated are, by such Commission, authorized to reside.

Dated at Ottawa this 4th day of March, 1942.

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,

Minister of Justice.

38-1

JED/AT (258)

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OCT 2 1942

JIMM
DISPATCH

3/10/42

Ottawa, September 30, 1942.

9309 *How*

Dear Sir,

I enclose, herewith, for the attention of your Minister, copy of a resolution adopted by the Grand Post, Native Sons of British Columbia at a Convention held at Nanaimo, B.C., on the 11th April, 1942.

I have acknowledged the receipt of this resolution and I have advised the Grand Secretary, Mr. Chas. V. Sayer, 455 Kelly Street, New Westminster, B.C., that the resolution has been brought to the attention of the appropriate authorities of the Government of Canada.

I may add, for your information, that a copy of this resolution has also been sent to the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Yours very truly,

W.P.J. O'Meara

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

The Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

OCT 6 - 1942 BY - C. MC

COPY

NATIVE SONS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Grand Post

IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED,

AT NANAIMO, B.C.,

April 11th, 1942.

RESOLUTION:

WHEREAS the Native Sons of British Columbia have made numerous attempts in the past to check the progress and immigration in British Columbia, of Japanese, without avail,

AND WHEREAS the failure of co-operation in this matter up to the present time, has led us into the serious situation confronting our country today.

AND WHEREAS the Japanese residents of Canada do not adopt the regulations, language and customs of our people

AND WHEREAS assimilation with our race is not feasible

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVES that all residents of Canada, of Japanese origin, both male and female, be deported immediately at the conclusion of the present war.

Carried.

(seal)

COPY
P.C. 10773

PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
THURSDAY, the 26th day of NOVEMBER, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, reports that arrangements have been made with the Japanese Government for the repatriation of persons of Japanese race, together with their wives and minor children, from Canada to Japan in exchange for Canadian nationals and other persons repatriated from Japan and Japanese-occupied territory to Canada;

That it is possible that similar arrangements may be made from time to time with the governments of other enemy states; and

That it is undesirable that any persons so repatriated to enemy territory in time of war should be allowed to retain their status as British subjects or as Canadian nationals;

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to order and doth hereby order as follows:

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

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

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

2. (a) Any person who is a British subject by reason of marriage, or by reason of birth or naturalization in Canada or by reason of the birth or naturalization of his father in Canada, and who makes application for protection to the Protecting Power of a state at war with Canada, or who asserts allegiance to such state, or who makes application for repatriation to such a state but is not so repatriated, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, be deprived of his status as a British subject, and any other person who is a Canadian national

The Honourable
The Secretary of State.

POOR COPY

and who applies for protection or repatriation as aforesaid may, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, be deprived of his status as a Canadian national.

(b) The wife and minor children of a person who is deprived of his status as a British subject, or of his status as a Canadian national, under paragraph (a) of this clause may, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, be deprived of their status as British subjects.

5. The Secretary of State shall publish in the Canada Gazette the names of all persons who have lost their status as British subjects or as Canadian Nationals by virtue of this Order-in-Council.

A.D.P. Heaney,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

COPY ORIGINAL ON FILE
541348

11/14/42
OTTAWA, November 27, 1942.

9309 gm

Dear Mr. Blair:

I have your letter of the 17th November (your file 541348-Dm) concerning Teigo Heritake.

There is presently before Council a recommendation of the Secretary of State, made with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, providing for the summary revocation of the naturalization certificates of all naturalized persons of enemy origin who have voluntarily repatriated themselves or have applied for repatriation. This recommendation, if approved by Council, will take care of Mr. Heritake and many others of the Japanese race.

We felt it would be absurd to invoke the rather complicated procedure provided by the Naturalization Act in the cases of these people who had been repatriated with their own consent. The procedure prescribed by the Naturalization Act required the forwarding of a notice to the holder of the certificate and provided for his being given the opportunity of asking for an official inquiry. It was felt that this procedure was impracticable and unnecessary.

Yours sincerely,

E.H. COLMAN (SIGNED)
Under Secretary of State.

F. C. BLAIR, Esq.,
Director of Immigration Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa.

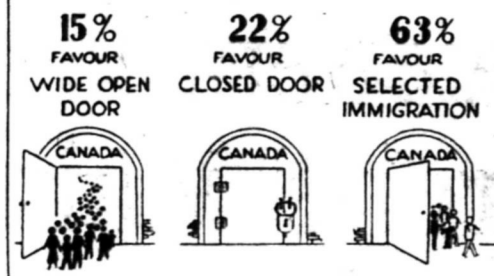
DEC 24 1942 BY - G.M.W.

H817549

MINES & ALIEN REGISTRATION
29 1943
CEIVED

St. Lawrence Citizen
Jan. 27/43.

WHAT GENERAL IMMIGRATION POLICY DOES PUBLIC WANT AFTER THE WAR?



Canadians Favor Selected Immigration After The War

Few Found Opposed to the Prospect of Influx From Other Countries.

By Canadian Institute of Public Opinion

TORONTO, Jan. 27.—If, as so many observers are predicting, Canadian shores will be among those washed by a great tide of immigration from war dislocated countries when hostilities cease, Canadians themselves will be ready to receive new citizens, but don't want all the bars down.



That, in a nutshell, is the attitude of most Canadians today, according to returns received from a Gallup survey of the nation's opinion on post-war immigration.

The atmosphere of war, in which antagonisms are at their height, is admittedly not the time to obtain calmest or most unbiased opinion on such matters as immigration, but the prospect of a large post-war influx has been widely discussed, and it is significant that, despite the war atmosphere, only 21 per cent of those Canadians interviewed favored a complete closed door on immigration matters.

In probing national opinion, this survey was used:

"After the war, do you think Canada should open its doors and permit people from all parts of the world to settle here, or do you think we should keep them out?"

Here is the way Canadians answered:

Open its doors wide	14%
Keep some out	59
Keep all out	21
Undecided	6

Adding together those persons who favor selected immigration and those who favor an open door policy, it will be seen that nearly three-quarters (73%) of those interviewed welcomed the idea of immigration to Canada (preferably selective) after the war.

Unless Canadians change their minds after the war (and it is more logical to think that any change in opinion would be towards immigration after the war is over) public opinion should be no bar to post-war immigration.

On a regional basis, returns show the greatest receptiveness to post-war immigration in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces and the least in Quebec. Racially, the returns show some interesting variations, as shown in the table

dians of U.S. and other nationalities. Nationalities other than British, French and United States show a much greater percentage in favor of the open door idea than the three named. Canadians of French origin, on the other hand, are most opposed to the open door idea, and predominantly favor a complete ban on immigration.

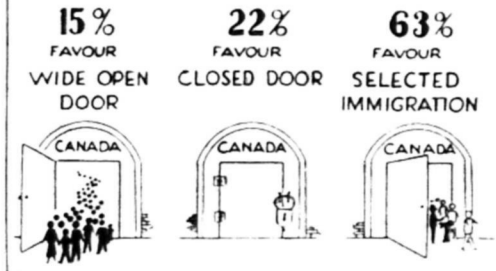
As might be expected in war time, when asked if there were any nationalities which they felt should be barred from settling in Canada, Japanese and Germans headed the list. Seventy-eight per cent of those interviewed thought that Japanese nationals should not be allowed into Canada, and 58 per cent voted against admitting Germans. Of all the provinces, British Columbians are most opposed to permitting Japanese to settle here, and, at the other end of Canada, the Maritime Provinces are more opposed to admitting Germans than any other province.

The great wave of immigration to Canada which was a feature of the years before World War 1, dried up in the war years 1914-1918 and never regained the same size. As a result of the depression, immigration was restricted to Britons coming from the Mother Country, or self-governing dominions, and to United States citizens coming from United States. Wives and children of immigrants from other countries already established in Canada, and agriculturists with sufficient capital to establish themselves on farms here, were the only other classes admitted.

ARCHIVES
PUBLIQUES
ADA

4817549

WHAT GENERAL IMMIGRATION POLICY DOES PUBLIC WANT AFTER THE WAR?



RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
JAN 27/43

Ottawa Citizen
Jan. 27/43.

Canadians Favor Selected Immigration After The War

Few Found Opposed to the Prospect of Influx From Other Countries.

By Canadian Institute of Public Opinion

TORONTO, Jan. 27—If, as so many observers are predicting, Canadian shores will be among those washed by a great tide of immigration from war dislocated countries when hostilities cease, Canadians themselves will be ready to receive new citizens, but don't want all the bars down.



That, in a nutshell, is the attitude of most Canadians today, according to returns received from a Gallup survey of the nation's opinion on post-war immigration.

The atmosphere of war, in which antagonisms are at their height, is admittedly not the time to obtain calmest or most unbiased opinion on such matters as immigration, but the prospect of a large post-war influx has been widely discussed, and it is significant that, despite the war atmosphere, only 21 per cent of those Canadians interviewed favored a complete closed door on immigration matters.

In probing national opinion, this question was used:

"After the war, do you think Canada should open its doors and permit people from all parts of the world to settle here, or do you think we should keep them out?"

Here is the way Canadians answered:

Open its doors wide	14%
Keep some out	59
Keep all out	21
Undecided	6

Adding together those persons who favor selected immigration and those who favor an open door policy, it will be seen that nearly three-quarters (73%) of those interviewed welcomed the idea of immigration to Canada (preferably selective) after the war.

Unless Canadians change their minds after the war (and it is more logical to think that any change in opinion would be towards immigration after the war is over) public opinion should be no bar to post-war immigration.

On a regional basis, returns show the greatest receptiveness to post-war immigration in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces and the least in Quebec. Racially, the returns show some interesting variations, as shown in the table

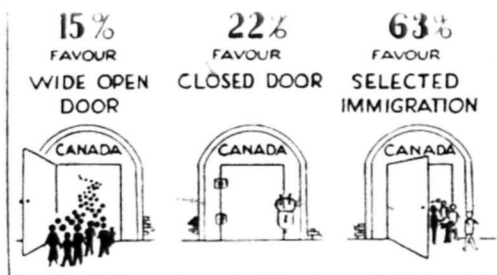
dians of U.S. and other nationalities. Nationalities other than British, French and United States show a much greater percentage in favor of the open door idea than the three named. Canadians of French origin, on the other hand, are most opposed to the open door idea, and predominantly favor a complete ban on immigration.

As might be expected in wartime when asked if there were any nationalities which they felt should be barred from settling in Canada, Japanese and Germans headed the list. Seventy-eight per cent of those interviewed thought that Japanese nationals should not be allowed into Canada, and 58 per cent voted against admitting Germans. Of all the provinces, British Columbians are most opposed to permitting Japanese to settle here, and, at the other end of Canada, the Maritime Provinces are more opposed to admitting Germans than any other province.

The great wave of immigration to Canada which was a feature of the years before World War 1, dried up in the war years 1914-1918 and never regained the same size. As a result of the depression, immigration was restricted to Britons coming from the Mother Country, or self-governing dominions, and to United States citizens coming from United States. Wives and children of immigrants from other countries already established in Canada, and agriculturists with sufficient capital to establish themselves on farms here, were the only other classes admitted.

ARCHIVES
PUBLIQUES
ADA

POOR COPY



VED
Ottawa Citizen
Jan. 27/43.

Canadians Favor Selected Immigration After The War

Few Found Opposed to the Prospect of Influx From Other Countries.

By Canadian Institute of Public Opinion

TORONTO, Jan. 27.—If, as so many observers are predicting, Canadian shores will be among those washed by a great tide of immigration from war dislocated



countries when hostilities cease. Canadians themselves will be ready to receive new citizens, but don't want all the bars down.

That, in a nutshell, is the attitude of most Canadians today, according to returns received from a Gallup survey of the nation's opinion on post-war immigration.

The atmosphere of war, in which antagonisms are at their height, is admittedly not the time to obtain calmest or most unbiased opinion on such matters as immigration, but the prospect of a large post-war influx has been widely discussed, and it is significant that, despite the war atmosphere, only 21 per cent of those Canadians interviewed favored a complete closed door on immigration matters.

In probing national opinion this question was used:

"After the war, do you think Canada should open its doors and permit people from all parts of the world to settle here, or do you think we should keep them out?"

Here is the way Canadians answered:

Open its doors wide	14%
Keep some out	59
Keep all out	21
Undecided	6

Adding together those persons who favor selected immigration and those who favor an open door policy, it will be seen that nearly three-quarters (73%) of those interviewed welcomed the idea of immigration to Canada (preferably selective) after the war.

Unless Canadians change their minds after the war (and it is more logical to think that any change in opinion would be towards immigration after the war is over) public opinion should be no bar to post-war immigration.

On a regional basis, returns show the greatest receptiveness to post-war immigration in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces and the least in Quebec. Racially, the returns show some interesting variations, as shown in the table below. In this table, the opinions of Canadians of British, French, United States and other nationalities have been separated:

	Open Door	Closed Door	Selected Im'm'n	Undecided
British	13	12	68	4
French	6	46	36	12
Un. States	16	23	57	4
Other	26	7	50	7

This table shows that the largest group among Canadians of British extraction favors picked immigration, as do largest group of Cana-

dians of U.S. and other nationalities. Nationalities other than British, French and United States show a much greater percentage in favor of the open door idea than the three named. Canadians of French origin, on the other hand, are most opposed to the open door idea, and predominantly favor a complete ban on immigration.

As might be expected in wartime when asked if there were any nationalities which they felt should be barred from settling in Canada, Japanese and Germans headed the list. Seventy-eight per cent of those interviewed thought that Japanese nationals should not be allowed into Canada, and 58 per cent voted against admitting Germans. Of all the provinces, British Columbians are most opposed to permitting Japanese to settle here, and, at the other end of Canada, the Maritime Provinces are more opposed to admitting Germans than any other province.

The great wave of immigration to Canada which was a feature of the years before World War 1, dried up in the war years 1914-1918 and never regained the same size. As a result of the depression, immigration was restricted to Britons coming from the Mother Country, or self-governing dominions, and to United States citizens coming from United States. Wives and children of immigrants from other countries already established in Canada, and agriculturists with sufficient capital to establish themselves on farms here, were the only other classes admitted.

202

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

File No.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

Memorandum

ALJ/BB.

Mr. W. V. Gray.

S
30/1/43 January 28th, 1943.

Will you please put the attached clipping on the
general file covering Japanese immigration.

Commissioner.

9309 Gen

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR

WHL/CWL



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

Copy for:-
File 9809 General.

March 6th, 1943.

MAILED 1943 BY - O.N.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 20th ultimo, addressed to the Department of State, Ottawa, regarding the pre-war restrictions on Japanese and Chinese entering Canada, has been transferred to me for attention.

In reply I may say that the general provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations apply to all classes of immigrants with the exception of persons of Chinese origin or descent concerning whom there is special legislation known as the Chinese Immigration Act, a copy of which I am enclosing for your information.

Enc.

Upon referring to Section 5 of this Act you will observe that the entry to Canada of persons of Chinese origin or descent is confined to certain classes, and that there is no provision for the admission of Chinese women.

Japanese immigrants seeking admission to Canada prior to the outbreak of hostilities were subject to the ordinary provisions of the Immigration Act which include requirements in the matter of health, character, literacy, passport, occupation, etc.. There was, however, an arrangement whereby the number of Japanese immigrants to Canada was restricted and in this connection I quote the following official statement which was made by the Honourable W.L. MacKenzie King in the House of Commons on June 1, 1928:-

"I am pleased to be able to inform the House that following conferences with the Japanese Government in which the Canadian Government made clear the difficulties created in Western Canada by economic competition with immigrants, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs agreed to limit the number of immigrants to Canada as through the Consul General of Japan at Ottawa."

Christian Smith, Esq.,
King's Hotel,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

-2-

Government of Japan does not contemplate that the total number of emigrants to Canada, including agricultural labourers and domestic servants, and the wives and children of Japanese emigrants resident in Canada, will exceed a total of 150 annually."

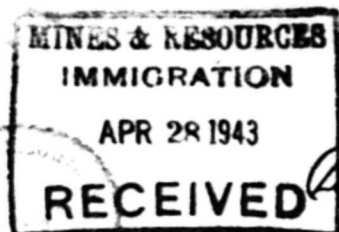
Japanese are now excluded as Enemy aliens.

which you desire.

I trust that this is the information

Yours very truly,

Director.



ATTACHED
BY
DATE

9309 Gen

Upper Newport
Nova Scotia
April 21st 1943.

To The Honourable
The Minister of The Interior H875485
Dear Sir.

I most solemnly protest ~~xx~~
against allowing any Japanese being
released from internment or given any
freedom whatever also I protest against
any Japanese being allowed in this
Canadian country after the war. In
view of the atrocities mentioned over
the radio they are not a desirable
people in any way whatsoever. Any
people who will murder our soldiers
or civilians have no right to the privileges
of citizenship & protection of Canada.

I have the honour to be

Yours truly

George Arlington Bennett
M.D.

9809 JLS.

Copy for Deputy Minister, Department of Justice,
Ottawa.

ALJ/EM.

MAY 5 1943 BY - C. M.

Ottawa, 4th May, 1943.

Dear Sir:

I have been directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, protesting against the release of Japanese from internment and also against the admission to Canada of Japanese after the war, and to inform you that your wishes in the matter have been duly noted.

As the matter of internment comes under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice, a copy of your communication has been forwarded to the Deputy Minister of that Department.

Yours very truly,

F.C. Blair,
Director.

George A. Bennet, Esq., M.D.,
Upper Newport,
Nova Scotia.

INDEXED

RESOLUTION

Passed by Assembly # 8, Canadian Daughters' League

WHEREAS we deem it impossible to assimilate the Japanese people into the Canadian way of life and

WHEREAS we feel they are a menace to the economic life of farmers and business people

We, Assembly # 8 Canadian Daughters' League request the Provincial Council of British Columbia, Canadian Daughters' League, to petition the Federal Government to repatriate all Japanese after the present war, and we further petition no more Japanese immigration be allowed in Canada.

Signed

Miss Irene Chamberlain,
Correspondent Secretary,
Assembly # 8.

This Resolution has been endorsed by the Provincial Council of British Columbia, Canadian Daughters' League.

(Mrs) B. M. Steeles
Provincial Secretary

PRESIDENT
MRS. W R MOORE
P O BOX 361
COURTENAY B C



SECRETARY
MRS. S J STEEVES
2536 BIRCH ST
VANCOUVER B C

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL of BRITISH COLUMBIA
CANADIAN DAUGHTERS' LEAGUE

Vancouver, B.C.
May 28, 1943

Minister of Immigration,
Parliament Buildings,
OTTAWA.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed Resolution of Assembly #8 Canadian Daughters League, re the repatriation of all Japanese, both male and female, after the war and also that no more Japanese Immigration be allowed in Canada, has been duly endorsed by this Provincial Council of British Columbia, Canadian Daughters' League.

When one considers the terrible atrocities that have been and are still being committed on our Canadian people in Japan, we feel that it is in the best interest of Canada and Canadians that this race of people, whether born here or not, should be repatriated.

Trusting that you will give this your kind attention.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) B M Steeves

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY



4887367

2202.118
135.115

10th June, 1943.

JUN 11 1943

JUN 24 1943

Dear Madam:-

I have been directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, with copy of the Resolution passed by Assembly No. 8 of the Canadian Daughters League, suggesting that action be taken to repatriate all Japanese after the present war, and to allow no more Japanese immigration to Canada.

The wishes of Assembly No. 8 of the Canadian Daughters League have been duly noted and the correspondence now being acknowledged has been incorporated in Departmental records to be available for future reference.

Yours truly,

A.L. Jolliffe,
Commissioner.

Mrs. B. M. Steeves,
Provincial Secretary,
Provincial Council of British Columbia,
Canadian Daughters' League,
2836 Birch Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

INDEXED

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, Page 930, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MINES & RESOURCES

IMMIGRATION

JUL 17 1943

PLEASE QUOTE:

By direction of the Secretary of State for External Affairs
the attached Despatch No. 763 of July 13 1943
to The Canadian Minister of the United States

is referred to the ~~Minister~~ Commissioner of Immigration

FOR RECORD

Referred also to:

Minister of Labour

Ottawa July 16 1943

9309
1906799

N. A. ROBERTSON

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Department of External Affairs.

Ottawa, July 13, 1943.

AIR MAIL

NO.

763

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 1452 of June 21, 1943, concerning the attitude of the Government of Canada toward the admission of Japanese released from relocation centres by the United States authorities.

After careful consideration of this question I am to inform you that this Government is unable to accept for temporary or permanent residence persons of Japanese race.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. E. Read
Secretary of State for
External Affairs.

The Canadian Minister to the United States,

Canadian Legation,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

M. J. J. J.

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



TO: The Commissioner of Immigration, Dept. of Mines & Resources
Attention - Mr. J. E. Hearndon

SUBJECT: Property of Japanese in Canada

I enclose a minute of a meeting held at this Department on June 30th, 1943, on various Japanese questions. This minute represents the impressions gained in this Department of the substance of the conversation at the meeting.

Those present were:

External Affairs: Mr. J. E. Read, Chairman
Mr. Morley Scott
Mr. C. L. Miles

Custodian of Enemy
Property: Mr. G. W. McPherson

Foreign Exchange
Control Board: Mr. S. Turk

Immigration: Mr. J. R. Hearndon

Labour: Mr. A. H. Brown
Mr. Pammett

Mines & Resources: Mr. J. M. Wardle

In regard to item 6, a despatch has been sent to our Legation in Washington stating that persons of Japanese race would not be admitted from the United States.

not attached

In respect to item 5, I attach a copy of a letter which has been sent to the Deputy Minister of Justice.

In respect to item 1, and other property matters a despatch to the Consul General of Spain will be framed by this Department, submitted to Mr. McPherson and if approved by the Assistant Deputy Custodian, sent forward.

[Signature]
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Ottawa, July 12, 1943.

TO: The Commissioner of Immigration, Dept. of Mines & Resources
Attention - Mr. J. R. Hearndon

SUBJECT: Property of Japanese in Canada

I enclose a minute of a meeting held at this Department on June 30th, 1943, on various Japanese questions. This minute represents the impressions gained in this Department of the substance of the conversation at the meeting.

Those present were:

External Affairs: Mr. J. E. Read, Chairman
Mr. Morley Scott
Mr. C. L. Miles

Custodian of Enemy
Property: Mr. G. W. McPherson

Foreign Exchange
Control Board: Mr. S. Turk

Immigration: Mr. J. R. Hearndon

Labour: Mr. A. H. Brown
Mr. Pannett

Mines & Resources: Mr. J. M. Wardle

In regard to item 6, a despatch has been sent to our Legation in Washington stating that persons of Japanese race would not be admitted from the United States.

5210
In respect to item B, I attach a copy of a letter which has been sent to the Deputy Minister of Justice.

In respect to item 1, and other property matters a despatch to the Consul General of Spain will be framed by this Department, submitted to Mr. Macpherson and if approved by the Assistant Deputy Custodian, sent forward.

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

MEETING JUNE 30, 1943 - JAPANESE QUESTIONS

1. DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

1. Position of Personal Property

The course followed is based upon government policy accepted and embodied in P.C. 469, January 19, 1943, which provides for liquidation and disposition of the property. The reason behind policy is --

- (a) In special circumstances of case the only way in which the matter can be dealt with in a practical way is to liquidate.
- (b) This is the only course that will protect any element of Japanese interest in the property.
- (c) Articles of religious and sentimental value are being excepted.

2. Real Property

Course followed is sale and liquidation under P.C. 649. Dictated by practical considerations, as there is no other effective way of preserving interests of Japanese. The property is of such a nature that it could not be preserved in its present form.

3. Property of Repatriates

They will be furnished with suitable certificates by Custodian, and there is no objection to transfer of title, provided that proceeds are vested in Custodian.

II. RELIEF

Department of Labour policy is not definitely settled in this respect. The following principles were recognized:

- (a) Japanese should be required to use income from assets before receiving relief in any event.
- (b) Able bodied Japanese, for whom work was available, should not be given relief.
- (c) Other Japanese should be required to expend capital assets before asking for relief, reserving a substantial back log, which should take into account their family situation.

III. COMPULSORY EMPLOYMENT

It was recognized that care should be taken to avoid compulsory employment of Japanese. Where work was available they could be cut off from relief, but it would always be open to them to keep themselves out of their own funds or funds supplied from other sources.

IV. COMPULSORY MOVEMENT

It was recognized that care should be taken to avoid a position which would involve practical internment. On the other hand, it is necessary to defend a policy in which there may be a ban on mass movement from essential jobs at work camps, provided that the departments are prepared to facilitate individual and small scale movements involving more or less permanent employment outside of camp areas.

V. LICENCES TO HOLD LAND

There was an exchange of views. Labour was inclined to favour the granting of licences, but the general opinion was against it. It was recognized that it was not a point for External Affairs to decide.

VI. MIGRATION OF JAPANESE

It was generally recognized that we should not admit persons of Japanese race, whether or not they were United States citizens from the U.S.A.

Copy for File No. 9309 /12.

642247

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

No.



CANADA

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

Department of Mines and Resources

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

November 3rd, 1943.

OTTAWA.

The Acting Commissioner.

I beg to draw your attention to letter hereunder from the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, requesting some information on Orientals in British Columbia, particularly Japanese, for their library files.

I would request instructions as to whether there is any report available for distribution such as they request or if we have any figures for publication which might answer their purpose.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 26, File 9309, part 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



CANADA

DIRECTOR OF IMMIGRATION

Copy for 8309
Department of Mines and Resources
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
NO. 442547.

OTTAWA
NOV 15 1943
13th November, 1943.

ALJ/EE.

Dear Madam,

Referring to your letter of the 28th ultimo, in which you request that you be furnished with the report of "Special Committee on Orientals in British Columbia", what you probably have in mind is the "Report and Recommendations of the Special Committee on Orientals in British Columbia", issued in December, 1940, and if this is so, you will be able to obtain copies of the same on making application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.

Yours very truly,

A.L. Jolliffe
Acting Director.

Miss Mary Jane Henderson,
Librarian,
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada,
Montreal, Que.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 2, File 430, part 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CONFIDENTIAL ON FILE
File No. 442547

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

Immigration Branch

MEMORANDUM

Ottawa, 13th November, 1943.

Mr. Chapman.

Will you please requisition for three copies of the report and recommendations of the Special Committee on Orientals in British Columbia, issued in December, 1940.

A.L.J.
Acting Director.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 26, File 230, part 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

9309 Gen

Special Committee on
Orientals in British Columbia

Report and
Recommendations



**MINES & RESOURCES
IMMIGRATION
NOV 24 1943
RECEIVED**

Mr. E. J. [unclear]

*This should go on the file
for future reference*

A. E. B.

9309 Lewis

NOV 27 1943 A. E. B.



CANADA

Copy for file No. 9309 Gen. #18.

Department of Mines and Resources

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

IN YOUR REPLY
No. 731572

ALJ/EM.

DIRECTOR OF IMMIGRATION

OTTAWA

27th December, 1943.

Dear Mr. Reany,-

As Mr. Blair retired from the Service several months ago I am acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant relative to Japanese in Canada.

I am sorry that we are not able to furnish you with information as to the plans of Government regarding Canadian born Japanese after the war. I am, however, taking the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, requesting that your inquiry be given attention by the said Department. You will, no doubt, be hearing direct from the Under Secretary at an early date.

G.J.A. Reany, Esq.,
Branch Manager,
The Mutual Life Assurance Co., of Canada,
10th Floor Pigott Bldg.,
Hamilton, Ont.

Yours very truly,

A.L. Jolliffe
Acting Director.



CANADA

Department of Mines and Resources
Copy for file No. 9309 Gen. #18,
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

NO.

731572-Imm.

DIRECTOR OF IMMIGRATION

OTTAWA.

27th December, 1943.

DEC 29 1943 A E E

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

Attention - Mr. Keenleyside.

I attach hereto a copy of a letter received from Mr. G.J.A. Reany, Branch Manager of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, Pigott Building, Hamilton, Ontario, in which certain information is asked for in connection with the absorption of Japanese after the war. I have informed the writer of this letter that this Service is unable to make any statement in the matter but that the question is being referred to you for attention. Will you please communicate direct with Mr. Reany.

Enc.

A.L. Jolliffe
Acting Director.

CABLE / TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"TOROS, LONDON."
Piccy
TELEPHONE:
WHITEHALL 7767.
Regent 5203.



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

WHEN REPLYING PLEASE REFER TO FILE 23-47

Sackville House,
40, Piccadilly,
London, W.1.

OCEANIC HOUSE.

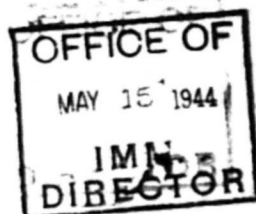
1A, COCKSPUR STREET.

LONDON, S.W.1.

May 8th, 1944.

director, Immigration, Ottawa.

I have been requested to get official advice on the following points relating to Japanese in Canada:



1. Has a person born in Canada of Japanese parents full rights of Canadian citizenship?
2. Are the proprietary rights of a Canadian born Japanese owning property in British Columbia in any way affected by war time regulations?
3. What restrictions, if any, are placed upon Canadian born Japanese by war time regulations?
4. Prior to the war, could a Japanese become naturalized in Canada?
5. Under the laws of British Columbia, were any restrictions imposed upon Canadian born Japanese, or naturalized Japanese, exercising their franchise in Federal, Provincial or Municipal elections?

I should be glad if you would let me have answers to the foregoing questions as soon as convenient.

Shelton
Commissioner.

VIA FERRY DESPATCH



Ottawa, 16th May, 1944.

48432

G.G. Congdon, Esq., Commissioner of European Emigration,
London, England.

9309

Dear Mr. Congdon:

I have your letter of the 8th instant, file No. 23-47, in which you state you have been requested to obtain certain official advice relating to Japanese in Canada.

The questions asked in your letter concern not only Dominion statutes and regulations but the application of Provincial law. Therefore, it is doubtful whether it is proper for this Service to give official advice on the points raised. On reflection I think you will appreciate that your letter should have set out quite fully the background of the enquiry, that is, the source from which the same came and the purpose for which it is required.

Kindly let me have this information by early Ferry Despatch and the matter will then be given immediate attention.

Yours very truly,

Director.

VIA FERRY DESPATCH



Ottawa, 16th May, 1944.

G.G. Congdon, Esq., Commissioner of European Emigration,
London, England.

Dear Mr. Congdon:

I have your letter of the 8th instant, file No. 23-47, in which you state you have been requested to obtain certain official advice relating to Japanese in Canada.

The questions asked in your letter concern not only Dominion statutes and regulations but the application of Provincial law. Therefore, it is doubtful whether it is proper for this Service to give official advice on the points raised. On reflection I think you will appreciate that your letter should have set out quite fully the background of the enquiry, that is, the source from which the same came and the purpose for which it is required.

Kindly let me have this information by early Ferry Despatch and the matter will then be given immediate attention.

Yours very truly,

Director.

CABLE TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
TOROSUS, L. SQUARE, LONDON."

PICCV
WHITEHALL 7787.
REGENT 5203

IMMIGRATION BRANCH



CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES
IMMIGRATION



WHEN REPLYING PLEASE REFER TO FILE 23-47.
Sackville House, (1st Floor),
40 Piccadilly,
London, W.1.

BY.....
DATE 29/7/44

OCEANIC HOUSE,
ROCKSPUR STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

74802
Director, Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

Owing to pressure of work and disturbed conditions over here, there has been some delay in answering your letter of May 16th last in reply to mine of May 8th, asking for advice on a number of points relating to Japanese in Canada.

First of all I may say that it was the Agent-General for British Columbia who asked if I could get him information on the points in question and upon receipt of your letter I wrote him for the additional information you desire. He has replied that the enquiry first came before him from one of our Canadian Nursing Sisters who desired to procure authentic information as to the rights in Canada of Japanese who were born within the Dominion, and he adds that this enquiry was of particular interest to him. He therefore felt that he should submit the question to me for official advice.

He goes on to say that he would like to know if a Japanese born in Canada and who does not make application to his Government for naturalisation, whether he has full rights of Canadian citizenship. He then asks the following questions:-

- a) Has he the right to vote in the Provincial and Dominion elections?
- b) Has he the rights to own property which may be registered in his name in the Provincial Land Registry Offices?
- c) Is he subject to regulations laid down by the Dominion Government for National Service?
- d) Has the Federal Government the right to intern a Canadian born Japanese or to remove him from one Province in Canada to another?

/He ends..

Ottawa, 2nd August, 1944.

Dear Mr. Castonguay:

Our Commissioner in London, England, has written us with regard to an enquiry he has received from the Agent-General for British Columbia in London relative to persons of Japanese race in Canada, and one of the questions asked is whether a Japanese born in Canada and who has not become naturalized in any other country has the right to vote in the Provincial and Dominion elections.

I wonder if you could furnish me with some information in this regard which could be transmitted to our London office.

Yours very truly,

A.L. Jelliffe
Director.

Jules Castonguay, Esq.,
Chief Electoral Officer,
Transportation Building,
48 Rideau Street,
Ottawa - ONT.

Ottawa, 2nd August, 1944.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

Our Commissioner in London, England, has been asked by the Agent-General for British Columbia if he could obtain for him certain information with regard to Canadian born Japanese. Two of the questions asked are as follows,-

1. Is such a person subject to Dominion National Service regulations?
2. Has the Federal Government the right to remove such a person from one Province in Canada to another?

Can you furnish me with any information that will assist in replying to the above referred to enquiry.

Yours very truly,

A.L. Jolliffe
Director.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa - ONT.

9309 Gen. #12.

ALJ/EM.

Ottawa, 2nd August, 1944.

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

AUG 3 1944 A. E. M.

The Agent-General for British Columbia has asked our Commissioner in London for some information with regard to Japanese in Canada. One of the questions asked is whether a Canadian born Japanese has the right to own property which may be registered in his name in the Provincial Land Registry Office.

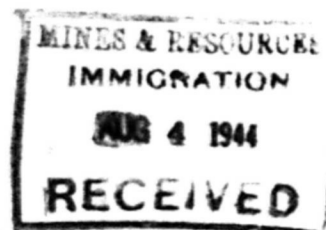
I wonder if you have any information which would enable us to answer this query.

A.L. Jelliffe
Director.



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

Ottawa, August 3rd, 1944.



77732
164
A. L. Jolliffe, Esq.,
Director,
Immigration Branch,
Dept. of Mines and Resources,
O t t a w a.

AUG 5 1944 A. E. R.

Dear Mr. Jolliffe:

Your File 9309 Gen No. 18

Replying to your letter of the 2nd instant I wish to state that Japanese persons who are British subjects by birth or naturalization are disqualified from voting in the Province of British Columbia only, at an election for a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly. In the other Provinces such a Japanese person is entitled to vote at provincial elections.

At Dominion Elections the only Japanese persons who are entitled to vote are those who are British subjects by birth or naturalization, and who did not reside in the Province of British Columbia on July 1st, 1938, and on December 7th, 1941. All Japanese persons who resided in British Columbia on those two dates are disqualified from voting at a Dominion election.

Yours very truly,

Gules Castonguay
Gules Castonguay,
Chief Electoral Officer.

JC/MG



DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA



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

Please refer to our
file No. 3464-R-40

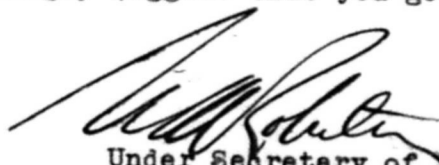
Ottawa, August 3, 1944.

9509 Gen
118744

To: The Director of Immigration, Ottawa.

I should like to refer to your letter of yesterday in which you enquire as to the position of Japanese persons in Canada with regard to the right to own property.

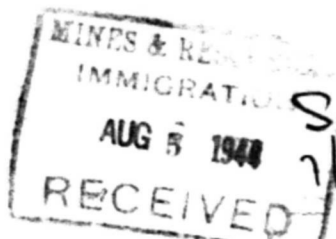
As you know, this entire question has been affected by the removal of Japanese persons from the protected area in British Columbia and by Orders in Council which have been passed subsequent to that removal. The administration of Japanese matters in this country is in the hands of the Department of Labour and the matter of enforcement in general comes under the R.C.M.P. In view of this, I think that they would be better able to give you the information you are seeking than we are. I would accordingly suggest that you get in touch with them.


Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

POOR COPY



Ottawa, August 3, 1944

Mr. A.L. Jolliffe,
Director,
Immigration Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
O t t a w a

Dear Mr. Jolliffe:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of August 2 asking for certain information concerning control of Canadian born Japanese in Canada.

1. I would advise that all Japanese Canadians are subject to National Selective Service Civilian Regulations, although these are applied with discretion according to the particular circumstances of each case and in accordance with our policy of dispersing Japanese across Canada. Re National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations, I may say that Japanese Canadians are not being called up at present for military service.

2. The Federal Minister of Labour by Order in Council, P.C. 946, of February 5, 1943, has the power for the duration of the war to "determine from time to time the localities in which persons of the Japanese race shall be placed or may reside", and to "require by order any person of the Japanese race in any place in Canada to proceed to any other place in Canada at such time and in such manner as he may prescribe." The Minister likewise has the power by this Order in Council to prohibit any movement or specific residence of a Japanese, or to prescribe the terms of such movement or residence in any part of Canada.

A report on the administration of Japanese affairs during the last two years is being published within the next two or three weeks, and I shall be glad to send you several copies so that you may send one to your representative in London, England, if you so desire. This report will cover the points you mention more fully.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

Ottawa, 7th August, 1944.

AUG 8 1944 A. E. M.

Dear Mr. MacGurnara:

Thanks for your letter of the 3rd instant, furnishing certain information concerning the control of Canadian born Japanese in Canada.

There is a further question asked by our Commissioner in London which I overlooked mentioning in my letter of August 2nd; the same is whether a Canadian born Japanese has the right to own property which may be registered in his name in the Provincial Land Registry Offices. Could you furnish any information on this point?

I shall be glad to receive several copies of the report on the administration of Japanese affairs during the past two years, referred to in the last paragraph of your letter, when the same is available.

Yours very truly,

A.L. Jolliffe
Director.

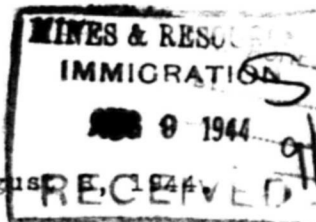
A. MacGurnara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa - CWT.

INDEXED

79532



Ottawa, August 1944



Mr. A. L. Jolliffe,
Director,
Immigration Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Jolliffe: Your File 9309 No. 16.

In reply to your letter of August 7th relating to information asked for concerning the control of Canadian born Japanese in Canada, I may say that any person of the Japanese race may hold ^{property} ~~any interest~~ in any part of Canada outside of the protected areas of British Columbia. As you may be aware, the control of Japanese real property in the protected areas of British Columbia was vested in the custodian of enemy property and authority was given to the custodian to dispose of such property, the proceeds thereof being held in trust by the custodian for the owners thereof and the proceeds being made available to the Japanese.

The Defence of Canada Regulations, however, do contain a provision which has been effective since the date of the evacuation of persons of the Japanese race from the protected areas of British Columbia which prohibits any person of the Japanese race, including any Canadian born Japanese, from acquiring ^{any} ~~any~~ interest in real property ~~thereafter~~ unless a licence has first been obtained from the Minister of Justice for the purchase or acquisition of such interest. One exception to this prohibition is that a person of the Japanese race may lease building premises for a period not exceeding one year without such licence. Any transaction made in contravention of this regulation is null and void and penalties are provided as against any person who attempts to dispose of a property to Japanese contrary to this regulation.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara

*Mem Smith
Back to
for your information
all
Note for
Aug 22/44
B. B. B.
noted 22/44*

NOTED

Ottawa, 10th August, 1944.

In duplicate.

Commissioner, London, England. AUG 23 1944

Referring to your letters of May 8th and July 21st, file No. 23-47, requesting certain information relative to Japanese asked for by the Agent-General for British Columbia, I have been in communication with various departments in regard to the questions asked and am now able to transmit to you the following information:-

1. Prior to the war a Japanese could become naturalized in Canada.
2. Japanese persons who are British subjects by birth or naturalization are disqualified from voting in the Province of British Columbia only, at an election for a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly. In the other Provinces such a Japanese person is entitled to vote at provincial elections.
At Dominion Elections the only Japanese persons who are entitled to vote are those who are British subjects by birth or naturalization, and who did not reside in the Province of British Columbia on July 1st, 1908 and December 9th, 1941. All Japanese persons who resided in British Columbia on these two dates are disqualified from voting at a Dominion election.
3. All Japanese Canadians are subject to National Selective Service Civilian Regulations, although these are applied with discretion according to the particular circumstances of each case and in accordance with the policy of dispersing Japanese across Canada. Japanese Canadians are not being called up at present for military service under the National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations.
The Federal Minister of Labour by Order in Council, P.C. 946, of February 5th, 1943, has the power for the duration of the war to "determine from time to time the localities in which persons of the Japanese race shall be placed or may reside", and to "require by any person of the Japanese race in any place in Canada to proceed to any other place in Canada at such time and in such manner as he may prescribe." The Minister likewise has the power by this

INDEXED

Order-in-Council to prohibit any movement or specific residence of a Japanese, or to prescribe the terms of such movement or residence in any part of Canada.

4. Any person of the Japanese race may hold previously acquired property in any part of Canada outside of the protected areas of British Columbia. The control of Japanese real property in the protected areas of British Columbia was vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property and authority was given to the Custodian to dispose of such property, the proceeds thereof being held in trust by the Custodian for the owners thereof and the proceeds being made available to the Japanese. The Defence of Canada Regulations, however, do contain a provision which has been effective since the date of the evacuation of persons of the Japanese race from the protected areas of British Columbia which prohibits any person of the Japanese race, including any Canadian born Japanese, from acquiring thereafter any interest in real property unless a license has first been obtained from the Minister of Justice for the purchase or acquisition of such interest. One exception to this prohibition is that a person of the Japanese race may lease building premises for a period not exceeding one year without such license. Any transaction made in contravention of this regulation is null and void and penalties are provided as against any person who attempts to dispose of a property to Japanese contrary to this regulation.
5. From the above it will be seen that Japanese born in Canada do not enjoy the full rights of Canadian citizenship at this time.

The Deputy Minister of Labour informs me that a report on the administration of Japanese affairs during the last two years is being published within the next two or three weeks, and that copies of same will be sent to us. I shall see that one of the copies is forwarded to you. I understand the report will cover the points mentioned above more fully than is done in this letter.

Director.

9309 No.18.

ALJ/EM.

4th October, 1944.

A. MacNamara, Esq., Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa - ONT.

This will acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo and the accompanying copies of departmental report on Japanese Affairs referred to therein.

I am sending two copies of the report to our Commissioner in London.

A.L. Jolliffe
Director.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 28, File 9309, part 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



Ottawa, September 28, 1944.

Mr. A.L. Jolliffe,
Director of Immigration,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Cartier Building,
O T T A W A.

Some weeks ago you asked for information concerning Japanese Administration to be passed on to an official in England. Our departmental report on Japanese Affairs has just been completed, and I am enclosing several copies as you may wish to send one or two to the official above mentioned.

A. MacNamara

A. MacNamara.

9309 Gen./18.

ALJ/EM.

OCT 5 1944 A. E. M.

Ottawa, 4th October, 1944.

Commissioner, London, England.

In the last paragraph of my letter of August 10th relative to information concerning Japanese, your file No23-47, I referred to a report being published by the Department of Labour on the administration of Japanese affairs during the past two years. The report has now been issued and I am sending you herewith two copies of the same.

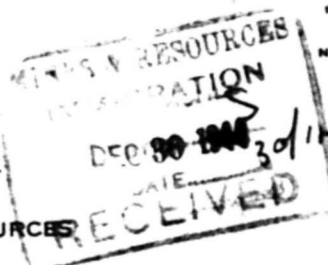
Director.

Enc.

ADDRESS
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
PACIFIC DISTRICT



DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES



IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 2461-20
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

635186

VANCOUVER, B.C.

December 28th, 1944

9509 Gen

Commissioner - Ottawa.

There recently applied at the port of Douglas office a Sergeant Tommy Kagawa, Regimental Number 58078034, attached to the H. & S. Company, 1636 Engineer Construction Battalion, North Fort Lewis, Washington. He was a passenger in a car driven by a friend, another United States soldier (white), also in uniform.

Our officers at the border advised Sergeant Kagawa that the Vancouver area was a prohibited district for persons of Japanese race. This man was not rejected by our border port; however, after the situation was explained to him he withdrew his application for entry, and they both returned to Seattle.

The matter has been referred to me by our Douglas office, and I am of the opinion that any person in the United States army and the United States army uniform, irrespective of race, is admissible to Canada, and no obstacle should be put in their way. However, in view of the racial feeling here on the coast, I felt the matter should be referred to you and your views obtained in respect to the admission of persons of Japanese race seeking admission to Canada, and especially this area, for the action of the United States government in permitting the Japanese to return to the Pacific Coast, - that is on the United States side of the line, - will undoubtedly result in an increasing number of such applications at our border ports. Therefore, your advice and views in respect to same would be appreciated at your earliest convenience.

Fred W. Taylor
District Superintendent.

9309 (18) Gen.

CESS:MET

Ottawa, January 2 1945.

Commissioner,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

JAN 2 1945

Attention: Superintendent Rivett-Carnac

This will confirm our telephone conversation concerning Sergeant Tommy Kagawa, Regimental Number 38078034, attached to the H. & S. Company, 1636 Engineer Construction Battalion, North Fort Lewis, Washington, who was refused entry by our Inspector in view of the fact that he is of Japanese racial origin and the Vancouver area is a prohibited district for persons of such racial original.

In all other instances a member of the United States Army who is in possession of a pass from the Commanding Officer of his unit, irrespective of race, is granted entry to Canada and no obstacles have been placed in the way. However, in this instance and in view of the area being prohibited, your opinion in the matter would be appreciated as there is a possibility of other similar cases arising in the future.

Commissioner.



PACIFIC DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT

Department of Mines and Resources

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

No. 2461 - 21

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

IMMIGRATION

JAN 22 1945

VANCOUVER, January 18th, 1945

Commissioner - Ottawa.

Would you please refer to my letter of December 28th last, re the case of the Japanese Sgt. Tommy Kagawa, who was seeking admission in this district. I am sure you realize that we are anxious to get a ruling for the information and guidance of our border ports, and therefore I would appreciate hearing from you at your very earliest convenience.

Fred W. Saylor
District Superintendent.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE NO. C.11-19-42.

JAN 24 1945
24-17
OTTAWA, January 22, 1945.
CANADA

The Commissioner of Immigration, Dept. of Mines & Resources, OTTAWA.

We would refer to your letter of January 2nd, 1945, relative to Japanese American members of the United States Armed Forces entering a protected area.

2. In view of the international aspect of the circumstances, the matter was taken up with the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, and we quote hereunder the relative portion of the Department's reply:

"I think it is quite clear that there can be no doubt as to the bona fides of Japanese persons in the American forces, but at the same time there are a large number of Canadian Japanese about whom there is equally little doubt. The latter are effectively barred from entry into the protected area in British Columbia and I think there would be valid ground for objection if, while they were withheld the right to enter, American Japanese were granted it. In view of this, I think that the action of the Commissioner of Immigration in refusing entry was correct.

So far as issuance of special permits by your force is concerned, it seems to me that these should be given to Japanese Americans in their Armed Forces in the same circumstances as would justify the issuance of such a permit to Canadian Japanese."

3. In any case where your Inspectors feel that the circumstances concerned with such an individual's

application.....

- 2 -

application to enter a protected area would warrant consideration, if he will get in touch with our Officer Commanding at Vancouver, a decision will be made regarding the case.

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

CTHAK, 22.1.46.

COPY

2461-20

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
Immigration Branch

Vancouver, B.C., December 28th 1944.

Commissioner - Ottawa.

There recently applied at the port of Douglas office a Sergeant Tommy Kagawa, Regimental Number 38078034, attached to the H. & S. Company, 1636 Engineer Construction Battalion, North Fort Lewis, Washington. He was a passenger in a car driven by a friend, another United States soldier (white), also in uniform.

Our officers at the border advised Sergeant Kagawa that the Vancouver area was a prohibited district for persons of Japanese race. This man was not rejected by our border port; however, after the situation was explained to him he withdrew his application for entry, and they both returned to Seattle.

The matter has been referred to me by our Douglas office, and I am of the opinion that any person in the United States army and the United States army uniform, irrespective of race, is admissible to Canada, and no obstacle should be put in their way. However, in view of the racial feeling here on the coast, I felt the matter should be referred to you and your views obtained in respect to the admission of persons of Japanese race seeking admission to Canada, and especially this area, for the action of the United States government in permitting the Japanese to return to the Pacific Coast, - that is on the United States side of the line, - will undoubtedly result in an increasing number of such applications at our border ports. Therefore, your advice and views in respect to same would be appreciated at your earliest convenience.

(Sgd) Fred W. Taylor

District Superintendent.

COPY

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

File No. C.11-19-42
Your ref. 9309 (18) Can.

Ottawa, January 22 1945.

The Commissioner of Immigration, Dept. of Mines & Resources, OTTAWA.

We would refer to your letter of January 2nd, 1945, relative to Japanese American members of the United States Armed Forces entering a protected area.

2. In view of the international aspect of the circumstances, the matter was taken up with the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, and we quote hereunder the relative portion of the Department's reply:

"I think it is quite clear that there can be no doubt as to the bona fides of Japanese persons in the American forces, but at the same time there are a large number of Canadian Japanese about whom there is equally little doubt. The latter are effectively barred from entry into the protected area in British Columbia and I think there would be valid ground for objection if, while they were withheld the right to enter, American Japanese were granted it. In view of this, I think that the action of the Commissioner of Immigration in refusing entry was correct.

So far as issuance of special permits by your force is concerned, it seems to me that these should be given to Japanese Americans in their Armed Forces in the same circumstances as would justify the issuance of such a permit to Canadian Japanese."

3. In any case where your Inspectors feel that the circumstances concerned with such an individual's application to enter a protected area would warrant consideration, if he will get in touch with our Officer Commanding at Vancouver, a decision will be made regarding the case.

(Sgd) F. J. Mead
Deputy Commissioner

OTTAWA, 22.1.45.

COPY

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

File No. C.11-19-42
Your ref. 9309 (18) Can.

Ottawa, January 22 1945.

The Commissioner of Immigration, Dept. of Mines & Resources, OTTAWA.

We would refer to your letter of January 2nd, 1945, relative to Japanese American members of the United States Armed Forces entering a protected area.

2. In view of the international aspect of the circumstances, the matter was taken up with the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, and we quote hereunder the relative portion of the Department's reply:

"I think it is quite clear that there can be no doubt as to the bona fides of Japanese persons in the American forces, but at the same time there are a large number of Canadian Japanese about whom there is equally little doubt. The latter are effectively barred from entry into the protected area in British Columbia and I think there would be valid ground for objection if, while they were withheld the right to enter, American Japanese were granted it. In view of this, I think that the action of the Commissioner of Immigration in refusing entry was correct.

So far as issuance of special permits by your force is concerned, it seems to me that these should be given to Japanese Americans in their Armed Forces in the same circumstances as would justify the issuance of such a permit to Canadian Japanese."

3. In any case where your inspectors feel that the circumstances concerned with such an individual's application to enter a protected area would warrant consideration, if he will get in touch with our Officer Commanding at Vancouver, a decision will be made regarding the case.

(Sgd) F. J. Mead
Deputy Commissioner

OTTAWA, 22.1.45.

Copy for Mr. R. N. Munroe.

Your file 2462-21

CESS:MET

9309

January 24 1945.

District Superintendent, Vancouver.

Re: Japanese Sgt. Tommy Kagawa

Enc.

Referring to your letters of December 28 1944 and January 18 1945, I enclose copy of a letter dated January 22 1945 which has been received from the Deputy Commissioner, R.C.M.P., Ottawa, relative to Japanese American members of the United States Armed Forces entering a protected area.

It is suggested that you advise your ports accordingly.

Commissioner.

INDEXED

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

POOR COPY

9309
CESS:MET

JAN 27 1945 January 24 1945.

IN DUPLICATE

District Superintendent, Winnipeg.

Encs.

I am attaching hereto copies of correspondence concerning the case of Sergeant Tommy Kagawa, an American citizen of Japanese racial origin who was attached to the H. & S. Company, 1656 Engineer Construction Battalion, North Fort Lewis, Washington, whose entry to Canada, when in uniform, was refused.

Our District Superintendent, Vancouver, asked us for a ruling in the matter, which is contained in the copy attached hereto.

Possibly it would be advisable for you to furnish such advice to our Inspector-in-Charge, Kingsgate, in case an American soldier of Japanese racial origin should make application for entry to Canada when proceeding to a protected area.

Commissioner.

INDEXED

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

POOR COPY

mlg/efl

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MINES & RESOURCES
of Buffalo, New York, Inc.
610 DELAWARE AVE., BUFFALO 2, N. Y.
Telephone Garfield 1900

JAN 20 1945

A Community Agency For All Nationalities

(Mrs.) ELISABETH G. PONAFIDINE
Executive Secretary

DR. FRANK VIMMER'T HOOPT
President

LINWOOD B. LAW
First Vice-President

M. ADOLPHUS CHEEK, JR.
Second Vice-President

THEO. E. PHILLIPS
Treasurer

MRS. FRANK S. SIDWAY
Secretary

MISS ANGELA BARONE
FRED C. BOYD

DR. NILES CARPENTER
JUDGE DAVID DIAMOND

CHARLES W. FOWLE
DR. FRANCIS FRONCEAK

G. THOMAS GANIM

LESTER F. GILBERT

MRS. JOSEPH HAJEK

MRS. STOCKTON KIMBALL

DETHLOFFS E. KLEIN

JOSEPH J. LOVAS

MRS. ERIC LETH

EDWIN J. SCHWANHAUSER

ROBERT A. SMITH

PAUL J. SPETNER

MISS CHARLOTTE P. SWEET

ARNE URSIN-SMITH

MRS. JAMES VAN INWAGEN

January 25, 1945

9309

Commissioner of Mines & Resources
Ottawa
Canada

Dear Sir:

During recent months several persons who are nationals of Japan, have been re-located to Buffalo by the War Relocation Authority. We expect that others may come in the future. Some of them expect to obtain jobs in domestic employment with persons who have summer homes in Canada.

We would like to inquire whether persons born in Japan and who are still citizens of that country can be permitted to enter Canada in the course of their employment as domestics. All these persons have been investigated and cleared by the F.B.I. and the War Relocation Authority and have been granted indefinite leave clearance. All of them have been found to be persons of good moral character and not guilty of any reprehensible actions. Because this question sometimes arises in connection with their employment, we would like to know what concessions these persons may be permitted to enter Canada during the summer months of their employment.

We shall greatly appreciate any information that you may be able to give us on this subject.

Very truly yours,

Elisabeth G. Ponafidine

(Mrs.) Elisabeth G. Ponafidine
Executive Secretary

EGP:FJ

9309
CESS:MET

January 30 1945.

Dear Madam,

In reply to your letter of January 25 in which you have asked for information as to whether nationals of Japan would be permitted entry to Canada in order that they may accompany their employers as domestics, our regulations prohibit the admission to Canada of enemy alien nationals:- Germans, Japanese, Finns, Italians, Hungarians, Roumanians.

It is, therefore, regretted that should any such nationals of Japan apply for entry to Canada, we will have no alternative but to reject them.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.

Mrs. Elisabeth G. Ponafidine,
Executive Secretary,
International Institute of Buffalo, New York, Inc.,
610 Delaware Ave.,
Buffalo 2,
N. Y.

INDEXED

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

197000
IN YOUR NEXT REPLY REFER TO

No.

IMMIGRATION
BR 9309/KHC. DONER
IMMIGRATION

Ottawa, February 9th, 1945.

Dear Sir,

FEB 10 1945

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 4th requesting certain information for use in preparing a formal debate with Saskatchewan University on the possible deportation of Japanese from Canada.

In reply to the questions set forth in your letter it may be stated that Japanese immigrants seeking admission to Canada prior to the outbreak of hostilities were subject to the ordinary provisions of the Immigration Act which include requirements in the matter of health, character, literacy, passport, occupation, etc. There was, however, an arrangement whereby the number of Japanese immigrants to Canada was restricted and in this connection I may quote the following official statement which was made by the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King in the House of Commons on June 8th, 1936:-

"I am pleased to be able to inform the House that following conferences with the Japanese Government in which the Canadian Government made clear the difficulties created in Western Canada by economic competition of Japanese immigrants, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed us through the Consul General of Japan at Ottawa that the Government of Japan does not contemplate that the total number of emigrants to Canada, including agricultural labourers and domestic servants, and the wives and children of Japanese emigrants resident in Canada, will exceed a total of 150 annually."

Since the outbreak of war with Japan, Japanese nationals have been excluded as enemy aliens.

Matters pertaining to naturalization in Canada come within the scope of the Naturalization Branch, Department of the Secretary of State, and therefore your third question, viz., "Are Japanese citizens allowed to take out citizenship papers in Canada?", is being referred to the above named Department for attention.

Yours very truly,

J.D. Herbert, Esq.,
Debating Director,
Regina College,
REGINA, Sask.

C.E.S. Smith.
Commissioner.

From THE CANADIAN EMBASSY, WASHINGTON

9309 gm

Referred by direction of The Secretary of State for External Affairs

To The Minister OF MINES AND RESOURCES (Immigration)

FOR INFORMATION AND ANY NECESSARY ACTION

Referred to:

MINES & RESOURCES
IMMIGRATION
APR 21 1945
RECEIVED

Ottawa April 20 1945 5 RGR

APR 25 1945

Under Secretary of State for External Affairs

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

COPY

Canadian Embassy

Washington 6, D.C.
March 31, 1945.

No. 852

Sir:

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 199 of February 12th concerning the treatment of persons of Japanese race in Canada and in the United States, and to enclose herewith a confidential memorandum from the State Department on this subject, and the enclosures referred to in the memorandum.

2. May I be informed whether the details provided in the memorandum are sufficient for your purposes or whether you wish advantage taken of the offer to discuss this matter at greater length with officials of the War Relocation Authority.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(sgd.) Graham Morrow

For the Ambassador

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

COPY

March 30, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Mr. Morrow:

I thank you for your letter of February 19, 1945 forwarding for my confidential information the most recent plans of the Canadian Cabinet with respect to the treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada.

You inquire with reference to the steps taken by the United States authorities in the treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, particularly in allowing Japanese to return to the Pacific Coast area.

Prior to the lifting of the West Coast ban, the War Relocation Authority had been for a considerable period of time engaged in relocating persons of Japanese ancestry, both American citizens and Japanese aliens, who were evacuated from the West Coast area and establishing them in other parts of the United States. About 35,000 such persons were resettled throughout the country, representing about one-third of the persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States who were evacuated.

On December 18, 1944 the wartime regulations under which American citizens of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from Pacific Coast areas in 1942 were upheld by a majority vote in the United States Supreme Court on the grounds that military necessity made the evacuation necessary. The court stated that while it deplored compulsory evacuation, it upheld the validity of the evacuation order as of its time and emergency but gave no general warrant for such exercises of extraordinary power.

On

Graham Morrow, Esquire,
First Secretary,
Canadian Embassy,
1746 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D.C.

On even this limited validation of the Army's order the Court divided 6 to 3. Justice Roberts, dissenting, found a clear violation of constitutional rights. He did not accept the theory of the majority that the facts of the case were sufficient to establish an overriding right of the Army to protect the nation. Justice Frankfurter, though concurring, disclaimed any approval of what the Army did. Justice Jackson, dissenting, had doubts like those of Justice Roberts of the sufficiency of the military need. Justice Murphy declared the exclusions went over the brink of constitutional power and "fell into the ugly abyss of racism". In upholding the exclusion order, Justice Black stated that pressing public necessity may sometimes justify the restrictions on a racial group, but "racial antagonism never can". He went on to state that it was wrong to "cast this case into outlines of racial prejudice", for he contended, Korematsu (on whom the issue was centered) was not excluded "because of hostility to him or his race", but because of war circumstances.

While the Court upheld the validity of the military order under which persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from West Coast area, in another decision, (the Hudo case) the Court ruled unanimously that American citizens of Japanese ancestry of unquestioned loyalty to the United States could not be detained in war relocation centers and Justice Douglas who wrote the unanimous opinion stated that "loyalty is a matter of the heart and mind, not of race, creed or color." These rulings were delivered by the Supreme Court less than 24 hours after the War Department's revocation of the evacuation order.

The Commanding General of the Western Defense Command rescinded the mass exclusion orders on December 17, 1944, thereby restoring freedom of movement within the coastal areas to all persons of Japanese ancestry, including Japanese nationals, with the exception of a limited number of individuals to whom individual exclusion orders are being issued. The orders of the War Department which controlled the egress of persons of Japanese ancestry from the War Relocation Authority centers have also been revoked as of January 20, except as they still apply to persons resident in the centers who have been designated by the War Department for further control. The War Relocation Authority has also revoked its Leave Regulations.

The order rescinding the mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast provides that certain persons of Japanese ancestry whose presence within sensitive areas of the Western

Defense Command is deemed a source of potential danger to the military security may be excluded on an individual basis. These persons fall into two groups. Those within the first group may travel anywhere in the continental United States except in areas defined by the Defense Command. Roughly these restricted areas consist of the western half of Washington, the western half of Oregon and all of California. In addition they must not travel into the restricted area of Arizona which includes Tucson nor in any county which borders upon the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Those in the second group are designated by the War Department as ineligible for relocation. Their cases will be reviewed by the Department of Justice. Those who are still found to be ineligible after review will be segregated in a center or centers that will ultimately be administered by the Department of Justice.

There are enclosed for the information of the Canadian Embassy copies of the following statements relative to the rescinding of the exclusion orders:

- a. Public Proclamation No. 31, issued December 17, 1944, by the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command.
- b. Statement by the War Department, December 17, 1944.
- c. Statement by the Secretary of the Interior.
- d. A message from the Director of the War Relocation Authority.

The majority of alien evacuees are now free to leave the centers at any time. Most of them will be eligible to return to the Pacific Coast area as well as to relocate in other parts of the United States. The War Relocation Authority proposes to extend substantially the same assistance to persons eligible to return to their former homes on the West Coast as it extends to persons wishing to relocate elsewhere. The staff of the War Relocation Authority in the States of Washington, Oregon, and California is being enlarged to assist with this work and the program of the War Relocation Authority in other States is being continued.

Relocation assistance will be provided for citizens and aliens alike in order to facilitate their orderly absorption into normal communities. Relocation assistance will be of the following types:

Counselling

1. Counselling assistance from trained welfare counselors to help families develop relocation plans to fit their individual circumstances.
2. Financial assistance to individuals and family groups who leave centers on the basis of approved relocation plans. This will include (a) grants to cover the cost of transportation to destination, and (b) grants in case of need to cover subsistence costs en route and initial expenses at the point of relocation.
3. Free movement of household goods and personal effects to point of relocation.
4. Property management assistance to evacuees in regaining possession of business and residential properties and in reestablishing themselves.

In addition, other assistance made available through public agencies to the population generally will be available to relocating evacuees. Thus the facilities of the United States Employment Service and the War Food Administration may be utilized in connection with securing employment. Credit accommodations may be sought from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Security Agency, and the Farm Credit Administration. Resources of the appropriate Federal, State and local housing agencies will be available in locating living quarters. The regular welfare programs carried on by the Federal Security Agency and State and local agencies will be applicable to dependent and handicapped evacuees needing special assistance; in this connection congress has appropriated supplementary funds for the special purpose of providing relief and assistance to persons who have been affected by wartime restrictions..

Ever since December 8, 1941, a number of American citizens of Japanese ancestry have expressed a wish to renounce American citizenship and, in the case of dual nationals, to retain only Japanese citizenship. A statute, Public Law 405, was enacted by the 78th Congress, 2nd Session, approved July 1, 1944, to make provision for the loss of United States citizenship by persons making formal renunciation of such citizenship while in the United States. It amends the Nationality Act of 1940 which did not permit renunciation of citizenship by individuals in the United States.

The amendment permits renunciation of nationality by any citizen whenever the United States shall be in a state of war and the Attorney General shall approve such renunciation as not contrary to the interests of national defense. It is not restricted to American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The Department of Justice is at present holding hearings at the War Relocation Centers. Each case receives separate consideration and an assertion of loyalty to the Emperor of Japan and of the desire to renounce United States citizenship is not approved as a renunciation of citizenship without reference to the reasons for the assertion and to all of the facts in the particular case. No renunciation of citizenship is effective until it is made in writing and approved by the Attorney General as prescribed by the Statute. Those whose renunciation of citizenship has been approved will be treated as enemy aliens and interned accordingly.

It is well to make clear that the law does not empower the Government to deprive any person of his citizenship. It was designed primarily to enable persons of Japanese ancestry who happen to be American citizens by virtue of birth in this country to give up their citizenship and declare themselves subjects of Japan if they choose to do this. None of them will have his citizenship taken away on grounds of his racial origin. It would be an unparalleled breach of American principles to revoke the rights of citizenship because of an individual's ancestry. American fighting men are proving on battlefields around the world, the truth of the statement that Americanism is not a matter of race or ancestry, but a matter of the mind and heart. Men whose parents came from Japan are showing that devotion to America and gallantry in action are not determined by the slant of the eyes or the color of the skin.

You state that you would appreciate such information as it may be possible to provide concerning the success of the present program, and the plans for future disposition of the problem. The lifting of the exclusion orders has been received with mixed feelings on the part of the evacuees. There is, of course, great satisfaction among the majority of the evacuees that the freedom of movement which is enjoyed by all other loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens in the United States has been restored to them. There is also fear on the part of many of the reception they will receive should they leave the Centers. It will take time for the evacuees to make their decisions to leave. About 3000 have left the centers since January, 700 of whom returned to the Pacific Coast.

The

The War Relocation Authority is planning to close the War Relocation Centers as speedily as possible. No center will be closed before June 30, 1945 but it is anticipated that all will be closed by January 1, 1946. During the period ahead, many of the facilities at the centers will be curtailed. Schools will be discontinued on the completion of the current school year in June but all the essential services at the centers, including mess operations, housing and medical care, will, of course, be provided until the time each center actually closes.

As the War Relocation Authority enters the final phase of its program, its immediate aim will be to restore the loyal and law-abiding evacuees of Japanese descent to a normal American environment. Its long-range objective will be to bring about a better economic adjustment and a more satisfactory nationwide distribution of a minority group which was doubtless too heavily concentrated before the war in one particular section of the country.

If you should desire it, the Department of State would be pleased to arrange for representatives of the Canadian Embassy to be put in touch with officials of the War Relocation Authority who have dealt with this problem since 1942. I am sure that in discussion they would be pleased to make available in greater detail some of the results of their experience which would be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Gufler

Enclosures:

1. Public Proclamation No. 21, issued December 17, 1944 by the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command.
2. Statement by the War Department, December 17, 1944.
3. Statement by Secretary of the Interior.
4. Message from Director of the War Relocation Authority. (only one copy of enclosures on hand -- on files of Dept. of External Affairs).

ADDRESS
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

NO. ~~78093~~
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

9309 (18)
GSS:MET

Ottawa, May 4 1945.

VIA AIR MAIL

MAY 5 1945

District Superintendent, Vancouver.

I have your AIR MAIL letter of May 2, your file 78093, in the matter of the application of Srd Lt. Dye Ogata, a member of the United States Army, for the admission to Canada of his wife for a period of from four to eight months, as he is stationed in the Pacific area.

Paragraph 3, copy of letter of January 23 1945 from the Deputy Commissioner, R.C.M.P., Ottawa, stated that where Immigration Inspectors feel that the circumstances warrant consideration there would be no objection to his getting in touch with the Officer Commanding, R.C.M.P., Vancouver, when his decision would be furnished regarding the case. This of course would be for consideration of the issuance of a special permit.

Apparently this action has already been taken by you and a reply received from the Superintendent Commanding "E" Division, R.C.M.P., Vancouver, to the effect that he feels, if favourable action were taken in this case, it would establish a precedent and that he was opposed to granting such a permit. Therefore this closes the case and the applicant should be advised that we regret we cannot grant his request.

Commissioner.

INDEXED

Ottawa, May 17, 1945.

TO :

The Commissioner, Royal Canadian
Mounted Police.

I wish to bring to your attention a movement which is expected to take place through Canada of United States citizens of Japanese race. This was discussed informally today with Inspector Rivett-Carnach.

This department has been informed by the United States Embassy that the United States War Department proposes to send back to Alaska a number of United States citizens of Japanese race formerly resident there. For security reasons they were removed from Alaska and sent to the continental United States at the time of the outbreak of war with Japan.

The War Department is now satisfied that there are no security reasons which would make it inadvisable for these people to return to Alaska. Consequently they are being furnished with transportation by the War Department and given letters of identification. It is expected that some may proceed through Canada. The ports of entry are not known and it is probable that travel will be by single individuals rather than in a large group.

-2- . . .

- 2 -

The question has been discussed with the Immigration Branch who foresees no difficulties from their point of view if the proposed movement is satisfactory to the other interested authorities.

R. M. Macdonnell

(for the)
Acting Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

C O P Y.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA.

Ottawa, May 17, 1945.

TO :

The Commissioner, Royal Canadian
Mounted Police.

I wish to bring to your attention a movement which is expected to take place through Canada of United States citizens of Japanese race. This was discussed informally today with Inspector Rivett-Carnach.

This department has been informed by the United States Embassy that the United States War Department proposes to send back to Alaska a number of United States citizens of Japanese race formerly resident there. For security reasons they were removed from Alaska and sent to the continental United States at the time of the outbreak of war with Japan.

The War Department is now satisfied that there are no security reasons which would make it inadvisable for these people to return to Alaska. Consequently they are being furnished with transportation by the War Department and given letters of identification. It is expected that some may proceed through Canada. The ports of entry are not known and it is probable that travel will be by single individuals rather than in a large group.

-2-

The question has been discussed with the Immigration Branch who foresee no difficulties from their point of view if the proposed movement is satisfactory to the other interested authorities.

(sgd) R.M. Macdonnell
for Acting Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

C O P Y.
O T T A W A: 21.5.45.
FF.

May 21, 1945.

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

Attached please find copies of a letter dated the 17th instant from the Acting Under Secretary of State for External Affairs in which it will be noted that a number of United States citizens of the Japanese race who were formerly resident in Alaska, are being allowed to return to that territory from continental United States and that it is expected that some of these persons may proceed through Canada.

2. Since the United States War Department is now satisfied that there is no security factor involved in the return of these people to Alaska, this Force can see no objection to their passing through Canada provided they carry the letters of identification issued by the United States War Department and do not indulge in stop-overs in Canada other than those normally necessary to travel.

3. The only other factor presented by this movement which appears to merit consideration is its reconciliation with existing regulations. British Columbia Security Commission Order No. 1 (New Series) respecting travel of Japanese in Canada would not appear to bear since it applies only to persons of the Japanese race resident in Canada. However, since the more direct routes of travel between Western United States and Alaska pass through British Columbia, which includes the Pacific Coastal Protected Area, the Trail Protected Area and the Kamloops Protected Area, there is still the question of exempting the American Japanese from the effect of the Orders of the Minister of Justice dated February 26, 1942, August 18, 1942, and July 3, 1943, which bar persons of the Japanese race from entering these areas except under permit issued by this Force.

4. We see no objection to the passage of these persons through the protected areas under the conditions specified in paragraph two above, but feel that since we are not aware of the number of Japanese participating in the movement nor their proposed routes and modes of travel, and in view of the fact that our detachments in British Columbia are few and in some cases remote from the international boundary, the issuance of individual permits would very probably result in considerable inconvenience and loss of time to the travellers.

5. In these circumstances the Minister may wish to issue an Order absolving this group of persons as a whole from the effect of his previous Orders.

6. We are currently writing our Officers Commanding in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces instructing that should any of these Japanese arrive in Canada and express the intention of travelling through a protected area, before the Minister has reached a decision, permits to enter a protected

2.

area be arranged for with all possible dispatch. In the interests of effecting a satisfactory control our Officer Commanding at Vancouver was designated to issue such permits following on the enactment of the original regulations.

7. We are also writing the Acting Under Secretary of State for External Affairs in an effort to ascertain the number of United States Japanese who may be expected to pass through Canada, as well as the more probable points through which they may travel, but it is, of course, not known whether this information is available or that the movement will not commence prior to the receipt of these particulars.

(S. T. Wood)
Commissioner.

OTTAWA, 21.5.45.
C.514-1-6.

MWJ:OM

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE
ADDRESSED—

THE COMMISSIONER.
R. C. M. POLICE
OTTAWA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE NO. C.314-1-6.

IMMIGRATION
RECEIVED

OTTAWA, May 24, 1945.

CANADA

9309 Gen

The Director of Immigration, Dept. of Mines and Resources, O T T A W A.

Attached please find a copy of a letter dated the 17th instant received from the Acting Under Secretary of State for External Affairs relative to a movement through Canada of United States citizens of the Japanese race, who are being permitted to return to their former homes in Alaska from continental United States.

2. Since it is noted that your Branch is concerned in this movement, we are attaching, as of possible interest to you, a copy of our letter of the 21st instant to the Deputy Minister of Justice, which is self-explanatory.

3. Should this movement commence before the Minister of Justice has reached a decision with respect to the issuance of the proposed Order, it will be greatly appreciated if your Border Officers will refer to the most conveniently situated R.C.M. Police Detachment lying along their route of travel, any of those Japanese whose journey to Alaska takes them inside the boundaries of any of the three British Columbia protected areas.

4. We shall keep you advised of developments in this matter as they materialize, and an expression of any comment you may feel disposed to offer will be much appreciated.

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

ADDRESS
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION



DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

Note for
June 30 1945.
C.E.S.S.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 9309 (18)
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH
CESS:MET

Ottawa, May 30 1945.

FOR FILE.

MAY 31 1945

Superintendent Rivet-Carnac, R.C.M.P. was concerned regarding the proposed return of Japanese from the United States to their homes in Alaska via Canada.

He states that this morning a letter was received from Colonel Grayling, Military Attache, U.S. Embassy, stating that in addition to Japanese there are other enemy aliens, such as Germans, Austrians, etc. The total number of such persons to be moved is in the neighbourhood of 250. The movement will not commence until approximately four weeks have elapsed.

It has been suggested that the U.S. authorities be informed that certain ports of entry be designated and that the movement, which will be in groups, will travel through to Edmonton and thence through the restricted areas to Prince Rupert. The portion of the restricted area at this point is approximately 100 miles east of Prince Rupert.

It has furthermore been suggested to the U.S. authorities that they furnish the R.C.M.P. with a complete list of the names of those persons involved in advance so that permits to travel through that restricted area may be issued and forwarded to our border Inspectors for delivery to the individuals in question.

Inspector Rivet-Carnac was advised that there would be no objection from our standpoint to having our officers hand the individuals the permits.

He will let me know in due course as to whether his suggestions meet with the approval of the U.S. authorities. In the meantime no action is required until further advice is received from the R.C.M.P.

E.E.S.
Commissioner.

*copies on
350171
675985*

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

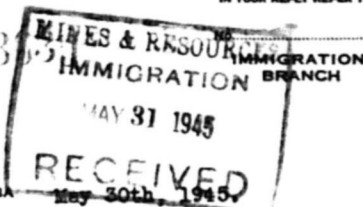
ADDRESS
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
WESTERN DISTRICT



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO



VIA AIR MAIL

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Commissioner, Ottawa.

I have been approached by the R.C.M.P. with a request for advice as to whether I have received any instructions concerning Japanese who are being allowed to return to their homes in Alaska by the United States Government, after having been removed from there to Continental United States as a protective measure which it is felt is no longer necessary.

While it is suggested that British Columbia ports will be mostly affected, there may be an odd one coming through Fort Frances, Emerson, North Portal and Coutts, and I understand that in connection with their journey to Alaska they will require a permit from the R.C.M.P. allowing them to proceed through restricted areas. This will necessitate them reporting to the nearest R.C.M.P. officer upon arrival in Canada so that the permit may be issued. It is further understood that they will have some document or letters of identification from the United States War Department.

If there are any routine instructions to be issued to boundary ports I shall be glad to be advised, and meantime if you have anything on the matter it would be helpful in dealing with any individual case which may develop in this district.

[Signature]
District Superintendent

31-5

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

9309

CESG:MET

JUN 1 - 1945

Ottawa, June 1 1945.

District Superintendent, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

In reply to your letter of May 30th concerning the possibility of transit privileges being given to U.S. citizens of Japanese racial origin who were removed from Alaska to Continental United States and who are now being returned to their former homes, this question has been the subject of discussion between the United States Embassy and the R.C.M. Police, Ottawa.

The latter have advised that they have suggested to the U.S. authorities that they be furnished with a complete list of the names of those persons involved in advance so that travel permits through the restricted areas of British Columbia may be furnished by our boundary inspectors at the time of their coming forward.

It has also been suggested that certain parts of entry be designated as the R.C.M. Police are desirous of having them brought forward to Edmonton and proceed over the CNR lines through to Prince Rupert where they apparently will obtain a boat.

The method of handling this movement has not yet been settled. It will be some few weeks before any come forward. In the meantime instructions will be furnished as to the procedure to follow.

Commissioner.

Immigration branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
OTTAWA

9309 Gen

RECEIVED
JUN 6 1945

REF NO C.314-1-6.

June 2, 1945.

The Director of Immigration, Dept. of Mines and Resources, O T T A W A.

With reference to our letter of the 24th ultimo relative to the movement through Canada of evacuated United States citizens of the Japanese race returning to Alaska from continental United States, attached please find a copy of a letter dated the 29th ultimo received from Colonel Graling, Military Attache, United States Embassy, which provides further information in this matter.

2. It will be noted that the movement will include enemy aliens who have been interned or paroled in the United States as well as American citizens of Japanese or other enemy ancestry who had been evacuated from Alaska. We do not, however, take a serious view of this recent development since all individuals participating in the movement have been cleared from a security standpoint by the United States War Department and other interested United States Government Agencies.

3. Since we now know the approximate number of evacuees involved and that enemy aliens of Japanese and other nationalities are included, we feel that the authorization for their passage through the Pacific Coastal Protected Area can be more expeditiously arranged through the issuance of permits by this Force rather than by exemption orders issued by the Minister of Justice. In this respect we have written the Deputy Minister of Justice suggesting that his Minister hold in abeyance the issuance of the Order proposed in paragraph five of our letter addressed to him under date of the 21st ultimo, a copy of which was forwarded you.

4. Also attached is a copy of our reply to Colonel Graling in which is set out our suggestions regarding the route the movement should follow as well as the particulars we will require incidental to the issuance of the permits to enter a protected area. May we have your comments, please, regarding our suggestion contained in paragraph five, in which it is proposed that following on the preparation of the permits, we forward them to you for relay to your Border Officers.

5. As you will note from the second enclosure, we are keeping the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs advised of developments.

Copies on
250171 Gen
475985

(S. T. Wood),
Commissioner.

DATE 7-6

Ottawa, August 1, 1945.

No. 46

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note No. 716 of July 30th, advising us that you have been instructed to turn over to the Consul General of Switzerland the protection of Japanese interests in Canada.

The Canadian Government will be pleased to agree to this arrangement and, as soon as a formal communication on the subject is received from the Consul General of Switzerland, I shall advise you accordingly.

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

ALFRED RIVE.
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

The Consul General of Spain,
Sun Life Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPANA

MONTREAL.

July 30, 1945.

No. 716

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to my note No. 678 of July 11, 1945 concerning the possible transfer to the Government of Canada of all that is related to the protection of Japanese interests in this country.

I desire to inform you now that further cable instructions have reached me from my Government to turn over the above-mentioned Protection to the Consul General of Switzerland in Canada.

I should be very grateful if you would be good enough to advise me if this new proposal is agreeable to the Canadian Government.

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

Count of Morales
Consul General of Spain.

Norman A. Robertson, Esquire,
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Ottawa, August 4, 1945.

Our file 2966-400

To: The Deputy-Minister,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa. >

We have been advised by the Swiss Government that they have been invited by the Japanese Government to take over the protection of Japanese interests in Canada.

We are informing the Swiss Government that we welcome this step.

A public announcement will be made later and I shall send you a copy of the press release.

N. A. ROBERTSON

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

POOR COPY

~~From~~ TO: The Deputy-Minister, Department of Labour, Ottawa

Referred by direction of The Secretary of State for External Affairs

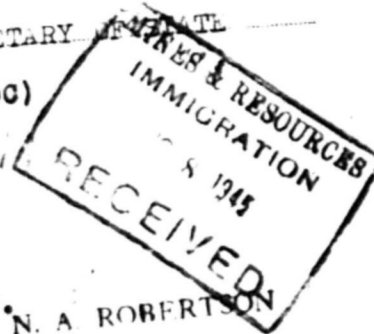
To The ~~Minister~~ CUSTODIAN, DEPT. OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

(Our file 2966-400)

FOR RECORD

9309

Referred to: Foreign Exchange Control Board,
The Custodian,
Director of Immigration,
Dept. of National Defence - Army.



Ottawa

August 4, 1945.

MBW

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 26, File 9309, part 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ship	Date	Japanese Born	Japanese Naturalized	Canadian Born	Male	Female	Total
Heian Maru	Jan 5/41	68	7	43	82	36	118
Hikawa Maru	Jan. 17/41	51		27	57	21	78
Heian Maru	Feb. 21/41	54		26	58	22	80
Hikawa Maru	Mar. 8/41	57		37	57	37	94
Florida Maru	Mar. 15/41	1			1		1
Hie Maru	Apr. 8/41	33		18	30	21	51
Hikawa Maru	May 10/41	15		6	16	5	21
Heian Maru	May 15/41	13	1	5	15	4	19
Hie Maru	June 15/41	21	1	20	23	19	42
Hikawa Maru	June 28/41	6		7	7	6	13
Heian Maru	July 3/41	15		16	20	11	31
Hie Maru	Aug. 2/41	20	1	11	19	13	32
Heian Maru	Aug. 4/41	14		4	15	3	18
Total for 1941		368	10	220	400	198	598

Ship	Date	Japanese Born	Japanese Naturalized	Canadian Born	Male	Female	Total
Heian Maru	Jan. 5/41	68	7	43	82	36	118
Hikawa Maru	Jan. 17/41	51		27	57	21	78
Heian Maru	Feb. 21/41	54		26	58	22	80
Hikawa Maru	Mar. 8/41	57		37	57	37	94
Florida Maru	Mar. 15/41	1			1		1
Hie Maru	Apr. 8/41	33		18	30	21	51
Hikawa Maru	May 10/41	15		6	16	5	21
Heian Maru	May 15/41	13	1	5	15	4	19
Hie Maru	June 15/41	21	1	20	23	19	42
Hikawa Maru	June 28/41	6		7	7	6	13
Heian Maru	July 3/41	15		16	20	11	31
Hie Maru	Aug. 2/41	20	1	11	19	13	32
Heian Maru	Aug. 4/41	14		4	15	3	18
Total for 1941		368	10	220	400	198	598

Ship	Date	Japanese Born	Japanese Naturalized	Canadian Born	Male	Female	Total
Hikawa Maru	Jan. 9/40	38		32	48	22	70
Hie Maru	Jan. 23/40	38		31	41	28	69
Heian Maru	Mar. 8/40	37		28	33	27	60
Hikawa Maru ⁸	Mar. 6/40	35		34	39	30	69
Hie Maru	Mar. 22/40	26		27	30	23	53
Emp. Russia	Mar. 23/40	2			2		2
Heian Maru	Apr. 19/40	22		15	21	16	37
Emp. Asia	Apr. 20/40	1			1		1
Hikawa Maru	Apr. 24/40	11		7	9	9	18
Hie Maru	May 9/40	24	1	17	25	17	42
Heian Maru	June 10/40	22	2	10	21	13	34
Emp. Asia	June 15/40	2			1	1	2
Hie Maru	Sept. 8/40	22		30	27	25	52
Yawata Maru ⁸	Sept. 21/40	27		6	21	12	33
Emp. Asia	Oct. 5/40	5		1	6		6
Hikawa Maru	Oct. 6/40	34		27	35	26	61
Heian Maru	Oct. 19/40	119	2	19	100	40	140
Emp. Russia	Nov. 2/40	11		4	10	5	15
Heian Maru	Nov. 13/40	88	7	47	87	55	142
Emp. Asia	Nov. 27/40	16		9	15	10	25
Hikawa Maru	Nov. 28/40	103		34	104	33	137
Total - 1940		683	12	373	676	392	1068

Ship	Date	Japanese Born	Japanese Naturalized	Canadian Born	Male	Female	Total
Forward		460	15	315	460	330	790
Hie Maru	Oct.14/39	45	13	39	61	36	97
Heian Maru	Nov.2/39	45	27	45	60	57	117
Emp.Russia	Nov.18/39	2	3		4	1	5
Hikawa Maru	Nov.19/39	73		37	74	36	110
Hie Maru	Dec.5/39	17	33	37	61	26	87
Emp.Asia.	Dec.6/39	3		3	3	3	6
Heian Maru	Dec.27/39	37	17	24	63	15	78
Total - 1939		682	108	500	786	504	1290

Hikawa Maru

Ship	Date	Japanese Born	Japanese Naturalized	Canadian Born	Male	Female	Total
Emp.Can	Jan.7/39	8		3	7	4	11
Hikawa Maru	Jan.13/39	29		10	28	11	39
Hie Maru	Jan.24/39	35		14	29	20	49
Emp.Japan	Feb.18/39	4			4		4
Heian Maru	Feb.18/39	44		20	45	19	64
Naman Maru	Feb.24/39	1			1		1
Emp.Asia	Mar.4/39	2			1	1	2
Hikawa Maru	Mar.7/39	34		41	38	37	75
Hie Maru	Mar.21/39	27	1	23	31	20	51
Emp.Russia	Apr.1/39	1		2	3		3
Heian Maru8	Apr.8/39	25		28	28	25	53
Hikawa Maru	Apr.25/39	18		3	13	8	21
Emp.Asia9	Apr.29/39			3	1	2	3
Aretma Maru	May 2/39	2		2	1	3	4
Hie Maru	May 9/39	19		10	18	11	29
Emp.Canada	May 13/39	3		1	1	3	4
Emp.Russia	May 27/39	3		5	5	3	8
Heian Maru	May 30/39	21		17	21	17	38
Emp.Japan	June 10/39	2	1	1	3	1	4
Hikawa Maru	June 21/39	19		8	15	12	27
Emp.Asia	June 24/39	3		3	3	3	6
Hie Maru	July 1/39	14	4	11	16	13	29
Emp.Canada	July 8/39	3			3		3
Emp.Russia	July 22/39	4		1	3	2	5
Heian Maru	July 25/39	15	2	22	16	23	39
Hikawa Maru	Aug.14/39	18		9	16	11	27
Emp.Asia	Aug.19/39	5		4	5	4	9
Hie Maru	Aug.28/39	19	1	22	25	17	42
Emp.Canada	Sept.2/39	1			1		1
Heian Maru	Sept.18/39	28	6	24	34	24	58
Hikawa Maru	Sept.30/39	52		28	44	36	80
Emp.Japan	Oct.4/39	1			1		1
Forward		460	15	315	460	330	790

Ship	Date	Japanese Born	Japanese Naturalized	Canadian Born	Male	Female	Total
Forward		460	15	315	460	330	790
Hie Maru	Oct.14/39	45	13	39	61	36	97
Heian Maru	Nov.2/39	45	27	45	60	57	117
Emp.Russia	Nov.18/39	2	3		4	1	5
Hikawa Maru	Nov.19/39	73		37	74	36	110
Hie Maru	Dec.5/39	17	33	37	61	26	87
Emp.Asia	Dec.6/39	3		3	3	3	6
Heian Maru	Dec.27/39	37	17	24	63	15	78
Total - 1939		682	108	500	786	504	1290

Hikawa Maru

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Ships</u>	<u>Jap. Born</u>	<u>Jap. Nat.</u>	<u>Can. Born</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1939	39	682	108	500	786	504	1290
1940	21	683	12	373	676	392	1068
1941	13	368	10	220	400	198	598
Totals	73	1733	130	1093	1862	1094	2956

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 13)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



CANADA

Department of Mines and Resources

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

PACIFIC DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No.

VIA AIR MAIL

VANCOUVER, B.C. Sept. 29th 1945

Commissioner, Ottawa.

This will confirm our telephone talk over the week-end with regard to Mr. Jolliffe's request for some figures for the outward boats for the years 1939, 1940 and 1941. I am enclosing the list as given to you over the wire.

Irwin Saylor
District Superintendent.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

*Figures on Japanese who left Canada
Canadian born Naturalized Japanese citizens*

1939	500	108	682
1940	373	12	683
1941	220	10	368
Total	1093	130	1733

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1939	786	504
1940	676	392
1941	400	198
Total	1862	1094

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

9309

805-10

Ottawa, 1st October, 1945.

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

Attention - Mr. Chaudelaine.

Referring to Questions asked by Mr. Reid, M.P., with regard to Japanese, recorded as No. 10 on the Orders of the Day, the following statement deals with Questions 4 and 5,-

PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACE WHO DEPARTED FROM CANADA VIA
PACIFIC COAST OCEAN PORTS

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Canadian born</u>	<u>Naturalized</u>	<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1939	500	108	682	1290
1940	373	12	683	1068
1941	220	10	368	598
	1093	130	1733	2956

There may have been a very small number of Japanese who returned to Japan via the United States sailing from American ports, and we have no record of these, but the number would be so insignificant that the same, I think, need not be considered in replying to Mr. Reid's Questions.

A.L. Jelliffe
Director.

CESS/WP

9309 *gan*

October 2nd, 1945.

Dear Mr. Taylor,-

I wish to compliment you and your staff on the efficient manner in which you submitted the number of Japanese who left Canada during the years 1939 to 1941 inclusive. The work involved in obtaining these figures is appreciated and I wish you would express our thanks to those who assisted.

Yours sincerely,

JK

Commissioner.

District Superintendent,
Vancouver, B.C.

Immigration records 1941-45, Volume 2, File 230, page 12

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Rural Municipality of Saskatchewan Landing
No. 167
SASKATCHEWAN

N. E. MARTIN, SECRETARY-TREASURER

STEWART VALLEY, SASK.

RESOLUTION

A Resolution passed by The Council of The Rural Municipality of Saskatchewan Landing # 167 at a Regular Meeting held on Monday, November 5th, 1945.

In consideration of immigration to The Province of Saskatchewan the Council of The R.M. of Saskatchewan Landing # 167 are strongly opposed to the immigration of Japanese Nationals in this municipality.

Passed by the unanimous vote of the Council on the 5th day of November, 1945.

E. Stephen

deput REEVE.

N. E. Martin

SECRETARY TREASURER.



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9300, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dist. Supt. Winnipeg.
replied to this letter.

Passed for your attention. I have not

David D. Nicholson

T.I.O.
Rural Municipality of Saskatchewan 91583
No. 167
SASKATCHEWAN

N. E. MARTIN, SECRETARY-TREASURER

119061

RNM

STEWART VALLEY, SASK.

November 20th, 1945.



Investigation Officer,
Immigration Branch,
Room 316,
Post Office Bldg.,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a Resolution passed
by the Council at a Regular Meeting held on Monday, Nov. 5th.

As it is very possible there will be considerable shifting about of Japanese Nationals in Canada at a later date, the Council feel they should oppose any plans of settlement of such people in this area. Considerable employment will likely be required in the future for the development of the Swift Current Irrigation Scheme, which works have a tendency to draw a lower class of labor.

I trust you will submit this Resolution to any channels where it may have a bearing.

Yours truly,

N. E. Martin

N. E. Martin,
Sec. Treas.

NEM/MW.



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



Department of Mines and Resources
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
NO. 119061

9309 *File*

WESTERN DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT

WINNIPEG, MAN.

November 28th, 1945. *Shaw*

Commissioner, Ottawa.

I am enclosing, without comment, an original letter addressed to our Travelling Investigating Officer, at Regina, by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Rural Municipality of Saskatchewan Landing, Stewart Valley, Saskatchewan, and which relates to Japanese nationals in Canada. Needless to say the letter in question has not been acknowledged.

Encl.

*duly noted
& filed.
-J*

R. H. Munro
District Superintendent

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy for District Superintendent, Winnipeg, file 119061.

9309 (18)

CESS:MET

December 5 1945.

Dear Sir,

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 20 with a Resolution passed by your Council at a Regular Meeting held on Monday November 5 to the effect that there is strong opposition to the immigration of Japanese Nationals in your municipality.

The Resolution has been duly noted.

Yours very truly,

Commissioner.

Mr. H. E. Martin,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Rural Municipality of Saskatchewan Landing No. 167,
Stewart Valley,
Sask.

JAN 11 1946

DEC 6 - 1945

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

• • Memo for file 9309 Gen

Order-in-Council to appoint
a Commission to inquire into
the loyalty of persons of enemy
nationality on file 675-985-

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 2, File 9309, para 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy for file 9309 Gen.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

IMMIGRATION
BRANCH
A.47824
LOC/MHC

Ottawa, January 25th, 1946.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

This will refer to your letter of November 7th enclosing copy of communication addressed to the Prime Minister from Mr. J. K. Knox of Seattle in reference to a boy named Kinoshira, reported to have been debarred from entry to Canada as a member of a high school ball team.

We have been unable to locate a record of any formal application for entry to Canada or rejection in the case in question. Our Officer at Seattle does recall however having received an inquiry by telephone concerning the admission of a Japanese and it is possible the interested party had this boy in mind. As Mr. Knox was absent from the city for several weeks it was not possible to get in touch with him immediately but eventually he was located and advised he had no special interest in either the Kinoshira boy or the O'Dea Football Team but, after seeing the newspaper clipping in regard to the matter, considered it his duty to register a complaint against the attitude of the Canadian people towards Canadian born Japanese and the Government's method of handling the problem. He states he is in the habit of registering protests with the highest possible authorities when he comes across any news items with which he cannot agree.

For your information I might add that Mr. Knox is Canadian born now a citizen of the United States and he gave our Officer the impression of being a person who enjoys criticism of both Governments.

Yours very truly,

R. G. Robertson, Esq.,
Secretary,
Office of the Prime Minister,
OTTAWA.

A. L. Jolliffe,
Director.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 2, File 30, Part 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

9309 Gen.

January 25th, 1946.

Messrs. Baldwin, Grant, Steljes,
Butler, Bryant, Brooks,
Fischer, Duval, Reynolds.
Misses E. O'Connor, L. O'Connor.

Regulation 4 of the Defence of Canada Regulations, having to do with protected areas and the exclusion therefrom of certain categories of enemy aliens, has now been abrogated, and the instructions contained in my memorandum of November 3rd, 1945, are hereby cancelled.

Commissioner.

Immigration Branch, 100 St. James Street, Montreal, P.Q.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

9309.9
copies
288170
85
58764
RUSH



Sullivanburg Jct. 6/46

Dear Mr. Jolliffe:

How many Japanese has come through
Immigration, into Canada in the years
1925 to 1945, inclusive.

Would it be too much trouble to give me the
number for each year?

Who are the Hutterites? How
many are there in Canada. Where located,
and where did they come from.

Thanking you for this information.

I am, yours truly,

Mr. T. G. Jolliffe
Director of Immigration,
Ottawa Ont

T. S. Penrice



Japanese Immigration to Canada, from April 1, 1925 to December 31, 1945.

Fiscal Years Ended March 31,

1926	421
1927	475
1928	478
1929	446
1930	194
1931	205
1932	195
1933	115
1934	105
1935	95
1936	85
1937	103
1938	139
1939	46
1940	36
1941	45
1942	1
1943	1
1944	..
1945	..
Nine Months Ended December 31, 1945	..
Total	3,181

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

**PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA**

Files 9308 /18
896170
88764 /15.
LO'C/MES.

Ottawa,
February 22, 1946.

Dear Mr. Rennie:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 6th, requesting information in reference to Japanese and Hutterites.

Re:

I am sending you herewith a statement covering details of Japanese immigration to Canada during the period April 1st, 1925, to December 31st, 1945.

The Hutterites are a religious sect, chiefly of German extraction, who have come to Canada in small movements at various times during the past fifty years or so. Practically all of these persons who came to Canada were previously resident in the United States and they were admitted to this Dominion as ordinary immigrants complying with regulations existing at the time of their entry. Our records are not such as to indicate their location but when dealing with an inquiry similar to yours in 1944, we secured a statement from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics regarding the location of Hutterite colonies in Canada and I am sending you a copy of that statement herewith.

Re:

I trust the foregoing information will be adequate for the purpose you have in mind.

Yours very truly,

A. L. Jelliffe.
Director.

A. S. Rennie, Esq.,
Tillsonburg,
Ontario.

COPY

CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE

506 Jarvis St.
TORONTO.

March 13 1946

Mr. H. T. Pammett,
Executive Assistant,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Pammett:

I would appreciate your replies to the following questions received from The American Baptist Home Mission Society, New York, regarding the status of Japanese Americans with Canadian citizenship:

1. Does a Canadian-born Nisei girl married to an alien Issei in 1922 and residing in the U.S. since 1926 retain her Canadian citizenship?
2. Do their two Canadian-born children also here (U.S.) since 1926, retain their Canadian citizenship?
3. Does a naturalized Canadian Issei retain his citizenship when he leaves Canada and for how long?
4. Can Canada rightfully revoke citizenship of a Canadian-born Nisei because he happened to be interned in America, but against whom no charges have been brought, and is now free?
5. Will Canada permit non-Canadian members of a Canadian family to enter for permanent residence, if they are of Japanese ancestry?

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) Kunio Hidaka,

Executive Secretary.

H

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF LABOUR



CANADA

Ottawa, March 15, 1946



Mr. A.L. Jolliffe,
Director of Immigration,
Immigration Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Cartier Building,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Jolliffe:

I enclose copy of a letter received from the Citizenship Defense Committee containing five questions re Japanese Americans and Canadian born Japanese. I would appreciate it if you would give us information on these points which can be incorporated in a reply.

Yours very truly,

H. MacNamara
H. A. MacNamara.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

9309 9e

ALJ:HK 34

OTTAWA, 29th March, 1946.

MEMORANDUM

Mr. C.W. Jackson

In Votes and Proceedings No. 10 of March 28th Mr. Knight asks the following questions with regard to Japanese.

1. Q. How many people of Japanese origin have been deported from Canada to date since the end of the war with Japan?
2. Q. Have any Canadian citizens of Japanese origin been deported in the same period?
3. Q. If so, how many?
4. Q. What number of either category are at present being detained and held for deportation?

are as follows:

The answers in so far as Immigration is concerned

1. A. None.
2. A. No.
3. A. Answered by No. 2.
4. A. None.

As the Department of Labour is dealing with the deportation of residents of Canada of Japanese race the above answers refer only to the activities of the Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources.

Director.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 20, File 9309, part 13)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

9309

ALJ:HK

OTTAWA, 30th March, 1946.

Deputy Minister, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Attention - Mr. Fawcett

Referring to your letter of the 15th instant enclosing copy of letter dated March 13th from Kunie Hidaka, Executive Secretary of the Citizenship Defense Committee, in which certain questions are asked with regard to citizenship and immigration, I think it would be advisable to obtain answers to questions 1, 2, 3 and 4 from the Under Secretary of State.

With regard to question 5 I suggest that Mr. Hidaka be informed that the Immigration Service does not as a matter of policy furnish an opinion with regard to the application of the regulations in hypothetical cases. If Mr. Hidaka has some individual cases where immigration to Canada is desired all the facts should be submitted to us for consideration.

W. J. G. Gifford,
Director.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 24, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

COPY

ORIGINAL OF COPY

7/78

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, August 16, 1946

No.

Sir,

In paragraph 8 of my letter to you of July 5th, 1946, on the subject of assistance to Canadian nationals in Japan, I said that the general question of repatriation or re-admission to Canada of persons of Japanese race was under consideration.

2. I now enclose for your guidance a copy of a memorandum dated August 10th prepared in this department, which has been approved by the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs. It is not intended that the rules contained in the memorandum should remain in force indefinitely. We will be glad to have your comments on the operation of the rules with a view to reconsidering them next year.

3. Paragraph 8 of the enclosed memorandum deals with the question of giving Identity Documents, not for travel purposes, to Canadian-born dual nationals of Japanese race. In approving the recommendation that we should follow the example of the United States authorities in giving such documents, Mr. St. Laurent said that great care should be exercised

E.H. Norman, Esq.,
Canadian Liaison Mission,
c/o Canadian Legation,
TOKYO.

in/

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9300, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

-2-

in issuing documents of this kind. Unless you feel that the matter is urgent we would like to know more about the need for such documents before you begin to issue them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. Young

for Acting Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9300, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, August 18, 1946

No.

Sir,

In paragraph 8 of my letter to you of July 5th, 1946, on the subject of assistance to Canadian nationals in Japan, I said that the general question of repatriation or re-admission to Canada of persons of Japanese race was under consideration.

----- 2. I now enclose for your guidance a copy of a memorandum dated August 10th prepared in this department, which has been approved by the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs. It is not intended that the rules contained in the memorandum should remain in force indefinitely. We will be glad to have your comments on the operation of the rules with a view to reconsidering them next year.

3. Paragraph 8 of the enclosed memorandum deals with the question of giving Identity Documents, not for travel purposes, to Canadian-born dual nationals of Japanese race. In approving the recommendation that we should follow the example of the United States authorities in giving such documents, Mr. St. Laurent said that great care should be exercised

E.H. Norman, Esq.,
Canadian Liaison Mission,
c/o Canadian Legation,
TOKYO.

in/

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9300, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

-2-

in issuing documents of this kind. Unless you feel that the matter is urgent we would like to know more about the need for such documents before you begin to issue them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. Wilson

for Acting Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9300, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MHW/DO
August 10, 1946.

44-KVL-400

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Re: Applications to Return to Canada from Japan Made by
Persons of Japanese Race.

1. We have received, through the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Tokyo, a few such applications and will no doubt receive many more. So far they fall into two classes:

- (a) Canadian-born Japanese,
- (b) Japanese nationals who were permanently resident in Canada, who went to Japan shortly before Pearl Harbour on temporary visits, and who have retained Canadian domicile.

A third likely class will be:

- (c) Naturalized persons who went to Japan on temporary visits and who have retained Canadian domicile.

2. Persons in all three classes are entitled to enter Canada under present law. The question therefore is not whether they are to be allowed reentry but whether their endeavours to return to Canada are to be helped by the Canadian Government in any of the following ways:

- (a) By authorizing the Canadian Mission now en route to Tokyo under Mr. E.H. Norman, to give or renew passports to applicants who are British subjects.
- (b) By authorizing the Mission to give visas to those who are not British subjects.
- (c) By helping persons to obtain exit permits and to buy passage. Without positive help from the Canadian Government it is unlikely, under present conditions, that any person of Japanese race could arrange to sail from Japan.

MHW/DO
August 10, 1946.

44-KVL-400

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Re: Applications to Return to Canada from Japan Made by
Persons of Japanese Race.

1. We have received, through the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Tokyo, a few such applications and will no doubt receive many more. So far they fall into two classes:

- (a) Canadian-born Japanese,
- (b) Japanese nationals who were permanently resident in Canada, who went to Japan shortly before Pearl Harbour on temporary visits, and who have retained Canadian domicile.

A third likely class will be:

- (c) Naturalized persons who went to Japan on temporary visits and who have retained Canadian domicile.

2. Persons in all three classes are entitled to enter Canada under present law. The question therefore is not whether they are to be allowed reentry but whether their endeavours to return to Canada are to be helped by the Canadian Government in any of the following ways:

- (a) By authorizing the Canadian Mission now en route to Tokyo under Mr. E.H. Norman, to give or renew passports to applicants who are British subjects.
- (b) By authorizing the Mission to give visas to those who are not British subjects.
- (c) By helping persons to obtain exit permits and to buy passage. Without positive help from the Canadian Government it is unlikely, under present conditions, that any person of Japanese race could arrange to sail from Japan.

3. We asked our Embassy in Washington to find out informally how the United States Government was handling similar problems. The answer was that it was unlikely that a Japanese who is not a United States citizen would get a visa; none of this category would have automatic reentry rights under U.S. law. Those who are U.S. citizens would be entitled to passports; but no other positive assistance in arranging return to the U.S. would be given unless the person had voluntarily "stood out" as a U.S. citizen in Japan and had suffered for it.

4. It seems to me that there is in general no reason for the Canadian Government to help persons of Japanese race to obtain exit permits or to buy passage. If we should have a case of a Canadian national who insisted on his Canadian status during the war and suffered for it, an exception could be made for his benefit.

5. Nor would I favour at present authorizing the giving of visas to Japanese aliens even if they have technically retained Canadian domicile. This policy would of course require reconsideration in a year or so.

6. Finally, I think that for the present we should generally refuse to give or renew passports to those who are British subjects. Exceptions might be made sparingly in special circumstances e.g. if a Canadian-born person went to Japan for a temporary purpose, if his family in Canada will be staying in Canada, and if the applicant did nothing actively disloyal during the war.

7. Our practice in Germany is not quite as strict as that proposed for Japan. We scrutinize carefully all applications from "Canadians" in Germany who were not interned during the war. However, in a number of cases (a minority), we have ended by giving such persons travel documents and helping them to return to Canada. Most of these cases involve German-born persons naturalized in Canada but some involve Canadian-born persons of German race. We do not seem to have had any cases presented involving German nationals who went to Germany on visits and who clearly retain Canadian domicile.

8. A closely related problem has been submitted to us by the United Kingdom Mission in Tokyo in these words:

"Your letter of May 6th regarding Arthur and Harry Ono (refusing to authorize passports).

"American Occupation Forces have been granting preferential treatment regarding salary and rations to persons who show proof that they have been accepted as Allied nationals by American or British Foreign Service Officers even though they have dual Japanese nationality and are of pure Japanese race. In some cases such certificate has been made the condition of employment.

"2. Total inadequacy of our staff utterly precludes our making investigation of identity of individual cases on scale adopted by Americans and their practice has involved us in much embarrassment. In order to avoid discrimination we have granted certificates in some cases where dual British nationality was well attested and nothing was known to the detriment of the person concerned.

"3. Should we infer from your letter under reference that even this limited degree of recognition should not be granted in future? Certificates in question are of course utterly useless for all travel purposes."

I do not understand why the United States authorities grant such preference to dual nationals over other Japanese. However, perhaps we should follow their example so far as concerns Canadian-born dual nationals.

9. I should be grateful for your instructions.

COPY ORIGINAL ORIGIN
NA 471872

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, August 15, 1946

To: Director of Immigration,
O t t a w a.

9309

Re: Return to Canada from Japan of
Persons of Japanese Race -
General Problem and Particular
Case of Mrs. Asajiro (Tsuru) Fujiwara.
Your File A.71872

In continuation of my letter of July 22nd, I enclose two copies of a memorandum dated August 10th prepared in this Department entitled "Applications to Return to Canada from Japan Made by Persons of Japanese Race". This memorandum has been approved by Mr. St. Laurent, the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs.

I also enclose two copies of a despatch on this general subject which we are sending to Mr. E.H. Norman, Chief of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo.

So far as Mrs. Fujiwara is concerned, even if she is legally admissible to Canada, we are not in favour at the present time of asking the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo to give her a visa; we would be prepared to reconsider this point next year.

Apart from the question of a visa, we are definitely not in favour of helping Mrs. Fujiwara to obtain an exit permit and shipping space.

for H. H. Wright
Acting Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

SC 036

27 August 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

CIVILIANS PERMITTED TO ENTER AND LEAVE JAPAN

Note by the Secretary General

1. At the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth meetings of the Steering Committee, the United States member agreed to request information of his Government with respect to categories of people permitted to enter and leave Japan.

2. The enclosure, a reply from the United States Department of State to the request of the United States member for this information and presented by him at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Steering Committee, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission and referred to COMMITTEE NO. 4: STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES for consideration in connection with SC 034, External Relations of Japanese Trade Unions.

HUGH D. FARLEY
Acting Secretary General

SC 038

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 24, File 9300, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ENCLOSURE

CIVILIANS PERMITTED TO ENTER AND LEAVE JAPAN

22 August 1946

With reference to your request regarding civilians exclusive of Government employees who have received permission to enter Japan I have been informed that only missionaries and religious workers are permitted to enter that country. According to Commander Mellet of the Military Permit Office, there have been approximately 90 such missionaries and religious workers who have been given permission to go to Japan since the close of hostilities.

With regard to the number of Japanese subjects who have been permitted to leave Japan since the end of hostilities for the purpose of visiting another country, the only information I have been able to obtain is that there has been only one Japanese permitted to leave Japan for the United States. This person was a Mrs. Uemura, a Christian worker who was invited to come to this country for the purpose of participating in religious conferences.

96-038

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9306, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ENCLOSURE

CIVILIANS PERMITTED TO ENTER AND LEAVE JAPAN

22 August 1946

With reference to your request regarding civilians exclusive of Government employees who have received permission to enter Japan I have been informed that only missionaries and religious workers are permitted to enter that country. According to Commander Mellet of the Military Permit Office, there have been approximately 90 such missionaries and religious workers who have been given permission to go to Japan since the close of hostilities.

With regard to the number of Japanese subjects who have been permitted to leave Japan since the end of hostilities for the purpose of visiting another country, the only information I have been able to obtain is that there has been only one Japanese permitted to leave Japan for the United States. This person was a Mrs. Uemura, a Christian worker who was invited to come to this country for the purpose of participating in religious conferences.

93-038

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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



Ottawa, October 8, 1946.

The Director of Immigration.

In connection with the general question of Japanese external relations, the United States Representative on the Far Eastern Commission has indicated that applications for desirable Japanese individuals or representatives of scientific, cultural, educational, religious or welfare organizations to leave Japan on missions abroad would be sympathetically considered by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Similarly, applications by such individuals from other countries to visit Japan would be considered.

In general, we would favour such support or assistance as Allied countries can give to liberal elements in Japan, but would appreciate having your views on the admission of Japanese visitors to Canada under the terms of the proposal.

R. M. Macdonnell

Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

9309 M

ALJ

H. R. Smith
noted
Mr. Baldwin, Secy
of State, please note
10/25
10/25
10/25

Ottawa, 12th October, 1946.

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

I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th instant concerning the advisability of authorizing visits to Canada from Japan of desirable Japanese individuals or representatives of scientific, cultural, educational, religious or welfare organizations proceeding on missions abroad.

In our opinion it would be advisable to inform the Far Eastern Commission that we are in agreement with the policy indicated and that sympathetic consideration will be given to applications for the entry to Canada of groups of individuals as described upon full particulars of each case being submitted.

You will, no doubt, agree it would be inadvisable at this time to encourage any general movement of Japanese visitors to Canada, and that approval of entry be restricted to the classes described in your letter. I take it that all applications would be referred here for review.

A.L. Jolliffe
Director.

Immigration Branch, 10/25, Volume 2, 10/25, 1946

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

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

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1946
22-10

Ottawa, 11th October 1946.

Our File: 44-KVL-40C
~~Your File: A-71078~~

To: The Director of Immigration,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa.

Re: Return to Canada from Japan of Persons of Japanese Race.

I should like to refer to my letter dated 15th August, 1946, on the above subject. We were recently informed by the United States Ambassador to Canada that the United States Military authorities in Okinawa have found there a number of civilians of Japanese extraction who claim Canadian citizenship. He asked that we provide a statement of the dates and places of births of those persons. We have done this, and have provided particulars of the naturalization of the one member of the group who was naturalized in Canada.

For your further information I enclose copies of note No. 564 dated 17th September, 1946, from the United States Ambassador to Canada, and of our reply dated 10th October, 1946.

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 26, File 9300, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

COPY

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Ottawa, September 17, 1946.

No. 564.

Sir:

I have the honour to state that Headquarters, Military Government, Ryukyus, has informed the Department of State at Washington that United States Military Government authorities on Okinawa have encountered there a number of civilians claiming citizenship of Canada. A copy of each such claim, as well as a summary list of all claims, is enclosed.

The persons mentioned have no birth certificates or passports to substantiate their claims to Canadian citizenship. I have accordingly been requested to transmit these forms to the Canadian Government for such action as may be deemed appropriate in establishing the validity of these claims and to inquire whether the Canadian authorities would be agreeable to supplying a simple statement, from an official source, of the dates and places of birth. Such a statement will suffice for the purpose of the United States Military Government authorities; copies of birth records or other documents would not be required.

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

Sgd. Ray Atherton

Ray Atherton

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

Immigration branch (RG 76, Volume 26, File 9300, part 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MG File No.	CANADIAN		CITIZENSHIP		REQUEST		Remarks
	Name and Sex		Date and Place of Birth				
362	✓	TAMAKI, Naeko (F)	Alberta, Canada	6 Oct. 1929			
369	✓	ADANIYA, Yukiye (F)	Woodfibre, B.C.	23 Dec. 1926			
370	✓	ADANIYA, George (M)	Woodfibre, B.C.	23 Nov. 1932			
371	✓	ADANIYA, Harumi (F)	Woodfibre, B.C.	2 Jan. 1931			
372	✓	GOSHINMON, Nayeko (F)	Alberta, Canada	26 Nov. 1929			
373	✓	GOSHINMON, Akeru (M)	Alberta, Canada	4 Jan. 1928			
787	✓	SEISU, Teruya (M)	Okinawa	15 Oct. 1902	- Naturalized 30 Dec. 1930	Alberta.	
788	✓	YUKO, Oshiro (M)	Hardiville, Canada	6 Sept. 1931			
789	✓	OSHIRO, Kazyuo (F)	Hardiville, Canada	12 Feb. 1927			
790	✓	OSHIRO, Shigeko, Rose (F)	Hardiville, Canada	21 Aug. 1920			

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 26, File 9300, part 13)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, 11th October, 1946.

No. 132

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to your note No. 564 dated 17th September, 1946, in which you advised that the United States Military Government authorities on Okinawa have found there a number of civilians who claim citizenship of Canada. You requested that we supply a statement of the dates and places of birth of these persons.

A list of these persons whose births in Canada have been confirmed is given below - in each case with the date and place of birth.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH</u>
ADANIYA, Yukiye	Woodfibre, B.C. 23 Dec. 1926
ADANIYA, George	Woodfibre, B.C. 23 Nov. 1928
ADANIYA, Harumi	Woodfibre, B.C. 2 Jan. 1931
GOSHINMON, Nayeko	Lethbridge, Alta. 26 Nov. 1929
GOSHINMON, Akera	Lethbridge, Alta. 4 Jan. 1928
OGHIRO, Yuko	Hardieville, Alta. 6 Sept. 1931
OGHIRO, Kazuyo	Hardieville, Alta. 12 Feb. 1927
OGHIRO, Shigeke, Rose	Hardieville, Alta. 21 Aug. 1920

These persons became Canadian citizens and British subjects by reason of their birth, and will have retained that status unless they have been naturalized in a foreign country or have in any other way ceased to be British subjects. It is probable that they are also Japanese nationals under Japanese law.

I have also confirmed the naturalization in Canada on 27th December, 1930 of Seisu TERUYA. He is still a British subject unless he has been naturalized in a foreign country since 27 December, 1930. It would be necessary to know more about his departure from Canada before we could say whether he is still a Canadian citizen. We should be glad to have information on his conduct during the war, in order that consideration may be given to revoking his naturalization.

I have been able to find no record of the birth in Canada of Miss Neeko TAMAKI.

The Ambassador of the United States,
United States Embassy,
Ottawa.

Although those whose Canadian birth has been confirmed are apparently still Canadian citizens, we do not wish, on the basis of the available information, to request that any special assistance or recognition be given to them on that account. In particular, we would not wish them to be assisted in returning to Canada. We would be glad to reconsider any particular case if there is evidence that the person exhibited loyalty to Canada during the war.

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

for L. B. Pearson
Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

THE CANADIAN LEGION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE LEAGUE

DOMINION COMMAND

Ottawa, Canada,

October 16th, 1946.

The Hon. James A. Glen, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa - Ont.

Dear Mr. Glen:

At the 11th Dominion Convention of the Canadian Legion,
held in Quebec City last May, the following resolution was passed:-

"WHEREAS, from time to time, Conventions of the British Columbia
Command, Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., have directed attention to
the problem involved by retaining in Canada Japanese people;

BE IT RESOLVED that the delegates present at the Eleventh Dominion
Convention of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., go on record as recommending:-

That all persons of Japanese race, with the exception of
those who have served in the Armed Forces of the Empire, be
expatriated to Japan and necessary steps taken as soon as
possible in this regard;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that no Peace Treaty be entered into
between the Dominion of Canada and Japan that does not provide for
such expatriation."

Some time ago a copy of the Report of the Convention was sent
you and this was one of the resolutions marked for your attention.

We would appreciate your advice regarding the consideration
this resolution has received from your Department and any developments that
have resulted therefrom.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) T.D. Anderson.
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy for Minister's office

ALJ/EM.

Copy for the Honourable Mr. Mitchell,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

9309 Gen.

Ottawa, 28th October, 1946.

Dear Mr. Anderson:

I have your letter of the 16th instant in which you quote a resolution relative to the expatriation of persons of Japanese race, passed at the Dominion Convention of the Canadian Legion held in Quebec City last May, and I may say that I have transmitted a copy of your communication to my Colleague, the Honourable Mr. Mitchell, Minister of Labour, for his consideration.

Yours very truly,

Minister.

T.D. Anderson, Esq.,
Executive Assistant,
Dominion Command,
The Canadian Legion of the
British Empire Service League,
Ottawa - Ont.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 36, File 430, part 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

COPY ORIGINAL ON FILE
No. A.71272

19/12/4
November 16, 1946.

To: Director of Immigration,
Department of Mines and Resources,

I regret the delay there has been
in replying to your letter of October 15 concerning
Mrs. Asajiro (Tsuru) Fujiwara.

This is a particularly difficult
case, and I feel that it would be most unwise
for any decision to be taken on it without the
full sanction of the government. The entire
Japanese problem is a very delicate one, and action
either to allow Mrs. Fujiwara to come from Japan
or to withhold permission could raise severe
criticism. It will certainly be regarded as a
leading case, whichever way the decision goes.

My own view would be that there
would be justification for withholding a visa
for some time yet, notwithstanding the fact that
Mrs. Fujiwara has a right to enter Canada. The
possession of a right to enter and the issuance of
a visa are two distinct matters. In the case of
persons in Germany who were naturalized in Canada
(and Mrs. Fujiwara does not have naturalization)
the general policy has been to withhold visas
pending full investigation. The fact of Canadian
nationality should give a stronger prima facie right
to a visa, and yet the government has not considered
that a visa had automatically to be issued. I feel

....

Immigration branch (RG 76, Volume 28, File 630, part 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

that the government would quite justifiably be most reluctant to issue a visa for a German national to come to Canada now, whether he had domicile here or not. These general views apply fully as strongly to Japanese persons. In the case of Japanese persons, however, there is the additional fact that the entire Japanese policy of the government is being held in suspense pending the decision of the Privy Council on the three Orders in Council of December, 1945. I think the government could well take the position that, just as no deportations from Canada are occurring, so no visas for return will be granted until the situation has been clarified and the policy reviewed in the light of the Privy Council's findings.

In expressing the above general views on possible lines of policy, I do not want to suggest that you should act in accordance with them to direct that no re-entry can be allowed. I am strongly of the opinion that this is a matter that really calls for a government decision.

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 2, File 930, part 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

Department of Mines and Resources

IMMIGRATION BRANCH NOV 25 1946

RECEIVED

25th November, 1946.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
NO B 11108
B 11107
B 11109
JMB:HK

MEMORANDUM

For file ~~66589~~ 9309

The following Japanese are applicants
for naturalization claiming entry in the year indicated
and we have failed to locate record of their admissions:

<u>Name and address</u>	<u>Year of entry</u>	<u>File number</u>
Kiujiro Kusano, Oak Bluff, Man.	1908	B. 11108
Kazo Kitagawa, Picture Butte, Alta.	1919	B. 11107
Miyo Inouye, St. Pierre, Man.	1912	B. 11109.

J.M.B.

2-12-46

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 26, File 9309, part 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

FILE No.

JMB:HK

MEMO.

OTTAWA, 4th December, 1946.

9809

Memorandum for file A-66587

Ichirohe Hissoka of Iron Springs, Alberta,
file B 11147, is an applicant for naturalization.
He claims entry to Canada in September 1907 and we
have failed to locate record of his entry.

J.M.B.

12-16
SOURCES
IMMIGRATION
DEC 5 1946
RECEIVED

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9300, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"For Christ and the Church"

The Anglican Young People's Association



Ontario Provincial Council

December 5th, 1946.
523 Oakwood Ave., Toronto, Ont.

COPY FOR: DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Parliament Buildings,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

DEC 20 1946



Honourable Sir:

I am pleased to advise that the following Resolution was unanimously adopted at the 15th Annual Provincial Conference of the A. Y. P. A. held in Toronto October 24th to 27th.

"That this Provincial Conference expresses the hope that the Dominion Government will exercise the highest principles of justice and humanitarianism in its treatment of all Canadians of Japanese origin now in the Dominion, deporting no one of this group of people, except those who have been proved disloyal to Canada and those who still desire to be sent to Japan to live; (2) and recognizing the right of Canadian born children of those deported to return to Canada on attaining their majority; (3) and calls upon all A.Y.P.A. members to extend a helping hand of friendship to all Nisei in their communities, taking as a definite project in their branches the seeking out of these Japanese-Canadians, and welcoming them, if not members of another communion, into the fellowship of the Church and of the A. Y. P. A."

Yours faithfully,

THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL COUNCIL A.Y.P.A.

Hazel M. Journeaux
President.

cc-Department of Immigration

ATTEND THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN OCTOBER

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9300, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



CANADA

Department of Mines and Resources

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

Copy for file ~~4-66507~~ 9307

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

OTTAWA,

FEB 11 1947

90000 January, 1947.

IN YOUR OFFICE TO

NO.

JMB:HK

The Under-Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch, OTTAWA.

With reference to the application for naturalization of Tarao Shimizu, file 10180-46, who claims birth in Japan in 1901 and entry to Canada at Victoria in November 1917, we regret to advise that we are unable to find any trace of the arrival of this man at Victoria during the year 1917.

MAY 1 1947

C.E.S. Smith,
Commissioner.

Immigration Branch, File 9307, Volume 2, Page 130, 1947-1948

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

A71872

OTTAWA, March 24, 1947.

Dear Mr. Jolliffe.

APR - 2 1947

I refer to your letter of March 14 (your file no. A-71872) concerning the application of Mrs. E. Kitagawa for the re-admission to Canada from Japan of her mother, Mrs. Tsuru Fujiwara.

In my letter of November 16, 1946, I said that I thought that the question of re-admitting to Canada Canadian citizens of Japanese origin or Japanese nationals retaining domicile in this country should be decided by Cabinet. It is my personal view that the present would not be an opportune time to request the Government to decide this question as there has not yet been full debate in the House on either the question of retaining certain controls over the movement of Japanese in Canada provided for in the revised Orders-in-Council to be attached to the Continuation of Transitional Measures Act or on Bill 10 repealing the Chinese Immigration Act.

9309

In making any decision on this matter, I think the Government would wish to know what policy is being pursued by the United States Government in similar cases and I am, therefore, seeking this information from our Embassy in Washington. You may, therefore, wish to delay giving Mrs. Kitagawa any final answer in this matter, at least until we have been able to ascertain what policy is being followed in the United States in similar cases.

Yours sincerely,

A.L. Jolliffe, Esq.,
Director of Immigration,
Department of Mines & Resources,
Ottawa.

Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

~~2/3/47~~

Ottawa, March 24, 1947.

Sir:

The question of re-admitting to Canada Canadian citizens of Japanese origin or persons of Japanese nationality retaining domicile in Canada has been raised by our Liaison Mission in Tokyo and by a number of private applications in Canada directed to the Immigration Branch.

2. I am enclosing for your information a copy of despatch No. 139 of November 22, 1946, addressed to the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo concerning the test case of Mrs. Tsuru Fujiwara. The director of Immigration wrote us on March 14, stating that the Minister had received another appeal from Mrs. E. Kitagawa for the re-admission to Canada from Japan of her mother, Mrs. Tsuru Fujiwara. Before replying to Mrs. Kitagawa's letter, Mr. Jolliffe asked whether there had been any change in the general situation since our letter of November 16, 1946 which is quoted in extenso in despatch No. 139.

3. While the question of permitting the re-entry of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin and Japanese nationals retaining domicile in Canada is a matter for Government decision, it would appear that any further delay that could be made in the Government making a decision would be desirable.

4. It would be appreciated if you would endeavour to ascertain what the policy of the United States Government now is with regard to the re-admission to the United States of similar groups.

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

L.B. PEARSON,

Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

The Canadian Ambassador,
Washington, D.C.,
U.S.A.

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



Mr. Joliffe
x

Ottawa, April 24, 1947.

24



AB
2

Dear Dr. Keenleyside:

I am enclosing for your information a copy of despatch No. 67 of March 18 from the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan which gives an illustration of the type of Japanese-Canadian who is applying at the Mission for permission to return to Canada.

No action is required on this particular case but it was thought that your Immigration Branch might wish to be aware of the nature of the applications that are being received by our Mission in Tokyo.

Yours sincerely,

David M. Johnston
for Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Dr. H. L. Keenleyside,
Deputy Minister of Mines
and Resources,
O t t a w a.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN LIAISON MISSION

Tokyo, 18th March, 1947.

No. 67

Sir,

I have the honour to report further on the type of Japanese-Canadian applying for return to Canada at the Mission.

2. I am enclosing the letter from Miss Koji as but one example of the constant flow of requests coming to us. However, this letter is especially interesting in that the age of the applicant is 17 years. I suspect that she may have come as a result of her parents or guardians signing a request for repatriation when she was under the age limit at which she could express her own wishes. We shall probably be getting more of this category as the months pass, and their claim to Canadian citizenship with all its privileges seems pretty clear.

3. Miss Koji's letter will be filed here with all the other similar letters until such time as the Mission is informed what action is in order. It is possible that there may be more information available in Ottawa on her case than she supplies in the letter. The mail system in Japan is not entirely dependable and although we can request additional information from Miss Koji, it will be some time before we can find out facts as to the circumstances under which she returned to Japan.

4. I am submitting this case as an example of a potentially large group of Canadians of Japanese origin who will have a strong legal basis for early return rather than as an individual case requiring your immediate attention.

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

E. H. NORMAN

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

Miyako Hotel,
Kyoto, Japan,

March 13, 1947.

Mr. E. Norman,
Canadian Legation,
Tokyo, Japan.

Dear Sir,

I am 17 years old, Canadian-born Japanese girl, came back to Japan 27 of June 1946. I would like to return back to Canada or to United States to continue on with my school studies. However, the question is, "Am-I allowed to return back?"

I would appreciate very much if I could hear from you in your earliest convenience as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd.

Naomi Koji,
Civilian Employee,
Officers' Quarters,
Miyako Hotel,
A.P.O. 301,
c/o P.M. San Francisco, Calif.

Ottawa, April 24, 1947.

Dear Dr. Keenleyside:

I am enclosing for your information a copy of despatch No. 67 of March 18 from the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan which gives an illustration of the type of Japanese-Canadian who is applying at the Mission for permission to return to Canada.

No action is required on this particular case but it was thought that your Immigration Branch might wish to be aware of the nature of the applications that are being received by our Mission in Tokyo.

Yours sincerely,

Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Dr. H. L. Keenleyside,
Deputy Minister of Mines
and Resources,
O t t a w a.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 26, File 630, part 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN LIAISON MISSION

Tokyo, 18th March, 1947.

No. 67

Sir,

I have the honour to report further on the type of Japanese-Canadian applying for return to Canada at the Mission.

2. I am enclosing the letter from Miss Koji as but one example of the constant flow of requests coming to us. However, this letter is especially interesting in that the age of the applicant is 17 years. I suspect that she may have come as a result of her parents or guardians signing a request for repatriation when she was under the age limit at which she could express her own wishes. We shall probably be getting more of this category as the months pass, and their claim to Canadian citizenship with all its privileges seems pretty clear.

3. Miss Koji's letter will be filed here with all the other similar letters until such time as the Mission is informed what action is in order. It is possible that there may be more information available in Ottawa on her case than she supplies in the letter. The mail system in Japan is not entirely dependable and although we can request additional information from Miss Koji, it will be some time before we can find out facts as to the circumstances under which she returned to Japan.

4. I am submitting this case as an example of a potentially large group of Canadians of Japanese origin who will have a strong legal basis for early return rather than as an individual case requiring your immediate attention.

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

E. H. NORMAN

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

Miyako Hotel,
Kyoto, Japan,

March 13, 1947.

Mr. E. Norman,
Canadian Legation,
Tokyo, Japan.

Dear Sir,

I am 17 years old, Canadian-born Japanese girl, came back to Japan 27 of June 1946. I would like to return back to Canada or to United States to continue on with my school studies. However, the question is, "Am I allowed to return back?"

I would appreciate very much if I could hear from you in your earliest convenience as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd.

Naomi Koji,
Civilian Employee,
Officers' Quarters,
Miyako Hotel,
A.P.O. 301,
c/o P.M. San Francisco, Calif.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 26, File 9306, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



DEPARTMENT OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER
OTTAWA

May 2, 1947.

Dear Mr. Pratt,-

In the discussion of legislation affecting Asiatics, my Minister has been asked this specific question:

"If a Canadian Japanese, resident in Canada, goes to Japan now and marries, can he bring his wife back to Canada."

Reference is made to P.C. 2115.

Mr. C.E. Smith, Commissioner of Immigration, gave me on the telephone as a snap opinion, subject to possible reservations --

"If the Japanese is a Canadian Citizen, by naturalization or birth, he can bring his wife and dependent children into Canada under the general law, if he is in a position to receive and support them."

It was agreed with Mr. Smith that I should submit the question in writing in order that a considered opinion may be furnished to my Minister.

Would you be good enough to ask that this be done as quickly as possible, as I am inclined to think the point may be raised in the House.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
C.N. Senior
Executive Assistant.

W.J.F. Pratt, Esquire,
Private Secretary to the Minister of
Mines & Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SCM

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Department of Mines and Resources

MINISTER'S OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

May 3/47



To the - Deputy Minister:

RUSH

Attn: Director of Immigration

Attached is a letter to myself dated May 2nd from Mr. C.N. Senier, Executive Assistant to the Minister of Veterans Affairs, posing a question which had been directed to his Minister relative to the position of a Canadian Japanese, resident in Canada, who goes to Japan, marries and wishes to bring his wife back with him.

Please have a draft reply prepared for my signature to Mr. Senier as soon as possible, as you will note that it is indicated this question may be raised in the House.

H. Bratt
Private Secretary

Mr. Jolliffe:
For draft reply as requested.

[Handwritten signature]

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FOR THE INFORMATION OF MR. C.E.S. Smith.

noted
14332
OTTAWA, May 7, 1947.

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

Dear Sir:

I enclose for your information and distribution six copies of a summary of Japanese Population in the Dominion of Canada as of April 30, 1947. In accordance with Mr. Mensies' telephone request a week or two ago, an additional copy is being sent forward to the Director of Immigration, Department of Mines and Resources.

The Commissioner of Japanese Placement has advised us that, in view of new travel regulations effective April 14, 1947, Japanese east of British Columbia are now free to move about without permits. Future reports on population will, therefore, show only the total number in British Columbia and the total number in the rest of Canada.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

ETP:FD

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Vancouver, B.C.

JAPANESE POPULATION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA AS OF

APRIL 30TH, 1947.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Interior Housing Projects:

		JAP. NAT.	NAT. CAN.	CAN. BORN	U.S. CIT.	INTER -WED	T O T A L S		
New Denver	Adults	136	143	74			353		
	Children			185			185	538	
New Denver San.	Adults	14	11	40			65		
	Children			2			2	67	
Rosebery	Adults	13	33	8			54		
	Children			13			13	67	672

At Other Points Throughout B.C.

Adults	1134	733	1265	2	4	3138		
Children	8		1684			1692	4830	4830

Registered Outside Prohibited

<u>Area (Not Evac.)</u>	Adults	272	89	212		8	581		
	Children			282			282	863	863

Miscellaneous:

Juvenile Detention Home, Vancouver, B.C.				1			1	1	
Essondale Mental Hospital, Pt. Coquitlam, B.C.	Adults	20	6	17			43		
	Children			2			2	45	
Prince Rupert, B.C.		1					1	1	
Mission, B.C.				1			1	1	
Oakalla Prison Farm, Burnaby, B.C.				1			1	1	
Vancouver, B.C.	Adults		2	8			10		
	Children			2			2	12	
Provincial Deaf & Dumb School, Vancouver, B.C.				1			1	1	
Intermarriages Inside Area						29	29	29	91

TOTAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

1598	1017	3798	2	41	6456	6456	6456	
------	------	------	---	----	------	------	------	--

ALBERTA

Evacuated	Adults	706	348	1183	2	5	2244		
	Children	1		1200			1201	3445	
Registered Outside Prohibited Area (Not Evac.)	Adults	88	98	168		7	361		
	Children			205			205	566	4011

TOTAL ALBERTA

795	446	2756	2	12	4011	4011	4011	
-----	-----	------	---	----	------	------	------	--

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

		JAP. NAT.	NAT. CAN.	CAN. BORN	U.S. CIT.	INTER -WED	T O T A L S		
<u>SASKATCHEWAN</u>									
Evacuated	Adults	92	52	80			224		
	Children	1		141			142	366	
Registered Outside Prohibited Area (Not Evac.)	Adults	15	28	23		8	74		
	Children			17			17	91	457
<u>TOTAL SASKATCHEWAN</u>		108	80	261		8	457	457	457

<u>MANITOBA</u>									
Evacuated	Adults	245	132	438		3	818		
	Children		1	407			408	1226	
Registered Outside Prohibited Area (Not Evac.)	Adults	6	8	6		4	24		
	Children			2			2	26	1252
<u>TOTAL MANITOBA</u>		251	141	853		7	1252	1252	1252

<u>ONTARIO</u>									
Northern Evacuated	Adults	200	72	396		1	669		
	Children	1		277			278	947	
Southern Evacuated	Adults	1154	620	2704	8	10	4496		
	Children	1		1529			1530	6026	
Registered Outside Prohibited Area (Not Evac.)	Adults	45	17	37		18	117		
	Children			20			20	137	7110
<u>TOTAL ONTARIO</u>		1401	709	4963	8	29	7110	7110	7110

<u>QUEBEC</u>									
Evacuated	Adults	234	148	573	1	4	960		
	Children	1		280			281	1241	
Registered Outside Prohibited Area (Not Evac.)	Adults	5	5	10		6	26		
	Children			1			1	27	1268
<u>TOTAL QUEBEC</u>		240	153	864	1	10	1268	1268	1268

JAP. NAT.	N.T. CAN.	CAN. BORN	U.S. CIT.	INTER -WED	TOTALS
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	--------

NOVA SCOTIA

Registered Outside Prohibited
Area (Not Evac.)

1				1	1	1
---	--	--	--	---	---	---

TOTAL NOVA SCOTIA

1				1	1	1
---	--	--	--	---	---	---

NEW BRUNSWICK

Evacuated

		1		1	1	1
--	--	---	--	---	---	---

TOTAL NEW BRUNSWICK

		1		1	1	1
--	--	---	--	---	---	---

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Evacuated

Adults
Children

2				2		
		4		4	6	6

TOTAL PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

2		4		6	6	6
---	--	---	--	---	---	---

YUKON & NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Evacuated

Registered Outside Prohibited
Area (Not Evac.)

Adults
Children

1		1		2	2	
5	9	7		21		
		11		11	32	34

TOTAL YUKON & N.W.T.

6	9	19		34	34	34
---	---	----	--	----	----	----

S U M M A R Y

	JAP. N.T.	NAT. CAN.	CAN. BORN	U.S. CIT.	INTER -WED	T O T A L S	
British Columbia	1598	1017	3798	2	41	6456	
Alberta	795	446	2756	2	12	4011	
Saskatchewan	108	80	261		8	457	
Manitoba	251	141	853		7	1252	
Ontario	1401	709	4963	8	29	7110	
Quebec	240	153	864	1	10	1268	
Nova Scotia	1					1	
New Brunswick			1			1	
Prince Edward Island	2		4			6	
Yukon & Northwest Territories	6	9	19			34	20596

TOTAL JAPANESE IN CANADA

4402	2555	13519	13	107	20596	20596
------	------	-------	----	-----	-------	-------

TOTAL JAPANESE REGISTERED IN
CANADA TO DATE

4402	2555	13519	13	107	20596
------	------	-------	----	-----	-------

JAPANESE REGISTERED WITH RCMP BUT
NOW OUTSIDE CANADA

176	69	57	5		307
-----	----	----	---	--	-----

JAPANESE REPATRIATED TO JAPAN

Adults	1341	628	657		3 (2629)	
Children	11	2	1319		(1332)	3961

CANADIAN ARMED FORCES

		2	58		1	61
--	--	---	----	--	---	----

CANCELLED REGISTRATIONS

3	18	60	1		82
---	----	----	---	--	----

DECEASED

Adults	270	238	109		2 (619)	
Children	1		153		(154)	773 25780

TOTAL JAPANESE REGISTERED UNDER
ORDER IN COUNCIL P.C. 9760.

6204	3512	15932	19	113	25780	25780
------	------	-------	----	-----	-------	-------

During the period under review, 49 Births and 6 Deaths were recorded.

"JAPANESE REGISTERED WITH RCMP BUT NOW OUTSIDE CANADA" includes 10 Japanese who are in the United States and 297 Japanese who have returned to Japan since the start of registration under Order in Council P.C. 9760.



DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

OTTAWA, 8th May, 1947

In duplicateMEMORANDUM

- Deputy Minister -

In the discussion of legislation affecting Asiatics the Minister of Veterans Affairs has been asked "if a Canadian Japanese, resident in Canada, goes to Japan now and marries, can he bring his wife back to Canada". The answer to this question involves a matter of policy with regard to Japanese immigration and for this reason I am submitting the matter for consideration.

P.C. 2115 of September 16th, 1930 prohibits the admission of any immigrant of any Asiatic race with the exception of the wife or unmarried child under eighteen years of age of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents.

P.C. 1373 of April 9th, 1946 prohibits the admission of enemy aliens. If a Canadian citizen of Japanese race proceeds to Japan and marries a Japanese woman she does not become a British subject or Canadian citizen as a result of the marriage and, therefore, remains an enemy alien. She could thus be refused admission to Canada under the Order-in-Council mentioned. If there were children resulting from this marriage such children would be Canadian citizens and, therefore, admissible to Canada as a matter of right.

We do not apply P.C. 1373 (enemy alien regulation) to the enemy alien wives of Canadian citizens of other races.

The question arises as to whether or not we should differentiate between the wives of Canadian citizens, who are of Japanese race and those of other races in cases where the wife is of enemy alien citizenship. This will require to be determined before we reply to the inquiry.

Director.

*Discussed with
Mr. D.M.
Deal with
them as aliens
because they are
undermining
P.C. 1373*

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 26, File 9300, page 18)

9309 #18.

ALJ:HK

Copy on file 28636#8.

OTTAWA, 8th May, 1947.

In duplicate

MEMORANDUM

- Deputy Minister -

In the discussion of legislation affecting Asiatics the Minister of Veterans Affairs has been asked "if a Canadian Japanese, resident in Canada, goes to Japan now and marries, can he bring his wife back to Canada". The answer to this question involves a matter of policy with regard to Japanese immigration and for this reason I am submitting the matter for consideration.

P.C. 2115 of September 16th, 1930 prohibits the admission of any immigrant of any Asiatic race with the exception of the wife or unmarried child under eighteen years of age of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents.

P.C. 1373 of April 9th, 1946 prohibits the admission of enemy aliens. If a Canadian citizen of Japanese race proceeds to Japan and marries a Japanese woman she does not become a British subject or Canadian citizen as a result of the marriage and, therefore, remains an enemy alien. She could thus be refused admission to Canada under the Order-in-Council mentioned. If there were children resulting from this marriage such children would be Canadian citizens and, therefore, admissible to Canada as a matter of right.

We do not apply P.C. 1373 (enemy alien regulation) to the enemy alien wives of Canadian citizens of other races.

The question arises as to whether or not we should differentiate between the wives of Canadian citizens, who are of Japanese race and those of other races in cases where the wife is of enemy alien citizenship. This will require to be determined before we reply to the inquiry.

Director.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 2, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

COPY ORIGINAL BY FILE
B-34654

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
MINISTER'S OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

May 15th, 1947.

RUSH

To the - Deputy Minister

Attention Director of Immigration

Attached please find letter to the Minister, date May 13, 1947, from R.G. Robertson, Esq., Secretary to the Prime Minister, enclosing copy of letter from Mamora Kawaguchi, c/o Mr. Seichi Uenobu, Hiroshima Prefecture, Asa-gun, Muri-son, Asanabara, Japan, concerning the desire of the said Mamora Kawaguchi, 2 brothers, Yoskinobu Kawaguchi and Maso Kawaguchi and mother, Itsuno Kawaguchi, to return to Canada. They were deported from Vancouver, B.C. and arrived in Japan on Aug. 13th, 1946. The mother lived in Canada for forty years and was a naturalized Canadian. The children were born in Canada.

Please have a report prepared for the Minister's information.

W.J.F. Pratt
Private Secretary.

Mr. Jolliffe:
For report as requested.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 2, File 130, part 13)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANADA

Ottawa, May 13, 1947.

Honourable J.A. Glen, M.P.,
Minister of Mines and Resources,
O t t a w a .

Dear Mr. Glen:

The Prime Minister has asked me to send you the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to Mr. King from some persons of Japanese origin who were moved from Canada to Japan in the recent voluntary movement. It is the first letter we have received from persons of this type asking to be allowed to return to Canada.

Mr. King has felt that no reply should be sent to this letter until the whole question of policy could be discussed in the Cabinet Committee on Japanese. As it raises questions of concern to your department, the Prime Minister thought you should have a copy of the letter.

Yours sincerely,

(R.G. Robertson)
Secretary.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 24, File 9304, part 13)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



CANADA

B 34654
ALJHK

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

Copy on files

A 66589 DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
9309.

OTTAWA, 21st May, 1947.

MEMORANDUM

- The Deputy Minister -

Referring to Mr. Pratt's memorandum of May 15th enclosing copy of a letter addressed to the Prime Minister by Shunro Kawaguchi of Japan in which request is made for the re-admission to Canada of the applicant himself, his mother and two younger brothers, presumably the mother was born in Japan, lived in Canada for forty years and was naturalized and the three children are Canadian born. They were sent to Japan in August 1946, presumably having applied for repatriation. Mr. R.G. Robertson in a letter to the Minister states the Prime Minister has felt that no reply should be sent to this applicant until the whole question of policy can be discussed in the Cabinet Committee on Japanese.

The matter of the return to Canada of Japanese (Canadian born, naturalized or nationals retaining Canadian domicile) is on the agenda for the next meeting of this Cabinet Committee.

Director.

Immigration branch (RG 76, Volume 26, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR



2207

Mr. J. G. Goffe

9309 Gen.

Submitted for your information.



*30/5/51 - 8. Interfiled
Dept. B - 1944-46
removed from file
a mannamara
file in Dept.
Haw 2-1-6
(file no. 8 B)*

Deputy Minister of Labour.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 26, File 9300, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

From

9309 hew

SECRET

Referred by direction of The Secretary of State for External Affairs

To The ~~Minister~~ Director of Immigration, Dept. of Mines & Resources.

FOR INFORMATION AND ANY NECESSARY ACTION

Also referred to: Dept. of Sec. State
Mr. Heeney

L. B. PEARSON

Ottawa May 23 194 7

A.R.MENZIES:DH


Minister of State for External Affairs

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9309, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA.

TO: THE CANADIAN LIAISON MISSION, TOKYO, JAPAN

CYPHERNO. 113

OTTAWA, May 22, 1947.

Secret

OFFICE OF MAY 20 1947 IMM. DIRECTOR
--

A comprehensive memorandum on questions of Consular protection and assistance in Japan for Canadian citizens of Japanese origin and the re-entry into Canada of such persons and Japanese nationals claiming retention of Canadian domicile was submitted some time ago to Cabinet Committee on Japanese Problems for consideration. Until Government policy on these matters is redefined you should follow lines of instructions already sent, particularly as outlined in memorandum of August 10, 1946 enclosed with our despatch No. 7, of August 16, 1946.

2. These questions should not be confused with questions of national status which are straight questions of ^{law} determinable from Canadian Citizenship Act and Orders-in-Council applicable to persons of Japanese ancestry. Those affecting national status are P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942 which deprived of their status as British subjects and Canadian Nationals all persons repatriated to enemy countries in wartime exchanges and P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945 which provided that naturalized Canadians ^{repatriated} ~~deported~~ from Canada under the provisions of P.C. 7355 shall cease to be British subjects or Canadian nationals from the date they leave Canada. Both these Orders provide that the names of all persons who have ceased to be British subjects and Canadian nationals by virtue of the Orders shall be published in the Canada Gazette. We have been endeavouring to secure such lists to send to you. Whether lists have been published or not does not disturb the fact that these persons lost their status as British subjects and Canadian nationals.

3. Further, you will observe that under Section 21 of the Canadian Citizenship Act the certificates of naturalized Canadians may be revoked for a number of reasons. Sub-section (c) will be applicable in most cases of persons going to Japan before the war who have not taken steps to maintain substantial connection with Canada. Secretary of State may wish to take steps to revoke most such certificates. We will send you instructions in this connection as soon as possible.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Immigration records, vol. 24, Volume 24, Page 37, Item 12

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"For Christ and the Church"

The Anglican Young People's Association



Ontario Provincial Council

523 Oakwood Avenue,
Toronto 10, Ontario,

May 24th, 1947.

Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Parliament Buildings,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Honourable Sir:-

MAY 30 1947
The Provincial Council representing the Anglican Young People's Association in the Province of Ontario have requested me to once again inform the Government of Canada that we are following very closely the steps that are being taken or will be taken regarding the treatment of all Canadians of Japanese origin now in the Dominion.

We would like to refer you to our letter of December 5th, 1946 advising of the Resolution which was unanimously adopted at the 15th Annual Provincial Conference of the A.Y.P.A. held in Toronto last fall. We trust that this resolution will be kept in mind when dealing with Canadians of Japanese origin.

We strongly urge that the property losses of the Japanese Canadians be fully investigated by a commission with authority to inquire into all losses incurred by reason of the evacuation orders and to arrive at fair and equitable compensation.

The writer will be representing the Province of Ontario at the Second World Christian Youth Conference being held in Oslo, Norway, July 22nd to July 31st, 1947. I trust that I will be able to advise the Conference Delegates of the fair treatment accorded to Japanese Canadians by the Government of Canada.

Yours faithfully,

THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL COUNCIL A.Y.P.A.

Hazel M. Journeaux
Hazel M. Journeaux
President.

cc-Department of Immigration.

ATTEND THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN OCTOBER

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 86, File 9300, part 18)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 000.74 (14 Apr 47)GA
(SCAPIN 1609)

APD 500
14 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Travel Documents for Japanese Nationals
Traveling Abroad

1. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers contemplates authorizing the travel of selected Japanese nationals to destinations outside the limits of Japan. It is desired that the Imperial Japanese Government, upon specific direction, issue travel documents in the nature of a passport to individuals whom it finds to be Japanese subjects.

2. In addition to procedures normally followed in the issuance of a passport, these documents shall be issued in conformance with the following instructions:

a. Travel documents shall be issued only to individuals specifically designated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

b. Each document shall bear a statement to the effect that it is issued by the authority and under the instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and shall contain a reference to this directive and to the directive specifically authorizing its issuance to the individual concerned.

c. Each document shall contain a statement of the purpose and period for which the travel has been approved as indicated in the directive authorizing the issuance of a travel document.

d. Wording shall not be used in these documents which directly, or indirectly, constitutes an address by the Imperial Japanese Government to foreign authorities.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ R. M. Levy
R. M. LEVY
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 2, File 1230, part 13)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA