


Immigration Branch

(RG 76, Volume 87)



File 9309, part 19	Japanese Immigration, 1947-1949
File 9309, part 20	Japanese Immigration, 1949-1952
File 9309	Reports of Board of Review on Illegal Immigration, 1938
File 9309, part 3	Japanese Immigration - Newspaper Clippings, 1942-1943
File 9309, part 1	Japanese Immigration - Form file - (Lists), 1908-1909
File 9309, part 2	Japanese Immigration - Form file - (Lists), 1909-1910

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

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CANADA

Copy for the information of Mr. A. L. Jolliffe. 9309-100

JUN 7 1947

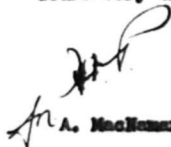


The Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
East Block,
O t t a w a.

Dear Sir:

I enclose five copies of a summary of Japanese
Population in Canada at May 31, 1947. You will note
that, because of the revocation of travel regulations
east of the Rockies, it is no longer possible to give
exact numbers of Japanese Canadians in the Provinces
from Alberta east; however, an approximate summary is
appended.

Yours very truly,


A. MacKenzie.

HRP/100

Vancouver, B. C.
May 31st, 1947

JAPANESE POPULATION IN PROVINCE

of

BRITISH COLUMBIA

		JAP. NAT.	NAT. CAN.	CAN. BORN	U.S. CIT.	INTER -WED	T O T A L S			
<u>Interior Housing Projects</u>										
New Denver	Adults	117	138	62			307			
	Children			166			166	473		
New Denver Sanatorium	Adults	14	11	38			63			
	Children			2			2	65		
Rosebery	Adults	13	30	6			49			
	Children			13			13	62	600	
<u>Other Points</u>	Adults	1151	739	1247	1	4	3142			
	Children	10		1695			1705	4847	4847	
<u>Non-evacuees</u>	Adults	272	89	212		8	581			
	Children			282			282	863	863	
<u>Miscellaneous</u>										
Juvenile Detention Home				1			1	1		
Essondale Mental Hosp.										
	Adults	19	6	16			41			
	Children			2			2	43		
Prince Rupert		1					1	1		
Mission				1			1	1		
Oakalla Prison Farm				1			1	1		
Vancouver	Adults		2	8			10			
	Children			2			2	12		
Provincial Deaf & Dumb School				1			1	1		
Intermarriages Inside Area							29	29	29	89
<hr/>										
TOTAL JAPANESE IN B.C.		1597	1005	3755	1	41	6399	6399	6399	

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE RECORDED IN CANADA

Japanese Resident in B.C.	1597	1005	3755	1	41	6399		
Japanese in Prairie & Eastern Provinces as of April 30/47	2904	1538	9721	11	66	14140		
Transfers from B.C. during May 1947						61		20600
<hr/>								
APPROXIMATE TOTAL JAPANESE IN CANADA	4501	2543	13476	12	107	20600		20600

REMARKS:

It can be noted that there were 7 births and 3 deaths in British Columbia during May 1947.

Number of repatriates returned to Japan still remains at 3,961.



DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

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

Ottawa, June 16, 1947

Dear Mr. Jolliffe:

I should like to refer to your letter of May 26th (your file No. B34647) regarding the desire of Mr. C. Konishi, that his Canadian-born children, Kikue and Hisae, return to Canada. I note the statement in the last paragraph of your letter that these children are re-admissible to Canada as a matter of right and that you wish the appropriate official in Japan to be informed respecting the status of the children.

So far as we are aware, this is the first case in which Canadian-born Japanese have been declared to be re-admissible to Canada as a matter of right. While there can be no doubt about this status under the present Immigration Act, I think that the decision to give this information out is of such importance that it would be desirable to wait until the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Problems has had an opportunity to review the whole question of re-entry into Canada of persons of Japanese origin claiming Canadian citizenship and Japanese subjects claiming domicile in Canada. As you know, a paper covering this whole matter was prepared some time ago in this Department and submitted to your department for observations. It will come up for discussion when the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Problems meets again. We are hopeful that a meeting will be called in the not-too-distant future. In the meantime, we will not take further action on your letter under reference.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Secretary to the Cabinet.

Yours sincerely,

L. M. Pearson

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Mr. A. L. Jolliffe,
The Director of Immigration,
Dept. of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

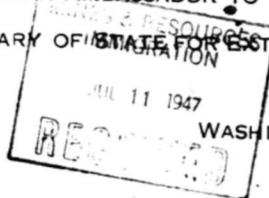
Immigration Branch (H.G. 7), Volume 20, File 1200, part 100

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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TELETYPE

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

CPHER - TK
WA-2105



WASHINGTON, July 4th, 1947.

WA-2105. Your KI-1562 of June 30th. Representation of Japan at International Conferences.

Committee No. 4 met on Wednesday to consider two papers on this general subject: FEC-236 of June 13th, a New Zealand proposal which would require prior FEC approval of any representation at inter-Governmental conferences or non-Governmental conferences by either Japanese nationals or members of SCAP's staff, and FEC-240 of June 26th, a broader United States proposal covering the general question of the interchange of persons between Japan and other countries.

2. The first paragraph of the New Zealand proposal, dealing with inter-Governmental conferences, was the main subject of discussion and reads as follows:

"1. Japanese nationals shall not be permitted to attend inter-Governmental conferences in any capacity except with the prior approval of the Far Eastern Commission. The Supreme Commander may appoint members of his staff to participate as non-voting observers at inter-Governmental conferences at which it is decided by the Far Eastern Commission that the presence of such observers is desirable".

3. There appeared to be general agreement on the principle that Japan should not be permitted to have representation in a plenipotentiary capacity at any inter-Governmental conference until after the Peace Treaty, and that such representation as may be

TELETYPE

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

- 2 -

WASHINGTON.

considered advisable should be limited to the attendance of non-voting observers. However, the Committee was divided, or at least in doubt on the question of whether the decision on attendance in this capacity at any given conference should be made by SCAP or the FEC. New Zealand, Australia and France favoured the New Zealand proposal. The United States member thought that it probably went beyond the Commission's terms of reference, and that SCAP should make the decision in specific cases under a broad policy directive from the FEC. He, therefore, suggested the following revision of the New Zealand proposal:

"Japanese nationals shall not be permitted to attend inter-Governmental conferences in any capacity. The Supreme Commander may appoint members of his staff to participate as non-voting observers at inter-Governmental conferences".

4. This then raised the further question of whether or not there would be any real objection to Japanese nationals attending such conferences either as technical advisers to members of SCAP's staff, or even as representatives of the Japanese Government, provided they were acting strictly as observers. Linked with this problem was the question of whether, if Japanese were to be permitted to attend in some capacity, the decision should be made by the FEC or SCAP.

5. The United Kingdom representative and ourselves were sympathetically inclined toward the United States contention that it would be both inappropriate

TELETYPE

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

- 3 -

WASHINGTON.

and administratively impractical for the FEC to attempt to decide these questions in each individual case. It seems to us that it might be sufficient if the broad principle were laid down that any attendance would be in a non-voting capacity, and that the choice of conferences and personnel might well be left to SCAP.

6. There was little discussion of the United States paper, but the United States member agreed that its provisions should apply only to non-Governmental conferences and other types of non-official activity. It was decided that a Sub-Committee should attempt to bring the two papers together in the light of Wednesday's discussion for submission to the full Committee on July 9th. The United States consider this question to be of considerable urgency, as they are under very heavy pressure from SCAP to authorize the attendance of Japanese at such gatherings as the forthcoming Missionary Conference in Toronto, and it is the hope of the State Department that if an acceptable FEC policy can be adopted in the near future, it will provide the means of persuading SCAP to accept the reverse principle that non-official Allied personnel should be allowed entry to Japan for cultural purposes.

7. Your early instructions would therefore be appreciated.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR

COPY

TELETYPE MESSAGE

TWO COPIES (ONE SIGNED) OF THIS MESSAGE TO BE DELIVERED TO ROOM 309 - EAST BLOCK.

To: THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR - WASHINGTON

From: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS - OTTAWA

Name of Sender D.B. Wilson-MF

(Typewritten)

Authority

(Signature of person authorizing message)

Date July 8, 1947 Room No. 137Bldg. East Block

Local

CYPHER (X) OR EN CLAIR ()

File No.

PLEASE USE DOUBLE SPACING. THE APPROPRIATE SECURITY OR URGENCY PREFIXES, WHEN REQUIRED BY THE CONTENTS, SHOULD BE TYPED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MESSAGE.

No. EX 1251CYPHER - TK

For action by Mr. Collins first thing Wednesday.

Your WA-2105 of July 4th. Representation of Japan at International Conferences.

We agree with the view your representative took that the F.E.C. should confine itself to a broad policy statement prohibiting Japanese from attending inter-governmental conferences in a plenipotentiary capacity until after the peace treaty. We are inclined to think Japanese interests at inter-governmental conferences should be represented by a member of SCAP's staff, but see no objection to addition of Japanese advisers approved by SCAP.

2. We have no comments to offer at this stage on FEO-240. When FEO-236 and FEO-240 are brought together, we may have some observations to make. You may recall that the question of Japanese going abroad for certain approved purposes was considered some time ago. At that time the Canadian Immigration authorities indicated that they could see no objection in principle to such a proposal, but that each application for entry into Canada would have to be examined in its merits. I might say that in May we approved the visit to Canada of Reverend Kozaki Weshio, Moderator of the Church of Christ in Japan, to attend the Conference of the International Missionary Council at Whitby. This Conference began July 5. I have not yet learned if Reverend Kozaki actually arrived.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 27, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

Extract from our Lethbridge detachment report of May 20, 1947 concerning "Conditions Among Japanese Alberta".

"Another Japanese source advises:

"Rev. IKUTA of Raymond and Rev. KAWAMURA of Picture Butte, Buddhist priests, who have been granted a temporary residence extension until July 1st 1947, are intending to apply for a further extension in the near future. I am informed that the Buddhist Japanese at Raymond are now selecting young Canadian born Japanese with a view to sending them to the United States for training as Buddhist priests in order to ensure the continuation of the Buddhist religion in Canada. I have no further information in this regard at present. Sources states that these youths may be sent to Seattle for training, but, does not know of any Buddhist College in the States. All former Buddhist priests were trained in Japan and then sent to other countries carrying with them not only the Buddhist teachings and faith but also the Japanese nationalistic customs and ways of living. The Christian Japanese regard the Buddhist priests from Japan, such as IKUTA and KAWAMURA, as the living ties of the old Japanese nationalistic ideals. The opposition of the Christian Japanese is not against Buddhist as a religion, they state, but against the Nationalistic customs which these priests perpetuate."

Ottawa: 17-6-47.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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COPY ORIGINAL ON FILE
No. 610988

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

File No. 46D-1074-20-14
Your Files: 610988 and
575238

OTTAWA, June 21, 1947.
Canada

CONFIDENTIAL

30-6 9309 Gen.

JUL 10 1947

Re: Deportation of Buddhist Priests

This has reference to our letter dated February 13, 1947 concerning the deportation of Buddhist priests.

2. Attached hereto as of possible interest to you, please find copy of an extract taken from our Lethbridge detachment report of May 20, 1947 captioned "Conditions among Japanese Alberta". This information emanated from a confidential source.

(A.W. Parsons), Inspector.
for Officer i/c Special Branch.

The Commissioner of Immigration,
Department of Mines and Resources,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PTB:HG.

Ottawa, July 18th, 1947.

District Superintendent, Pacific District,
District Superintendent, Western District,
District Superintendent, Eastern District,
District Superintendent, Atlantic District.

Enc.

Referring to my letter of February 8th, 1946, concerning instructions of June 20th, 1945, and November 3rd, 1945, dealing with the temporary entry to Canada of United States citizens of Japanese racial origin and advising that instructions regarding entering protected areas were cancelled, we are now informed that persons of Japanese racial origin are dealt with under authority of the Minister of Labour and I am attaching copy of their Administrative Order No. 5 (New Series), which deals with the protected areas and the conditions under which persons of Japanese race may enter.

Persons of Japanese racial origin are required to comply with certain regulations when entering protected areas, they being required to secure authorization from Mr. J.F. MacKinnon, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, 360 Homer Street, Vancouver, and when such authorization is received a permit is issued by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Will you please issue the necessary instructions to your Border Ports.

Commissioner.

C O P Y

Department of
LABOUR

CANADA

Order in Council P.C. 946 of Feb. 5, 1943

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 5 (New Series)

Pursuant to the authority vested in me under the provisions of section three of Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 5th, 1943, I, the undersigned Minister of Labour, do hereby make the following Order effective the 21st day of April, 1947:

1. In this Order "coastal area" means that area of the Province of British Columbia including all islands west of a line 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.

2. No person of the Japanese race shall
- (a) enter or reside in the coastal area; or
 - (b) enter the Province of British Columbia; or
 - (c) travel a distance of more than fifty miles within the Province of British Columbia; or
 - (d) if resident in any place in the Province of British Columbia, take up residence elsewhere in the Province of British Columbia,

unless such person has obtained a permit in writing to do so from a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

3. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provisions of paragraphs (b) (c) and (d) of section two of this Order shall not apply to any person of the Japanese race who served as a member of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of His Majesty in World War 11 or in World War 1 (1914-18) nor to the wife or dependent children of such person.

4. Order No. 4 (New Series) dated June 26th, 1946, made by the undersigned under the authority of Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 5th, 1943 is revoked.

Dated at Ottawa this 14th day of April, 1947.

Sgd. Humphrey Mitchell
Minister of Labour.

*Attended and
Sgd. J. G. J.*

COPY.

Department of
LABOUR

CANADA

COPY ORIGINAL ON FILE

B. 36663

Order in Council P.C. 946 of Feb. 5, 1945

9309

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 5 (New Series)

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Dated at Ottawa this 14th day of April, 1947.

Sgd. Humphrey Mitchell
Minister of Labour.

Privy Council
Canada

FRIDAY, the 5th day of FEBRUARY, 1943

(As Amended by P.C. 270 of January 23, 1947)

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS by Order in Council P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942, the British Columbia Security Commission was established to plan, supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected areas of British Columbia of all persons of the Japanese race required to leave such areas by Order of the Minister of Justice under Regulation four of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, as amended, and the placement and maintenance of such persons;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of Labour reports that the evacuation and initial placement of such persons has been substantially carried out and it is desirable to relieve the members of the said Commission, who are acting without remuneration, of responsibility for the administration relative to the further placement, control and maintenance of such persons;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed advisable, by reason of the state of war now existing, for the order and welfare of Canada to make provision for such administration and for the control of persons of the Japanese race in Canada;

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, 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.

Definitions

1. (1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,
 - (b) "Commission" means the British Columbia Security Commission established by Order in Council P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942;
 - (c) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Japanese Placement appointed pursuant to these Regulations;
 - (d) "Deputy Minister" means the Deputy Minister of Labour;
 - (e) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;
 - (f) "person of the Japanese race" means any person wholly or partly of the Japanese race required to leave any protected area of British Columbia by order of the Minister of Justice under regulation four of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1942, as amended, and who is within any such protected area or who was ordinarily resident within any protected area but who has left or leaves such area after February 5, 1942;
 - (g) other words and phrases shall have the same meaning as in the Defence of Canada Regulations.
- (2) The Interpretation Act and every provision thereof shall be applicable to and in respect of every order, rule or regulation made by the Minister pursuant to these Regulations except insofar as any such provision is inconsistent with the intent or object of such order, rule or regulation, or would give to any

word, expression or clause thereof an interpretation repugnant to the subject matter of the context, or is in any such order, rule or regulation, declared not applicable thereto.

Duties of the Minister

2. It shall be the duty of the Minister to plan, supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected areas of British Columbia of all persons of the Japanese race and the placement and control of such persons elsewhere in Canada and to take such measures as he deems necessary to provide or to arrange for the transportation, housing, feeding, care, protection, employment and welfare of such persons.

Powers of the Minister

3. (1) The Minister may -
- (ii) determine from time to time the localities in which persons of the Japanese race shall be placed or may reside;
 - (iii) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or to arrange for the transportation, housing, feeding, care, protection, employment and welfare of persons of the Japanese race;
 - (iv) employ persons of the Japanese race for such purposes at such rates of wages and on such terms and conditions as he deems advisable;
 - (v) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or to make arrangements for the provision of direct relief, including necessary medical services, to any indigent person of the Japanese race;
 - (vi) 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;
 - (viii) make orders, rules or regulations respecting persons of the Japanese race as defined in these Regulations, or of other persons resident anywhere in Canada who are wholly of the Japanese race, or who have a father or a mother who is or was wholly of the Japanese race, and to prohibit such persons of the Japanese race or such other persons from moving or travelling anywhere in Canada, or from residing in any place or area in Canada, except subject to a permit issued by or on behalf of the Minister and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by him or by any person authorized to act on his behalf under these Regulations.

Enforcement

4. (1) Any person who contravenes or omits to comply with any of these Regulations or any order, rule or regulation made pursuant to these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence under these Regulations 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.

(2) In any prosecution for an offence under these Regulations it shall be presumed that the accused is a person of the Japanese race as defined in these Regulations, or is a person who is wholly of the Japanese race or is a person whose father or mother is or was wholly of the Japanese race, until the contrary is proved and the burden of such proof shall be upon the accused.

(3) Any peace officer may arrest without warrant any person whom he finds committing or whom he has reasonable grounds for believing has committed any offence under these Regulations.

word, expression or clause thereof an interpretation repugnant to the subject matter or the context, or is in any such order, rule or regulation, declared not applicable thereto.

Duties of the Minister

2. It shall be the duty of the Minister to plan, supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected areas of British Columbia of all persons of the Japanese race and the placement and control of such persons elsewhere in Canada and to take such measures as he deems necessary to provide or to arrange for the transportation, housing, feeding, care, protection, employment and welfare of such persons.

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 - (viii) make orders, rules or regulations respecting persons of the Japanese race as defined in these Regulations, or of other persons resident anywhere in Canada who are wholly of the Japanese race, or who have a father or a mother who is or was wholly of the Japanese race, and to prohibit such persons of the Japanese race or such other persons from moving or travelling anywhere in Canada, or from residing in any place or area in Canada, except subject to a permit issued by or on behalf of the Minister and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by him or by any person authorized to act on his behalf under these Regulations.

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 - (v) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or to make arrangements for the provision of direct relief, including necessary medical services, to any indigent person of the Japanese race;
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 - (viii) make orders, rules or regulations respecting persons of the Japanese race as defined in these Regulations, or of other persons resident anywhere in Canada who are wholly of the Japanese race, or who have a father or a mother who is or was wholly of the Japanese race, and to prohibit such persons of the Japanese race or such other persons from moving or travelling anywhere in Canada, or from residing in any place or area in Canada, except subject to a permit issued by or on behalf of the Minister and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by him or by any person authorized to act on his behalf under these Regulations.

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(3) Any peace officer may arrest without warrant any person whom he finds committing or whom he has reasonable grounds for believing has committed any offence under these Regulations.

(4) Every document, purporting to be, or to contain or to be a copy of an order, rule, regulation, permit or authority made or given by the Minister, the Deputy Minister or the Commissioner pursuant to these Regulations and purporting to be signed by the Minister, the Deputy Minister or the Commissioner shall be evidence of such order, rule, regulation, permit or authority.

Administration

5. The Deputy Minister may exercise all powers conferred on the Minister under these Regulations,

6. There shall be a Commissioner of Japanese Placement who shall, under the Minister and the Deputy Minister, be the Chief Executive Officer charged with the Administration of these Regulations and who may under their control and direction exercise each and every power conferred by these Regulations on the Minister, including any power involving the exercise of a discretion.

7. (1) The Minister may employ such professional, technical or other officers, clerks and employees as he deems necessary for the purpose of the administration of these Regulations and may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, fix their remuneration.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection one of this section, all officers, clerks and employees who are employed by the Commission immediately prior to the coming into operation of these Regulations, may be employed by the Minister for the purpose of the administration of these Regulations at their present rate of remuneration and shall perform such duties as are assigned to them by the Minister,

8. (1) The Minister may enter into contracts and acquire real and personal property on behalf of His Majesty but no contract shall be entered into by him pursuant to these Regulations 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 on behalf of His Majesty pursuant to the provisions of these Regulations except with the approval of the Governor in Council.

10. The Minister may enter into an agreement on behalf of the Government of Canada with the Government of any Province relative to the placement in such province of persons of the Japanese race.

General

13. (1) All real and personal property or any interest therein held by the Commission shall on and after the coming into operation of these Regulations, be vested in His Majesty in right of Canada.

(2) All rights, duties and obligations of the Commission under any agreements entered into by the Commission with the Government of any province of Canada or under any contract entered into by the Commission with any person shall, on and after the coming into operation of these Regulations be vested in and assumed by His Majesty in right of CANADA, represented by the Minister, who shall be the successor to the Commission in respect thereof.

(3) The Minister may, in the name of the Commission, execute any conveyance, transfer or other document necessary to transfer the title of any real or personal property or any interest therein held in the name of the Commission to His Majesty.

14. (1) Paragraphs numbered 2 to 11 inclusive and 13 to 16 inclusive of Order in Council P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942, and Order in Council P.C. 1666 of March 4, 1942, are revoked effective on and after the date of the coming into operation of these Regulations.

(2) All orders, rules or regulations made pursuant to any power conferred by Order in Council P.C. 1665, of March 4, 1942, effective immediately prior to the coming into operation of these Regulations shall, notwithstanding the revocation of said paragraphs of such Order in Council, continue to be valid and in full force and effect unless or until revoked or varied by the Minister pursuant to these Regulations and shall be deemed to have been made by the Minister pursuant to these Regulations and the power of the Minister to make orders, rules or regulations pursuant to these Regulations shall include power to revoke or vary such orders, rules or regulations.

16. All expenses or costs incurred by the Minister or by any department or agency of the Government of Canada in connection with the enforcement or administration of these Regulations shall be paid out of monies appropriated by Parliament for such purposes.

18. These Regulations shall be deemed to have come into operation on the 25th day of January, 1943.

(Sgd) A. D. P. Hoenev,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

5

DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR

CANADA

Order in Council P. C. 946 of Feb. 5, 1943

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 5 (New Series)

Pursuant to the authority vested in me under the provisions of section three of Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 5th, 1943, I, the undersigned Minister of Labour, do hereby make the following Order effective the 21st day of April, 1947.

1. In this Order "coastal area" means that area of the Province of British Columbia including all islands west of a line 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.

2. No person of the Japanese race shall
- (a) enter or reside in the coastal area; or
 - (b) enter the Province of British Columbia; or
 - (c) travel a distance of more than fifty miles within the Province of British Columbia; or
 - (d) if resident in any place in the Province of British Columbia, take up residence elsewhere in the Province of British Columbia,

unless such person has obtained a permit in writing to do so from a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

3. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provisions of paragraphs (b) (c) and (d) of section two of this Order shall not apply to any person of the Japanese race who served as a member of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of His Majesty in World War II or in World War I (1914-18) nor to the wife or dependent children of such person.

4. Order No. 4 (New Series) dated June 26th, 1946, made by the undersigned under the authority of Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 5th, 1943 is revoked.

Dated at Ottawa this 14th day of April, 1947.

Sgd. Humphrey Mitchell
Minister of Labour.

Ottawa File 9309 Gen

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
Immigration Branch

Winnipeg, Manitoba.
July 28, 1947.

WINNIPEG CIRCULAR NO. 19.

BOUNDARY INSPECTION
(Supplementary to Ottawa Official Circulars
Nos. 6, 6A, 6B, 13B, 17, 20, 30, 30A, 31, 31A,
31B, 31C, 34, 34A, 36, 36A, 41, 42, 44, 44A, 45).

SUPPLEMENT TO - MEMORANDUM OF FEBRUARY 12, 1946.

RE: PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN ENTERING CANADA AS NON-IMMIGRANTS.
Winnipeg File 119062, Ottawa File 9309 Gen.

This supplements the instructions contained in Winnipeg Circular No. 19, Memorandum of February 12, 1946, and previous circulars relating to the movement of persons of Japanese racial origin, destined to or intending to pass through protected areas.

Persons of Japanese racial origin are now dealt with under the authority of the Minister of Labour, and attached is a copy of their Administrative Order No. 5 (New Series) which deals with protected areas and the conditions under which persons of Japanese race may enter.

Persons of Japanese racial origin are required to comply with certain regulations and permits must be secured from Mr. J. F. MacKinnon, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, 360 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C. When such authorization is received a permit is issued by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

L. H. Munro

District Superintendent.



90370

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

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ATK

OFFICE OF

AUG 29 1947

IMM.
DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OF CANADA



9309 Gen.

Ottawa, August 27, 1947.

Dear Sir,-

I am enclosing a copy of a letter, dated August 22nd, 1947, addressed to the Commissioner of Citizenship by George Tanaka, Chairman, Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy. For your information I am also enclosing a copy of my reply to Mr. Tanaka.

Yours sincerely,

E. H. Coleman
Under Secretary of State.

The Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources,

O t t a w a .

*The question of the
is cause of Japanese (Canadian
born, residing in the nation
Canadian Committee) is not the
agenda for Cabinet Committee meeting
Aug. 27/47*

*Mr. Coleman I
think the question
should be referred
to the Cabinet Committee
on immigration. I think
we have to be
determined as to
making any more
immigration
etc.*

copy

JAPANESE CANADIAN COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY

84 Gerrard St. E., Toronto. Telephone Ad. 2547

Friday, August 22, 1947.

Commissioner of Citizenship,
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

We would greatly appreciate receiving whatever information you can give us on the matter of the present status of Canadians of Japanese ancestry now stranded in Japan.

As you are aware, a number of Japanese Canadians are now in Japan unable to rejoin their families in Canada due to the fact that they were in Japan when Canada declared war.

These people were, previous to the declaration of hostilities, on visit to Japan as Canadian citizens, but who now find themselves unable to rejoin their families in Canada due to the present uncertain conditions.

We feel that Japanese Nationals who have made Canada their home, but are also stranded in Japan under similar conditions and who have their families living in Canada, should be placed under the same category of concern.

As there are a number of Japanese Canadian families greatly concerned about this matter, we wish to know what official machinery it is intended the Government set up, to take care of this matter.

May we point out that the United States Government has already set up official machinery whereby, after due consideration of the eligibility of applicants, stranded Japanese Americans are now permitted to return to the United States.

As we are holding a National Conference in Toronto of Japanese Canadian organizations during August 30 to September 1st, at which time this matter will be discussed, we would appreciate receiving your reply within the week, if possible.

Trusting that we shall hear from you, may we extend our thanks.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE TANAKA, Chairman, JCOC.

copy

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Trusting that we shall hear from you, may we extend our thanks.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE TANAKA, Chairman, JCDC.

ATM

Ottawa, August 27, 1947.

Dear Sir,-

Your letter of August 22nd addressed to the Commissioner of Citizenship has been brought to my attention.

The questions raised in your letter do not pertain directly to the responsibilities of this Department. Accordingly, I am sending copies of your letter to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, since that Department deals with questions relating to the occupation of Japan, and to the Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, since that Department administers the Immigration Act.

Yours sincerely,

E. H. Coleman
Under Secretary of State.

George Tanaka, Esq.,
Chairman, Japanese Canadian
Committee for Democracy,
84 Gerrard Street E.,
Toronto, Ont.

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

SECRET

COPY NO. 24

CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

AGENDA for ninth meeting to be held in the Privy Council Chambers, Wednesday, September 3, 1947 at 10:00 a.m.:

17352

1. Representations by University of Toronto Liberal Association:
 - (a) restriction on movement
 - (b) denial of federal franchise
 - (c) Canadian status of deportees(Document JAP 6 attached)
2. Control over movement and residence of Japanese persons within or into British Columbia.
(Document JAP 4 circulated April 17, 1947)
3. Repatriation from Canada to Japan of Japanese persons.
(Document JAP 7, August 12, 1947 attached)
4. Return to Canada of Japanese (Canadian-born, naturalized or Nationals retaining Canadian domicile):
 - (a) persons who left Canada before the war
 - (b) persons who were repatriated(Document JAP 3 circulated April 16, 1947)
5. Displaced Japanese persons: arrangements with provinces.
(Document JAP 8, August 21, 1947 attached)
6. Custodian's authority - liquidation of properties of Japanese associations or societies.

Privy Council Office,
August 26, 1947.

Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

Brief of the University of Toronto Liberal Association

(Submitted under letter of June 10 to the
Prime Minister)

#1. Restrictions on Movement, Residence and Occupation

(a) Statement in Brief -

"We strongly recommend that Orders-in-Council preventing Japanese-Canadian students making use of scholarships won at the University of British Columbia, and making possible the recent Yoskioka incident. The Rev. "Eddie" Yoskioka was a fellow student of ours at the University of Toronto, where he won three prizes for his theological studies. In order to go to Vancouver to be ordained, he was compelled to get a "police permit" (and a return railway fare). His father, who came to Canada in 1919 on a scholarship and who for the last eighteen years has been United Church Minister at Kelowna, B.C., was forced to submit to similar humiliating treatment in order to see his son ordained.

"We strongly oppose that type of Canadian "democracy" that permits indefensible and arbitrary restrictions on the movement, residence and means of livelihood of any group of citizens purely on the basis of race."

(b) Note -

Under Order in Council P.C. 940 of February 5, 1943, which is continued in effect under the Continuation of Transitional Measures Act, restrictions on travel and movement by Japanese persons may be imposed by order of the Minister of Labour. At present the orders in force restrict only movement into British Columbia and travel there. There would be nothing to prevent further modification of the travel control orders now in effect without any change in the legislation.

#2. Denial of Federal Franchise

(a) Statement in Brief -

"We most emphatically protest against those sections of the Dominion Elections Act which (in effect) not only disfranchises Japanese-Canadians in British Columbia, but also those who were moved East. We feel that democracy is destroyed the instant we start to pick and choose among the electorate those whom we will allow to vote and those whom we will not. The "will of the people" loses all meaning if "the people" can be redefined whenever we feel like it. We therefore wish to stress to you the compelling necessity of righting these wrongs particularly as this disfranchisement is based upon the worst of all bases - racial origin. Also, we hope you will see fit to specifically repeal that section of the Act disfranchising Japanese-Canadians moved East of the Rockies, before it lapses on July 1st."

POOR COPY

Brief of the University of Toronto Liberal Association

(Submitted under letter of June 16 to the
Prime Minister)

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(b) Note -

There are two sections of the Dominion Elections Act of relevance here. Section 14(2)(i) provides that the following persons are disqualified for the federal franchise:

"Every person who is disqualified by reason of race from voting at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of the province in which he or she resides who did not serve in the military, naval or air forces of Canada in the war of 1914-1918, or in the war that began on the 10th day of September, 1939."

The British Columbia legislature has recently enfranchised Chinese and East Indian persons. As a result, the above section disfranchises only Japanese persons resident in British Columbia. In the Special Committee on the Elections Act, Mr. MacInnis moved on May 29 for deletion of this section. The motion was lost by 10 to 6.

The second relevant portion of the Elections Act is section 14(2)(n) which was introduced in 1945 (1944-45, Chapter 20) and which reads as follows:

"Every person residing in Canada whose racial origin is that of a country at war with Canada who, at the time of the passing of this Act, namely July 1st, 1938, and on the date of the declaration of such war, resided in a province in which on those dates a person of his racial origin was disqualified from voting at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of that province, and who did not serve in the naval, military or air forces of Canada in the war of 1914-1918 or in any subsequent war in which Canada may be engaged."

On May 29 the Special Committee agreed that this section should be deleted. The reference in the brief to automatic termination of this section on July 1, would seem to be in error.

#3. Canadian Status of Deportees

(a) Statement in Brief -

"We would welcome a clear statement that those Canadians deported ("repatriated") between December 15th, 1945 and January 24th 1947, did not lose their Canadian citizenship. Further, we are desirous that serious consideration be given to rendering the repeal of P.C. 7356 retroactive to December 15th, 1945, and enabling Canadian citizenship to be restored to naturalized Canadians deported (subject only to a simple request and to the conditions of the Canadian Citizenship Act)."

(b) Note -

The use of the terms "deported" and "deported" here is not accurate. Apart from dependent children under eighteen years of age, all Japanese who left Canada did so pursuant to a written statement of desire to leave. There are at present further persons of Japanese origin wishing to leave Canada for whom it has not yet been possible to secure transportation.

Order in Council I.C. 7350, which was revoked on January 24 last, deprived of Canadian status those naturalized persons who left Canada prior to that date. There has not been any strong or general suggestion that this measure was in any sense improper. The naturalized Japanese who were affected by the order had ample opportunity for notice of its existence.

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CABINET COMMITTEE
ON JAPANESE QUESTIONS

Secret

Repatriation from Canada to Japan of Persons of Japanese Origin

(1) 3,964 Japanese were assisted during 1946 by the Canadian Government in voluntary return to Japan, at a total cost of \$1,131,733.81, and consisting of

1,355	Japanese Nationals
630	Naturalized Japanese Canadians
658	Canadian Born 16 years and over
<u>1,321</u>	Canadian Born under 16 years
3,964	

(2) The following assistance is provided by the Government for those volunteering to go to Japan, under the authority of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945, as amended by P.C. 268 of January 23, 1947:

- a/ Transportation of individuals and reasonable amounts of baggage from present addresses anywhere in Canada to debarkation depot in Japan;
- b/ Medical inspection and necessary inoculations prior to departure;
- c/ Transfer of full proceeds of all assets of an individual in Canada to the Bank of Japan to his credit, at the official U.S. exchange rate;
- d/ Grant sufficient to bring the funds of an individual up to a minimum amount of \$200 for an adult and \$50 for each dependent child.

(3) The number listed as volunteering to return to Japan on the sixth repatriation ship (scheduled for October next) now stands at 166. These are divided approximately as follows:

Japanese Nationals	76	B.C.	76
Naturalized Canadians	32	Alta.	36
Canadian Born	27	Sask.	6
16 and over		Man.	19
Canadian Born	31	Ont.	25
under 16 years		Que.	4
	<u>166</u>		<u>166</u>

(4) It is expected that government assistance in the repatriation of this group will total approximately \$50,000.00.

(5) Following the repeal of Order in Council P.C. 7356 (dated December 15, 1945) effective January 23, 1947, there is now no means by which the Naturalized Japanese Canadians who repatriate to Japan can be deprived of Canadian citizenship, except under the clauses of the Citizenship Act of 1946 which provide for possible loss of citizenship: e.g. upon acquiring other nationality or after being absent from Canada for at least six consecutive years.

(6) The situation arises therefore that no legal bar remains to prevent the return to Canada of these repatriated Naturalized Japanese Canadians as well as Canadian born of Japanese origin, provided that they can obtain ship accommodation from Japan to Canada. Only repatriated Japanese Nationals can be prohibited from returning to Canada.

(7) There are three alternatives which might be considered:

- a/ To cut off all government assistance of those Japanese in Canada who now desire or in the future may desire to go to Japan;
- b/ To give government assistance only to Japanese Nationals and their dependent children under 16 years of age;
- c/ To continue the present policy of assisting all Japanese in Canada who volunteer to go to Japan, facing the possibility that a certain number may later desire to come back to Canada.

(8) If a/ or b/ is determined upon as future policy, it will also be necessary to decide whether the amended policy will go into effect at once, or after the next sailing in October for which 166 persons have volunteered on the basis of present arrangements.

(9) The Department of Labour favours a/ above - that is to discontinue immediately the policy of granting financial assistance to persons of Japanese race to go to Japan for the reasons:

- (a) that the numbers now involved in such repatriation are so few as to have no appreciable effect in the matter of the disposition of Japanese evacuated from the coastal areas of British Columbia; and,
- (b) that as there is no effective means now available to prevent the return of Canadian citizens who are given assistance in going to Japan, the project is open to valid criticism as involving useless expenditure of public funds.

Privy Council Office
August 12, 1947.

Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

MEMORANDUM RE ARRANGEMENTS WITH PROVINCES TO ACCEPT
DISPLACED JAPANESE AS RESIDENTS OF THE PROVINCEA. Present residential status of displaced Japanese.1. British Columbia

There are 6500 Japanese in British Columbia all of whom are self-supporting except a group of 400 persons at New Denver, B.C. Of this group of 400, there are 77 T.B. patients in the T.B. sanatorium operated by the Department of Labour; 33 are Old Age Pensioners and the remaining 290 are present or prospective maintenance cases unable to support themselves due to old age or lack of a breadwinner in the family. These persons are housed in small huts on property owned by the Department of Labour and receive a cash maintenance grant monthly plus clothing allowances.

The Sanatorium costs amount to \$125,000.00 per annum and the estimated costs of maintenance cases run from \$80,000.00 to \$100,000.00 per annum.

The Provincial educational authorities have re-assumed the responsibility for education of the Japanese in British Columbia but the Department of Labour, in addition to providing full maintenance for the group in New Denver, also provides a limited amount of assistance for indigent Japanese who are ordinarily in self-supporting employment in the Province.

2. Alberta

There are 4100 Japanese in Alberta of whom 3600 are evacuees from British Columbia. The evacuees were brought in under an agreement by the Dominion with the Province whereby, on the termination of the war with Japan, the Dominion would remove these Japanese if so requested by the Province. Another agreement provides that during the term of temporary residence in the Province, the Dominion will pay to the Province \$65.00 per school year per child for the education of the children of the evacuated Japanese temporarily resident in the Province. The basis upon which the agreement was predicated, namely, that the Japanese would return to the B.C. coast at the end of the war, no longer exists and in the circumstances, it is impracticable to carry out the agreement. The Department, nevertheless, recognizes that the heavy concentration of Japanese in Southern Alberta may give rise to subsequent difficulties and is following the policy of providing free transportation to any Japanese groups moving eastward from Alberta to other employment. It will be obviously necessary to make some arrangements with Alberta whereby the Province will accept the Japanese as provincial residents and thus give the Japanese entitlement to free schooling and the usual welfare services. The Department, at present, is reimbursing the Province for the cost of welfare services supplied to indigent Japanese brought in under the agreement.

3. Saskatchewan

There are no problems here in view of the limited number of 500 Japanese in the Province and no commitments to the Provincial authorities.

4. Manitoba

There are 1200 Japanese in Manitoba, who were moved into the Province at the time of evacuation under arrangements with the Province, covered by an exchange of letters which obligated the Dominion to remove Japanese on request at the end of the war. The Government of the Province, by public statement, indicated that this was no longer regarded by them as a subsisting obligation but the Dominion is still reimbursing the Province for maintenance and the welfare costs of indigent Japanese in the Province in accordance with the arrangements with the Province.

5. Ontario

There are 7,000 Japanese in Ontario. No written agreements were entered into with the Province with respect to this group but following from discussions with the Province in the early stages of evacuation, the Dominion has recognized the responsibility for maintenance and welfare costs of indigent Japanese within the Province.

6. Quebec

There are 1300 Japanese in Quebec, mostly in Montréal. No commitments were made to the Province. The Dominion has provided for the maintenance and welfare costs of indigent Japanese in the Province in conformity with the policy followed in Ontario.

E. Objectives

The objective of the Dominion authorities is to have the relocated Japanese in all provinces accepted by the provincial authorities as provincial residents and as such entitled, upon compliance with the normal residential qualifications, to provincial and municipal maintenance and welfare services to indigent residents of the province. In addition, in British Columbia, there is the group of around 300 maintenance and T.B. cases now in the departmental settlement of New Denver, a large majority of whom, due to age or physical or mental incapacity, are permanently unemployable and require maintenance indefinitely.

An examination of the provincial legislation relating to requirements for provincial and municipal residents for the purpose of qualifying for maintenance and hospitalization shows that in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Quebec, a person must have resided for twelve consecutive months in the province to qualify for relief maintenance. The requirements for public hospitalization are less stringent. In some of these Provinces, namely, British Columbia and Alberta, the twelve months' residence is defined as twelve months' self-sustaining residence.

In Ontario, the residence qualifications for maintenance are not too clear but under existing Orders in Council it appears that persons coming to Ontario must reside for three years in the Province before qualifying for maintenance.

C. Proposals

1. That all provinces be asked to accept as residents of the province, for the purpose of all welfare acts and regulations, the evacuated Japanese, who have been resident in the province and in self-sustaining employment for a period of twenty-four months, and their dependents.

2. British Columbia --

(a) That in the case of all evacuated Japanese and their dependents who are in self-supporting employment in the Province, the Dominion advance the same proposal as was advanced in the case of other provinces.

(b) In the case of the maintenance and T.B. cases at New Denver, who are presently on maintenance, the Department of Labour enter into discussions with the Province to determine whether the Province will accept any financial responsibility in connection with this group. The Provincial authorities have expressed themselves as willing to undertake welfare administration for this group as agent for the Dominion but have not indicated that they will recognize any financial responsibility in respect thereto.

Privy Council Office,
August 21, 1947.

Raymond Ranger,
Secretary.

Copy to: District Superintendent, Vancouver. File 92396
9209



COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

Department of Mines and Resources
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

24688

37622 REFER TO

EO'G/MCP.

OTTAWA.

September 4th, 1927.

Dear Sir:-

This will refer to your letter of May 30th last, addressed to the Department of External Affairs, concerning your application for the re-admission to Canada from Japan of your Canadian-born son, Minoru Shigihire.

The question of the re-admission to Canada of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race is now under consideration, but no decision has yet been reached, and therefore, such application will have to remain in abeyance at the present time. I may say the information you have furnished will be placed on record and you will be further advised when it becomes possible to take any action.

Yours very truly,

Saburo Shigihire, Esq.,
c/o L. M. Nelson, Esq.,
Stirling, Alberta.

G. E. S. Smith.
Commissioner.



COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

Copy to: Inspector-in-charge, Toronto. File T. 1730
" " File 9809 ✓

Department of Mines and Resources
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
NO. 2 10095

EO'C/MRP.

OTTAWA September 4th, 1947.

24689

Dear Sir:-

This will refer to your application for the re-admission to Canada of your Canadian-born brother, Tamotsu Murai, who has been residing in Japan since September, 1940.

The question of the re-admission to Canada of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race is under consideration, but no decision has yet been reached, and therefore, the application on behalf of your brother will have to remain in abeyance. I can only express regret at being unable to let you have a more definite reply at the present time, and I may say that the information you have furnished will be kept on record until such time as it becomes possible to take any action.

Yours very truly,

G. E. S. Smith.
Commissioner.

Larry L. Murai, Esq.,
75 Sullivan Street,
Toronto, Ont.

M. 14

Copy to: Inspector-in-charge, Montreal. File 124407
" District Superintendent, Vancouver. File 51225
" File 2909 Department of Mines and Resources

NO. 1
EOC/MRP.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

OTTAWA, September 4th, 1947.

24690

Dear Sir:-

This will refer to your call at this office on August 26th, in connection with your application for the repatriation to Canada from Japan of your Canadian-born son, Itouaki Michio.

The question of the re-admission to Canada of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race is under consideration, but decision has not as yet been reached, and therefore, such applications will have to remain in abeyance at the present time.

I regret being unable to let you have a more definite answer, but it can only be stated that the information which you furnished our Inspector-in-charge at Montreal has been placed on record and will be taken into consideration when it becomes possible to take any action.

Yours truly,

G. H. S. Smith.
Commissioner.

Itouaki Michio, Esq.,
7081-C DeLormeuville Street,
Montreal, Que.

M.M.

Immigration Branch, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, September 11, 1947

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

JMB/GLC.

NAME:	BIRTH DATE:	BOAT:	DATE OF ARRIVAL:
1. Kohsei Nishiyama.	1895.	Tacoma Maru.	June 13th, 1913.
2. Ushi Nishimajuruko. (Oshiro).	1899.	Heian Maru.	June 25th, 1919.
3. Hanten Shigehiko. Okumura.	1868.	Siberia.	May 13th, 1907.
✓ 4. Kohsei Nakai.	1891.	Tarter (C.P.R.).	March 1906.
5. Yonekichi Yukawa.	1886.	Yokohama Maru.	Sept. 27th, 1915.
✓ 6. Masa Yamashita- Masa Nishi.	1890.	Tosa Maru.	June 14th, 1906.
✓ 7. Yukie Tadokoro,-- (Takada (Maiden Name)).	1895.	Kumorio.	August 1907.
✓ 8. Sonkichi Tanaka.	1883.	Argentinian.	March 21st, 1906.
9. Akarinagawa Taru.	1885.	Somato.	December 5th, 1908.
10. Harumi Tadokoro.	1888.	Kumorio.	August 1907.
✓ 11. Fumiyo Yamamoto.	1899.	Katori-Maru.	February 11th, 1911.
12. Kahichi Hori.	1892.	Australia.	July 6 or 7th, 1901.
13. Masato Adachi.	1890.	Reamer.	June 10th, 1907.
14. Kenichi Masuo.	1902.	Manila Maru.	May 12th, 1916.
✓ 15. George Masaji Tokina.	1898.	Manila Maru.	December 7th, 1910.
16. Kintaro Rikimatsu.	1897.	Rioasuru.	May 10th, 1916.
✓ 17. Tatsuo Hayashi.	1895.	Tosa Maru.	May 15th, 1907.
✓ 18. Ann Amemori,-- (Makino (Maiden Name))	1891.	Sado Maru.	May 21st, 1912.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

JMB/CIC.

	BIRTH DATE:	BOAT:	DATE OF ARRIVAL:
✓ 19. Sasaki Shimoda.	1885.	Kumarie.	July, 25th, 1907.
20. Gimburo Kato.	1882.	Camarie.	July, 25th, 1907.
21. Takao Akasaka.	1901.	Canada Maru.	April, 2nd, 1916.
✓ 22. Yuichi Katakami.	1895.	Awa Maru.	May 22nd, 1912.
23. Harold M. Shimokura.	1904.	Hawaii.	Sept., 5th, 1916.
24. Mrs. Haruo Tomita - (Haruo Maeno).	1906.	Sadomaru.	July 26th, 1916.
25. Shigeo Inouye.	1886.	S.S. Tarter.	October 24th, 1905.
26. Ueo Kosugi.	1875.	Shima-No-Maru.	April 4th, 1907.
27. Yoshige Watanabe.	1880.	Carengra.	September 25th, 1903.
28. Meichi Kishiuchi.	1882.	Bremer.	June 1st, 1900.
29. George Yoshinori Ikeda.	1892.	Royjun Maru.	January 15th, 1900.
30. Kumaajiro Matsumoto.	1882.	Emp. of China.	May 5th, 1905.
✓ 31. John Satoshi Tamano.	1903.	Atsuta-Maru.	February 23, 1919.
32. Fujino Setoguchi, - (Fujino Samashima Setoguchi).	1906.	Emp. of Russia.	February 22nd, 1925.
33. Keizo Samashima.	1887.	Freight Boat.	July 9th, 1907.
✓ 34. Susukichi Yajima.	1882.	--	September 3rd, 1907.

Mat.

JMB/GLC.

May 7, 1947.

District Superintendent, Vancouver.

enc.

Attached is a list of Japanese who have applied for citizenship and whose admission to Canada we have been unable to confirm from our records. For Nos. 1 to 18 we have no record of the sailings indicated. For Nos. 19 to 32 we have record of the vessels but do not find the applicant's name under its present spelling.

At your convenience would you kindly furnish any details available in your records in respect to these cases.

Commissioner.

Immigration Branch (RG. 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

NAME:

BIRTH
DATE:

BOAT:

DATE OF ARRIVAL:

1. Kohei Nishiyama. ✓ 1895. Tacoma Maru. June 13th, 1913.

2. Ushi Nishimajuruko. ✓ 1899. Heian Maru. June 25th, 1919.

3. Hanten Shigehiko. ✓ 1888. Siberia. May 13th, 1907.

✓ 4. Kohei Nakai. ✓ 1891. Tarter (C.P.R.). March 1906.

5. Yonekichi Yukawa. ✓ 1886. Yokohama Maru. Sept. 27th, 1915.

6. Masa Yamashita- ✓ 1890. Tosa Maru. June 14th, 1906.

Masa Nishi.

7. Yukio Tadokoro, -- ✓ 1895. Kumeric. August 1907.

(Takada (Maiden Name)).

8. Soshichi Tanaka. ✓ 1883. *hw Record* Argentinian. March 21st, 1906.

9. Akarinagowa Taru. ✓ 1885. Somato. December 5th, 1907.

10. Harumi Tadokoro. ✓ 1882. Kumeric. August 1907.

✓ 11. Fumiwo Yamamoto. ✓ 1899. Katori-Mar. February 11th, 1918.

12. Kahichi Hori. ✓ 1892. Australia. July 6 or 7th, 1907.

13. Masato Adachi. ✓ 1890. *hw Record* Rearer. June 10th, 1907.

14. Kenichi Maeno. ✓ 1902. Manila Maru. May 12th, 1916.

✓ 15. George Masa ji ✓ 1898. Manira Maru. December 7th, 1917.

Tokiwa.

16. Kintaro Rikimatsu. ✓ 1897. *hw Record* Rioazuru. May 10th, 1916.

✓ 17. Tatsuo Hayashi. ✓ 1885. Tosa Maru. May 18th, 1907.

✓ 18. Asa Amemori, -- ✓ 1881. Sado Maru. May 21st, 1912.

(Makino (Maiden Name))

NAME:	BIRTH DATE:	BOAT:	DATE OF ARRIVAL:
✓ 19. Sadaki Shimoda. ✓	1865.	Kumeric.	July, 25th, 1907. <i>no</i>
20. Gisaburo Kato. ✓	1882.	Cameric.	July, 25th, 1907. <i>no</i>
21. Takao Akasaka. ✓	1901.	Canada Maru.	April, 2nd, 1916. <i>no</i>
✓ 22. Yuichi Katakami. ✓	1895.	Awa Maru.	May 22nd, 1912. <i>yes</i>
23. Harold M. Shimokura.	1904.	Hawaii.	Sept., 5th, 1916. <i>no</i>
24. Mrs. Haruo Tomita - ✓ (Haruo Maene).	1906.	Sadamuru.	July 26th, 1916. <i>no</i>
25. Shigeo Inouye. ✓	1886.	<i>no Record</i> S.S. Tarter.	October 24th, 1905. <i>no</i>
26. Uzo Kosugi. ✓	1875.	<i>no Record</i> Shina-No-Maru.	April 4th, 1907. <i>no</i>
27. Yoshigo Watanabe. ✓	1880.	<i>no Record</i> Carengra.	September 25th, 1903. <i>no</i>
28. Moichi Kishiuchi. ✓	1882.	<i>no Record</i> Bremer.	June 1st, 1900. <i>no</i>
29. George Yoshinori ✓ Ikeda.	1899.	<i>no Record</i> Hoyjun Maru.	January 15th, 1900. <i>no</i>
✓ 30. Kumaajiro Matsumoto. ✓	1882.	<i>no Record</i> Emp. of China.	May 5th, 1905. <i>no</i>
✓ 31. John Satoshi Tamane. ✓	1903.	Atsuta-Maru.	February 23, 1919. <i>yes</i>
32. Fujino Setoguchi, - ✓ (Fujino Sameshima Setoguchi). <i>not on manifest</i>	1906.	Emp. of Russia.	February 22nd, 1925. <i>no</i>
33. Keizo Sameshima. ✓	1887.	Freight Boat.	July 9th, 1907.
✓ 34. Suekichi Yajima. ✓	1882.	--	September 3rd, 1907.

B

JAPANESE APPLICANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP.

<u>NAME.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>	<u>file.</u>
1. Kohei Nishiyama	Vancouver Check No record	Victoria Check Tacoma Maru July 9/13 no record on manifest.
2. Ushi Nishimajuruko (Oshiro)	This ship did not arrived before fall 1929	no recrd. arr. Heian Maru June 25 1919.
3. Hanten Shigeniko (Okumura)	No record	no record Siberia during 1907.
✓ 4. Kohei Nakai	'Tartar' Vancouver April 6/06 Record located	no record Tartar manifest Mar.17/06
5. Yonekichi Yukawa	No record	Not on manifest Yokohama Maru Oct. 28/15.
6. Masa Yamashita- Masa Nishi	No record.	no record on manifest Tosa Maru Dec. 26/06 only arrival for year.
7. Yukio Tadokoro (Takada (Maiden name)	Record located not on Manifest	no record of ship during July, August or Sept. 1907
8. Soshichi Tanaka	No record	No record on manifest "Athenia" Feb. 19/06
9. Akarinaagogwa Taru	No record	no record of Somato during 1907.
10. Harumi Tadokoro	Record located not on Manifest	no record on manifest "Kumeric" Aug. 10/07.
✓ 11. Fumiwo Yamamoto	record located	Vic. #36802
12. Kahichi Hori	No record	no record of Australia during 1907.
13. Masato Adachi	No record	no record of Resrer during 1907.
14. Kenichi Maeno	No record	no record on manifest Manila Maru Apr.29/16.
✓ 15. George Masaji Tokiwa	record located	Vic. #36803.
16. Kintaro Rikimatsu	No record	no record Rioazuru during 1916.

NAME.	REMARKS.	File.
	Vancouver check	Victoria Check
✓ 17. Tatsuo Hayashi	record located.	Vic. #36804.
✓ 18. Asa Amemori Makino maiden name)	record located	Vic. #36805.
✓ 19. Sadaki Shimoda ✓	record located X "K. Shimoka"	on "Kumeric, Vancouver July 6/07" Vic. #36806
20. Gisaburo Kato ✓	Not on Manifest Vancouver	no record "Kumeric" during June-Aug./07
21. Takao Akasaka	No record	no record on manifest Canada Maru. Apr. 1/16.
✓ 22. Yuichi Katakami	record located	Vic. #36801.
23. Harold M. Shimokura	no record	no record on manifest "Hawaii Maru" Aug. 23/16
24. Mrs. Haruo Tomita Haruo Maene	No record	no record on manifest "Sado Maru" July 26/16.
25. Shigeo Inouye	No record	Tarter arr. Oct. 7/05 no manifest
26. Uzo Kosugi	No record	Shinano Maru Ar. Apr. 4/07 no manifest.
27. Yoshigo Watanabe	No record	no record.
28. Moichi Kishiuchi	No record	"Braemar" Arr. July 12/1900 no manifest.
29. George Yoshinori Ikeda	No record	"Riojun Maru" arr. Jan. 15/1900 no manifest.
30. Numajiro Matsumoto	no record	E/China arr. June 20 and Apr. 18th/05, no manifests.
✓ 31. John Satoshi Tamane	record located "Satosu Tamane"	Vic. #36807.
32. Fujino Setoguchi	see Victoria	possibly Fujino Aiboshi E/Russia Feb. 23/25 admitted Vancouver.

<u>NAME.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>	<u>File.</u>
33. Keizo Sameshima	Vancouver check no record	Victoria check no manifest for July 1907.
✓ 34. Suekichi Yajima	record located	Vic. #36810.

*Record given for John
checked and for vic
forwarded to Registry B.
JMS.*

JIR/NLB.

JAPANESE APPLICANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>PORT OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>
✓ 1.	Motoo Tajiri,-- (Nagata)	11-8-1900	Kashima Maru	Victoria	24-5-19
✓ 2.	Tatsuya Tsuji	3-12-94	Kashima	Victoria, B.C.	20-5-19
✓ 3.	Toshiaki Sawada	28-9-01	Manila Maru	Victoria	11-9-18
✓ 4.	Hiseichi Ito	21-7-99	Awamaru	Vancouver, B.C.	12-6-18
✓ 5.	Toshiharu Takashima	8-8-1900	Carada-Maru	Victoria	11-4-18
6.	Yoshie Miyasuchi	23-11-01	Hiamaru	Victoria	25-10-18
✓ 7.	Tadaichi Asai	21-2-93	Canada Maru	Victoria	1-8-18
✓ 8.	Takenji Tsujita,-- (Takeji)	28-3-94	Nakishiko-Maru	Victoria	21-7-17
✓ 9.	Kimoshita Shintaro	18-1-94	Manilla Maru	Victoria	1-4-17
10.	Yoshiichi Higano	28-6-05	Shizuokamaru	Victoria, B.C.	June, 1917
11.	Terada Matsuji	31-6-00	Sado Maru	Victoria	6-6-16
12.	Iwao Masuda	2-4-97	Mexico Maru	Victoria	22-12-16
✓ 13.	Otoichi Shigehiro	5-4-93	Chicago Maru	Victoria	2-8-15
14.	Yoshikuni Adachi- Yoshikuni Matsumoto	15-8-95	Arizona	Victoria, B.C.	13-1-15
✓ 15.	Kaku Yamamoto	29-11-96	Yokahama	Victoria, B.C.	8-7-15

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>PORT OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>
16. Tokusaburo Taira	7-2-96	Se-nu-ki-maru	Victoria, B.C.	Feb., 1915
17. Tsutayo Mikado	31-1-98	Albana-Maru	Victoria	5-1-14
18. Fujiro Oishi	14-1-96	Kaga Maru	Victoria	15-2-14
✓ 19. Usaburo Nakashima	1-12-96	Chicago Maru	Victoria	30-11-12
✓ 20. Ei Inouye, -- (Yokomine)	8-4-96	Canada Maru	Victoria	end of June, 1912
21. Torataro Tazawa	18-1-02	Araba Maru	Victoria	23-7-12
22. Kotaro Tonomura	20-9-98	Ada Maru	Victoria, B.C.	7-6-12
23. Kinsoemon Taniguchi	20-9-96	Araba Maru	Victoria, B.C.	Dec., 1911
24. Junji Watanabe - Junji John Watanabe	15-10-89	Samuki Maru	Vancouver, B.C.	18-2-11
25. Tametaro Yokota	24-5-94	Tango Maru	Victoria	16-3-10
26. Nakasaburo Takeda	5-12-91	Manilla Maru	Vancouver	8-3-10
27. Tatsujiro Terada	13-7-91	Tate	Victoria	20-5-09
28. Heishiro Shigeoka	13-5-93	Minnesota Maru	Vancouver	3-8-09
✓ 29. Harry Kikumatsu Oishi, -- --Kikumatsu	28-10-94	Shinano Maru	Victoria	4-3-08
30. Tasaku Hashimoto	23-12-83	Chusa Co	Victoria, B.C.	21-8-08

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>PORT OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>
31.	Kichijiro Motokado	1-8-89	Ningueho	Victoria	8-7-08
✓ 32.	Katsutaro Ito	1-3-89	Toromonto	Victoria	10-10-07
33.	Tsunesaku Kimura	15-7-84	Nichen	Victoria	11-8-07
34.	Kichinojo Imaiyoishi	20-4-90	Manira Maru	Vancouver	15-8-07
✓ 35.	Hayato Kono	10-9-83	Kumelick	Victoria	Aug., 1907
✓ 36.	Yotaro Kamitomo	10-7-81	Kumaric	Vancouver	9-12-07
✓ 37.	Toyoki Moriyama	25-6-99	SS Cumerick	Vancouver	24-7-07
38.	Masao Mitsui	10-2-91	Arabana Maru	Victoria	27-12-07
39.	Koto Suzuki	2-12-91	Emp. of Asia	Vancouver, B.C.	April, 1907
40.	George Yasukichi Kobori	7-12-82	Lyo Maru	Victoria	2-11-07
✓ 41.	Suekichi Koga	15-6-83	Tucer	Victoria	3-9-07
42.	Kenichi Yano	21-4-84	SS Monte Good	Victoria	13-4-07
43.	Koto Kawamoto	1-11-88	Keyman	Vancouver	10-11-07
44.	Kaneji Umekita	26-6-83	Forca	Victoria	24-4-07
✓ 45.	Keitaro Saito	10-5-77	Belholm	Vancouver	13-6-06

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>PORT OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>
46. Keitaro Saito	10-8-77	Belholm	Vancouver, B.C.	15-6-06
47. Kanekichi Kaneda	20-10-88	Indiana	Vancouver	15-9-06
48. Yaezo Nomura	8-12-79	Athenia	Vancouver, B.C.	5-9-06
49. Matsujiro Ryujin	3-1-92	Tosa-Maru	Vancouver,	10-6-06
50. Shokichi Mochizuki	7-3-76	Azenia	Vancouver	25-11-06
51. Sadakatsu Nakahara	19-7-07	American boat	Victoria	7-7-07
✓ 52. Shoji Saga	29-9-96	Suwa Maru	Vancouver	28-11-18

JMB:LAS

Mat.

In duplicate

June 19th, 1947.

District Superintendent, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Encls.

Enclosed are duplicate copies of a list of Japanese applicants for citizenship whose admission to Canada we are unable to verify from our records. In the majority of the cases we have no records for the sailings mentioned. Would you kindly have a check made and furnish particulars of entry in any cases which you can verify.

Under separate cover we are sending you some of the Forms 3 on which our report to the Citizenship Branch is made. You might complete this form for any cases located. It should be forwarded to this office in duplicate, using the original on the white form and the duplicate on the yellow. When forwarding these forms, you might return one copy of the list indicating on it the cases for which you have found record of entry.

Commissioner.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

LAS
Nat.

June 19th, 1947.

District Superintendent, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Encls.

Enclosed herewith you will find a quantity of No. 3
Forms as stated in our letter of even date.

Commissioner.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

JTB/BLB.

A- JAPANESE APPLICANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP 20-52

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>PORT OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>
1.	Motoo Tajiri, -- ✓ (Nagata)	11-3-1900	Kashima Maru	Victoria	24-5-19
2.	Tatsuya Tsuji ✓	3-12-94	Kashima	Victoria, B.C.	20-5-19
3.	Toshiaki Sawada ✓	28-9-01	Manila Maru	Victoria	11-9-18
4.	Hiseichi Ito ✓	21-7-99	Awamara	Vancouver, B.C.	12-6-18
5.	Toshiharu Takashima ✓	8-8-1900	Canada-Marv	Victoria	11-4-18
6.	Yoshie Miyauchi	23-11-01	Hiamaru	Victoria	25-10-18
7.	Tadaichi Asai ✓	21-2-93	Canada Maru	Victoria	1-6-18
8.	Takeni Tsujita, - ✓ (Takeji)	28-3-94	Lakishiko-Mura	Victoria	21-7-17
9.	Kimoshita Shintaro ✓	18-1-94	Manilla Maru	Victoria	1-4-17
10.	Yoshiichi Higane ✓	28-6-05	Shizuokamaru	Victoria, B.C.	June, 1917
11.	Terada Matsuji ✓	31-6-00 ✓	Sado Maru	Victoria	6-6-16
12.	Iwao Masuda	2-4-97 ✓	Mexico Maru	Victoria	22-12-16
13.	Otoichi Shigehiro ✓	5-4-93	Chicago Maru	Victoria	2-8-15
14.	Yoshikuni Adachi - ✓ Yoshikuni Matsumoto M.M.	15-8-95	Arizona	Victoria, B.C.	13-1-15
15.	Kaku Yamamoto ✓	29-11-96	Yokohama	Victoria, B.C.	8-7-15

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>PORT OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>
16.	Tokusaburo Teira ✓	7-2-96	<i>No Record</i> Se-nu-ki-maru	Victoria, B.C.	Feb., 1915
17.	Tsutayo Mikado ✓	31-1-98	<i>No Record</i> Albana-Marv	Victoria	5-1-14
18.	Jujiro Oishi ✓	14-1-96	<i>No Record</i> Kaga Maru	Victoria	15-2-14
19.	Usaburo Nakashima ✓	4-12-96	Chicago Maru	Victoria	30-11-12
20.	Ei Inouye, -- ✓ (Yokomine)	6-4-96	<i>No Record</i> Canada Maru	Victoria	End of June, 1912
21.	Torataro Tazawa ✓	18-1-02	Araba Maru	Victoria	23-7-12
22.	Kotaro Tonomura ✓	20-9-98	<i>No Record</i> Ada Maru	Victoria, B.C.	7-6-12
23.	Kinzoemon Taniguchi ✓	20-9-96	<i>No Record</i> Araba Maru	Victoria, B.C.	Dec., 1911
24.	Junji Watanabe ✓ Junji John Watanabe	15-10-89	<i>No Record</i> Samuki Maru	Vancouver, B.C.	18-2-11
25.	Tametero Tokota ✓	24-5-94	<i>No Record</i> Tango Maru	Victoria	16-3-10
26.	Nakasaburo Takeda ✓	5-12-91	<i>No Record</i> Manilla Maru	Vancouver	8-3-10
27.	Tatsujiro Terada ✓	13-7-91	<i>No Record</i> Mata	Victoria	20-5-09
28.	Heishiro Shigeoka ✓	13-5-93	<i>No Record</i> Minnesota Maru	Vancouver	3-8-09
29.	Harry Mikumatsu Oishi, -- -- Mikumatsu	28-10-94	Shinano Maru	Victoria	4-3-08
30.	Tasaku Hashimoto ✓	23-12-83	<i>No Record</i> Chusa Go	Victoria, B.C.	31-8-08

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>PORT OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>
31. Kichijiro Motokado ✓	1-8-89	<i>No Record</i> Ningucho	Victoria	8-7-08
32. Katsutaro Ito ✓	1-3-89	<i>No Record</i> Toronto	Victoria	10-10-07
33. Tsunesaku Kimura ✓	15-7-84	<i>No Record</i> Lichen	Victoria	11-8-07
34. Kichinojo Imayoshi ✓	20-4-90	<i>No Record</i> Kanira Maru	Vancouver	15-8-07
35. Hayato Kono ✓	10-9-83	<i>Kumelic</i> Kumelick*	Victoria	July 27 1907
36. Yotaro Kamitomo ✓	10-7-81	Kumeric	Vancouver	9-12-07
37. Toyoki Moriyama ✓	25-6-99	<i>Kumerick</i> SS Cumerick	Vancouver	24-7-07
38. Masao Mitsui ✓	10-2-91	<i>No Record</i> Arabana Maru	Victoria	27-12-07
39. Koto Suzuki ✓	2-12-91	<i>No Record</i> Emp. of Asia	Vancouver, B.C.	April, 1907
40. George Yasukichi Koberi ✓	7-12-82	<i>No Record</i> Lyo Maru	Victoria	2-11-07
41. Suekichi Koga ✓	15-6-83	Eucer	Victoria	3-9-07
42. ✓ Kenichi Yeno ✓	21-4-84	SS Monte Good	<i>Record</i> Victoria	12-4-07
43. Koto Kawamoto ✓	1-11-88	<i>No Record</i> Keyman	Vancouver	10-11-07
44. Kaneji Umekita ✓	26-6-83	<i>No such ship.</i> Korea	Victoria	24-4-07
45. Keitaro Saito ✓	10-5-77	Belholm	Vancouver	13-6-06

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>PORT OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>
46.	Keitaro Saito ✓	10-5-77	Belholm	Vancouver, B.C.	13-6-06
47.	Kamekichi Kaneda ✓	20-10-88	Indiana	Vancouver	13-9-06
48.	Yaezo Nomura	8-12-79	Athenia	Vancouver, B.C.	5-9-05
49.	Matsujiro Ryujin	3-1-92	Tosa-Maru	Vancouver,	10-6-05
50.	Shokichi Mochizuki	7-3-76	Azenia	Vancouver	25-11-05
51.	Sadakatsu Nakahara	19-7-07 ✓	<i>no record</i> American boat	Victoria	7-7-07
52.	Shoji Saga ✓	29-9-96	Suwa Maru	Vancouver	28-11-18

JAPANESE APPLICANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP.

<u>NAME.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>	<u>Files.</u>
✓ 1. Motoo Tajiri (Nagata)	record located	Vic. #28363 Van. #59006.
✓ 2. Tatsuya Tsuji	record located	Vic. #36788
✓ 3. Toshiaki Sawada	record located	Vic. #23108 Van. #44499
✓ 4. Hisaichi Ito	record located	Vic. #36419 Van. #89686
✓ 5. Toshiharu Takashima	- record nearest -no record Vancouver Toshiji Takashima	Vic. #36789
6. Yosnie Miyauchi	Hie Maru did not start until late 1929	no record arr. Hia Maru during 1917-18.
✓ 7. Tadaichi Asai	record located	Vic. #36790
✓ 8. Takeni Tsujita (Takeji)	nearest record is Tsujita Takeji	Vic. #36808
✓ 9. Kimoshita Shintaro	record located	Vic. #36791
10. Yoshiichi Higano	No record Vancouver	no record arr. Shidzuoka Maru" July 20/17.
11. Terada Matsuji	No record Vancouver	no record arr. Sado Maru May3/16
12. Iwaé Masuda	No record Vancouver	no record arr. Mexico Maru Dec.22/16
✓ 13. Otoichi Shigeniro	record located	Vic. #28175 Van. #58537.
14. Yoshikuni Adachi- Yoshikuni Matsumoto	no record Vancouver	no record arr. Arizona Maru. Jan/15.
✓ 15. Kaku Yamamoto	record located	Vic. #36793

		REMARKS.	Files.
	Vancouver check	Victoria check	
16. Tokusaburo Taira	no record	no record arr. Sanuki Maru Feb./16.	
17. Tsutayo Mikado	no record	no record Alabama Maru Jan./14	
18. Fujiro Oishi	no record	no record Kaga Maru Feb./14	
✓ 19. Usaburo Nakashima	record located		Vic. #23106 Van. #44502
✓ 20. Ei Inouye	record located		Vic. #36794
21. Toratoro Tazawa	no record	no record Arabia Maru July 1912	
22. Kotaro Tonomura	no record	no record Ada Maru June 1912	
23. Minzemon Taniguchi	no record	no record arr. Arabia Dec. 1911.	
24. Junji Watanabe Junji John Watanabe	record located		Vic. #36795
25. Tametaro Yokota	no record	no record Tango Maru Mar. 1910.	
26. Nakasaburo Takeda	no record	no record Manila Maru Mar. 1910.	
27. Tatsujiro Terada	no record	no record of ship May 1909.	
28. Heishiro Shigeoka	no record	no record of ship August 1909.	
✓ 29. Harry Kikumatsu Oishi	record located.		Vic. #36798
30. Tasaku Hashimoto	no record	no record of ship Aug. 1908.	

<u>NAME.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>		<u>Files.</u>
	Vancouver check	Victoria check	
31. Kienjiro Motokado	no record	no record of Ning Chow July/08	
✓ 32. Katsutaro Ito	record located		Vic. #36797
33. Tsunesaku Kimura	no record	no record of ship for year 1907	
34. Kichinojo Imayoshi	no record	no record of ship Aug. 1907.	
✓ 35. Hayato Kono	On Manifest Kumeric Vancouver July 27/07	no record of ship during Aug. 1907	
✓ 36. Yotaro Kamitomo	record located		Vic. #36796
✓ 37. Toyoko Moriyama	On manifest Kumeric Vancouver July 25/07	no record of ship for 1907.	
38. Masao Mitsui	no record	no record of ship for 1907.	
39. Koto Suzuki	no record of arrival	arr. Vancouver.	
40. George Yasukichi Kobori	no record	no record on Iyo Maru Nov. 2 1907	
✓ 41. Suekichi Koga	record located		Vic. #36799
42. Kenichi Yano	no record	no record of ship for 1907.	
43. Koto Kawamoto	no record of ship	arr. Vancouver.	
44. Kaneji Umekita	no record of ship	no record Korea for 1907.	
✓ 45. Keitaro Saito	record located		Vic. #27735 Van. #57488
46. Keitaro Saito	- same as No. 45.		

<u>NAME.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>		<u>Files.</u>
	Vancouver check	Victoria check	
31. Kienjiro Motokado	no record	no record of Ning Chow July/08	
✓ 32. Katsutaro Ito	record located		Vic. #36797
33. Tsunesaku Kimura	no record	no record of ship for year 1907	
34. Kichinojo Imayosni	no record	no record of ship Aug. 1907.	
✓ 35. Hayato Kono	on Manifest Kumeric Vancouver July 27/07	no record of ship during Aug. 1907	
✓ 36. Yotaro Kamitomo	record located		Vic. #36796
✓ 37. Toyoko Moriyama	On manifest Kumeric Vancouver July 25/07	no record of ship for 1907.	
38. Masao Mitsui	no record	no record of ship for 1907.	
39. Koto Suzuki	no record of arrival	arr. Vancouver.	
40. George Yasukichi Kobori	no record	no record on Iyo Maru Nov. 2 1907	
✓ 41. Suekichi Koga	record located		Vic. #36799
42. Kenichi Yano	no record	no record of ship for 1907.	
43. Koto Kawamoto	no record of ship	arr. Vancouver.	
44. Kaneji Umekita	no record of ship	no record Korea for 1907.	
✓ 45. Keitaro Saito	record located		Vic. #27735 Van. #57488
46. Keitaro Saito	- same as No. 45.		

- 4 -

NAME.

REMARKS.

File.

	Vancouver check	Victoria check
47. Kamekichi Kaneda	no record of ship	arr. Vancouver.
48. Yaozo Nomura	no record.	arr. Vancouver.
49. Matsujiro Ryujin	no record	arr. Vancouver.
50. Shokichi Nochizuki	no record	arr. Vancouver.
51. Sadakatsu Nakahara	no record	no record.
✓ 52. Shoji Saga	record located	

Vic. #36809

*Record 7 entries in above
checked and found to be
forwarded to the Registrar
W.B.*

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

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DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
PACIFIC DISTRICT

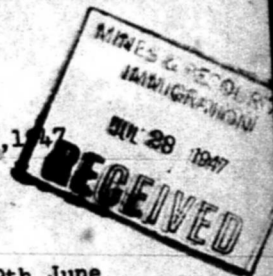


CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

VANCOUVER, B.C., July 23, 1947

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 92056
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH



Commissioner - Ottawa.

Your 'Nat.'

Referring to your communication of the 19th June last concerning the list of Japanese applicants for citizenship whose admission to Canada you were unable to verify from your records, I beg to return attached hereto the list in question together with duplicate copies of the records of those of whom we have a landing record. The total list comprises 86 names and we have only been able to locate records for 29. Many of the persons on the list, who entered Canada after the year 1911, according to our records, never arrived at the ports of Vancouver or Victoria as, for instance, the s.s. "Heian Maru" which is alleged to have arrived on the Pacific Coast during the month of June 1919. I have checked up with the Agents of this ship and am informed that the s.s. "Heian Maru" did not arrive on the Pacific Coast until late in the fall of 1929. Many of the 'Maru' boats mentioned actually arrived in Seattle and these persons must have come up either by train or boat to Victoria or Vancouver, therefore until we have more definite information concerning their arrival we shall be unable to check up as to whether or not they are legally here.

In my opinion I believe it would be advisable to follow up the applications of all persons who entered after 1911 as there is a great possibility a number of them may be illegally here.

Encs.

James D. Bueh
District Superintendent

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9389, part 19)

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CANADA



9309.

JEB/GLC.

19th September, 1947.

District Superintendent of Immigration, Vancouver, B. C.

36522

Your file - 92056.

Your letter of July 23rd was received, returning the list of Japanese applicants for citizenship, whose admission to Canada we were unable to verify from our records. It is noted that of the two lists sent you comprising 86 names, you were able to locate only 29.

In the remaining cases we have sent a form letter to the applicant giving him an opportunity to furnish additional details of his arrival and particulars of his re-admission after any trip he may have made to his native country.

We will not take any other action to follow up the applicants who entered after 1911, in view of the fact that the Government has yet to establish the policy in certain matters pertaining to Japanese.

Commissioner.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

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CANADA

OUR FILE NO.CONFIDENTIALAIR MAIL

OTTAWA, October 29th, 1947.

NO.

Sir,

At a meeting held this morning, at which Mr. Norman was present, it was agreed between representatives of this Department and the Director of Immigration that an endeavour be made to ensure that all persons of Japanese nationality claiming Canadian domicile should be interviewed by a representative of your Mission before coming to Canada as returning residents.

In order to effect this proposal, you are requested to approach the Exit Permit Branch of SCAP with a view to having them refer such persons to you before an Exit Permit is given. If they will in effect require that you grant a visa to such a person as a returning resident before they will grant an Exit Permit, our purpose will have been accomplished.

It would be unfortunate if a number of persons of Japanese race, who have at one time been domiciled in Canada, were to seek re-entry at a Canadian port and be told either that they had not retained their domicile or else that they would have to be detained for a period of some days at the Immigration shed until their claim to domicile was established. By ensuring that each one is carefully checked before leaving Japan, it will be possible to issue instructions to the Canadian Immigration Officers that persons who have been granted visas as returning residents may be permitted to enter without delay.

Each application will have to be considered upon its own merits and the application referred to the Department, together with any information you may have concerning the applicant and your recommendation with respect to whether or not he has, in fact, retained Canadian domicile. The final decision, however, will in every case rest with the Department to whom we shall refer it.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(LESLIE CHANCE)

for the/

Secretary of State
External Affairs



DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

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

OTTAWA, October 30th, 1947.

9309 Gen.

A. L. H.
13. 11

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

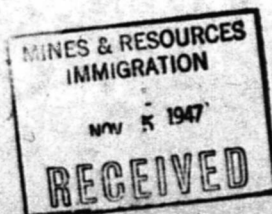
XEG

Pursuant to the meeting held in your Office yesterday morning, I have sent a despatch to the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo, a copy of which is attached. The despatch requests that an endeavour be made to have the Exit Permit Branch of SCAP refer to our Mission every applicant who claims to be a Japanese national having Canadian domicile.

Leslie Chance

(Leslie Chance)
for the/
Acting Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

76392



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

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CANADA

- copy -

JAPANESE CANADIAN COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY
84 Gerrard Street East
Toronto, Ontario

National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association

November 12 1947

Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Sir,

We would greatly appreciate receiving whatever information you can give us on the matter of the present status of Canadians of Japanese ancestry now stranded in Japan.

As you are aware, a number of Japanese Canadians are now in Japan unable to rejoin their families in Canada due to the fact that they were in Japan when Canada declared war.

These people were, previous to the declaration of hostilities, on visit to Japan as Canadian citizens, but who now find themselves unable to rejoin their families in Canada due to the present uncertain conditions.

We feel that Japanese Nationals who have made Canada their home, but are also stranded in Japan under similar conditions and who have their families living in Canada, should be placed under the same category of concern.

As there are a number of Japanese Canadian families greatly concerned about this matter, we wish to know what official machinery it is intended the Government set up, to take care of this matter.

May we point out that the United States Government has already set up official machinery whereby, after due consideration of the eligibility of applicants, stranded Japanese Americans are now permitted to return to the United States.

Trusting that we shall hear from you, may we extend our thanks.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE TANAKA

National Executive Secretary

GT/tes

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA



DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Ottawa, November 28, 1947.

Dear Mr. Jolliffe,

In accordance with your telephone request to Mr. Menzies, I am attaching for your consideration a draft reply which your Deputy Minister might send to the letter of November 8 which you have received from Mr. George Tanaka, National Executive Secretary, National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, enquiring concerning the present status of Canadians of Japanese ancestry now in Japan.

I should be grateful if you would send us a copy of the letter which you ultimately send out to Mr. Tanaka.

Yours sincerely,

David M. Johnston
for Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

A.L. Jolliffe, Esquire,
Director of Immigration,
Department of Mines & Resources,
O T T A W A.



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

DRAFT

Dear Mr. Tanaka,

Ottawa, November 28, 1947.

I refer to your letter of November 8 enquiring concerning the present status of Canadians of Japanese ancestry now in Japan.

I am glad to be able to inform you that Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry, whether natural-born or naturalized, are re-admissible to Canada. You will be aware, of course, that Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942 deprived of their citizenship natural born and naturalized persons of Japanese origin leaving Canada under a wartime exchange agreement, and that Order-in-Council P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945 deprived of their citizenship naturalized persons of Japanese origin repatriated to Japan after the war under the provisions of P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945. The certificates of naturalization of any naturalized persons long absent from Canada may also be subject to revocation. The position of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who served in the Japanese armed forces is still under study. Canadian citizens of Japanese origin in Japan should apply to the Canadian Liaison Mission, 16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Akasaka-Ku, Tokyo, for their travel documents.

Applications for return to Canada by Japanese subjects claiming retention of Canadian domicile may be submitted to the Canadian Liaison Mission, 16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Akasaka-Ku, Tokyo, Japan, or The Director of Immigration, Immigration Branch, Department of Mines & Resources, Ottawa. Such applications will be examined on their merits to determine whether the individuals have in fact retained Canadian domicile and are readmissible to Canada.

I trust this information will answer your enquiry.

Yours sincerely,

Deputy Minister of
Mines & Resources.

George Tanaka, Esquire,
National Executive Secretary,
National Japanese Canadian
Citizens Association,
84 Gerrard Street East, TORONTO.

COPY FOR THE DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE FILE.

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa.

9309 General
ALJ/ANL

Ottawa, December 3rd, 1947.

Dear Mr. Tanaka:

Referring to your letter of November 8th enquiring concerning the present status of Canadians of Japanese ancestry now in Japan, I am furnishing below a reply covering the various points raised by you.

Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry, whether natural born or naturalized, are re-admissible to Canada. You will be aware, of course, that Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942 deprived of their citizenship natural born and naturalized persons of Japanese origin leaving Canada under a wartime exchange agreement, and that Order-in-Council P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945 deprived of their citizenship naturalized persons of Japanese origin repatriated to Japan after the war under the provisions of P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945. The certificates of naturalization of any naturalized persons long absent from Canada may also be subject to revocation. The position of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who served in the Japanese armed forces is still under study. Canadian citizens of Japanese origin in Japan should apply to the Canadian Liaison Mission, 16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Akasaka-Ku, Tokyo, for their travel documents.

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I trust this information will answer your enquiry.

Yours very truly,

George Tanaka, Esq.,
National Executive Secretary,
National Japanese Canadian Citizens
Association,
84 Gerrard Street East,
Toronto, Ontario.

Deputy Minister.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

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CANADA

ALGOA CENTRAL & HUDSON BAY RAILWAY
CANADA AND GULF TERMINAL RAILWAY
CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY
DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY
ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY
GRAND RIVER RAILWAY
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

HUNTSVILLE, LAKE OF BAYS & LAKE
SIMCOE NAVIGATION COMPANY
LAKE ERIE & NORTHERN RAILWAY
LONDON & PORT STANLEY RAILWAY
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
MIDLAND RAILWAY OF MANITOBA
NAPIERVILLE JUNCTION RAILWAY
NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD
NORTHERN ALBERTA RAILWAYS
NORTHERN NAVIGATION COMPANY

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY
QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO.
RUTLAND RAILROAD
TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY
TEMISKAMING & NORTHERN ONTARIO
RAILWAY
THOUSANDS ISLANDS RAILWAY
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO RAILWAY

JOINT CIRCULAR

23

OCTOBER 15, 1943.

TICKETING OF JAPANESE

To Railway Ticket Agents and Representatives,

The following regulations will govern the movement of Japanese within Canada:

All persons of the Japanese race must obtain a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Travel Permit prior to:

(a) entering for any purpose whatsoever, a Protected Area anywhere in Canada, as follows:—

Area No. 1:—All stations and ports of call (including those on branch lines and on Vancouver Island) West of, and including, Othello (C.P.R.), Trafalgar (C.N.R.) and Terrace (C.N.R.), B.C.

Area No. 2:—All stations and ports of call (including those named herein) between the international boundary and a line drawn through Morrissey, Wasa, Kimberley, Kootenay Bay, Winlaw, Renata, and Cascade, B.C.

(b) crossing any provincial boundaries within Canada.

(c) change of residence, which shall be interpreted as taking place when any person moves himself or herself and/or their dependents to a new place of residence.

(d) travel for any purpose whatsoever, in British Columbia a distance of more than fifty (50) miles from their place of residence or for a period of over thirty (30) days.

SUBJECT TO THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS, A PERSON OF THE JAPANESE RACE RESIDENT OUTSIDE OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA MAY TRAVEL UPON VISITS OF A TEMPORARY NATURE WITHIN THE PROVINCE LOCATED IN, UP TO A PERIOD OF THIRTY (30) DAYS DURATION WITHOUT OBTAINING A ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE PERMIT.

Issued on behalf of the carriers by



Chairman, Canadian Passenger Association, MONTREAL

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

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CANADA

CANADIAN PASSENGER ASSOCIATION

EASTERN LINES

437 ST. JAMES STREET WEST

MONTREAL 1

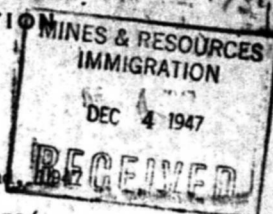
J. A. BRASS,
CHAIRMAN

C. J. CAMPBELL,
VICE-CHAIRMAN

December 2nd

100626

159/c



Ticketing by Canadian Railways of persons of the Japanese race between points in Canada.

Director of Immigration,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ont.

9309 Gen. ✓

Dear Sir:

One of our member lines recently raised question concerning ticketing of persons of the Japanese race between points in Canada, and especially in cases where the service involves movement through the United States, even though the point of origin and the actual destination are two points in Canada. To illustrate, a ticket from Montreal to St. John, N.B., via the short direct route necessitates a portion of the rail haul through the United States territory, and similarly, in ticketing from Toronto to Winnipeg, fares are equalized, and passengers given freedom of choice covering rail routes exclusively within Canada and as well as rail routes via Chicago and St. Paul, Minn.

During the war, there were restrictions on Japanese travel which were embodied in Joint Circular No. 23 issued by this Association on behalf of member lines, copy of which is attached for ready reference. The general question of cancellation of Joint Circular No. 23 has recently been the subject of correspondence with Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and we have been informed that at the present time, there are no restrictions on Japanese travel from point to point entirely within Canada, unless the trip includes points in British Columbia, in which case special travel permits are required. The Superintendent in charge of criminal investigation has inferred there may be certain regulations embodied in Immigration Act dealing with movement of Japanese between points in Canada where a portion of the rail haul may be through the United States, and has suggested that we contact your Department for clarification.

In the circumstances, I shall be glad if you will advise on the point under discussion, in order that a suitable reply might be made to the inquiry addressed to us by an interested member line.

Yours truly,

J. A. Brass
Chairman

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA.
TO : THE CANADIAN LIAISON MISSION, FORMER CANADIAN LEGATION,
TOKYO, JAPAN.

NO. 332

CYPHER, O.T.P.

Ottawa, ^{December 4} November 25, 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

My telegram No. 113 of May 22, 1947.

1. The Government has recently taken certain decisions regarding the entry into Canada of persons of Japanese origin which supersede the instructions contained in the memorandum of August 10, 1946 attached to our despatch No. 7 of August 16, 1946.
2. Canadian citizens of Japanese origin and Japanese subjects retaining Canadian domicile will be permitted to re-enter Canada in accordance with the provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations. Japanese subjects will be permitted to visit Canada for temporary and approved purposes.
3. In the application of the above rulings the Mission should observe the following points affecting the claim to Canadian citizenship of persons of Japanese origin:
 - (a) In the case of a person claiming to be a natural-born Canadian citizen the Mission should verify whether he was in fact born a Canadian citizen (production of birth certificate), and that he has not ceased to be a Canadian citizen,
 - (i) Under Section 16, 17(1) or 18 of the Canadian Citizenship Act, or
 - (ii) under P.C. 10775 of November 26, 1942 which deprived of their status as Canadian nationals and British subjects persons of Japanese origin born in Canada on departure from Canada under a wartime exchange. (A list of persons affected by this Order-in-Council is being drawn up and will be forwarded.)
 - (b) In the case of a person claiming to be a Canadian citizen other than natural-born, ^{the Mission should verify that} he did in fact acquire Canadian citizenship and that he has not

ceased to be a Canadian citizen

(i) under section 21 or 23 of the Canadian Citizenship Act,

(ii) under P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942, or

(iii) under P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945, which deprived of their status as Canadian nationals and British subjects persons of Japanese origin naturalized in Canada who were repatriated after the war under the provisions of P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945. (A list of persons affected by this Order-in-Council is being drawn up and will be forwarded).

4. In addition the Mission should observe the following points affecting the issue of renewal of Canadian passports in Japan for Canadian citizens of Japanese origin:

- (a) Passports should not be issued or renewed for Canadian citizens of Japanese origin in Japan for identification purposes. Such persons should be instructed to apply directly to the Secretary of State of Canada for certificates of Canadian citizenship;
- (b) Passports should not be issued or renewed for Canadian citizens of Japanese origin in Japan unless they can produce satisfactory evidence that they have made definite reservations for travel to Canada and can obtain the necessary exit permit from Japan.
- (c) Assistance should be given to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin to obtain exit permits from Japan or to secure passage for Canada only in cases where a Canadian citizen of Japanese origin stayed out in Japan during the war and suffered proven hardship on that account and is desirous of returning to Canada. All such cases should be referred to the Department before assistance is granted.

- (d) Passports should not be issued or renewed without prior reference to the Department for Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who have served in the Japanese armed forces. In general it would not be desirable for the wife and family of any such persons to come forward to Canada until the status of the husband or father of minor children has been cleared up.
- (e) Passports should not be issued or renewed for persons of Japanese origin claiming naturalization in Canada until the Mission has referred such cases to the Department, which will forward such references to the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada in order that that Department may determine whether grounds exist for taking action to revoke the certificates of naturalization.

5. Visas for travel to Canada should not be issued to Japanese subjects claiming retention of Canadian domicile without prior reference to the Department, which will enquire from the Immigration Branch whether such persons have in fact retained Canadian domicile and are readmissible to Canada. In the interpretation of intention to retain domicile the Government has decided that attention should be paid to the actions of such Japanese subjects throughout the period of the war to see that they have not been engaged in any anti-Allied activities. In forwarding to Ottawa requests for authority to issue visas to Japanese subjects claiming retention of Canadian domicile it is requested that the Liaison Mission supply information that would be of assistance in determining whether such persons have been engaged in anti-Allied activities during the war.

6. Visas should not be issued to Japanese subjects wishing to visit Canada for temporary purposes without prior reference to Ottawa. In all such cases full information should be sent

regarding the purpose and duration of the proposed visit and whether the applicant has sufficient funds to maintain himself during the visit and enable him to return to Japan.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA



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

Ottawa, December 5, 1947.

Dear Dr. Keenleyside,

I am forwarding for the information of your Department copy of telegram No. 332 of December 4, 1947, sent to the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo, Japan, giving instructions regarding handling applications for the return to Canada of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin and Japanese subjects retaining Canadian domicile.

Yours sincerely,

David M. Johnson
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 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

COPY ORIGINAL ON FILE
No. B 5-1981

9309 Gen.
JMB
F.4

Dear Mr. Knowles:

Thank you for your patience in awaiting a reply to your letter of February 11, 1948. As I wrote in my letter of February 23, the matter concerning the status of Canadian-born of the Japanese race who had been voluntarily repatriated, required considerable clarification. I am happy to be able now to give you the following details.

P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945 (two copies of which are enclosed as requested) provided for the voluntary repatriation and deportation of naturalized Canadians and Canadian-born persons of the Japanese race as well as making provisions for the transfer of their funds and free transportation to Japan.

P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945 stipulated that naturalized Canadians, of the Japanese race, who were deported under the provisions of P.C. 7355 would be deprived of their status as Canadian citizens and British subjects.

The validity of these Orders was challenged twice by a Toronto organization, but the provisions were found each time to be *intra vires*. For the complete account, I may refer you to Pages 13-15 in the "Report on Re-Establishment of Japanese in Canada, 1944-1946", prepared by the Department of Labour.

It follows from the above that Canadian-born of the Japanese race who were repatriated to Japan, are admissible to Canada by right under the Immigration Regulations as long as they are Canadian citizens as defined by the Canadian Citizenship Act of 1946.

Applying these facts directly to the Eyemoto family, for whom you were enquiring, it would appear that as long as they are Canadian Citizens in accordance with the Canadian Citizenship Act, they are admissible to Canada by right.

In order to obtain passports for travel to Canada, from the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo, the applicants must produce evidence that they are able to receive an exit permit from Japan and that they have the guarantee of transportation to Canada.

- 2 -

I would suggest, therefore, that these latter two requirements be obtained by the eight Eyemotes before presenting themselves to the Canadian Liaison Mission after which, if there is no question of their Canadian citizenship, they should be eligible for admittance to Canada.

Yours very truly,

H. L. KEENLEYSIDE
Deputy Minister.

Reverend Stanley H. Knowles, B.D., M.P.,
P.O. Box 330,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

9309 General

ALJ/LL

Ottawa, December 10, 1947.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, file 139/c, regarding the ticketing of persons of the Japanese race in Canada.

There are no Immigration restrictions with regard to residents of Canada travelling in direct transit from one point in Canada to another where the movement may include a portion of the journey through United States territory. There is no differentiation between persons of Japanese origin and other residents of Canada in this regard.

Yours very truly,

A.L. Jelliffe,
Director.

J.A. Brass, Esq.,
Chairman,
Canadian Passenger Association,
Eastern Lines,
437 St. James St. West,
Montreal, P.Q.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 37, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
Immigration Branch

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR NO. 61

CONFIDENTIAL

To:
Immigration Officers.

Re-admission to Canada from Japan of Persons of Japanese Origin.

In view of the control regulations effective in Japan all such persons must obtain travel documents or visas from the Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, before proceeding to Canada.

The same will not be given to Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization who:--

- (a) Effected departure from Canada under a wartime exchange and were deprived of their status as Canadian nationals and British subjects by P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942.
- (b) Were repatriated after the war and were deprived of their status as Canadian nationals and British subjects under the provisions of P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945.
- (c) Served in the Japanese Armed Forces.

A list of the persons described in (a) and (b) will be furnished shortly.

The Mission will not facilitate the movement of persons claiming domicile until investigation has been made in Canada by this Service to establish retention of domicile and admissibility as a returning resident.

Japanese subjects will be permitted to enter Canada under non-immigrant status for temporary and approved purposes. All cases will be referred by the Mission to Headquarters for investigation and approval.

Evidence produced at the port of entry that the applicant for admission has been investigated by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo will be:--

- (a) The production of a Canadian passport issued or renewed by the Mission in the case of a Canadian citizen.
- (b) A visa granted by the Mission.

If such evidence is not produced the person concerned should be carefully examined to establish his status under the provisions of the Immigration Act.

Inspectors-in-Charge will report monthly the entry of persons of Japanese origin from Japan to the District Superintendent giving the number admitted under the following categories:--

Canadian Citizens:--

By birth
Naturalization
Persons in possession of domicile
Non-immigrant (Visitors, etc.)

District Superintendents will report to Head Office at the end of each fiscal year the number of entries under the categories named above.

C. E. Smith
Commissioner.

Ottawa, December 13, 1947.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
Immigration Branch

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DOOR COPY

DRAFT CIRCULAR

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
Immigration Branch

MINES & RESOURCES
IMMIGRATION

JAN 3 1948

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CONFIDENTIAL

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C. E. Schmit
Commissioner

Ottawa, December 13, 1947.

Copy for Deputy Minister's office file.
Copy on file 9309

B69277

VD

OTTAWA, January 30th, 1948

Dear Mr. Tanaka:

I have your letter of January 21st, submitting the case of Mr. Goro Sugimura, stated to have been born at Mission, British Columbia, on November 9th, 1922, of Japanese ancestry, on behalf of whom his family in Canada are applying for his re-admission.

It is noted the above named, who has been in Japan since 1928, served in the Japanese Armed Forces. A decision has not yet been reached as to the re-admissibility of Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization who served in the Japanese Armed Forces and, therefore, the Department is not in a position to comment at this time on the re-admissibility of Mr. Sugimura.

FEB 24 1948

Yours very truly,

H. L. Kennelyside
Deputy Minister

George Tanaka, Esq.,
National Executive Secretary,
Japanese Canadian Citizens Association,
84 Gerrard Street East,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

WCF

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

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CANADA



Department of Mines and Resources

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

St. Stephen, N.B. March 8, 1948.

INSPECTOR-IN-CHARGE

Atlantic District Superintendent, Ottawa.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

NO.

6788

27.2

9309

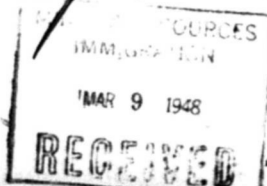
Monthly report of re-admission to Canada from Japan of
Persons of Japanese Origin:-

Canadian Citizens:-

By birth.....	Nil
Naturalization.....	Nil
Persons in possession of domicile.....	Nil
Non-immigrants (Visitors, etc.).....	Nil.

The above covers the Port of St. Stephen and Outports for
the month of February, 1948.

J. L. Ballantyne
Inspector-in-Charge.



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA



CANADA

INSPECTOR-IN-CHARGE

Department of Mines and Resources

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

Windsor, Ontario, March 8th, 1948.

A. L. J. 2/7/48
IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
NO. 61137.

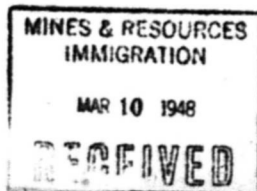
9309 Jones
BB

Eastern District Superintendent, Ottawa.

With reference to Official Circular No. 61, dated December 13th, 1947, instructing Inspectors-in-Charge to report monthly, the entry of persons of Japanese origin from Japan.

Please be informed that entries under this category for the month of February, 1948, were N I L .

E. G. Adams
Inspector-in-Charge.



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

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CANADA

COMMISSIONER
OF
IMMIGRATION



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

Copy for General File.

93092

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
NO. **R-76777**
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH



OTTAWA, March 22, 1948

Dear Sir:-

The Immigration Inspector-in-Charge, Niagara Falls has forwarded to this office your letter of March 5th enquiring whether Mr. Shinsu Grita, a Japanese National and permanent resident of the United States, may be allowed entry to Canada about April 16th for a few hours in order to view Niagara Falls. You also asked for a general ruling on the entry to Canada as visitors of Japanese nationals.

The temporary entry of citizens of Japan is controlled by Order-in-Council P.C. 4850 which prohibits their entry as legal nationals of a country technically still at war with Canada. The District Superintendents, however, are empowered to waive the provisions of the Order-in-Council and to allow temporary entry for short periods of time, subject to the usual non-immigrant requirements, to such persons who are legally in the U.S.A.

It follows then that when a Japanese National wishes to visit Canada from the United States, he should write beforehand to the District Superintendent concerned outlining: his name, status in the United States, the period and purpose of his visit to Canada, the date he will be coming forward and the Canadian port of entry at which he will apply. The District Superintendent will then be in a position to make a decision, and if favourable, to notify the port official concerned.

For your information, I may add that the movement of Japanese in the Pacific Coast area is restricted.

Edmond Turcotte, Esq.,
Consul General,
Canadian Consulate General,
Suite 800,
400 E. Madison St.,
Chicago 6, Illinois,
U.S.A.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

- 2 -

As you may be aware, for administrative purposes, Canada is divided into four districts; that part east of the Ontario-Quebec boundary line being administered by the Atlantic District Superintendent in Ottawa; Ontario east of the 87th Meridian (roughly a northwest line running through Schreiber, Ontario) by the Eastern District Superintendent, Ottawa; the remainder of Ontario, the Prairie provinces and that part of British Columbia east of the 118th Meridian, and the Peace River block, by the Western District Superintendent in Winnipeg; the remainder of British Columbia and the Yukon by the Pacific District Superintendent in Vancouver.

As it is assumed in this instance, that Mr. Orita will be applying at Niagara Falls, the Immigration Inspector-in-Charge is being advised that P.O. 4800 is waived and to allow temporary entry for a period of one day, provided he is satisfied Mr. Orita is a bona fide non-immigrant, is in good health, of good character, is in possession of sufficient funds, and has assurance of re-entry to the United States at the expiration of his visit.

Yours very truly,

C. E. S. SMITH

C. E. S. Smith,
Commissioner.

ALP 27. 2.
DH/MMC

Ottawa, March 23rd, 1948.

CIRCULAR NO. 94

TO: Immigration Officers, Atlantic District

SUBJECT: Persons of Japanese Origin - Re-admission to Canada from Japan
- Monthly reports

Your attention is directed to Official Circular 61 of December 13th, 1947, and to my Lookout Notice of February 3rd, 1948, on the same subject which is incorporated herein;

P.C. 7355 of December 15th, 1945, provides that any person who, being a British subject by naturalization under the Naturalization Act, is deported from Canada under its provisions, shall, as and from the date upon which he leaves Canada in the course of such deportation, cease to be either a British subject or a Canadian national.

A copy of P.C. 7355 with copy of list of the naturalized Japanese Canadians who lost their status as British subject and Canadian citizens, has been sent to the Inspectors-in-Charge at Halifax, Lacolle, Quebec, Saint John and Montreal, as well as ports in the other Districts across Canada, and may be referred to by telephone or otherwise, in the event of some such Japanese succeeding in coming forward to Canada.

Should any person come to your attention concerning whom there is any possibility that his name appears on such list you should get in touch with one of the Immigration Inspectors-in-Charge concerned, have him check the name against the list, and if it is found to appear on the list, he should be dealt with as an alien of Japanese citizenship.

Official Circular 61 requires a monthly report of the entry of persons of Japanese origin from Japan, giving the number admitted under the following categories;

Canadian citizens:

By birth.....
By naturalization.....

Persons in possession of domicile.....

Non-immigrants (visitors, etc.).....

As this information must be included in the District Annual Report, it is desired that immediately after April 1st you send a report for the current fiscal year and then submit monthly reports as required. Nil monthly reports, if applicable, should be submitted.

District Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

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H. U. McCrum
District Superintendent.

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H. U. McCrum
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District Superintendent.

ADDRESS
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
ATLANTIC DISTRICT



CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF

MINES AND RESOURCES

MINES & RESOURCES

Ottawa, March 23rd, 1948.

APR 2 1948

RECEIVED

REPLY REFER TO
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IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

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MAILED
Date 1/4/48
Per J.B.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Canadian citizens:

By birth.....
By naturalization;.....

Persons in possession of domicile.....

Non-immigrants (visitors, etc.).....

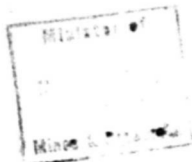
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H. M. Brown

District Superintendent.



House of Commons
Canada



OTTAWA, Ontario,
March 29, 1948.

Honourable J. A. Glen,
Minister of Mines and Resources,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Glen:

I have received a letter from your old friend, Mr. A. W. Neill, asking that I obtain from you the answer to the question: "Have the restrictions on Japanese entering Canada been done away with? Somewhere around 1927 or 1928 it was fixed that not more than 150 Japanese could enter Canada in any one year, 75 of whom could be adult males."

Mr. Neill adds the comment: "Your grandchildren will live to see B.C. a Japanese colony, the same as Hawaii, by the sheer penetration of numbers and giving them the vote."

From the above you will see that Mr. Neill has not changed his views or become more mellow by retiring to private life.

Yours very truly,

J. L. Gibson,
M.P. for Comox-Alberni.

JLG:JMER

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Department of Mines and Resources

MEMORANDUM

To the - Deputy Minister



Attention Director of Immigration

Attached please find letter to the Minister, dated March 29, 1948, from J. L. Gibson, Esq., M.P., House of Commons, Ottawa, concerning a letter received from Mr. A. W. Neill asking "Have the restrictions on Japanese entering Canada been done away with?"

Please have a letter prepared for the signature of the Acting Minister to Mr. Gibson.



W. F. Pratt
W. F. Pratt,
Private Secretary.

Mr. Jolliffe:
For draft reply as requested.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

9309 No.19.

Copy for Minister's office.

ALJ/EM.

APR 6 9 42 PM

Ottawa, 5th April, 1948.

Dear Mr. Gibson:

In the absence of the Honourable J.A. Glen, due to illness, I am acknowledging the receipt of your letter of March 29th, which deals with an enquiry from Mr. A.W. Neill concerning Japanese.

It will be in order to inform the gentleman named that the restrictions against Japanese entering Canada are still in effect, that is to say, Japanese citizens are enemy aliens and, therefore, their admission to Canada is prohibited. Mr. Neill mentions the entry to Canada of Japanese under a quota. He evidently is referring to the Agreement between the Canadian and Japanese Governments in effect prior to the war. It may be pointed out, however, that the war automatically cancelled the Agreement and, therefore, Japanese immigrants are not now admissible to Canada.

Yours very truly,

Acting Minister.

J.L. Gibson, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa - Ont.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

JAPANESE APPLICANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP.

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>PORT OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>
1.	Matsutaro Iwasa	7-11-1868	Musk	Victoria	6-8-1892
2.	Toyotaro Uyeda	14-6-1874	Saint Eileen	Victoria	26-11-1899
3.	Hiyakutaro Kinoshita	24-4-1884	Tacoma	Victoria	1-5-1900
4.	Heisaburo Fumiki	8-1-1877	Gray Noble	Victoria	-5-1900
5.	Kahachi Mori - Mori Kahachi	21-1-1867	Kinshu Maru	Victoria	18-11-1901
6.	Juichiro Iwasaki	16-11-1880	Olympia	Victoria	14-11-1903
7.	Sanzo Oka	20-12-1891	Empress of Japan	Vancouver	3-11-1904
8.	Kazuyo Sarah Kawabata	1-9-1903		Victoria	27-4-1904
9.	Iei Sennosuke	29-9-1876	Tosa Maru	Victoria	21-10-1904
10.	Konosuke Shono	14-12-1885	American boat	Victoria	18-9-1905
11.	Kogaguma Uchimaru	13-1-1882	Kulinek	Vancouver	15-8-1906
12.	Busaburo Nishisak	10-12-1882	Manthau	Vancouver	12-8-1906
13.	Teiji Takeuchi	8-11-1888	Shinano Maru	Victoria	20-8-1907
14.	Hamada Hideichi	18-1-1899	Shinano Maru	Victoria	20-9-1907

JMB/ANS.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>PORT OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>
15. Toranosuke Yasuda	18-8-1878	Shinano-Maru	Victoria	10-6-1907
16. Masutaro Seto	27-6-1889	Korea	Vancouver	12-4-1907
17. Rinso Tahara	14-8-1875	Saiberuja	Vancouver	8-9-1907
18. Kyutaro Fujimoto	28-7-1889	Kumerick	Vancouver	1-10-1907
19. Yeihiro Shishido	13-9-1883	Coptic	Vancouver	16-7-1907
20. Yeshigoro Tomotsugu	14-3-1880	Winchago Freighton	Victoria	10-7-1907
21. Uhei Miike	28-2-1884	Tama Maru	Victoria	7-9-1907
22. Tekiji Kiyono	2-3-1884	Winchan	Victoria	23-7-1907
23. Terukichi Okabe	11-5-1889	Tosa Maru	Victoria	28-2-1907
24. Hanshichi Marubashi- Hanshichi Kondo	11-2-1894	Shinanomaru	Victoria	10-6-1908
25. Jasaku Morishita	19-12-1899	Kumericka	Victoria	13-3-1909
26. Ushi Michiro	4-12-1878	Kumeric		-6-1910
27. Sadajiro Oyama	5-6-1879	Cable Ship "Restorer"	Victoria	21-2-1911
28. Mrs. Kame Nitta	1-4-1881	Sanuki Maru	Victoria	4-6-1912
29. Shigeru Kawasaki	8-6-1898	Sado-Maru	Victoria	7-7-1912

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

JMB/AHS.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>PORT OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>
30. Kumaichi Harada	2-2-1898	Yokohama Maru	Victoria	17-11-1912
31. Ukon Higuchi	19-11-1891	Africa Maru	Victoria	23-3-1913
32. Yoshihiko Ikeda - (Yoshihiki)	15-9-1898	Sado Maru	Victoria	22-4-1913
33. Joseph Kaichi Tabata (Kaich Tabata)	11-4-1895	Atsuta Maru	Victoria	7-12-1913
34. Hikotaro Shiomi	21-3-1898	Chicago	Vancouver	21-6-1914
35. Tsunejiro Ida	24-10-1899	Katorimaru	Victoria	19-12-1916
36. Noriyoshi Watanabe (Boriyoshi)	5-8-1890	Manira Maru	Victoria	-5-1917
37. Wai Okuma	20-12-1891	Yokohama Maru	Victoria	1-10-1917
38. Yoshi Uchimaru (Yoshi Arikawa)	9-3-1896	Sedo Maru	Vancouver	7-11-1917
39. Shigeichi Sano	29-10-1889	Canada Maru	Victoria	10-4-1917
40. Sadamu Sato	15-1-1895	Sadomaru	Vancouver	6-3-1917
41. Asajiro Tsuji	18-9-1892	Asia	Vancouver	18-11-1917
42. Heisuke Omaye	1-4-1900	Ava Maru	Victoria	31-7-1918
43. Mrs. Kou Kitagawa (Higashiyama)	8-1-1913		Victoria	1917-1918
44. Hikokichire Inaba	3-6-1900	Katori-Maru	Victoria	16-10-1919

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

JWB/AHS.

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>PORT OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>
45.	Mrs. Shisu Jikemura Shisu Nishikawa	15-2-1897	Kashima Maru	Victoria	7-7-1919
46.	Kokichi Wakayama	4-6-1894	Arisona Maru	Victoria	18-5-1919

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

9309.

JMB/ANS.

April 14, 1948.

In Duplicate

District Superintendent, Vancouver.

enc.

Enclosed are duplicate copies of a list of Japanese applicants for citizenship whose admission to Canada we are unable to verify from our records. You will note that Nos. 1 to 9 on the list are for arrivals prior to 1905 for which years we have no record here. For No. 10 on the list the name of the boat is not given. Nos. 11 to 46 give the name of the boat and date of arrival but we have no records for the sailings indicated. Have you records for these sailings?

Would you kindly furnish record of entry for any case you can verify. Your report should be made on Form 3, a quantity of which we are sending you under separate cover. The white form may be used for both the original and the copy. Please return one copy of the list also indicating on it the cases for which record has been found.

Commissioner.

g.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy for File 28636.

ADDRESS
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION



DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 9309.
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH
JMB/AHS.

Ottawa, April 14, 1948.

- COMMISSIONER -

JAPANESE APPLICANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP.

When I talked with you some time ago regarding Japanese applicants for citizenship you indicated:-

- enc.
- (a) That pending Government decision on general policy relating to Japanese we would not concede the status of those applicants claiming entry prior May 4, 1910 unless record is located of their admission. In the case of other nationals whose entry we cannot locate we concede status by the use of Form letter No. 9, sample attached.
 - (b) That if persons whose original entry we cannot locate subsequently made a trip to Japan and we have record of their re-entry as returning residents, we would concede their status.

There are a great many Japanese cases we cannot locate -- more in proportion than other nationals. Another point worth mentioning is that a large number of such cases give the name of boat, port and date of arrival and we have no record for the sailings mentioned. Pacific district have no record either. (For example file 771136, Frederick Yoshidide Sasaki, claims arrival as a child with his mother, ex the s.s. "Africa Maru", Victoria, April 12, 1919 but no manifest was received and a notation on the monthly report of steamship arrivals reads "No passengers for Victoria"). The Acting District Superintendent at Vancouver, his letter of July 23, 1947 on file hereunder, was in favour of following up such persons who entered after 1910 but this was not done pending Government decision on Japanese questions.

The above is submitted in case any change in the handling of Japanese cases is now indicated.

*enclosure
not in file
JMB
JMB*

J.M.B.



Department of Mines and Resources

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
NO. 9309 #19
AWB/LH

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION
(Overseas Service)

OTTAWA. April 28th, 1948.

Mr. A.L. Jolliffe.

As at least one group of Canadian born persons of Japanese race is now making transportation arrangements for return to Canada you may wish to follow up the reconciliation of instructions to ports of entry with the information in the letter from the Deputy Minister to Mr. Knowles, turned down. This letter clarifies the position of Canadian born persons of Japanese race who were sent to Japan at the time certain naturalised Canadians were repatriated to that country.

G.G. Congdon
G.G. Congdon.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
Immigration Branch

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR NO. 61.
(Amended to May 18th, 1948)

CONFIDENTIAL

TO:
IMMIGRATION OFFICERS: MAY 22 1948

Re- admission to Canada from Japan of Persons of Japanese Origin.

In view of the control regulations effective in Japan all such persons must obtain travel documents or visas from the Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, before proceeding to Canada.

The same will not be given to:-

- (a) Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization who effected departure from Canada under a wartime exchange and were deprived of their status as Canadian Nationals and British subjects by P.C. 10773 of November 26th, 1942.
- (b) Canadian citizens by naturalization who were repatriated after the war under the provisions of P.C. 7355 of December 15th, 1945, and consequently were deprived of their status as Canadian nationals and British subjects under the provisions of P.C. 7356 of December 15th, 1945.
- (c) Canadian citizens who served in the Japanese Armed Forces.

A list of the persons described in (a) will be furnished shortly. Lists of those described in (b) were forwarded to District Superintendents on February 2nd, 1948, for distribution.

The Mission will not facilitate the movement of persons claiming domicile until investigation has been made in Canada by this Service to establish retention of domicile and admissibility as a returning resident.

Japanese subjects will be permitted to enter Canada under non-immigrant status for temporary and approved purposes. All cases will be referred by the Mission to Headquarters for investigation and approval.

Evidence produced at the port of entry that the applicant for admission has been investigated by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo will be,-

- (a) The production of a Canadian passport issued or renewed by the Mission in the case of a Canadian citizen.
- (b) A visa granted by the Mission.

If such evidence is not produced the person concerned should be carefully examined to establish his status under the provisions of the Immigration Act.

....

*Mr. Smith
This should be
issued as soon as
possible for a note to
change in every paragraph
N.C.
Mr. Stewart
please have
this circular
re-issued
to all
1200 copies
memorandum
19/4/48
to*

Inspectors-in-Charge will report monthly the entry of persons of Japanese origin from Japan to the District Superintendent giving the number admitted under the following categories:-

Canadian Citizens:-

By birth.....
Naturalization.....
Persons in possession of domicile.....
Non-immigrant (Visitors, etc.).....

District Superintendents will report to Head Office at the end of each fiscal year the number of entries under the categories named above.

Commissioner.

Ottawa, May 18th, 1948.

*Stearns
May 18/48
J. N. Martin*

JAPANESE APPLICANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>PORT OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>RECORD LOCATED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
1. Matsutaro Iwasa	7/11/68	Mask	Victoria	6/8/92	Yes	Vict. File 26056 Van. File 53356
2. Toyotaro Uyeda	14/6/74	Saint Eileen	Victoria	26/11/99	No	"St. Irene" arrived Nov. 10 1899, no manifest
3. Hiakutaro Kinoshita	24/4/84	Tacoma	Victoria	1/5/00	No	Arr. May 3/1900 No manifest
4. Heisaburo Fumiki	8/1/77	Gray Noble	Victoria	-/5/00	No	"Glenogle arrived May 23, 1900 no manifest
Kahachi Mori 5. Mori Kahachi	21/1/67	Kinshu Maru	Victoria	18/11/01	No	Arr. Nov. 21/01 no manifest
6. Juichire Iwasaki	16/11/80	Olympia	Victoria	14/11/03	No	No record of "Olympia" in 1903.
7. Sanzo Oka	20/12/91	Empress of Japan	Vancouver	3/11/04	No	No record of Empress Japan Nov. 1904.
8. Kazuyo Sarah Kawabata	1/9/03		Victoria	27/4/04	No	
9. Ioi Sennosuke	29/9/76	Tosa Maru	Victoria	21/10/04	No.	Arrived Oct. 21/ 1903. No manifest
10. Konosuke Shono	14/12/85	American boat	Victoria	18/9/05	Yes	Vict. File #20411 Van. File #34634 Ottawa files #428146, 426131
11. Kesaguma Uchimaru	13/1/82	Kulinek	Vancouver	15/8/06	Yes	"Kumeric" arrived July 25, 1907
12. Busaburo Nishizak	10/12/82	Manthau	Vancouver	12/8/06	No	No record of Manthau
13. Teiji Takeuchi	8/11/88	Shinano Maru	Victoria	20/8/1907	Yes	Vic. File #32326 Van. File #69729 Ott. File #709994
14. Hamada Hideichi	18/1/99	Shinano Maru	Victoria	20/9/07	No	No record of this boat in Sept. 1907.
15. Toranosuke Yasuda	18/8/78	Shinano Maru	Victoria	10/6/07	No	boat arrived June 26, 1907.
16. Masutaro Seto	27/6/89	Korea	Vancouver	12/4/07	No	No record of boat
17. Rinzo Tahara	14/8/75	Saiberuja	Vancouver	8/9/07	No	Vic. file #29805 Van. file #62854 Ott. file #649930 re daughter
18. Kyutaro Fujimoto	28/7/1889	Kumerick	Vancouver	1/10/07	Yes	"Kumerick" arrived July 25, 1907.

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>PORT OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>RECORD LOCATED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
X 19.	Yeijiro Shishido	13/9/83	Coptic	Vancouver	16/7/07	No	No record of boat
20.	Yoshigoro Tomotsugu	14/3/80	Minchago Freighton	Victoria	10/7/07	Yes	Vic. file #37233
21.	Uhei Miike	28/2/84	Tama Maru	Victoria	7/9/07	Yes	Vic. file #37234
22.	Tokiji Kiyono	2/3/84	Minchan	Victoria	23/7/07	Yes	Vic. file #37235
23.	Terukichi Okabe	11/5/89	Tosa Maru	Victoria	28/2/07	No	
24.	Hanshichi Marubashi Hanshichi Kondo	11/2/94	Shinanomaru	Victoria	10/6/08	Yes	Vic. file #23101 Van. file #44508 See copy letter June 9/39 re wife.
25.	Jasaku Morishita	19/12/99	Kumericka	Victoria	13/3/09	No	No record
26.	Ushi Nichiro	4/12/78	Kumeric		-/6/10	No	No record
27.	Sadajiro Oyama	5/6/79	Cable Ship "Restorer"	Victoria	21/2/11	Yes	Vic. file #24509 Van. file #41768 Ott. file 822130
28.	Mrs. Kame Nitte	1/4/81	Sanuki Maru	Victoria	4/6/12	Yes	Vic. file #26869 Van. file #55368 See our copy letter Sept. 18/37 re Agricul. labourer.
29.	Shigeru Kawasaki	8/6/98	Sedo Maru	Victoria	7/7/12	Yes	Vic. file #37236
30.	Kumaichi Harada	2/2/98	Yokohama Maru	Victoria	17/11/12	Yes	Vic. file #37237
X 31.	Ukon Higuchi	19/11/91	Africa Maru	Victoria	23/3/13	No	No record this ship
32.	Yoshihiko Ikeda (Yoshihiki)	15/9/98	Sedo Maru	Victoria	22/4-13	Yes	Vic. file #37238
X 33.	Joseph Kaichi Tabata (Kaich Tabata)	11-4-98	Atsuta Maru	Victoria	7/12/13	No	No record this ship
X 34.	Hikotaro Shiomi	21/3/98	Chicago	Vancouver	21/6/14	No	No record this ship
X 35.	Tsunejior Ida	24/10/99	Katorimaru	Victoria	19/12/16	No	No record this ship
36.	Noriyoshi Watanabe (Boriyoshi)	5/8/90	Manira Maru	Victoria	-/5/17	Yes	Vic. file #37239
37.	Wai Okuma	20/12/91	Yokohama Maru	Victoria	1/10/17	No	
38.	Yoshi Uchimaru (Yoshi Arikawa)	9/3/96	Sedo Maru	Vancouver	7/11/17	Yes	Vic. file #25196 Van. file #51136 Ott. files 372277 and 563876
39.	Shigeichi Sano	29/10/89	Canada Maru	Victoria	10/4/17	Yes	Vic. file #37240
40.	Sadamu Sato	15/1/95	Sadomaru	Vancouver	6/3/17	Yes	Vic. file #37241
41.	Asajiro Tsuji	18/9/92	Asia	Vancouver	18/11/17	No	

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>PORT OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DATE OF ARRIVAL</u>	<u>RECORD LOCATED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
42. Meisuke Omaye	1/4/00	Awa Maru	Victoria	31/7/18	Yes	Vic.file #30564 Van.file #64957
43. Mrs. Kou Kitagawa (Higashiyama)	8/1/13		Victoria	1917-1918	No	Unable to locate record from information given
44. Hikokichiro Inabe	3/6/00	Katori Maru	Victoria	16/10/19	Yes	Vic.file #37242
45. Mrs. Shizu Jikemura Shizu Nishkawa	15/2/97	Kashima Maru	Victoria	7/7/19	Yes	Vic.file #28888 Van.file #63318 & 60204 See our copy letter July 22/37 re application for domestic.
46. Kokichi Wakayama	4/6/94	Arizona Maru	Victoria	18/5/19	No	

X - No record of boat

O - No manifest



PACIFIC DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT

Department of Mines and Resources
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
#2056

VANCOUVER, B.C. May 11th, 1948

Commissioner - Ottawa.

File #9309

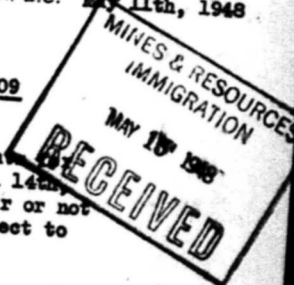
I enclose herewith list of Japanese applicants for citizenship as submitted with your letter of April 14th, on which have been made notations regarding whether or not records have been located, and particulars in respect to our files if any, etc.

Where a record has been found particulars have been given on the Form 3 supplied by your office, and duplicate copies in each case are attached hereto.

Where no record has been found it is presumed that additional details will be obtained, and when such are forwarded here a further search will be made.

Encs.

James S. [Signature]
District Superintendent



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

JAPANESE APPLICANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP.

<u>Name & Birth Date</u>	<u>Vessel & Port of Sailing</u>	<u>Port & Date of Arrival</u>
1. Matsugi Hara 15-8-1878	Grey Hakoe Dati	Victoria May 10, 1900
2. Meichi Kishiuchi 1-6-1882	Bremer Kobe, Japan	Victoria - 8-1900
3. Inosuke Tateishi 5-4-1875	Bremuda ? Kobe	Victoria - 4-1900
4. Kakichi Tanaka 1-5- 1885 (Note: States travelled with uncle, Mr. Kaimon Hikiida).	? Yokohama	Victoria - 4-1900
5. Ejire Fujino 18-12-1896	Yokohama Empress of China	Vancouver 22-4-1903
6. Koto Suzuki 2-12-1892	C.P.R. Boat Yokohama	Vancouver - 4-1905
7. Juro Tajiri 1-3-1881	Aeroc Yago Nagasaki	Victoria - 11-1906
8. Ihati Ueta 7-4-1890	Indiana Kobe	Vancouver 10-9-1907
9. Takuji Machara 27-1-1888	Amirial Yokohama	Vancouver - 6-1907
10. Nakahara Hisakichi 10-11-1883 (States he travelled with Nakahara Sadakatsu.	American Kobe	Victoria 7-7-1907
11. Kinoo Maeda 5-2-1892 (States he travelled with Mr. Niich Niinaka)	Kashima Maru n Yokohama	Victoria 11-4-1910

....2.

- 2 -

<u>Name & Birth Date</u>	<u>Vessel & Port of Sailing</u>	<u>Port & Date of Arrival</u>
12. Ryetaro Nebueka 3-12-1887	Africa Maru Yokohama	SEATTLE, <i>Wash</i> Vancouver - 5-1919
13. Ito Nakahara (<i>Mrs</i>) 15-11-1893	Panama Maru Kobe	Victoria 3-5-1912

Travelling with SADAKATSU NAKAHARA

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 27, File 9309, part 10)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

9309.
JMB/AHS.

June 1, 1948.

District Superintendent, Vancouver. Ref. 92056.

enc.

We are attaching a further list of Japanese applicants for citizenship whose entry we are unable to trace. In these cases the details have been furnished by the applicant in reply to a form letter sent him from this office. If you find the record of entry for any of these will you kindly furnish the usual report.

Commissioner.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Office of the
Deputy Minister

DEPARTMENT
of
MINES AND RESOURCES

C
O
P
Y

Ottawa, December 3rd, 1947.

Dear Mr. Tanaka:

Referring to your letter of November 8th enquiring concerning the present status of Canadians of Japanese ancestry now in Japan. I am furnishing below a reply covering the various points raised by you.

Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry, whether natural born or naturalized, are re-admissible to Canada. You will be aware, of course, that Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942 deprived of their citizenship natural born and naturalized persons of Japanese origin leaving Canada under a wartime exchange agreement, and that Order-in-Council P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945 deprived of their citizenship naturalized persons of Japanese origin repatriated to Japan after the war under the provisions of P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945. The certificates of naturalization of any naturalized persons long absent from Canada may also be subject to revocation. The position of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who served in the Japanese armed forces is still under study. Canadian citizens of Japanese origin in Japan should apply to the Canadian Liaison Mission, 16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Akasaka-Ku, Tokyo, for their travel documents.

Applications for return to Canada by Japanese subjects claiming retention of Canadian domicile may be submitted to the Canadian Liaison Mission, 16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Akasaka-Ku, Tokyo, Japan, or The Director of Immigration, Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. Such applications will be examined on their merits to determine whether the individuals have in fact retained Canadian domicile and are re-admissible to Canada.

I trust that this information will answer your enquiry.

Yours very truly,

George Tanaka, Esq.,
National Executive Secretary,
National Japanese Canadian

H. L. Keenleyside,
Deputy Minister

Citizens Association,
84 Gerrard Street East,
Toronto, Ont.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

COPY

JAPANESE CANADIAN

TELEPHONE: MELBAIDE 2547.

CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
National Headquarters:
84 Gerrard Street E., Toronto 2,
Ont.

May 26th, 1948.

Dr. H.L. Keenleyside, Deputy Minister,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa.

Dear Dr. Keenleyside:

I would like to express my appreciation and to thank you for the many considerations you have extended to our National Organization on matters pertaining to the status of those relatives of Japanese Canadian families in Canada who are at present living in Japan and who are desirous of returning to Canada.

May I again approach your good office on matters pertaining to these people?

I have just recently returned from an organizational tour across Canada as the National Executive Secretary of our National Organization. I find that there is a large number of Japanese Canadian families living in various parts of Canada who are deeply concerned about the welfare of their sons and daughters, mothers and fathers, etc., who are at present living in Japan and who are extremely anxious to return to their families in Canada. In connection with these people I wish to acknowledge your letter dated December 3rd, 1947, a copy of which I enclose, in which you so kindly inform us of the readmissibility of certain categories of people; and also Canadian-born, naturalized and Japanese nationals who may or may not be permitted to return to Canada.

Although your letter of December 3rd, 1947, has been very helpful to our Organization in informing the Japanese Canadian families regarding their relatives in Japan, there are many points which we feel at the present date require a further clarification if we are to help and allay the anxiety of these Japanese Canadian families.

Could you, therefore, give us further information on the following points:

- (1) Whether natural-born citizens of Japanese ancestry who were repatriated to Japan after the war are readmissible to Canada?
- (2) Whether Japanese nationals are readmissible to Canada, exclusive of those who are in the category applicable under Order-in-Council PC 10773 of November 26, 1942 and Order-in-Council PC 7356 of December 15, 1945?
- (3) Whether all natural-born or naturalized Canadian citizens who have been living in Japan since the outbreak of hostilities are readmissible to Canada? (This question is made as we are aware that in many cases where the status of applicants is not clear, there appears to be a possibility that their citizenship may very well be revoked.

...

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

- 2 -

- (4) Whether there has been any further clarification regarding natural-born Canadian citizens who were forced to serve in the Japanese armed forces?

Yours very truly,

(Sgd) George Tanaka,
National Executive Secretary.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Copy for Deputy Minister's office.

9309 No.19.
ALJ/EM.

Ottawa, 5th June, 1948.

Dear Mr. Tanaka:

I have your letter of the 28th ultimo, in which you request information concerning persons of Japanese ancestry previously resident in Canada but now in Japan. The replies to your numbered questions are as follows,-

- (1) Yes, other than Canadian citizens who served in the Japanese Armed Forces.
- (2) Yes, if in possession of Canadian domicile.
- (3) It is not possible to give an unqualified answer to this question. The facts in the individual case will determine the decision.
- (4) No.

Yours very truly,

H.L. Macleayide,
Deputy Minister.

George Tanaka, Esq.,
National Executive Secretary,
National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association,
84 Gerrard Street East,
Toronto, Ont.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR



CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF

MINES AND RESOURCES

9309 No. 19.

ALJ/EM.

IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

Ottawa, 8th June, 1945

Memorandum:

Mr. C.E.S. Smith

*all Mr. Grant please to
issue instructions
re: Sept. for their
information and to
keep*

Referring to our recent talk relative to the procedure to be followed on applications for the readmission to Canada of Japanese persons born in Canada who are of the Japanese race as indicated in Official Circular No. 61, amended to May 18th last, all previous residents of this country desirous of returning thereto from Japan must obtain a visa from the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo. Whether or not this will be granted will depend upon the result of the investigation conducted by the Mission in Japan.

Therefore, when application is made in Canada for the readmission to this country of a person of Japanese race of Canadian birth, investigation establishing that such person was born in Canada and has not been deprived of Canadian citizenship under P.C. 10733 of November 26th, 1942, nor served in the Japanese Armed Forces, the applicant is to be simply advised that enquiry in Canada indicates the person in question is readmissible and should be instructed to communicate with the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo in regard to the issuance of travel documents.

Director.

Copies for:-

Mr. C.E.S. Smith,	Mr. E.A. Butler,
Mr. P.T. Baldwin,	Mr. F.A. Smith,
Mr. H.M. Grant,	Mr. W.R. Baskerville,
Mr. R.M. Winter,	Miss Byers,
Miss E. O'Connor,	Mr. W.H. Morgan.

HMC:JBS

Ottawa, June 12th, 1948.

District Superintendent, Winnipeg. (Air Mail).
 District Superintendent, Vancouver. " "
 District Superintendent, Eastern District.
 District Superintendent, Western District.

This has reference to the procedure to be followed on applications for the re-admission to Canada of Japanese persons born in Canada who are of the Japanese race. As indicated in Official Circular No. 61, amended to May 18th last, all previous residents of this country desirous of returning thereto from Japan must obtain a visa from the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo. Whether or not this will be granted will depend upon the result of the investigation conducted by the Mission in Japan.

Therefore, when application is made in Canada for the re-admission to this country of a person of Japanese race, of Canadian birth, investigation establishing that such person was born in Canada and has not been deprived of Canadian citizenship under P.C. 10785 of November 26th, 1942, nor served in the Japanese Armed Forces, the applicant is to be simply advised that enquiry in Canada indicates the person in question is re-admissible and should be instructed to communicate with the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo in regard to the issuance of travel documents.

The above is for your information.

Commissioner.

for Beloit

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
Immigration Branch

9309 km. for file
S.
9.6.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR NO. 61.
(Amended to May 18th, 1948)

CONFIDENTIAL

TO:

JUN 2 21948

IMMIGRATION OFFICERS:

Re- admission to Canada from Japan of Persons of Japanese Origin.

In view of the control regulations effective in Japan all such persons must obtain travel documents or visas from the Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, before proceeding to Canada.

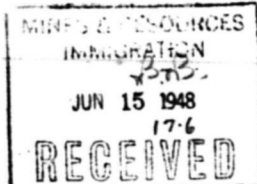
The same will not be given to:-

- (a) Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization who effected departure from Canada under a wartime exchange and were deprived of their status as Canadian Nationals and British subjects by P.C. 10773 of November 26th, 1942.
- (b) Canadian citizens by naturalization who were repatriated after the war under the provisions of P.C. 7355 of December 15th, 1945, and consequently were deprived of their status as Canadian nationals and British subjects under the provisions of P.C. 7356 of December 15th, 1945.
- (c) Canadian citizens who served in the Japanese Armed Forces.

A list of the persons described in (a) will be furnished shortly. Lists of those described in (b) were forwarded to District Superintendents on February 2nd, 1946, for distribution.

The Mission will not facilitate the movement of persons claiming domicile until investigation has been made in Canada by this Service to establish retention of domicile and admissibility as a returning resident.

Japanese subjects will be permitted to enter Canada under non-immigrant status for temporary and approved purposes. All cases will be referred by the Mission to Headquarters for investigation and approval.



Evidence produced at the port of entry that the applicant for admission has been investigated by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo will be,-

- (a) The production of a Canadian passport issued or renewed by the Mission in the case of a Canadian citizen.
- (b) A visa granted by the Mission.

If such evidence is not produced the person concerned should be carefully examined to establish his status under the provisions of the Immigration Act.

Inspectors-in-Charge will report monthly the entry of persons of Japanese origin from Japan to the District Superintendent giving the number admitted under the following categories:-

Canadian Citizens:-

By birth.....
Naturalization.....
Persons in possession of domicile.....
Non-immigrant (Visitors, etc.).....

District Superintendents will report to Head Office at the end of each fiscal year the number of entries under the categories named above.

C. E. Smith
Commissioner.

Ottawa, May 10th, 1940.



No Charge.
Department of Mines and Resources

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 93913

PACIFIC DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT

VANCOUVER, B.C. June 15, 1948

Commissioner, Ottawa

Your File: 9309 No. 19

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 12, 1948 outlining the procedure which is now to be followed in dealing with applications for the readmission to Canada of persons born in Canada but of Japanese race.

All officers in this District are being advised of these regulations.

Wm. J. Paul
A/District Superintendent

04494

1948 JUN 21 AM 9:26

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
RECORDS

JUN 24 1948

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

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Department of Mines and Resources

no. B. 88598

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

JME/AHS.

COPY

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

OTTAWA, June 22, 1948.

C.E.S. Smith.

The subject of this file is a Japanese applicant for citizenship, who claims entry to Canada at Victoria in 1892. We referred the case to the Vancouver office in the hope of tracing his entry and they have reported as follows:

"On our port file it is shown that this man claimed to have arrived at this port on August 6th, 1892, but there are of course no records for vessels entering at that time. When his case was investigated in 1934, our Investigating Officer went on record as saying "It is definitely established that Mr. Iwasa has been a resident of Canada since 1892".

It has not been the policy of this office to concede the status of Japanese applicants who entered prior to May 4, 1910. In view of the Vancouver report, however, should we inform the Citizenship Branch that this applicant is considered to have permanent immigration status?

J.M.B.

*Original of
4 B.C.*

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

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Copy for,
Inspectors-in-Charge,
Sault Ste. Marie
Sarnia
Windsor
Fort Erie
Niagara Falls
Hamilton
London
Prescott
Brockville
Cornwall
Kingston
Lansdowne
Cobourg
Sudbury
Uplands
T.J. O'Brien
L.C. Goddard

No Charge
9309 No. 19

LL

Ottawa, June 23rd, 1948.

Immigration Inspector-in-Charge, Toronto, Ontario.

This has reference to the procedure to be followed on applications for the re-admission to Canada of Japanese persons born in Canada who are of the Japanese race. As indicated in Official Circular No. 61, amended to May 15th last, all previous residents of this country desirous of returning thereto from Japan must obtain a visa from the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo. Whether or not this will be granted will depend upon the result of the investigation conducted by the Mission in Japan.

Therefore, when application is made in Canada for the re-admission to this country of a person of Japanese race, of Canadian birth, investigation establishing that such person was born in Canada and has not been deprived of Canadian citizenship under P.C. 10733 of November 26th, 1942, nor served in the Japanese Armed Forces, the applicant is to be simply advised that enquiry in Canada indicates the person in question is re-admissible and should be instructed to communicate with the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo in regard to the issuance of travel documents.

The above is for your information.

JUN 29 1948

District Superintendent.

ADDRESS
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
PACIFIC DISTRICT



IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. **92056**
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

1948 JUL 2 AM 10:07 DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
RECORDS

VANCOUVER, B.C., June 26th, 1948

Commissioner, Ottawa.

Your file 9309

I enclose herewith a list of Japanese applicants for citizenship as submitted with your letter of June 1st, 1948, on which we have made notations regarding whether or not their records have been located. You will notice that prior to the year 1905 we are unable to furnish any information as our records are very incomplete.

Regarding no. 9 Takuji Machara we believe him to be one and the same as Cakeji Machara who arrived on the "Ameril Jauraquiberry" on July 6, 1907. This entry has the notice, detained, beside it but we have been unable to locate any file to show us the final disposition of this case.

Where no record has been found it is presumed that additional details will be obtained, and when such are forwarded here a further search will be made.

John J. S.
Enc.

John J. S.
A/District Superintendent.

JAPANESE APPLICANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP

SRO:1b

<u>Name & Birth Date</u>	<u>Vessel & Port of Sailing</u>	<u>Port & Date of Arrival</u>	
1. Matsugi Hara 15-8-1878	Grey Hakoo Dati	Victoria May 10, 1900	No record.
2. Moichi Kishiuchi 1-6-1882	Bremer Kobe, Japan	Victoria - 8-1900	No record.
3. Inosuke Tateishi 5-4-1875	Bremuda ? Kobe	Victoria - 4-1900	No record.
4. Kakichi Tanaka 1-5- 1885 (Note: States travelled with uncle, Mr. Kaimon Hikida).	? Yokohama	Victoria - 4-1900	No record.
5. Eijiro Fujino 18-12-1896	Yokohama Empress of China	Vancouver 22-4-1903	No record.
6. Koto Suzuki 2-12-1892	C.P.R. Boat Yokohama	Vancouver Arr'd S.S. "Athenian" May 6, - 4-1905 1906, Hong Kong, 14 yrs. Steerage pass. manifest Page 4 line 15. Never in Canada, intends settle.	
7. Juro Tajiri 1-3-1881	Aorae Yago Nagasaki	Victoria - 11-1906	No record.
8. Ihati Ueta 7-4-1890	Indiana Kobe	Vancouver S.S. "Indian" arr'd Van. 10-9-1907 19th Sept. 1907, no record of Ueta as passenger.	
9. Takuji Machara 27-1-1888	Amirial Yokohama	Vancouver Ameril -6-1907 "Jauraquiberry" arr'd July 6, 1907-20 yrs. detained Page 6 line 3, never in Can. intends to settle. Cakeji Machara named on mar	
10. Nakahara Hisakichi 10-11-1883 (States he travelled with Nakahara	American Kobe	Victoria 7-7-1907	No redord.
11. Kinoo Maeda 5-2-1892 (States he travelled with Mr. Niich	Kashima Maru Yokohama	Victoria 11-4-1910	No record.

2.....

<u>Name & Birth Date</u>	<u>Vessel & Port of Sailing</u>	<u>Port & Date of Arrival</u>
12. Ryotaro Nobuoka 3-12-1887	Africa Maru Yokoham	Vancouver Seattle then by train - 5-1919 to. No record.
13. Ito Nakahara (Mrs) 15-11-1893 (Travelled met Sadakatsu Nakahara)	Panama Maru Kobe	Victoria 3-5-1912 No record.

(COPY)

2173, 1-Chome,
Todoroko, Setagaya-Ku
Tokyo, Japan.

26th May, 1948.

National Japanese Canadian
Citizen Association
84 Gerrard St. East,
Toronto 2, Ont.

Dear Sir:

With regard to the present position of Canadian-born Niseis who came to Japan under a wartime exchange agreement, I wish to point out the following.

Some 16 Niseis were repatriated to Japan with their parents on the second exchange ship in August 1943. Of these, two were over the age of 21. However, it may be considered that the movement of the remaining 14 was not voluntary, but in accordance with the wishes of their parents, in whose decision they, being minors, had no voice. The question now arises whether these Niseis are eligible to return to Canada under the same, or similar, conditions as Niseis arriving in Japan after the end of the war. Attention is drawn to the fact that recently two Nisei girls were granted certificates of Canadian citizenship by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo. One of these girls was aged 24 at the time of repatriation to Japan in October 1946, and it would seem that being of legal age, her decision had been made without coercion. Nevertheless, she is now qualified to return to Canada at any time or to remain in Japan as a Canadian citizen to enjoy the rights and privileges of a non-Japanese Allied national.

It is appreciated that an individual forfeits his citizenship when he voluntarily and/or at his own request moves to an enemy country during hostilities. But it is not known whether his dependents also lose their citizenship automatically, or if, such being the case, they can, on reaching majority, apply for re-instatement of nationality which is theirs by right of birth.

I wish to cite a few examples involving American-born Niseis, which, I believe, illustrate the policy of the United States Government towards Niseis repatriated during the war.

Of my own acquaintances, five returned to the United States last May and are now working or attending school in various parts of the country. No difficulty was presented on their application to the US Consulate General in Yokohama for a passport, insofar as they had not served with the Japanese Armed Forces.

Four boys enlisted in the US Army at Yokohama in January 1946. One of them was honourably discharged after a year and a half of services and is now in the States studying under the

.....

(2)

provisions of the GI Bill of Rights. The other three dected for a three-year term of service and are presently with the Occupation Forces in Japan. These four boys are my personal friends and we attended the same school in Tokyo from 1944-45.

One girl is presently employed in Tokyo as a civilian by the US Department of the Army and is accorded the privileges and facilities provided for Occupation personnel.

All of the above-mentioned were aged from 15 to 19 respectively at the time of arrival in Japan in November, 1943.

I realise that differences naturally exist between the laws of Canada and the United States, but I cannot believe that such differences could be so great as to constitute travesty of justice and the democratic principles for which Canadian and American Niseis fought and died. I would be most grateful if I could be advised of the policy of the Canadian Government regarding Niseis in our category.

It is appreciated that the NEW CANADIAN and the JCCA have always been foremost in the fight for fair play among and for the Canadian Niseis and I wish to enlist your aid that action may be taken soon on behalf of these Niseis. I would be most grateful if this letter could be given the widest publicity through the medium of your publication.

May I thank you in advance for any assistance you may be able to extend.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd) Fumiko Tabata

Ruth Ariga.

OF THE
MINISTER

14745



DEPARTMENT
OF
MINISTRY AND RESOURCES

HLK/MA

1948 JUL 2

PM 2:41
57

Ottawa, 30th, 1948.



9309 G.
27

Memorandum to:

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
RECORDS

Mr. A. L. Jolliffe

Re: Japanese Canadians



Yesterday I had a visit from Mr. George Tanaka, Secretary of the National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, 84 Gerrard Street East, Toronto 2, Ontario. Mr. Tanaka wanted to know whether Canadian Japanese who went back to Japan voluntarily are permanently deprived of their Canadian nationality and whether or not there are any conditions under which they can re-enter Canada. He referred to Orders-in-Council P.C.7355 and 7356, and said that the Legal Adviser to the Association is of the opinion that, if no direct order of deportation was given in individual cases, the Orders-in-Council do not apply.

I shall be very much obliged if you will write a letter to Mr. Tanaka for me to sign, dealing with these points.

I also attach a letter from Miss Tabata and Miss Ariga, which raises certain questions on which Mr. Tanaka would like to have our advice. I think perhaps this should be treated in a separate communication addressed to him.

1215
H. L. Keenleyside,
Deputy Minister.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

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TO: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA
THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR, WASHINGTON.

CYPRER TK
NO. EX 1749

Ottawa, July 9, 1948

Your WA-1948 of July 6, 1948. Far Eastern Commission. Travel outside Japan of Japanese commercial representatives. (SC-293/6).

1. SC-293/6 is acceptable to us in its present form and we wish your representative to support it in the Steering Committee.

2. We are not disposed at this time to accept the proposed Soviet amendments quoted in your teletype under reference because

(a) we are satisfied with the wording of that part of paragraph (1) which relates to monopolies in the present paper; and

(b) we have no objections to the retention of the references to foreign traders in Japan which the Soviet delegation proposes to delete. Although the latter may be considered to be not strictly relevant to this particular draft policy, past experience has shown us that several months might otherwise elapse before such provisions might again be incorporated into a policy paper by the Far Eastern Commission.

SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.



9309 #19.

ALJ/EM.

Ottawa, 27th July, 1948.

Dear Sir:

On the 29th ultimo you called on the Deputy Minister, requesting information regarding the status of Canadian Japanese who went to Japan voluntarily, and I believe you asked whether there are any conditions under which such persons can re-enter Canada, referring to Orders-in-Council P.C. 7383 and P.C. 7384 dated the 15th December, 1945. As Mr. McManis proceeded overseas shortly thereafter and is still in Europe on official business, I should be glad if you would let me have some further detail as to exactly what information you require, as I notice that on June 8th last, the Deputy Minister wrote you in reply to yours of May 26th, concerning the readmissibility of various classes of persons of Japanese ancestry previously resident in Canada but now in Japan. On hearing from you the matter will be given immediate attention.

During your visit here on June 29th, you left with Mr. McManis a copy of a letter from Miss Tabata and Miss Ariga written from Japan, and I understand you would like our advice to enable you to reply to the question raised therein. The question relates to several persons of Japanese race who were miners at the time they were repatriated to Japan in 1945 in company with their parents, and the point raised is whether or not such persons lost their citizenship upon departure from Canada. If the children in question were included in their parents' application for repatriation they ceased to be British subjects and Canadian nationals as from the date of their departure from Canada. They are not eligible to return to Canada.

Yours very truly,

George Tanaka, Esq.,
Secretary,
National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association,
84 Gerrard Street East,
Toronto 2, Ont.

A.L. Jelliffe
Director.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Copy for Canadian Citizenship Act File.

ALJ/EM.

Ottawa, 27th July, 1948.

Dear Mr. Juggan:

I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter addressed to the National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, Toronto by two young women in Japan, which relates to Canadian born persons of Japanese race who were repatriated to Japan as minors with their parents in 1945. One of the questions asked is whether such persons can, on reaching their majority, apply for resumption of Canadian citizenship.

Enc.

It can be assumed that the persons referred to in the second paragraph of the attached letter were the minor children of a person who was a British subject by reason of birth or naturalization in Canada, and were included in the application for repatriation.

As repatriation was effected in August, 1945, the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 10775 dated November 28th, 1945, would be applicable and I would direct attention to paragraphs (b) and (c) of Section 1 of this Order-in-Council.

I should appreciate advice as to whether or not persons of Japanese origin born in Canada who cease to be British subjects as from the date of their departure from Canada in accordance with the sections of P.C. 10775 referred to above, are entitled to apply for resumption of Canadian citizenship under Section 18 of the Canadian Citizenship Act, so that we may reply to the enquiry contained in the letter mentioned which was transmitted to us through the Secretary of the National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association.

Yours very truly,

J.E. Juggan, Esq.,
Registrar,
Citizenship Registration Branch,
Secretary of State Department,
Ottawa - Ont.

A.L. Jelliffe,
Director.

Japanese Canadian

TELEPHONE: ADELAIDE 2547



CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
84 GERRARD ST. E., TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

July 29, 1948.

Mr. A. L. Jolliffe, Director
Immigration Branch
Dept. of Mines and Resources
Ottawa, Canada

Dear Mr. Jolliffe:

Re: Your File 9309. #19

I wish to thank you for your letter of the 27th inst. written in answer to certain questions which I raised with Dr. Keenleyside during my visit with him on June 29th. In answer to your question as to what specific information I further require in connection with Orders-in-Council P.C. 7355 and P.C. 7356, December 15th, 1945, I wish to draw your attention to the following points which I discussed with Dr. Keenleyside.

According to Mr. Andrew Brewin, who has been acting as legal counsel for our Organization as well as for the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians, naturalized Canadians of Japanese ancestry who departed from Canada under the Canadian Government repatriation arrangements after the cessation of hostilities are not subject to loss of Canadian citizenship status under the above stated Orders-in-Council. It is the contention of Mr. Brewin that these people do not suffer loss of Canadian citizenship unless they departed from Canada under specific orders issued by the Secretary of State. As these people left Canada voluntarily and not by any specific order of deportation made by the Secretary of State, it has been stated to us by Mr. Brewin that it is his opinion that Orders-in-Council P.C. 7355 and P.C. 7356 do not apply against these people.

When I brought this matter to the attention of Dr. Keenleyside during my recent meeting with him, Dr. Keenleyside felt that this was a rather technical question which he would refer to his legal department. I would appreciate receiving clarification on this point.

Yours very truly,

George Tanaka,
National Executive Secretary

GT/tes

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA



CANADA

D:D. DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
CITIZENSHIP FILE NUMBER

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

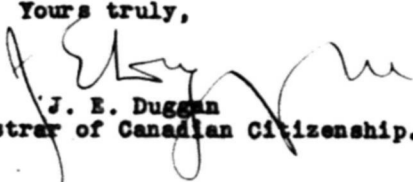
Ottawa, July 30, 1948.

Dear Mr. Jolliffe: Subject: Japanese Repatriation
Resumption - section 18.
Your file 9309 No. 19

I have your letter of July 27 enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to the National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, Toronto, by two young women in Japan, which relates to Canadian born persons of Japanese race who were repatriated to Japan, as minors, with their parents in 1943.

I have discussed with the Under-Secretary of State the question raised in the concluding paragraph of your letter and we are of the opinion that there is nothing in section 18 of the Canadian Citizenship Act precluding these persons from filing declarations of resumption of Canadian citizenship under section 18(2).

Yours truly,


J. E. Duggan
Registrar of Canadian Citizenship.

A. L. Jolliffe, Esq.,
Director, Immigration Branch,
Department of Mines & Resources,
OTTAWA.

L-1 (50M-10-47)

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

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CANADA

CANADA

D:D. DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
CITIZENSHIP FILE NUMBER

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

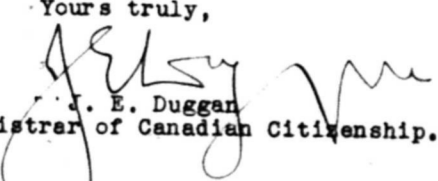
Ottawa, July 30, 1948.

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Resumption - section 18.
Your file 9309 No. 19

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Yours truly,


J. E. Duggan
Registrar of Canadian Citizenship.

A. L. Jolliffe, Esq.,
Director, Immigration Branch,
Department of Mines & Resources,
OTTAWA.

L-1 (90M-10-47)

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Ottawa, 20th August, 1948.

Dear Dr. Coleman:

Mr. George Tanaka, National Executive Secretary of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, Toronto, has asked whether naturalized Canadians of Japanese origin who were returned to Japan after the cessation of hostilities under the authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 of the 15th day of December, 1945, have lost their Canadian citizenship in accordance with Order-in-Council P.C. 7356 dated the 15th day of December, 1945. Mr. Tanaka's enquiry in this connection reads as follows,-

"According to Mr. Andrew Brewin, who has been acting as legal counsel for our Organization as well as for the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians, naturalized Canadians of Japanese ancestry who departed from Canada under the Canadian Government repatriation arrangements after the cessation of hostilities are not subject to loss of Canadian citizenship status under the above stated Orders-in-Council. It is the contention of Mr. Brewin that these people do not suffer loss of Canadian citizenship unless they departed from Canada under specific orders issued by the Secretary of State. As these people left Canada voluntarily and not by any specific order of deportation made by the Secretary of State, it has been stated to us by Mr. Brewin that it is his opinion that Orders-in-Council P.C. 7355 and P.C. 7356 do not apply against these people."

As under P.C. 7355 the Minister of Labour was authorized to make the order of deportation, I presume the reference by Mr. Tanaka is an error.

In discussing the matter with Mr. A.H. Brown of the Department of Labour I understand that individual deportation orders were not issued in the cases of persons repatriated under the authority of P.C. 7355 and that the Department of Justice had expressed the view that

Dr. E.H. Coleman,
Under-Secretary of State,
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa - Ont.

the.....

the issuance of such orders was not necessary.

I should be glad if you would inform me as to whether or not the persons repatriated have lost their Canadian citizenship so that a reply may be transmitted to Mr. Tanaka's enquiry.

Yours very truly,

A.L. Jolliffe,
Director.

Ottawa, 20th August, 1948.

Dear Mr. Tanaka:

I am in receipt of your letter of July 29th in which you raise the question of loss of Canadian citizenship in the case of naturalized Canadians of Japanese ancestry who were returned to Japan under the authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 of the 15th day of December, 1945, and I shall write you further as promptly as possible furnishing a reply to the point raised in your communication.

Yours very truly,

A.L. Jelliffe
Director.

George Tanaka, Esq.,
National Executive Secretary,
Japanese Canadian Citizens Association,
84 Gerrard Street E.,
Toronto 2, Ont.

10 August 1948

H. L. Keenleyside, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Mines & Resources
Ottawa, Canada.



Dear Sir:

We respectfully beg to bring to your attention the case of 17 Canadian-born Niseis who were repatriated to Japan with their parents on the second exchange ship in 1943. The undersigned were included among these Niseis who would be most grateful if you would put our application into consideration for re-instatement of Canadian citizenship and for the return to Canada at the earliest possible date.

We outline briefly the salient points of our case as follows:

The movement of our parents to Japan was entirely voluntary and not to be termed deportation as undesirable aliens. We, however, were minors at that time and having no voice in our parents' decisions were made to accompany them on their journey to Japan. We would like to point out that any papers that may have been signed by us then (we have no clear recollection of any such action but believe the possibility exists) could hardly be considered valid inasmuch as the Canadian Government terming those under 21 as minors would not permit us to take out of the country \$300.00 in Canadian currency which was the maximum authorized for each adult being repatriated.

It is understood that under the terms of the Order-in-Council pertaining to war time exchange of civilians naturalized and Canadian-born citizens of Japanese ancestry forfeited their right to claim Canadian citizenship. We wish to learn if dependants of such individuals automatically were deprived of Canadian citizenship which was theirs by right of birth and if, such being the case, these dependants could, on reaching majority, apply for re-instatement of nationality. During an interview with Mr. Pickles of the Consular Division, United Kingdom Liaison Mission, in the spring of 1946, we were advised that such action was possible if taken within two years after attaining majority. However, we were informed that as Canadian laws were naturally different in some respects from British laws and insofar as we possessed valid certificates of birth in Canada we could assume we were still Canadian citizens. To date, no official advice to the contrary has been notified to any of us concerned.

A further point we wish to bring up is that one Nisei girl who was repatriated to Japan in October 1947 was recently granted a Certificate of Citizenship by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo. This girl was 24 years of age at the time of arrival in Japan and it would appear that, being of legal age, her decisions had been made without coercion. In view of the fact that she did not enter Japan under clearance by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, either as a member of the Occupation Forces, a missionary, or a trade representative or in any other special category, such clearance being normally required for all entry into and exit from Japan of civilians. She was at the time of arrival in Japan a Japanese national only. Nevertheless, she is now qualified to return to Canada at any time or to remain in Japan to enjoy the rights and privileges of a non-Japanese Allied national.

We feel that if an individual not under coercion renounces her citizenship and then simply on application to the Canadian Liaison Mission can regain that citizenship, surely the way must exist for minors who lost their citizenship through action of their parents to be re-instated with their birthright.

We would like to mention here that the Niseis from the United States who were repatriated to Japan the same time as we were, have been screened by the American Consulate in Yokohama on an equal footing with the Niseis who arrived in Japan before or after the war and have been granted their American citizenship. Of our own personal acquaintances seven have already returned to the States, four enlisted in the American Army in Yokohama, of whom three are still serving with the Occupation Force in various parts of the country, and one girl is employed by the Department of the Army as a civilian and is accorded all the privileges and facilities provided for occupation personnel. All of these Niseis were aged from 15 to 19 at the time of arrival in Japan. We trust this information may be of value in the favourable consideration of our case.

We sincerely believe that the Canadian Government is quite aware of the facts presented above, hoping consideration and judgement on our case will be in all fairness so that the time will not be far when we shall be in Canada once more, citizens of the country that we so cherish.

Thanking you in anticipation, we remain

Yours respectfully,

Kate Ariga's Lume
2173, 1-chome, Tamagawa,
Todoroki, Setagayaku,
Tokyo.

Copy for Deputy Minister's file.

9309 No.19
ALJ/ML

Ottawa, August 24th, 1948.

Dear Dr. Coleman:

Enc.

I enclose a copy of a letter received from Miss Ruth Ariga and Miss Fumi Takata in Japan, Canadian born girls of Japanese origin, who state they were repatriated to Japan with their parents on the second exchange ship in 1945.

These young women request information with regard to making application for resumption of Canadian citizenship, in order that they may qualify for re-admission to Canada as Canadian citizens.

I should appreciate your advice as to the reply that can be made to these young women.

Yours very truly,

H.L. Keenleyside,
Deputy Minister.

Dr. E. H. Coleman,
Under-Secretary of State,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa.

Handwritten: 54/14

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
CITIZENSHIP FILE NUMBER 18831-47

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

D:L

Ottawa, August 30, 1948.

Dear Mr. Jolliffe:

Subject: Repatriation of British subjects of
Japanese origin under P.C. 7355 and
P.C. 7356 of the 15th December, 1945.
✓ Your file 9309 No. 19.

I have received your letter of August 20 in which you state that Mr. George Tanaka, National Executive Secretary of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, Toronto, has asked whether naturalized Canadians of Japanese origin who were returned to Japan after the cessation of hostilities under the authority of P.C. 7355 of the 15th December, 1945, have lost their Canadian citizenship in accordance with Order in Council P.C. 7356 dated the 15th December, 1945.

It is quite clear from both of these Orders in Council that where any person was recommended for deportation in accordance with the provisions of the Orders in Council, would have ceased to be a British subject or a Canadian national as from the date on which he left Canada. It would also appear to be quite clear that it would have been unnecessary to issue a separate Order in Council in each individual case. The Orders in Council themselves made provision, as I see it, for the automatic loss of British nationality upon deportation from this country.

You will recall that under the terms of P.C. 10773 of the 26th November, 1942, British subjects who made application for repatriation to any country which at the time of the application was at war with Canada, ceased to be British subjects. The terms of the Orders in Council of 1945 are similar in their meaning.

As far as I can see, there never was any provision that the specific Order of deportation was to be made by the Secretary of State.

Yours truly,

Paul Duggan
J. E. DUGGAN
Registrar of Canadian Citizenship.

A.L. Jolliffe, Esq.,
Director of Immigration,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Aug. 18th, 1948,
Midway, B. C.

G. E. S. Smith, Esq.,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Department of Mine & Resources.

Re - Takeshi Ito.
refer to No. B-80347
Immigration Branch

Gentlemen,-

Receiving your letter of June 19th to Takeshi. My son's permission for readmission to Canada without objection, I mailed that original letter to him in order to communicate with the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo.

Today I was notified by his letter dated 2nd inst. that his application for the issue of travel document, was refused to accept by one of clerk, (Tashe Japanese) in the said mission as there is no notification for this effect from Ottawa.

Kindly notify me whether or not you customarily notify this matter. If so, please attend this at your earliest date as possible.

Yours very truly,

Fumio Ito.

Copy to District Superintendent, Vancouver, B.C., Ref. your file 99027.

COPY/CLV

B.80347

DRCH/RA

OTTAWA, June 19, 1948.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to refer to my letter of April 14th last, concerning your application for the readmission to Canada of your son, Takeshi Ito, who went to Japan from this country on December 5th, 1936.

Investigation in Canada indicates that Takeshi Ito, who was born on Anacsis Island, Municipality of Delta, B.C., on February 21st, 1930, is readmissible to this country as a matter of right; there is no objection to his return to Canada, provided he did not serve in Japanese Armed Forces during the late war. Settlement arrangements for Takeshi Ito in Canada are considered satisfactory. He should be instructed to communicate with the Canadian Liaison Mission, 16 Omote-Machi, 3 - Chome, Akasaka-Ku, Tokyo, in regard to the issue of travel documents.

Yours very truly,

C.E.S. Smith,
Commissioner.

Fumio Ito, Esq.,
Midway, B.C.

/OLV
C
O
P
Y

7375 Denormandie Street,
Montreal, Que.,
August 23, 1948.

Mr. C.E.S. Smith,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

Re: File No. B 83971

I thank you for your kind consideration of my effort to hasten the return of my daughter, Miss Teiko Nakashima, from Japan.

I received your registered letter of July 9, 1948 and forwarded it to my daughter in compliance with your suggestion. I have now received word from her that the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo will grant her permission to sail for Canada as soon as official word of her clearance by your department reaches Tokyo.

Will you please forward to the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo, at your earliest convenience, an official Departmental clearance for my daughter, so that her departure from Japan may not be unduly delayed. She is planning to return on the General Gordon scheduled to leave Japan on September 25, so that she may be able to make the trip with Miss Kay Yoshida and Mr. Shitahodo who are also returning to Montreal.

Yours very truly,

T. Nakashima
Teiko Nakashima.

Copy for the Deputy Minister's Office.

COPY/CLV

B.83971

EO'C/CAM

OTTAWA, July 12th, 1948.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of July 5th, in further reference to your desire to effect the return to Canada from Japan of your daughter, Teiko.

I am informed by the Director of Immigration that a letter was addressed to you on the 9th instant, advising that the investigation in connection with your daughter's case has been completed. It has been established that she is a Canadian citizen by birth and that you are in a position to provide satisfactory settlement arrangements. Therefore, there is no objection to her return to Canada provided she did not serve in the enemy forces during the war. I would suggest that you transmit to her the letter from the Immigration Branch of the 9th instant, and no doubt same will be of assistance when she again gets in touch with the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo.

Yours very truly,

H. L. Kenneleyside,
Deputy Minister.

Teiso Nakashima, Esq.,
7375 DeNormandville,
Montreal, 10, P.Q.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLV
C
O
P
Y

13. St. Andrews St.,
Toronto, Ont.
August 22, 1948.

Immigration Branch,
Dept. of Mines & Resources,
C.E.S. Smith, Commissioner.

Dear Mr. Smith:

We received your letter of June 26, stating that Minoru Hamanaka, now in Japan will be permitted to return to Canada.

We therefore advised him to apply to the Canadian Liaison Mission, 16 Omote-Masahi, 3 Chome Akasaka-Ku, Tokyo, for issue of his travel documents, to return to Canada.

Last week, we received a letter from Minoru that he had applied to the Mission but, was disappointed to hear that his permit had not yet arrived from Ottawa.

As it is nearing fifty days now, since you sent us the permit, I would appreciate it greatly if you could forward the permit to the Liaison Mission at your earliest convenience. Minoru is anxiously waiting at present, as he was told he could return, as soon as your letter arrives from Ottawa.

Yours truly,

(Mr.) J. Hamanaka

COPI/VEL

B.87400

EB/VD

IN ENCLATURE

OTTAWA, June 26th, 1948

Dear Sir:

I am writing you with further reference to the case of Mr. Minoru Hamanaka, who is presently residing in Japan, and whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jinsaku Hamanaka of 13 St. Andrews Street, Toronto, Ontario, have requested your assistance in facilitating his return to Canada.

We have now completed our investigation in this case and have verified the birth of Minoru Hamanaka at Vancouver, B.C., on April 16th, 1922, his father being recorded as Finsaky Hamanaka and his mother as Chiyoje Hamaji. He is, therefore, re-admissible to this country as a Canadian citizen provided he has not subsequently become an alien, and there would be no objection to his return provided it is established that he did not serve in the armed forces of His Majesty's enemies during the war. Mr. Hamanaka should accordingly be advised to communicate with the Canadian Liaison Mission, 16 Omote-Machi, 3 Chome, Akasaka-Ku, Tokyo, in connection with the issue of travel documents. I am forwarding this letter in duplicate in the event you may wish to transmit one copy to Mr. Hamanaka's parents for their information.

Yours truly,

G. E. S. Smith
Commissioner

George Tanaka, Esq.,
National Executive Secretary,
Japanese Canadian Citizens Association,
84 Gerrard Street, East,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy for files -

B.87400
B.83971.
B.80347.

9309 No.19.

EO/C/ES

TO BE NOTED

FOR OTTAWA, SEP 7 1948

SEP 4 1948

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

Attention: Mr. Meach,
Consular Division.

This refers to telephone conversation of August 30th, concerning the procedure in effect in respect to applications received from residents of Canada for the re-admission of relatives or friends who are Canadian born, of Japanese race and now in Japan. It was decided several weeks ago that when such applications were received in this office, we would investigate and upon establishing that the person in Japan was born in Canada and had not been deprived of Canadian citizenship under P.C. 10773 of November 26th, 1942, nor served in the Japanese Armed Forces, the applicant would simply be advised that the person in question is re-admissible and should be instructed to communicate with the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo in regard to the issuance of travel documents.

Enc. We have recently received several letters from the applicants in Canada indicating that the above instructions were conveyed to the Canadian in Japan and the latter applied to the Mission but has been advised that the Mission is waiting for instructions from Ottawa. I am enclosing herewith copies of the correspondence in three such cases as follows:- Our letter of June 20th, 1948, addressed to George Tanaka, National Executive Secretary, Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, Toronto, in the case of Minoru Kusanaka; also copy of letter dated August 23rd, from the father of the above named, Mr. J. Kusanaka, of 15 St. Andrews Street, Toronto.

Enc. Our letter of July 15th, 1948, addressed to Teizo Nakashima of 7575 DeNormandville, Montreal, concerning his daughter, Teiko; and reply from Nakashima, dated August 23rd.

SEP 7 1948

- 2 -

Enc.

Our letter of June 19th, addressed to Fumio Ito, of Midway, B.C., concerning his son, Takeshi Ito; also reply from Fumio Ito, dated August 18th.

As our letters in each of the above cases were written after the procedure had been put into effect, it is not understood why the Liaison Mission should be waiting for instructions from Ottawa. It would be appreciated if you would kindly take the matter up with the Mission, ascertaining whether there were any special difficulties in the three cases and if travel documents will be issued.

A.L.Jelliffe,
Director.

ADDRESS
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 9309 No. 19.
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH
EO'C/ES

OTTAWA, September 2, 1948.

- For File -

This refers to memorandum of June 12th, 1948, on file hereunder, concerning the procedure to be followed on applications for the re-admission to Canada of Japanese persons born in Canada who are of Japanese race. We have been following the procedure outlined but we have recently received several letters from applicants in Canada indicating that the person in Japan has applied to the Liaison Mission and has been advised that the Mission requires instructions from Ottawa. I telephoned External Affairs and discussed the matter with Mr. Meach of the Consular Division. Mr. Meach looked into the situation and telephoned back, stating that the procedure in effect appears to be adequate and so far as his Department is concerned it is not desired that we refer such cases to them for instructions to Tokyo. However, he suggested that we pass on to him the cases in which difficulty has arisen in order that same may be taken up with the Mission.

ER
E.O'C.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Ottawa, 8th September, 1948.

AIR MAIL

No. 894

9309 hen

Sir,

I refer to my despatch No. 801 of July 30, and to previous correspondence concerning applications for readmission to Canada of Canadian born Japanese now in Japan.

2. In particular, I refer to applications made on behalf of Minoru HAMANAKA, Teiko NAKASHIMA and Takeshi ITO. These three persons had been instructed originally to communicate with you and, to all appearances, seem eligible for re-entry to this country. However, all of them are stated to have been informed by you that the issue of their travel document was contingent on a notification from the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa, which notification had not yet been received.

3. These three persons are admissible to this country as Canadian citizens, provided you have established they did not serve in the Armed Forces of His Majesty's enemies during the war. I presume that any delay which may be occasioned will arise from the need for a security investigation. May I refer, in this connection, to my despatch No. 801, and particularly to Paragraph 4, in which I stated that a simple file check was all that was required in the case of these returning Canadians without the necessity for a complete investigation by the U.S. Army Counter-Intelligence Services. I should appreciate prompt action in these three cases and particularly in that of Miss Teiko Nakashima, who plans to leave Japan on September 25.

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

Secretary of State,
for External Affairs.

E.H. Norman, Esq.,
Head of Canadian Liaison Mission,
TOKYO, Japan.

Copy sent
Immig.

(B.83971)
(B.87400)
(9309 No19)

9309 #19
ER/AM

OTTAWA, September 20th, 1948

Dear Sir:-

In Mr. Jolliffe's absence, I am writing you with further reference to your letter of July 29th in which you raise the question of loss of Canadian citizenship in the case of naturalised Canadians of Japanese ancestry who were returned to Japan under the authority of Order-in-Council, P.C. 7355 of the 15th day of December, 1945.

This matter was taken up with the Department of the Secretary of State, and I quote below for your information the reply which has now been received from that Department:-

"It is quite clear from both of these Orders-in-Council (P.C. 7355 and P.C. 7356) that where any person was recommended for deportation in accordance with the provisions of the Order-in-Council he would have ceased to be a British subject or a Canadian national as from the date on which he left Canada. It would also appear to be quite clear that it would have been unnecessary to issue a separate Order-in-Council in each individual case. The Orders-in-Council themselves made provision for the automatic loss of British nationality upon deportation from this country."

Yours very truly,

SEP 22 1948

George Tanaka, Esq.,
National Executive Secretary,
Japanese Canadian Citizens Association,
64 Gerrard St., E.,
Toronto 2, Ontario

C.E.S. Smith,
Acting Director.

Copy on 9309 #19

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

CANADA

E.00004
IMMIGRATION BRANCH
DROB/BM

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

(In triplicate)

Ottawa, October 4, 1943

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa.

Attention: Mr. Meach
Consular Division.

I wish to refer to the letter of the Director of Immigration, dated the 2nd ultimo, concerning the procedure in respect to applications received from residents of Canada for the remission from Japan of relatives or friends who are Canadian born. In the previous letter three cases were cited in which the Liaison Mission in Tokyo was apparently waiting for instructions from Ottawa before proceeding with the issue of travel documents.

A letter has now been received from the General Secretary of the R.C. Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, with the information that Hiroshi Morita, whose father, Katsuyoshi Morita, was informed on August 15th last, that his son was inadmissible to Canada, was told by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo that no direct information in his case had been received by that office. It is requested on behalf of Mr. Katsuyoshi Morita that a direct communication be forwarded to the Liaison Mission in order that his son may be enabled to leave Japan as soon as possible. Copies of the letter from this Department to Mr. Katsuyoshi Morita, and the letter from the R.C. Japanese Canadian Citizens Association are attached hereto.

encl.

As this case has arisen since the revised procedure has been in effect, it would be appreciated if you would kindly communicate with the Liaison Mission to ascertain whether there were any special difficulties in the case of Hiroshi Morita, and whether travel documents will be issued to him.

C.E.S. Smith,
Acting Director.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 27, File 9309, part 19)

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CANADA

00163

DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA
 REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO
 THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
 EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
 OTTAWA

 RECEIVED
 IMMIGRATION
 RECORDS
 Our file: RECORDS

Ottawa, October 14th, 1948.

 To: The Director of Immigration,
 Department of Mines and Resources,
 Ottawa.

I refer to your letter of September 2nd (your File 9309 No.19) concerning the readmission to Canada of three Canadian-born Japanese now in Japan.

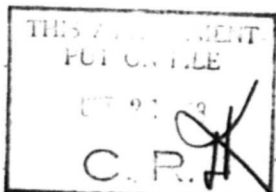
I have received a despatch from the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo which reads in part as follows:

"With particular reference to the three individuals cited in your despatch, the following information is supplied. Miss Nakashima Teiko is sailing on the 25th September; Mr. Hamanaka Minoru has not yet received funds from Canada to defray his costs of passage; Mr. Ito Takishi was advised on the 16th September by the American President Lines that funds had been forwarded and he will be given passage on the next available boat. Any delay in these cases has been occasioned by the fact that American President Lines was not in receipt of funds for these individuals."

The above is for your information.

John G. O'Brien
 JOHN G. O'BRIEN

for Acting Under-Secretary of State
 for External Affairs.



Immigration Branch. (RG 76, Volume 97, File 9309, part 19)

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 CANADA



DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

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

1948 OCT 16 AM 9:01

Ottawa, October 14th, 1948.

Our file: 44-KVL-40

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
RECORDS

To: The Director of Immigration,
Department of Mines and Resources,
O t t a w a.

I refer to previous correspondence concerning the procedure to be followed with applications received from Canadian residents, for the readmission of Canadian-born Japanese now in Japan. I wish to refer in particular to your letter of September 2nd (your File 9309 No.19).

As I understand it, these applications are investigated by you and when you have obtained verification of the Canadian birth of the proposed repatriate and of the fact that he or she had not been deprived of Canadian citizenship, the applicant is advised that the person concerned is admissible. The person in Japan is then told by the applicant to communicate with our Mission in Tokyo to obtain the necessary travel documents.

Under the above procedure, it would appear that in many cases our representatives in Tokyo have no proof, other than the letter of the applicant to the person concerned, that the re-entry to Canada has in fact been authorized. I have now received a despatch from the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo who states that he thinks it necessary to see at least a copy of a letter from either the Immigration authorities or from me indicating that settlement arrangements in Canada are satisfactory. I would say that he is certainly justified in requiring this official notification.

... 2.

In view of the above, I would suggest that the existing procedure in similar cases be amended so that, at the same time as the applicant in Canada is advised, I will be sent a notification that the person in Japan is admissible. I shall then forward this information to Tokyo so that there will be no delay when the person concerned applies at the Mission.

J. J. O'Brien
J. J. O'BRIEN
for Acting Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, October 26th, 1948.

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

I am in receipt of your memorandum of October 14th, your file 44-KVL-40, concerning the procedure in connection with applications received from Canadian residence for the re-admission of Canadian born Japanese now in Japan.

It is noted that the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo considers it necessary to receive some official notification that settlement arrangements in Canada are satisfactory for the returning Canadian born Japanese. We had not considered it essential to advise the Mission concerning settlement arrangements, as Canadian citizens are entitled to re-enter Canada irrespective of settlement arrangements. However, in view of the difficulties which have occurred through lack of direct notification to the Mission, we are now amending the procedure and, in further cases when the applicant in Canada is advised of the re-admissibility of a Canadian born Japanese, we will pass the particulars on to you for transmission to the Liaison Mission in Tokyo.

A. L. Jelliffe,
Director.

84

Copied for:-

Mr. C.E.S. Smith,
Mr. P.T. Baldwin,
Mr. H.M. Grant,
Mr. R.M. Winter.
Miss E. O'Connor

Mr. E.A. Butler,
Mr. F.A. Smith,
Mr. W.R. Baskerville,
Miss Evers,
Mr. W.H. Morgan.

9309 419

EO'C/CAM

OTTAWA, October 28th, 1948.

District Superintendent, Winnipeg, Man.
District Superintendent, Vancouver, B.C.
District Superintendent, Eastern District.
District Superintendent, Atlantic District.

This refers to memorandum of June 12th, 1948, concerning the procedure to be followed in connection with applications for the re-admission to Canada of Japanese persons born in Canada who are now in Japan. We have now been informed that the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo desires to receive some official notification that the settlement arrangements in Canada in such cases are satisfactory, before travel documents are issued. In view of this it is considered advisable to revert to the procedure of notifying the Department of External Affairs in these cases. Therefore, in addition to following the procedure outlined in my memorandum of June 12th, it is desired that the letter to the applicant in Canada should also indicate whether suitable settlement arrangements are available and, at the same time that the letter is issued, a rush report be furnished this office for transmission to the Department of External Affairs in order that they may notify the Liaison Mission in Tokyo.

Asst. Commissioner.

COPY ORIGINAL ON FILE
No. B88284

Our file: 44-KVL-40

O t t a w a ,

October 14th, 1948.

AIR MAIL

NO. 1003

Handwritten:
9309
21-10
[Signature]

Sir,

I have received an enquiry from the Director of Immigration concerning the re-entry to Canada of Hiroshi Morita, now in Japan. Mr. Morita has apparently already called at the Mission for travel documents to enable him to return to this country. You may use this letter as your authority to issue the necessary documents.

2. Mr. Morita's case is similar to those discussed in your despatch No. 399 of September 20th to which I have replied today.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J.W. O'BRIEN

FOR Secretary of State
For External Affairs.

E.H. Norman, Esq.,
Canadian Liaison Mission,
TOKYO, Japan.

Copy sent to
Immigration
(B.88284)

Copies for:
Inspector-in-Charge,
Sault Ste. Marie
Sarnia
Windsor
Port Erie
Niagara Falls
Hamilton
London
Prescott
Brockville
Cornwall
Kingston
Lansdowne
Cobourg
Sudbury
Uplands
T.J. O'Brien
L.C. Goddard

OTTAWA, November 1st, 1948

Immigration Inspector-in-Charge, Toronto, Ontario.

This refers to my letter of June 23rd, 1948, concerning the procedure to be followed in connection with applications for the re-admission to Canada of Japanese persons born in Canada who are now in Japan. We have now been informed that the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo desires to receive some official notification that the settlement arrangements in Canada in such cases are satisfactory, before travel documents are issued. In view of this you are requested to furnish a full report in duplicate covering the settlement arrangements in any cases of this nature you are called upon to deal with.

District Superintendent

atg.
21-10 9309 #29
JDMcF/MMcD

OTTAWA, October 29th, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO

Mr. Baskrick
Mr. MacMillan
Mr. May
Miss Rivest
Mr. Dickman
Mr. Alldridge
Mr. Hoade
Mr. Claxton
Mr. Veasey

Mr. Neville
Mr. Gudgeon
Mr. McWiese
Mr. Hather
Mr. Collins
Mr. Gillis
Mr. McLellan
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Murphy

Mr. King
Mr. Stark
Mr. Foran
Mr. Mansfield
Mr. White
Mr. Holcomb
Mr. Hall
Mr. Martin

This refers to memorandum of June 12th, 1946, concerning the procedure to be followed in connection with applications for the re-admission to Canada of Japanese persons born in Canada who are now in Japan. We have now been informed that the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo desires to receive some official notification that the settlement arrangements in Canada in such cases are satisfactory, before travel documents are issued. In view of this it is considered advisable to revert to the procedure of notifying the Department of External Affairs in these cases. Therefore, in addition to following the procedure outlined in my memorandum of June 12th, it is desired that the letter to the applicant in Canada should also indicate whether suitable settlement arrangements are available and, at the same time that the letter is issued, a rush report be furnished this office for transmission to the Department of External Affairs in order that they may notify the Liaison Mission in Tokyo.

District Superintendent

CAMERON WELDON & BREWIN

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

A. J. P. CAMERON K.C. ROY WELDON
F. A. BREWIN



CABLE "RUERMAS" TORONTO
TELEPHONE ADEL 4391

STERLING TOWER
TORONTO 1, CANADA

October 20, 1948.

The Department of Mines and Resources,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario.

Attention: Mr. Hugh Keenleyside

Dear Sirs:

I am writing on behalf of the Japanese-Canadian Citizens Association. They have had some correspondence with your Department in regard to the question of loss of Canadian citizenship in the case of naturalized Canadians of Japanese ancestry who voluntarily returned to Japan.

They have received from Mr. Smith a letter which quotes an opinion of the Department of the Secretary of State, although they do not say who in that Department offered the opinion.

This opinion states that it is quite clear that where any person was recommended for deportation in accordance with the provisions of the Order-in-Council (P.C. 7355) he would cease to be a British Subject or a Canadian National as of the date on which he left Canada.

With great respect, this information does not appear to be in accordance with the terms of the relevant Orders-in-Council. P.C. 7356 provides that any person who is deported from Canada under the provisions of P.C. 7355 shall cease to be either a British Subject or a Canadian National. The reference to P.C. 7355 draws a clear distinction between those who are "deported" and those who voluntarily proceed to Japan; see in this connection Section 6, Sub-section (1), Section 6, Sub-section (2) and the definitions of deportation under Section 1 (a) and deported under Section 1 (b).

It seems clear to us that the term deported as used in P.C. 7356 must mean someone removed by virtue of an order of the Minister unwillingly and not a person who proceeds to Japan without the issue of such an order.

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE

OCT 29 1948
C. R.

The Department of Mines and Resources

October 20, 1948.

- 2 -

You will recall that the writer represented the Japanese-Canadians in proceedings to have P.C. 7355 declared to be ultra vires the Governor-in-Council.

At the time of the reference to the Supreme Court of Canada a clear undertaking was given by counsel that the Minister would not make any orders for deportation which he was empowered to make by Section 4 of the Order. The same undertaking was given while the case was in appeal to the Judicial Committee. Shortly after the decision of the Judicial Committee the Orders were rescinded.

We take it, therefore, to be clear that in fact no Orders for deportation were made by the Minister and that all of the Japanese-Canadians who went to Japan in fact were not deported but, in the words of Section 6 (1), "having made a request for repatriation, proceeded to Japan."

As this is a matter of considerable importance to those Japanese-Canadians who were naturalized and who voluntarily went to Japan and may now seek to return, the Japanese-Canadians Citizens Association would like to have a definite ruling on this matter.

We would be glad to discuss it with your Department or with the Department of the Secretary of State and have the opportunity to elaborate the arguments contained in this letter.

Yours very truly,

CAMERON, WELDON and BREWIN,

Per:

F. A. Brewin

FAB:DW

Our file: 44-KVL-40C

1048 NOV 5 11 45

Ottawa,
November 4th, 1945.

AIR MAIL

NO. 1066

Sir,

With reference to the request in your despatch No. 399 of September 20th for clarification of instructions relating to the readmission to Canada of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin now in Japan, I have the honour to set out below a restatement of the procedures you should follow in these cases, as well as in the cases of Japanese subjects now in Japan who claim retention of Canadian domicile, and in cases of Japanese visitors.

2. General Considerations. You have a three-fold responsibility with regard to persons desiring to come to Canada from Japan:

- (a) To exercise the prerogative of the Secretary of State for External Affairs to issue or withhold travel documents (passports, certificates of identity and visas);
- (b) To inform, advise and assist the Canadian immigration authorities in the application of the Canadian Immigration Act and Regulations;
- (c) To inform the Canadian Government of instances where Canadian laws have been contravened so that the Crown, if it deems it desirable, may lay charges and prosecute the individual after he has entered Canada.

3. Issue and Renewal of Passports. Canadian passports are issued in accordance with the passport and visa regulations of the Department of External Affairs. In the issue of passports you exercise the discretion of the Secretary of State for External Affairs. You may, where you deem it desirable, withhold the issue of a passport until you have obtained satisfactory evidence of the applicant's claim to Canadian citizenship, until you have ascertained whether the Department of the Secretary

L. H. Norman, Esq.,
Canadian Liaison Mission,
TOKYO, Japan.

... 2.

of State desires to initiate action with a view to revocation of a certificate of citizenship where a naturalized Canadian has been outside Canada for a long time, or until you have ascertained whether the Government might wish to lay charges against the individual for the infraction of some Canadian law after he has entered Canada. Possession of a Canadian passport does not guarantee an individual entry into Canada. Admission is authorized by the competent Immigration Officer at the port of entry. He exercises his authority under the Immigration Act and Regulations. The Act provides that Canadian citizens are readmissible to Canada at all times. However, if the Immigration Officer has ascertained that the passport was obtained or is being used fraudulently he may refuse admission. Furthermore, if an individual gains entry into Canada unlawfully he may at a later date be deported.

4. Canadian Citizens by birth. In the case of a person claiming to be a Canadian citizen by birth applying for a passport, before issuing the document you require to satisfy yourself that he is in fact a Canadian citizen. Evidence of Canadian birth should take the form of a birth certificate or notification from the Department that the claim to Canadian birth has been verified. Where the application is for renewal of passport only you do not require to verify the claim to citizenship, only whether the individual may have lost his Canadian citizenship. You require to satisfy yourself in the case of each applicant for passport or renewal of passport that the individual has not lost his Canadian citizenship under Section 16 of the Canadian Citizenship Act (by a check of the list of British subjects who requested recovery of Japanese nationality (Kaifuku) mentioned in paragraph 2 C of despatch No. 314 of December 1947), under Section 17 (1) or 18 of the Act, or under P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942 (list of persons affected by this Order-in-Council has now been drawn up and is being sent to you).

5. Canadian Citizens by Naturalization. In the case of a person claiming to be a Canadian citizen by naturalization applying for a passport, before issuing the document you require to satisfy yourself that he did in fact acquire Canadian citizenship. Evidence should be in the form of a certificate of Canadian citizenship, a naturalization certificate, or notification from the Department that naturalization in Canada has been verified. Passports should not be issued or renewed for persons of Japanese origin claiming naturalization in Canada until the Mission has referred such cases to the Department which will forward such references to the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada in order that that Department may determine whether grounds exist for taking action to revoke the certificate of naturalization under Section 21 or 23 of the Canadian Citizenship Act. Before making such reference you should first check to see whether the applicant claiming to be a Canadian citizen

by naturalization has automatically lost his citizenship under P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942 or under P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945 (a list of persons affected by this Order-in-Council has now been drawn up and is being sent to you).

6. Security Precautions for Canadian Citizens

Before issuing or renewing a passport for an individual, after his claim to Canadian citizenship has been verified, you should obtain from him a statement that he did not serve in the Japanese Armed Forces and that he was not engaged during the war in activities disloyal to Canada. If he did serve or was disloyal you may warn the individual that on return to Canada he might be liable to prosecution under Canadian law. In addition, you should request that a check of United States Counter-Intelligence cards be made. It is appreciated that such a check is of negative character. We feel however that the onus should as far as possible be placed on the applicant himself to provide you with necessary assurances concerning his bona fides. However, where you are suspicious of an individual you are authorized to use your discretion in requesting the United States Army Counter-Intelligence Service to carry out a more thorough investigation. Where an individual has served in the Japanese Armed Forces or has been actively disloyal to Canada or where in your opinion the information you have obtained about an individual indicates that charges might be preferred against him on his return to Canada, you should refer to Ottawa for instructions before issuing or renewing his passport. In general it would not be desirable for you to issue travel documents for the wife and family of any person who served in the Japanese Armed Forces or who was actively disloyal to Canada until the status of the husband or father of minor children has been cleared up.

7. Japanese Subjects Claiming Domicile in Canada.

Visas for travel to Canada should not be issued to Japanese subjects claiming retention of Canadian domicile without prior reference to the Department which will inquire from the Immigration Branch whether such persons have in fact retained Canadian domicile and are readmissible to Canada. In the interpretation of intention to retain Canadian domicile the Government has decided that attention should be paid to the actions of such Japanese subjects throughout the period of the war to see that they have not been engaged in any anti-Allied activities. It is in these cases of Japanese subjects claiming retention of Canadian domicile that the Mission is expected to request the United States Army Counter-Intelligence Service to carry out a field security check on the individual.

8. Japanese Visitors and Students. Visas should not be issued to Japanese subjects wishing to visit Canada for temporary purposes without prior reference to Ottawa. In all such cases full information should be sent regarding the purpose and duration of the proposed visit, whether the applicant has sufficient funds to maintain himself during the visit and enable him to return to Japan and whether anything adverse is known about the individual.

9. Travel Arrangements. It is not the responsibility of the Liaison Mission to take the initiative in making arrangements for Canadian citizens of Japanese origin or Japanese subjects claiming retention of Canadian domicile to return to Canada unless specific instructions are received from the Department. This means that it is the responsibility of the individual desiring to return to Canada to supply the Liaison Mission with the information required and not the responsibility of the Liaison Mission to follow up dormant cases. As it is not desired that there should be any number of valid Canadian passports outstanding in Japan, a passport should not be issued until it is determined that the applicant has or is able to make arrangements for a definite sailing to Canada. The same considerations apply to the issue of visas to Japanese subjects whose retention of Canadian domicile has been verified by the Canadian immigration authorities.

10. Settlement Arrangements. When individuals in Canada write to the Immigration Branch regarding the return to Canada of persons in Japan the immigration authorities usually inquire concerning the suitability of arrangements at this end for receiving such persons. However, as Canadian citizens and persons possessing Canadian domicile have the right under the Immigration Act to entry into Canada regardless of settlement arrangements here it is not necessary that you see a letter from the Canadian immigration authorities indicating that settlement arrangements in this country have been approved before issuing a passport or visa if all the other conditions have been met.

11. I hope that this restatement of the procedures you should follow in regard to the issue of travel documents will be of assistance to you in the difficult consular work your Mission has to undertake.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J.W. O'BRIEN

for Secretary of State
for External Affairs.



CANADA

Department of Mines and Resources
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
NO. 93913

PACIFIC DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT

VANCOUVER, B.C. November 3, 1948

Assistant Commissioner - Ottawa.

File #9309/19

This will acknowledge your copy letter of October 26th regarding the procedure to be followed in connection with the application for re-admission to Canada of Japanese persons born in Canada. I note that it is now required that advice be obtained regarding settlement arrangements. This information will be given in all cases in future.

From Druce
A/District Superintendent

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, 12th November, 1948.

Dear Dr. Coleman:

Would you kindly refer to my letter of August 20th last, which deals with an enquiry from the National Executive Secretary of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, Toronto, concerning naturalized Canadians of Japanese origin who were returned to Japan after the cessation of hostilities under the authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 of the 15th December, 1945, and the reply thereto furnished by the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship under date of August 30th, your file No. 18831-47.

The opinion furnished by Mr. Duggan was transmitted to Mr. George Tanaka and we have now received a communication from Messrs. Cameron, Weldon and Brown, Barristers and Solicitors, Sterling Tower, Toronto, written on behalf of the Japanese-Canadian Citizens Association, reading as follows:-

"I am writing on behalf of the Japanese-Canadian Citizens Association. They have had some correspondence with your Department in regard to the question of loss of Canadian citizenship in the case of naturalized Canadians of Japanese ancestry who voluntarily returned to Japan.

They have received from Mr. Smith a letter which quotes an opinion of the Department of the Secretary of State, although they do not say who in that Department offered the opinion.

This opinion states that it is quite clear that where any person was recommended for deportation in accordance with the provisions of the Order-in-Council (P.C. 7355) he would cease to be a British Subject or a Canadian National as of the date on which he left Canada.

With great respect, this information does not appear to be in accordance with the terms of the relevant Order-in-Council. P.C. 7356 provides that any person who.....is deported from Canada under the provisions of P.C. 7355 shall.....cease to be either

Dr. E.H. Coleman,
Under-Secretary of State,
Department of Secretary of State,
Ottawa - Ont

.....

a British Subject or a Canadian National. The reference to P.C. 7355 draws a clear distinction between those who are "deported" and those who voluntarily proceed to Japan; see in this connection Section 6, Sub-section (1), Section 6, Sub-section (2) and the definitions of deportation under Section 1 (a) and deported under Section 1 (b).

It seems clear to us that the term deported as used in P.C. 7356 must mean someone removed by virtue of an order of the Minister unwillingly and not a person who proceeds to Japan without the issue of such an order.

You will recall that the writer represented the Japanese-Canadians in proceedings to have P.C. 7355 declared to be ultra vires the Governor-in-Council.

At the time of the reference to the Supreme Court of Canada a clear undertaking was given by counsel that the Minister would not make any orders for deportation which he was empowered to make by Section 4 of the Order. The same undertaking was given while the case was in appeal to the Judicial Committee. Shortly after the decision of the Judicial Committee the Orders were rescinded.

We take it, therefore, to be clear that in fact no Orders for deportation were made by the Minister and that all of the Japanese-Canadians who went to Japan in fact were not deported but, in the words of Section 6 (1), "having made a request for repatriation, proceeded to Japan."

As this is a matter of considerable importance to those Japanese-Canadians who were naturalized and who voluntarily went to Japan and may now seek to return, the Japanese-Canadians Citizens Association would like to have a definite ruling on this matter.

We would be glad to discuss it with your Department or with the Department of the Secretary of State and have the opportunity to elaborate the arguments contained in this letter."

May we have your views on the above submission.

Yours very truly,

A.L. Jelliffe,
DIRECTOR.

Copy for Deputy Minister's office.

9300 No.19.
ALJ/EM.

Ottawa, 18th November, 1948.

Dear Dr. Coleman:

On August 24th last I wrote you, enclosing copy of a letter received from Miss Ruth Ariga and Miss Fumi Takata in Japan, requesting information with regard to making application for resumption of Canadian citizenship, they having been repatriated to Japan with their parents on the second exchange ship in 1945.

As I do not appear to have received any reply to my letter, I wonder if you would be good enough to have this matter looked into and the appropriate information furnished this office.

Yours very truly,

H.L. Keesleyside,
Deputy Minister.

*see also
file C 9764
re Ruth Ariga
700*

Dr. E.H. Coleman,
Under-Secretary of State,
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa - Ont.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9300, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy for Deputy Minister's office

Ottawa, 11th November, 1948.

Dear Sir:

You wrote me on the 20th ultimo with regard to the matter of the loss of Canadian citizenship in the case of naturalized Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry who were returned to Japan after the cessation of hostilities and under the authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 of the 15th December, 1945.

The opinion expressed in your communication is under examination and I hope to be able to write you again shortly in the matter.

Yours very truly,

H.L. Keenleyside,
Deputy Minister.

F.A. Brown, Esq.,
c/o Messrs. Cameron, Weldon & Brown,
Barristers & Solicitors,
Sterling Tower,
Toronto 1, Ont.

FEC-293/13

FEC-RESTRICTED

FEC-293/13

19 November 1948

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

TRAVEL OUTSIDE JAPAN OF JAPANESE COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES
Directive Serial No. 94
(Reference: 293 series)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a United States directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers forwarding a statement of policy of the Far Eastern Commission on the travel outside Japan of Japanese commercial representatives, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. This directive was forwarded to the Supreme Commander on 4 November 1948.

3. A certified copy of this directive has been filed with the Commission in accordance with Section III, paragraph 4, of the Terms of Reference.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

B
FEC-293/13

ENCLOSURETRAVEL OUTSIDE JAPAN OF JAPANESE COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVESSerial No. 944 November 1948

The following directive, serial number 94, prepared by the State Department to implement the policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on October 21, 1948, under the provisions of Paragraph II, a, 1, of its terms of reference has been received from the State, Army, Navy, Air Force Departments for transmission to you for your guidance in accordance with Paragraph III, 1, of its terms of reference:

"1. During the period of the occupation it is recognized that the operation of the private trade of Japan with other countries must be conducted largely through foreign nationals traveling or residing in Japan. However, in order to widen the scope of trade and to further the policy of preventing Japanese monopolies in foreign trade, a limited resumption of private trade contacts by the travel of Japanese commercial representatives abroad may, subject to the approval of the country of destination, be permitted under the following conditions:

a. Such travel should give Japanese no advantage over foreign nationals doing business with or in Japan. To this end foreign nationals in Japan should be given maximum freedom to develop trade, subject only to the economic controls required by reason of the occupation. Such controls should apply equally to Japanese and foreign nationals.

b. Japanese commercial representatives abroad should not be the sole sales or purchasing medium for Beeki Cho or for Japanese trade associations nor should they be allowed to be official representatives of SCAP.

c. The specific travel authorized herein and the extent thereof should be only that essential to raise Japan's foreign trade to a level consistent with her peaceful needs as defined by the Far Eastern Commission.

d. The activities of Japanese commercial representatives abroad should be confined to trade. They should not be a cover for other activities such as for instance those of a political or propaganda nature.

e. Japanese commercial representatives should be carefully screened by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers before they are allowed to leave Japan.

"2. Such Japanese travel abroad shall be under such conditions and controls as may be specified by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the country of destination. Subject to over-all supervision by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the Japanese Government, or any authorized agency thereof, will be responsible for the conduct of any Japanese commercial representative permitted to travel abroad under this policy."

C O P Y

12520 - 102nd Avenue,
Edmonton, Alberta.
31st January, 1949.

Mr. James F. MacKinnon,
House of Parliament,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. MacKinnon:

It has come to my attention that Canadian born Japanese are not allowed to travel to Japan and return to this country. I can see where there might be some justification for Japanese born people to be restricted in their movements along this line, but I am rather puzzled and slightly disappointed that it should be necessary to place this kind of restriction on a Canadian born citizen.

I would appreciate some information from you on this subject.

I would like to thank you for your recent letter regarding our meeting at the Macdonald Hotel and I shall be looking forward to seeing you when next you are in Edmonton.

Yours sincerely,

(SGD) D.B. Bain

00477

1940 FEB 5 10:14

Ottawa, February 2, 1949.

Mr. D.B. Bain,
12520 - 102nd Avenue,
Edmonton, Alberta.



Dear Mr. Bain:

I have your letter of January 31st and the information contained in it was a surprise to me until I realized what might have happened. You will remember that when the repatriation of Japanese from British Columbia was being considered, a number of them were given their choice as to whether they should remain in Canada or go back to Japan, in addition to those whom we thought it necessary to deport. Some of the Japanese in both these categories were Canadian citizens but if they were deported or asked to go back, their Canadian citizenship was cancelled.

This results in the checking of all Japanese who may wish to come to Canada and it is quite possible that a Canadian of Japanese descent might be in Japan and apply for a travel permit and be told that special permission would have to be obtained before it could be granted, this to make sure that he was not one of the two groups I referred to above.

I think you will see the necessity for this and it is hard to figure how it can be avoided. However, I am going to discuss the matter with my officials to see if there is any way in which this arrangement can be eased, although, frankly, it is a matter more for External Affairs than it is for our own Department of Immigration.

With all good wishes,

Yours faithfully,

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE

FEB 10 PM

C. R.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMORANDUM

MINISTER'S OFFICE

Feb. 2, 1949.

DEPUTY MINISTER

Attention - Director of Immigration
Re Canadian born Japanese being allowed
to return to Canada

The attached is passed to you for your
information.

A.C.L. Adams,
Private Secretary.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, 15th February, 1949.

Memorandum:

Mr. A.G.L. Adams

Referring to your memorandum of the 2nd instant enclosing copy of a letter from Mr. D.B. Bain, of Edmonton, and copy of the Minister's reply dated February 2nd, concerning Japanese, on reading Mr. Bain's letter it seems that he is referring to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin now residing in Canada who wish to proceed to Japan for some temporary purpose and then return to Canada. The Minister's letter of February 2nd, deals with people in Japan who wish to come to Canada.

There is no regulation prohibiting the issuance of a Canadian passport to a Canadian citizen of Japanese race who wishes to proceed to Japan, but a permit of entry must be obtained from the Supreme Commander of Allied Control in Japan before entry is allowed. I understand that when an application is made for a passport to Japan, the Passport Office submit the details through the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan to ascertain whether a permit of entry will issue.

If you desire further particulars of this matter, Mr. Gilmour of the Passport Office can furnish the same.

Director.

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



Ottawa, February 23, 1949.

Our file: 44-KVL-40

To: The Director of Immigration
Department of Mines & Resources
O t t a w a

... Pursuant to our telephone conversation of this afternoon, I enclose a copy of a letter of April 21, 1947, from the Deputy Minister of Justice, concerning the status of persons of Japanese race who were repatriated from Canada to Japan.



B. G. Smith
for Acting Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 37, File 9309, part 19).

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

COPY

The Deputy Minister
of Justice
Ottawa

OTTAWA, April 21, 1947.

The Under Secretary of State
O T T A W A

152268

Re: Deportation of Japanese

I regret the delay in replying to your letter of January 16th last in this connection. You request my opinion on two questions, namely,

- (1) May a person of the Japanese race who voluntarily went to Japan, whether naturalized or born in Canada, be refused admission to Canada?
- (2) May the Minister of Labour now issue deportation orders in relation to naturalized Japanese persons who returned voluntarily to Japan?

I am of opinion that a person of the Japanese race who was naturalized as a British subject in Canada and who was removed or sent from Canada to Japan pursuant to arrangements made under Order in Council P.C. 7355 following a request for repatriation which remained unrevoked on September 1, 1945, is a person who has been "Deported" within the meaning of that term as used in Order in Council P.C. 7355 and, also, as used in Order in Council P.C. 7356 of the same date, which must, in my opinion, be read together with the first-mentioned Order in Council. Such person, in my opinion, has no right of entry into Canada. A person of the Japanese race who was born in Canada, however, has such a right of entry.

In view of the amendments made to Order in Council P.C. 7355 by Order in Council P.C. 268, of January 23, 1947, the Minister of Labour cannot now issue an order for the deportation of persons of the Japanese race, and the answer to your second question is, therefore, in the negative.

(Sgd.) F. P. Varcoe
Deputy Minister.

ADDRESS
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION
OVERSEAS SERVICE



IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
NO
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

Telephone 2264.

//
Are Canadians of Japanese origin, who were repatriated to
Japan since 1945, being allowed to return to this country upon
request? If so, to what degree and under what circumstances?
//

Ans.

Miss

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 97, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

9309 #19.
ALJ/EM.

IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

OF THE
DIRECTOR

Ottawa, 24th February, 1949.

Memorandum:

"For File"

On the 23rd instant Mr. Thatcher, M.P., informed the Minister that he intended asking the following question in the House of Commons:-

"Are Canadians of Japanese origin, who were repatriated to Japan since 1945, being allowed to return to this country upon request? If so, to what degree and under what circumstances?"

Last evening he further informed the Minister that he intended dropping the question.

As this or similar questions will likely be asked later in the Session and as the Department of External Affairs is involved in the return to Canada from Japan of Canadian citizens, I discussed the matter this morning with Messrs. Chance, Menzies and Gilmour of the Department named. We agreed that the following would have been an appropriate answer to Mr. Thatcher's question had the same remained on the Order paper:-

"Persons of Japanese origin whose claim to Canadian citizenship is established are admissible to Canada as a matter of right under the Immigration Act. However, the movement of such persons to Canada is also governed by the necessity of obtaining an entry permit from the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the difficulty in obtaining transportation which I understand must be paid for in United States dollars."

A.L.J.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 37, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

OFF. OF THE
DIRECTOR



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

ALJ/EM.

IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

Ottawa, 24th February, 1949.

Memorandum:

Mr. C.E.S. Smith

Official Circular No. 61 calls for a report from District Superintendents at the end of each fiscal year, recording the number of persons of Japanese origin admitted to Canada from Japan.

As at any moment we may be called upon for figures on Japanese, I wish you would ask District Superintendents to report the numbers by categories set out in the Circular for the Calendar Year, ended December 31st, 1948, and at the same time request District Superintendents to send in a report for the Fiscal Year ending March 31st, 1949, as promptly as possible after that date.

as
Director,

9309 Ken.

ALJ
28-2

HME/HBS

21-3

OTTAWA, February 26th, 1949.

MEMORANDUM: -

Atlantic District Superintendent
Eastern District Superintendent
Western District Superintendent
Pacific District Superintendent

Re: Official Circular No. 61

Your attention is drawn to the last paragraph of Official Circular No. 61, as amended to May 18th, 1948, reading as follows:-

"Inspectors-in-Charge will report monthly the entry of persons of Japanese origin from Japan to the District Superintendent giving the number admitted under the following categories:-

Canadian Citizens:-

By birth.....
Naturalization.....
Persons in possession of domicile.....
Non-resident (Visitors, etc.).....

District Superintendents will report to Head Office at the end of each fiscal year the number of entries under the categories named above".

I shall be glad if you will let me have the above report as soon as possible after the close of the fiscal year.

9
Commissioner.

REV. LAVELL SMITH,
Superintendent
REV. J. CZAKO, Ph.D.,
Hungarian Minister.
REV. G. A. KOPONEN,
Finnish Minister.
REV. K. SHIMIZU,
Japanese Minister.
REV. LUKE STANDREY,
Ukrainian Minister.
REV. L. BRUUN,
Dutch Minister.

The Church of All Nations
(The United Church of Canada)

423 QUEEN STREET WEST

W.M.S. WORKERS:
MISS OLIVE BRAND
MISS E. MACVICAR

MRS. H. F. MACLEAN
Church Secretary

CHURCH PHONE
ADELAIDE 9551

1949 FEB 24 PM 12:54

Our doors are open to all.

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
RECORDS

Toronto 2 B, Ont.

9309 Gen.

February 23, 1949.

L.V.L.
26-2

Department of Immigration
Parliament Buildings
Ottawa, Ont.

Gentlemen:

At a meeting of the Board of the Church of
All Nations held last evening, I was requested to make
inquiry of your Department regarding :-

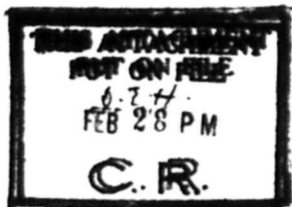
- 1.) The conditions governing entry of new
immigrants from Japan;
- 2.) The conditions governing the entrance to
Canada of students from Japan, seeking to do University
work.

Needless to say, our Board looks eagerly for
the day when there shall be no discrimination on racial
grounds.

Yours respectfully,

Heaven Muth

JLS:K



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 37, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, 1st March, 1949.

Memorandum:

Japanese Immigration

The admission of immigrants of Japanese race is controlled by two Orders-in-Council:-

- (a) P.C. 2115 dated 18th September, 1930, which prohibits the admission of immigrants of any Asiatic race except the wife and unmarried child under 18 years of age of a Canadian citizen.
- (b) P.C. 4850 of the 26th November, 1947 which prohibits the admission of enemy aliens.

By the application of these regulations there is no Japanese immigration.

The following former residents of Canada are readmissible:-

1. Persons of Japanese origin whose claim to Canadian citizenship is established as admissible as a matter of right under the Immigration Act.
Canadian citizens, who acquired such status either by birth or naturalization, and who were repatriated during the war ceased to be Canadian citizens as from the date of departure from Canada for repatriation, (P.C. 18775 dated November 26, 1942), and are, therefore, not admissible; also Canadian citizens by naturalization who had applied for repatriation and who were deported under the authority of P.C. 7385 dated December 18, 1945, they having been deprived of their citizenship by P.C. 7386 of the same date.
2. Persons in possession of Canadian domicile
Domicile is considered lost after six years absence from Canada unless it can be shown by the person concerned that he maintained intention throughout the war of returning to Canada at the earliest opportunity. In interpreting the term "maintenance of intention" attention is paid to the actions of the applicant throughout the period of the war.

The movement to Canada from Japan of persons claiming Canadian citizenship or domicile is also governed by the necessity of obtaining an exit permit from the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and the difficulty in obtaining transportation which it is understood must be paid for in United States dollars.

The only other persons of Japanese origin whose entry is authorized following investigation, are individual Japanese nationals entering Canada temporarily for conference, educational or other approved purposes that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan, and whose visits abroad are approved by Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan.

.....

ADDRESS
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

No. **9309**
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

CESS:MET

Ottawa, March 5 1949.

Memorandum:

Miss E. O'Connor.

Referring to the letter of February 23 from Rev. J. Lavell Smith, Superintendent, The Church of All Nations, Toronto, Mr. Jolliffe advises that the reply to him should be as follows:-

Nationals of Japan are not admissible to Canada at this time as they still come under the Order-in-Council prohibiting the entry or admission of enemy aliens.

If we should follow strictly Mr. Jolliffe's memorandum of March 1st, particularly the last paragraph thereof, we would find ourselves in an embarrassing position as many would make application for the admission of Japanese under student status.


Commissioner.

*See later
Decision 52109309
June 12/50*

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

COPY FOR THE DIRECTOR OF IMMIGRATION
OUR FILE NO. 44-ABPK-40

1949 MAR 4 AM 9:22

Please refer to our
File No. 44-ABPK-40

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
RECORDS

O t t a w a,
March 2, 1949.

9309
82

The Registrar of Canadian Citizenship,
Department of the Secretary of State,
O t t a w a.

Rec
7/13

I enclose, for your information, the
following documents:

1. A copy of a letter dated December 5, 1948
from the Director of Immigration concerning
the proposed re-admission to Canada from
Japan of Miss TABATA Fumiko.
2. A copy of despatch No. 69 dated February 8,
1949 from Tokyo.
3. Form J.
4. Form T, submitted by Miss Tabata Fumiko.

The name of Miss Tabata Fumiko is
to be found in the list forwarded to you on
November 3, 1948, which enumerated the persons
who lost their status as Canadian nationals
and British subjects under the provisions of
Order-in-Council P.C. 10773.

Your comments on this and related cases
would be appreciated.

(Sgd) B.G. Sivertz,

for Acting Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, March 9th, 1949.

Reverend Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 23rd, requesting information on behalf of the Board of the Church of All Nations, concerning:

1. The conditions governing entry of new immigrants from Japan;
2. The conditions governing the entrance to Canada of students from Japan, seeking to do University work.

In reply I may say that nationals of Japan are not admissible to Canada at this time, as they still come under the Order-in-Council prohibiting the entry or admission of enemy aliens. This applies to both immigrants and non-immigrants.

Yours very truly,

C.E.S. Smith
Commissioner.

Rev. J. Lavell Smith,
Superintendent,
The Church of All Nations,
423 Queen Street West,
Toronto 2B, Ontario.



00339

THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OTTAWA, March 26, 1949.

To: OFFICE of Immigration
The Director of Immigration

The documents described below are attached for your information or for any action you consider necessary

Also referred to:

C. HARDY/MR

EXT. 67

Handwritten notes:
Please send to
and for Mr. [unclear]
Cal 5/4/49
Miss O'Connor
we should advise [unclear]
Sept. 2nd [unclear]
please [unclear]
369 Gen
248
[unclear] further information
[unclear]

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs
C. R.

A. D. P. Heeney

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 095 (22 May 48) GA
SCAFIN 1971

11 February 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Entry of Personnel into Japan to Visit Relatives

1. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers hereby authorizes individuals to enter Japan for the purpose of visiting immediate relatives who are Japanese nationals or who are foreign nationals and were permanent residents of Japan prior to December 1941. For definition of the term "Immediate Relatives" see Section I, paragraph 1, Application Form (Inclosure 2). Period of stay in Japan is limited to sixty days.
2. Attached are copies of the Procedures (Inclosure 1) for implementation of this program and an application form (Inclosure 2) which includes the conditions precedent to entry into Japan under this program. Individuals entering Japan under this program will be required to sign a statement of conditions prior to entry.
3. The Japanese Government will be responsible for determining that:
 - a. The prospective host is able to provide housing independent of occupation force facilities.
 - b. The respective host desires to have his relatives visit him.
 - c. The conditions outlined in the application form, i.e., purchase of necessary Overseas Supply Store coupons or the importation of necessary food, are fulfilled.
 - d. Conditions outlined in Inclosure 1 are fulfilled.
 - e. The guests depart Japan within the required time. If they fail to depart at appropriate time, representative of Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, will be notified.
4. It must be clearly understood that this program is being authorized for compassionate reasons and will be under constant surveillance to insure that the terms under which it is authorized will not be violated. Violations will lead to immediate scrutiny with a view to revocation of the program.
5. The responsibilities herein outlined for the Japanese Government may be delegated to the Japan Travel Bureau or any other travel agency authorized to operate in Japan.
6. The Japanese Government will establish liaison with the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, to effect implementation of this program.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ R. M. Levy

R. M. LEVY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

2 Incls

1. Procedures
2. Application form

PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF
PROGRAM FOR ENTRY OF INDIVIDUALS
TO VISIT RELATIVES

1. a. Prospective visitors to Japan will make application to a commercial carrier or travel agency for entry into Japan to visit relatives giving the necessary information and making necessary guarantees as shown on the application form.

b. The commercial carrier will forward the application to the Japanese Government for consideration.

2. a. Upon receipt of the application, the Japanese Government will contact the prospective host to determine:

- (1) That the host desires to have said relatives visit him.
- (2) That the host has adequate accommodations available for his visitors.

b. When the Japanese Government has received assurances that the conditions outlined in para 2a above have been fulfilled, the Japanese Government will notify the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers that it has no objection to entry into Japan of the visitor. Information will include the name, nationality, method of travel, port of entry, proposed dates of the visit, and the name, address and nationality of the host.

c. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will notify the Japanese Government of final approval for entry Japan of the prospective guests, at which time the Japanese Government will notify the commercial carrier and the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, that clearance for entry Japan has been granted. Notification to Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, will include details as outlined in para b above.

d. It will be the responsibility of the commercial carrier to notify the guest of the approval of his application to enter Japan.

3. Upon receipt of a notification of the approval of his application, the visitor may apply for his passport (and in the case of United States citizens, a military permit) and arrange for transportation by a commercial carrier to Japan. Appropriate authorities have been notified that the approval of the application constitutes approval from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for the issuances of a passport and a military permit for entry into Japan in the case of American citizens and is considered sufficient clearance for the entry into Japan of other than American citizens.

4. Upon arrival at port of debarkation in Japan, the visitor will file proof of his arrangements for departure from Japan with the Japanese Government representative. Appropriate notation will be made in the visitor's passport to indicate his tourist status.

5. The commercial carrier will then place the visitor in charge of a properly designated agent of the Japanese Government who will:

a. Insure that the visitor arranges to notify his diplomatic or consular representative in Japan of his arrival and his address in Japan. This may be done by letter or postal card.

b. Furnish transportation to a bank licensed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for operation in Japan, to affect any conversions or deposits of currency necessary. The only currency which subject visitors will be allowed to possess while in Japan is Japanese yen obtained at the military conversion rate. Those visitors authorized to purchase food at the Overseas

Supply Store will temporarily possess foreign trade payment certificates in the amounts necessary to effect these purchases. (Fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each fifteen (15) day period or fraction thereof, of stay in Japan.)

c. Make necessary arrangements for the onward travel of the visitor to the home of the host. If layover is necessary prior to departure from the port of entry, the Japanese Government agency is responsible for locating necessary housing for any overnight stay involved.

d. Make arrangements for the purchase from the Overseas Supply Store of food supplies if visitor has not imported the necessary food.

6. Visitor will complete his visit and return to the port of embarkation in such time as to depart within sixty (60) days after his arrival in Japan. The visitor will not be permitted to convert yen into other currencies upon departure.

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY INTO JAPAN
FOR THE PURPOSE OF VISITING RELATIVES

General Instructions

Section I.

1. Upon satisfactory fulfillment and acceptance of the conditions hereinafter outlined, individuals may be authorized to enter Japan to visit immediate relatives who are Japanese nationals or who are foreign nationals and were residents of Japan prior to December 1941. This program is designed to afford such individuals the opportunity of seeing their families as a compassionate measure. For the purpose of this program, immediate relatives are defined as: grandparents, parents, children, grandchildren (including by adoption), brothers or sisters, husbands and wives. (Husbands and wives may visit same relatives of either).

2. The application form below may be secured from a travel agency and forwarded through a commercial travel firm to the Japanese Government. Approval or disapproval of the application will be forwarded to the applicant by the commercial travel agency after decision by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Section II

Application

Date: _____

1. a. Full name _____
- b. Place and date of birth _____
- c. Citizenship (if naturalized, date, place of naturalization and previous citizenship).

- d. Present occupation, including name of organization with which employed, if applicable _____

- e. Name and address of prospective host in Japan _____

- f. Full explanation of purpose of visit to include relationship to individual in Japan to be visited and full description of any prior periods of residence in Japan.

- g. Desired length of stay _____
- h. Point of origin outside Japan _____
- i. Number, date of issuance, date of expiration of passport and issuing authority (if individual does not possess passport at time form is filled out, this information will be entered by representatives of Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, upon arrival in Japan).

2. I hereby agree to the following conditions which are prescribed for visitors entering Japan for the purpose of visiting relatives.

a. While in Japan I will be subject to all rules and regulations promulgated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and subordinate commanders and in addition will be subject to Japanese law. In the event I violate the above mentioned rules, regulations or laws while in Japan, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may order trial by Japanese court or by occupation force provost court, as the facts of the case may warrant. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers reserves the right to terminate my stay in Japan under this program for cause at any time prior to the expiration date authorized.

b. I will not be authorized use of any occupation force facilities while in Japan.

c. I will be required to use Japanese medical facilities if injured or if ill.

d. I will provide myself with sufficient food so that I will be completely self-sufficient during my stay in Japan and will not require purchase of Japanese rationed food. To insure this I will bring into Japan the following which is for the personal use of myself and my relatives, and will not be sold or traded:

(1) A maximum of three hundred (300) pounds for a period of sixty (60) days (this is based on the standard United States Army ration for Japan).

(2) I will not include more than one package of cigarettes per day of stay in Japan.

e. As an alternate to the above, but not in addition to it, upon arrival in Japan I will purchase from the Overseas Supply Store in Japan fifty dollars (\$50.00) worth of food for each fifteen-day period of stay or fraction thereof. I understand that such food will be in bulk fifty dollar (\$50.00) units and will be paid for with Foreign Trade Payment Certificates purchased by negotiable instruments in dollars or pounds sterling credits, i.e., travelers check, money order, certified check, or cashier's check.

f. I understand that my stay in Japan is limited to sixty (60) days and extensions will not be authorized.

g. During my stay in Japan I will not be authorized to engage in business or to conduct commercial operations, negotiations, transactions, or enter into commercial contracts of any nature except with express approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Engaging in such transactions without approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will be cause for immediate termination of my visit.

h. I understand that importation into Japan or exportation from Japan of any of the following is strictly forbidden:

- (1) Gold or silver coin, gold, silver or platinum bullion or alloy thereof in bullion form and other precious metals and precious stones except personal jewelry worn or carried in personal baggage accompanying the owner.
- (2) Counterfeit, altered or imitation coins.
- (3) Bank of Japan yen currency and foreign currencies listed in Annex III hereto.

- (4) Any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture or drawing, containing any matter advocating or urging treason or insurrection against any government.
- (5) Any item of a pornographic nature.
- (6) Any narcotic drug or utensil used therefor.
- (7) Weapons of any nature, gun powder and other explosives, except that ammunition for hunting purposes may be entered in a reasonable amount for personal use.
- (8) National treasures of any country and important art objects.
- (9) Articles which infringe upon rights in patents, utility models, trademarks, and copyrights.

i. I will be permitted to bring into Japan only sufficient clothing and personal effects for my personal use while in Japan.

j. I have seen and understand the customs declaration form which I will be required to fill out upon entry into and exit from Japan.

k. Upon my arrival in Japan I will present to appropriate officials of the Japanese Government written evidence that I possess:

- (1) A return ticket to my point of origin.
- (2) A reservation with a commercial carrier for departure from Japan within sixty (60) days of date of entry.
- (3) A passport, reentry permit or passport (or similar travel document) and visa currently valid for entry into a country other than Japan.

l. The fact that I am a retired member of the United States Armed Forces will not be cause for alteration of any of the foregoing conditions or extension of any of the privileges normally authorized me by applicable United States Armed Forces regulations.

m. In the event I marry or adopt children while in Japan under this program, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers makes no guarantees that said spouse or children will be permitted to depart from Japan. Their entry into any other country is subject to the laws of that country and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will not intervene in behalf of such individuals or transmit or indorse their request to other countries nor will I be permitted to remain in Japan beyond the expiration date of my permit because of such marriage or adoption.

n. Upon arrival in Japan I will:

- (1) If I am not importing my food as outlined in paragraph 2d above, immediately purchase Foreign Trade Payment Certificates in the amount of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each fifteen (15) day period of stay or fraction thereof.
- (2) Exchange at least fifty dollars (\$50.00) per month of stay for Japanese yen currency to care for my indigenous needs; such currency will not be reconvertible to foreign exchange upon departure.

(For children under sixteen years of age, above requirements may be reduced by one-half).

3. I understand that if I am unable to comply with the provisions of paragraph 2k and 2n upon my arrival in Japan, I will not be permitted entry into Japan.

4. Commercial carrier will notify me of the approval by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of this application. Such notification by the commercial carrier will be sufficient for me:

a. To enter Japan if I am not a United States citizen.

b. To apply to the nearest United States State Department representative for a military permit for entry into Japan if I am a United States citizen.

*Commanded.
See next folder
etc.*

Signature

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 680.2 (22 May 48) GA
SCAPIN 1971/1

28 February 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Entry of Personnel into Japan to Visit Relatives

1. Reference is made to memorandum from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 095 (22 May 48) GA, SCAPIN 1971, subject: "Entry of Personnel into Japan to Visit Relatives," dated 11 February 1949.

2. *Pages 3 and 4 of Inclosure 2 to SCAPIN 1971 (Application for Entry into Japan for the Purpose of Visiting Relatives) are rescinded and the attached new*pages 3, 4 and 5 are substituted therefor.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ A. J. Rehe

for: R. M. LEVY
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General

1 Incl
Substitute pages
3, 4 and 5 to
SCAPIN 1971

* Paragraph 2f, thru 4b of Inclosure 2 to SCAPIN 1971.

Application

f. I understand that my stay in Japan is limited to sixty (60) days, and extensions will not be authorized.

g. During my stay in Japan I will not be authorized to engage in business or to conduct commercial operations, negotiations, transactions, or enter into commercial contracts of any nature except with express approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Engaging in such transactions without approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will be cause for immediate termination of my visit.

h. I understand that importation into Japan or exportation from Japan of any of the following is strictly forbidden:

- (1) Gold or silver coin, gold, silver or platinum bullion or alloy thereof in bullion form and other precious metals and precious stones except personal jewelry worn or carried in personal baggage accompanying the owner.
- (2) Counterfeit, altered or imitation coins.
- (3) Bank of Japan Yen currencies and foreign currencies. Foreign currencies are not permitted to be used within Japan. All persons entering Japan are therefore required to surrender all foreign currencies at the port of entry. United States dollar currencies surrendered will be treated as follows in accordance with the instructions of the individual concerned:
 - (a) Exchanged for Japanese Yen by the Bank of Japan.
 - (b) Placed in the Bank of Japan for safekeeping; to be returned on the departure from Japan of the individual concerned.
 - (c) Deposited by the Bank of Japan to the account of the individual concerned in a foreign bank licensed to maintain a branch office in Japan.

All other currencies surrendered will be held at the Bank of Japan for safekeeping against individual receipt to be returned to the individual concerned on departure from Japan.

- (4) Any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture or drawing, containing any matter advocating or urging treason or insurrection against any government.
- (5) Any item of a pornographic nature.
- (6) Any narcotic drug or utensil used therefor.
- (7) Weapons of any nature, gun powder and other explosives, except that ammunition for hunting purposes may be entered in a reasonable amount for personal use.
- (8) National treasures of any country and important art objects.
- (9) Articles which infringe upon rights in patents, utility models, trademarks, and copyrights.

i. I will be permitted to bring into Japan only sufficient clothing and personal effects for my personal use while in Japan.

j. I have seen and understand the customs declaration form which I will be required to fill out upon entry into and exit from Japan.

k. Upon my arrival in Japan I will present to appropriate officials of the Japanese Government written evidence that I possess:

- (1) A return ticket to my point of origin.
- (2) A reservation with a commercial carrier for departure from Japan within sixty (60) days of date of entry.
- (3) A passport, reentry permit or passport (or similar travel document) and visa currently valid for entry into a country other than Japan.

l. The fact that I am a retired member of the United States Armed Forces will not be cause for alteration of any of the foregoing conditions or extension of any of the privileges normally authorized me by applicable United States Armed Forces regulations.

m. In the event I marry or adopt children while in Japan under this program, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers makes no guarantees that said spouse or children will be permitted to depart from Japan. Their entry into any other country is subject to the laws of that country and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will not intervene in behalf of such individuals or transmit or indorse their request to other countries nor will I be permitted to remain in Japan beyond the expiration date of my permit because of such marriage or adoption.

n. Upon arrival in Japan I will:

- (1) If I am not importing my food as outlined in paragraph 2d above, immediately purchase Foreign Trade Payment Certificates in the amount of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each fifteen (15) day period of stay or fraction thereof.
- (2) Exchange at least fifty dollars (\$50.00) per month of stay for Japanese yen currency to care for my indigenous needs; such currency will not be convertible to foreign exchange upon departure.

(For children under sixteen years of age, above requirements may be reduced by one-half.)

3. I understand that if I am unable to comply with the provisions of paragraph 2k and 2n upon my arrival in Japan, I will not be permitted entry into Japan.

4. Commercial carrier will notify me of the approval by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of this application. Such notification by the commercial carrier will be sufficient for me:

a. To enter Japan if I am not a United States citizen.

b. To apply to the nearest United States State Department representative for a military permit for entry into Japan if I am a United States citizen.

Signature

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 680.2 (22 May 48) GA
SCAPIN 1971/1

28 February 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

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1. Reference is made to memorandum from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 095 (22 May 48) GA, SCAPIN 1971, subject: "Entry of Personnel into Japan to Visit Relatives," dated 11 February 1949.

2. *Pages 3 and 4 of Inclosure 2 to SCAPIN 1971 (Application for Entry into Japan for the Purpose of Visiting Relatives) are rescinded and the attached new* pages 3, 4 and 5 are substituted therefor.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ A. J. Rehe

for: R. M. LEVY
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General

1 Incl
Substitute pages
3, 4 and 5 to
SCAPIN 1971

* Paragraph 2f, thru 4b of Inclosure 2 to SCAPIN 1971.

Application

f. I understand that my stay in Japan is limited to sixty (60) days and extensions will not be authorized.

g. During my stay in Japan I will not be authorized to engage in business or to conduct commercial operations, negotiations, transactions, or enter into commercial contracts of any nature except with express approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Engaging in such transactions without approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will be cause for immediate termination of my visit.

h. I understand that importation into Japan or exportation from Japan of any of the following is strictly forbidden:

- (1) Gold or silver coin, gold, silver or platinum bullion or alloy thereof in bullion form and other precious metals and precious stones except personal jewelry worn or carried in personal baggage accompanying the owner.
- (2) Counterfeit, altered or imitation coins.
- (3) Bank of Japan Yen currencies and foreign currencies. Foreign currencies are not permitted to be used within Japan. All persons entering Japan are therefore required to surrender all foreign currencies at the port of entry. United States dollar currencies surrendered will be treated as follows in accordance with the instructions of the individual concerned:
 - (a) Exchanged for Japanese Yen by the Bank of Japan.
 - (b) Placed in the Bank of Japan for safekeeping; to be returned on the departure from Japan of the individual concerned.
 - (c) Deposited by the Bank of Japan to the account of the individual concerned in a foreign bank licensed to maintain a branch office in Japan.All other currencies surrendered will be held at the Bank of Japan for safekeeping against individual receipt to be returned to the individual concerned on departure from Japan.
- (4) Any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture or drawing, containing any matter advocating or urging treason or insurrection against any government.
- (5) Any item of a pornographic nature.
- (6) Any narcotic drug or utensil used therefor.
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- (8) National treasures of any country and important art objects.
- (9) Articles which infringe upon rights in patents, utility models, trademarks, and copyrights.

i. I will be permitted to bring into Japan only sufficient clothing and personal effects for my personal use while in Japan.

j. I have seen and understand the customs declaration form which I will be required to fill out upon entry into and exit from Japan.

k. Upon my arrival in Japan I will present to appropriate officials of the Japanese Government written evidence that I possess:

- (1) A return ticket to my point of origin.
- (2) A reservation with a commercial carrier for departure from Japan within sixty (60) days of date of entry.
- (3) A passport, reentry permit or passport (or similar travel document) and visa currently valid for entry into a country other than Japan.

l. The fact that I am a retired member of the United States Armed Forces will not be cause for alteration of any of the foregoing conditions or extension of any of the privileges normally authorized me by applicable United States Armed Forces regulations.

m. In the event I marry or adopt children while in Japan under this program, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers makes no guarantees that said spouse or children will be permitted to depart from Japan. Their entry into any other country is subject to the laws of that country and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will not intervene in behalf of such individuals or transmit or indorse their request to other countries nor will I be permitted to remain in Japan beyond the expiration date of my permit because of such marriage or adoption.

n. Upon arrival in Japan I will:

- (1) If I am not importing my food as outlined in paragraph 2d above, immediately purchase Foreign Trade Payment Certificates in the amount of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each fifteen (15) day period of stay or fraction thereof.
- (2) Exchange at least fifty dollars (\$50.00) per month of stay for Japanese yen currency to care for my indigenous needs; such currency will not be convertible to foreign exchange upon departure.

(For children under sixteen years of age, above requirements may be reduced by one-half.)

3. I understand that if I am unable to comply with the provisions of paragraph 2k and 2n upon my arrival in Japan, I will not be permitted entry into Japan.

4. Commercial carrier will notify me of the approval by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of this application. Such notification by the commercial carrier will be sufficient for me:

- a. To enter Japan if I am not a United States citizen.
- b. To apply to the nearest United States State Department representative for a military permit for entry into Japan if I am a United States citizen.

Signature

Copies for - Mr. Baldwin.
Mr. Stirling.
Mr. Winter
Miss E. O'Connor.
Mr. F.A. Smith.
Mr. Butler.
Mr. Latour.
Mr. Morgan.
Mr. Paul.

9309

EB/SG

OTTAWA, April 14th, 1949.

MEMORANDUM

Atlantic District Superintendent.
Eastern District Superintendent.
Central Acting District Superintendent.
Western District Superintendent.
Pacific District Superintendent.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has authorized individuals to enter Japan for the purpose of visiting immediate relatives who are Japanese nationals, or who are foreign nationals and were permanent residents of Japan prior to December, 1941.

For the purpose of this program, immediate relatives are defined as: Grandparents, parents, children, grandchildren, (including by adoption), brothers or sisters, husbands and wives. (Husbands and wives may visit some relatives of either).

Prospective visitors to Japan will make application to a commercial carrier or travel agency giving the necessary information and making necessary guarantees as shown on the application forms, which may be secured from the travel agency. The commercial carrier will forward the application to the Japanese Government for consideration, and approval or disapproval of the application will be forwarded to the applicant by the commercial travel agency after decision by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Upon receipt of a notification of the approval of his application, the visitor may apply for his passport and arrange for transportation by a commercial carrier to Japan. Visitors must complete their visit and return to the port of embarkation in such time as to depart within sixty days after their arrival in Japan.

- 2 -

The above is for your information should any prospective visitors seek guidance from your office regarding the procedure to follow in this connection.

Commissioner. ^{RP}

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy to: District Superintendent, Vancouver. - Acknowledging your letter of the 7th instant, files 14366 & 92056 and returning your file.

Copy on File 9209.

COMMISSIONER
OF
IMMIGRATION



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 14366 Nat. 14366
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH/AMS.

Ottawa, April 12, 1949.

14/14

Registrar of Canadian Citizenship,
Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

Re: Rinso Tahara,
North Kamloops, B.C.
11172-21

Your form letter of June 26, 1947 indicates that the above applicant for citizenship was born in Japan, August 14, 1875 and that he arrived at Vancouver on the vessel "Saibara", September 8, 1907. We have recently telephoned to your office and have been informed that the applicant claims to have come to Canada from Honolulu.

Our District Superintendent, Vancouver has recently forwarded to us his brief file relating to this case. It commences in April, 1922 when we wrote to that office indicating that Rinso Tahara was then an applicant for naturalization claiming to have come from Honolulu arriving at Vancouver on the s.s. "Amiral" about the 22nd September, 1907 and that he was 26 years of age at the time. For some months our office made continuous efforts to locate the applicant in order that he might be questioned about his entry but they were not successful in doing so.

A record has now been located which would appear to refer to the applicant. A man of this name was a passenger on the s.s. "Indiana" arriving at Vancouver, September 19, 1907 from Honolulu along with 283 fellow countrymen. This migrant was 31 years of age, single, a labourer by occupation.

We are of the opinion that this record refers to the applicant although the name of the vessel is not the one furnished in 1922 or in your 1947 form letter.

Commissioner.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 37, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
- CANADA

Copy for - Mr. Boulter
Mr. Fox
Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Reid

9309

(Overseas Service)

JEM:J/MRC

AIR MAIL.

Ottawa, April 20th, 1949.

Superintendent of European Emigration for Canada, London, England.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has authorized individuals to enter Japan for the purpose of visiting immediate relatives who are Japanese nationals, or who are foreign nationals and were permanent residents of Japan prior to December, 1941.

For the purpose of this program, immediate relatives are defined as: Grandparents, parents, children, grandchildren, (including by adoption), brothers or sisters, husbands and wives. (Husbands and wives may visit same relatives of either).

Prospective visitors to Japan will make application to a commercial carrier or travel agency giving the necessary information and making necessary guarantees as shown on the application forms, which may be secured from the travel agency. The commercial carrier will forward the application to the Japanese Government for consideration, and approval or disapproval of the application will be forwarded to the applicant by the commercial travel agency after decision by the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers.

Upon receipt of a notification of the approval of his application, the visitor may apply for his passport and arrange for transportation by a commercial carrier to Japan. Visitors must complete their visit and return to the port of embarkation in such time as to depart within sixty days after their arrival in Japan.

The above is for your information should any prospective visitors seek guidance from your office regarding the procedure to follow in this connection.

Commissioner, Overseas Service.

9309 *Ken*
RC/JMC

Ottawa, April 20th, 1949.

Memorandum to Staff:

Subject: Visitors to Japan

Advice has been received that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan has authorized individuals to enter Japan for the purpose of visiting immediate relatives who are Japanese nationals, or who are foreign nationals and were permanent residents of Japan prior to December, 1941.

For the purpose of this program, immediate relatives are defined as: Grandparents, parents, children, grandchildren, (including by adoption), brothers or sisters, husbands and wives, (husbands and wives may visit same relatives of either).

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Upon receipt of a notification of the approval of his application, the visitor may apply for his passport and arrange for transportation by a commercial carrier to Japan. Visitors must complete their visit and return to the port of embarkation in such time as to depart within sixty days after their arrival in Japan.

The above is for your information and guidance should any prospective visitors seek information regarding the procedure to follow in this connection.

District Superintendent.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 370.05(7 May 46)GC-0
SCAPIN 927/17

9 March 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Repatriation

1. Reference is made to memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 370.05(7 May 46)GC-0, SCAPIN 927, dated 7 May 1946, subject as above, as amended.
2. All pages of the reference in paragraph 1 above are rescinded with the exception of Annex VIII thereto (Rescissions), and the pages attached will be substituted therefor. Changes incorporated in the new pages, 1 - 22, have been underlined.
3. The provisions of Annex VI, reference paragraph 1 above, have been rescinded by Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 130(18 Jan 49)ESS/FIN, SCAPIN 1966, dated 18 January 1949, subject: Property Individuals are Authorized to Carry on Entering and Leaving Japan.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ A. J. Rehe
for R. M. LEVY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

Incls
As indicated in para 2

1949 MAY 6 AM 8 15
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RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 370-05(7 May 46)GC-0
SCAPIN 927

7 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Repatriation

1. This memorandum is the basic directive governing:

a. The mass repatriation of Japanese nationals from the following areas:

Territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Territories under control of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
China (including Manchuria)

b. The provisions for repatriation of all other individual Japanese nationals and displaced persons in Japan formerly domiciled in China, Formosa, Korea and the Ryukyus, insofar as these provisions are not covered by other directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. Previous instructions, as contained in the memorandum listed in Annex VIII, are superseded by this directive.

3. The Japanese Government will carry out the instructions as contained in annexes to this memorandum, under the supervision of the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ A. J. Rehe
for R. M. LEVY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

Annexes

Annex I General Policies Governing Mass Repatriation of Japanese Nationals to Japan and Provisions for the Repatriation of Other Individuals, Including Non-Japanese, insofar as These Provisions are not Covered by Other Directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Annex II Reception Centers in Japan for Processing Repatriates

Annex III Repatriation to and from Japan

Annex IV Supply and Transportation

Annex V Medical and Sanitary Procedures

Annex VI Rescinded by Memorandum to the Japanese Government, AG 130 (18 Jan 49)ESS/FIN, SCAPIN 1966 dated 18 January 1949, subject: Property Individuals are Authorized to Carry on Entering and Leaving Japan

Annex VII Miscellaneous

Annex VIII Recissions

(Revised 9 Mar 49)

Incl to SCAPIN 927/17

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 370-05(7 May 46)GC-0
SCAPIN 927

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Annex VII Miscellaneous

Annex VIII Recissions

(Revised 9 Mar 49)

Incl to SCAPIN 927/17

ANNEX I
to

Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)
GC-0, SCAPIN 927 dated 7 May 1946, subject: Repatriation.

GENERAL POLICIES GOVERNING MASS REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE
NATIONALS TO JAPAN AND PROVISIONS FOR THE REPATRIATION OF
OTHER INDIVIDUALS, INCLUDING NON-JAPANESE*, INSOFAR AS THESE
PROVISIONS ARE NOT COVERED BY OTHER DIRECTIVES OF THE
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

The following policies will govern mass repatriation of Japanese nationals to Japan and provisions for the repatriation of other individuals, including non-Japanese*, insofar as these provisions are not covered by other directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

1. Maximum utilization will be made of Japanese naval and merchant shipping allocated for repatriation of Japanese nationals.
2. Japanese naval vessels and those Japanese merchant vessels, designed primarily for the transport of personnel and not required for inter-island or coastal passenger service, will be utilized for the repatriation of Japanese nationals.
3. Personnel to be repatriated will not be transported on cargo vessels to the extent that the essential cargo is displaced. Repatriates will be transported on cargo vessels destined only for authorized repatriation ports (see paragraph 2a, Annex II).
4. The Japanese Government will operate, man, victual and supply Japanese-manned shipping used for repatriation to the maximum practicable extent. In case of emergency, fuel, food, medical supplies and material repairs may be obtained from U.S. Army or Navy sources, or at foreign ports from foreign government sources, by memorandum receipt signed by the master of the vessel concerned (see Annex IV).
5. First priority will be granted to the movement of Japanese military and naval personnel, and second priority to the movement of Japanese civilians. Exception may be made by the appropriate Allied area commanders as deemed necessary for areas under their control.
6. Only personnel being repatriated to and from Japan under the Japanese repatriated program or such others as may be authorized in special cases by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will be transported on repatriation vessels.
7. Non-Japanese nationals who have been repatriated to their homelands will not be permitted to return to Japan until such time as commercial facilities are available, except as authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
8. All Japanese personnel will be disarmed prior to return to Japan proper.
9. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is responsible for making necessary arrangements concerning repatriation with other interested foreign governments.

*The term "non-Japanese" as used in this annex and throughout this memorandum includes only Koreans in Japan destined for Korea north of 38° north latitude, and other non-Japanese nationals (Chinese, Formosans, Ryukyans and Koreans destined for Korea south of 38° north latitude) in Japan who have not forfeited their privilege of repatriation.

(Revised 9 Mar 49)

Incl to SCAPIN 927/17

ANNEX II

to

Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)
GC-O, SCAPIN 927, dated 7 May 1946, subject: Repatriation.

RECEPTION CENTERS IN JAPAN FOR PROCESSING REPATRIATES

1. The Welfare Ministry, having been designated by the Japanese Government to handle repatriation matters will:

a. Establish a central agency to effect coordination with other Japanese governmental agencies regarding supply, customs, transportation, physical inspections, quarantine and demobilization, and to effect liaison with the headquarters of the Eighth United States Army.

b. Establish and operate reception centers at designated ports (see paragraph 2a) to:

(1) Receive, process, care for and evacuate all Japanese repatriates returning to Japan proper from overseas.

(2) Assemble, process, care for and load non-Japanese nationals, as outlined in Annex III.

c. Designate a resident director at each reception center responsible for its operation and for maintaining liaison with local Allied military authorities responsible for supervision of the reception center.

2. a. Reception Centers: Location, character and capacity.

Reception centers will be located as indicated below:

Ports	Capacity per month	
	Incoming (Par 1b)	Outgoing (Par 1b)
Hakodate	30,000	0
Maizuru	45,000	0
Nagahama	1,500	1,500
Sasebo	45,000	4,000

b. Facilities.

Adequate facilities will be established at each of the above designated ports to receive, process and evacuate repatriates in the numbers indicated above. They will include necessary storage space for food, clothing and medical supplies as well as space for administration, necessary medical examinations, quarantine stations and quarantine hospitals. The Welfare Ministry will make arrangements with the Commanding General of the Eighth United States Army for assignment of necessary space for these facilities.

c. Medical procedures.

Adequate inspection and quarantine stations, established at the above designated ports, will be operated in accordance with the procedures prescribed in Annex V.

3. The establishment, organization and operation of each reception center will be under the supervision of the Allied military commander who exercises control over the area in which the reception center is located.

(Revised 9 Mar 49)

Incl to SCAPIN 927/17

ANNEX III
to

Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)
GC-0, SCAPIN 927, dated 7 May 1946, subject: Repatriation.

REPATRIATION TO AND FROM JAPAN

SECTION I - GENERAL PLAN.

1. a. The following plan governing the repatriation to and from Japan, now in effect, will continue until otherwise directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

b. The entire plan revolves around the use of reception centers and the flow of persons to be repatriated through these centers in the numbers that can be accommodated by the available shipping and rail transportation.

c. Under this plan non-Japanese nationals who, having registered as being desirous of repatriation, fail to comply with the instructions of the Japanese Government for consummation of their repatriation, forfeit their privilege to repatriation and will not be considered in any future repatriation plans. A list of such persons by name will be maintained by the Japanese Government.

d. Exception to paragraph 1 c above may be made in the case of families which cannot comply with plans of the Japanese Government for their repatriation, due to circumstances over which they have no control. Insofar as practicable the immediate family group should be considered a unit, and should be repatriated as a unit, unless members thereof have forfeited their privilege of repatriation.

2. The Sasebo Reception Center or Nagahama Reception Center will be used to process all non-Japanese repatriates leaving Japan unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

3. The Welfare Ministry will:

a. Arrange for the necessary transportation to move incoming repatriates, except for such personnel as may be designated by the local United States Army Commanders supervising processing, from the reception centers within twenty-four (24) hours after completion of processing.

b. Establish controls to fix in their present abodes non-Japanese nationals, desiring return to their homelands, until such time as they are directed to move under the provisions of this plan

c. Prohibit the use of active reception centers as housing except as required in the actual processing and quarantine of repatriates.

4. The Japanese Government will be furnished schedules governing the movement of repatriation shipping as follows:

a. Japanese merchant and naval vessels and other Japanese-manned ships, by the Shipping Control Authority for the Japanese Merchant Marine.

b. Allied vessels by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(Revised 9 Mar 49)

Incl to SCAPIN 927/17

5. Control.

a. The Japanese Government will direct its representatives at reception centers to:

- (1) Organize outgoing non-Japanese repatriates into groups under selected group leaders prior to embarkation.
- (2) Thoroughly instruct these groups in shipboard routine and sanitary measures to be observed.
- (3) Insure orderly embarkation of groups.

b. The local Japanese officials will utilize every legal means available to control repatriates, while in Japan and aboard Japanese-manned vessels.

SECTION II - REPATRIATION TO KOREA

6. Mass repatriation of Koreans from Japan to Korea south of 38° north latitude was completed on 28 December 1946 except that other repatriation of individuals may continue as provided by other directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

7. Mass repatriation of Koreans from Japan to Korea north of 38° north latitude was completed 26 June 1947.

8. Repatriation of Korean prisoners.

a. The Japanese Government will not repatriate Korean civil prisoners from Japan until they have served their terms of imprisonment and are duly released from confinement. This shall not be construed as in any way infringing upon the prerogative of the Japanese Government to remit or mitigate sentences.

b. The above is subject to the provisions of memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 015 (19 Feb 46)LS, SCAPIN 757, dated 19 February 1946, subject: Review of Sentences Imposed upon Koreans and Certain Other Nationals.

9. Under this plan it is the responsibility of the Japanese Government to plan and implement the repatriation of Korean nationals from Japan to Korea. This responsibility will not be delegated wholly or in part to any of the various Korean associations or societies.

SECTION III - REPATRIATION TO THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

10. Mass repatriation of Ryukyans from Japan to the Ryukyu Islands south of 30° north latitude was completed on 28 December 1946 except that other repatriation of individuals may continue as provided for by other directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

11. Mass repatriation of Japanese from the Ryukyu Islands to Japan was completed on 31 December 1946.

SECTION IV - REPATRIATION FROM SOVIET AND SOVIET-CONTROLLED AREAS AND CHINA (INCLUDING MANCHURIA)

12. Japanese repatriates arriving in Japan from China (including Manchuria) will be processed in accordance with the provisions of this memorandum.

(Revised 9 Mar 49)
Incl to SCAPIN 927/17

Annex III to Memo for JG, SCAPIN 927.

13. a. Repatriation of Japanese Nationals from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas will be accomplished as prescribed. Repatriates will be processed through reception centers in Japan in general as follows:

Area from which Repatriated	Port in Japan
Karafuto and Kurile Islands	Hakodate
Siberia	Maizuru
North Korea	Sasebo or Maizuru
Dairen-Port Arthur Area	Sasebo

b. Japanese repatriates from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas will be processed in accordance with the provisions of this memorandum. In addition the Japanese Government will:

- (1) Allow the repatriates to retain authorized clothing and equipment issued by Soviet authorities.
- (2) Collect from the ships' masters the list of articles supplied by the Soviet authorities to the repatriates, and hold such lists in safe-keeping pending further instructions.
- (3) Take the necessary measures to insure that the masters of repatriation ships:
 - (a) Use the English language when communicating with shore or ship stations in Soviet or Soviet-controlled areas.
 - (b) Accept custody of Japanese repatriates, which will be transferred by the Soviet authorities to them according to passenger lists and transfer documents written in the Russian language.
 - (c) After verification, sign the transfer documents presented by the Soviet authorities.
 - (d) Take special precautions, to include arrival at rendezvous points and ports in Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas during daylight hours, to avoid possible damage to ships and supplies.
 - (e) Report to stations in Soviet or Soviet-controlled ports the estimated time of arrival at rendezvous points and ports in Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas six (6) hours prior to arrival thereat.
 - (f) Make a copy of the document of transfer, referred to in paragraph 13 b (3) (c) above, when furnished by the Soviet authorities, part of the ship's log.
 - (g) Turn over the list of repatriates, referred to in paragraph 13 b (3) (b) above, to reception center authorities, if only one (1) copy is furnished by Soviet authorities. If more than one (1) copy is furnished, one (1) copy will be made part of the ship's log and extra copies will be turned over to reception center authorities.

(Revised 9 Mar 49)
Incl to SCAPIN 927/17

Annex III to Memo for JG, SCAPIN 927.

- (4) Inform the ships' masters that the Russian language will be used in all navigational messages issued from ports in Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas.

c. Also see paragraphs 1 b and 3 c (2) of Annex IV, and paragraph 1 a (6) of Annex V.

SECTION V - REPATRIATION TO AND FROM ALL OTHER AREAS

14. Mass repatriation to China (including Manchuria) and Formosa and from all areas, with the exception of China (including Manchuria) and Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, has been completed; however, the provisions of this directive will be applied in all cases of stragglers and individuals repatriated to (or from) all areas where specific directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers do not provide to the contrary.

(Revised 9 Mar 49)

Incl to SCAPIN 927/17

ANNEX IV
to

Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)
GC-O, SCAPIN 927, dated 7 May 1946, subject: Repatriation.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION

1. The following govern the provision of food, clothing and other supplies for repatriates.

a. Adequate food, safe drinking water, clothing and medical supplies will be provided repatriates while enroute to and in the reception centers. Resupply will be arranged if trains are delayed while enroute to the reception centers.

b. All Japanese-manned vessels, including hospital ships, leaving designated ports in the home islands (paragraph 2 a, Annex II) will be provided by the reception centers with sufficient stocks of fuel (when prescribed), palatable food, safe fresh water, medical supplies, clothing and other items required for the ships' crews and repatriates on the outgoing and return voyages plus enough stocks to take care of unforeseen delays.

c. The cost of supplies and facilities for repatriates will be borne by the Japanese Government.

d. Supplies of food and clothing for the reception centers will be levied proportionally on all prefectures of Japan.

2. Transportation.

a. Water transportation will be provided without cost to repatriates.

b. Rail transportation will be provided without cost to authorized repatriates moving to reception centers under Japanese planned evacuation.

c. Vessels and trains will be clean, and adequate sanitary facilities therein will be provided.

d. Adequate fire fighting equipment and life rafts will be provided Japanese-manned repatriation vessels.

3. Emergency supplies furnished repatriation ships in foreign ports.

a. Arrangements have been made with the authorities who control ports outside Japan to accept receipts for necessary supplies issued to Japanese-manned ships servicing those ports.

b. Masters of Japanese-manned vessels engaged in repatriation will be instructed to furnish quantitative receipts for supplies obtained outside Japan. Receipts will specify amount and kind of supplies and whether supplies will be used for Japanese troops or civilians.

c. The Japanese Government will:

(1) Provide fuel, fresh water, medical supplies and food for all Japanese-manned ships engaged in repatriation to the maximum extent practicable from Japanese sources. Accordingly Japanese-manned vessels will obtain supplies at overseas ports in minimum amounts necessary to complete their scheduled voyages.

(2) Take necessary measures to insure that the masters of repatriation ships do not request or accept supplies and/or repairs in Soviet or Soviet-controlled ports, except in dire emergency and unless the seaworthiness of the ships or the safety of the passengers and the crews is endangered by failure to accept such supplies and/or repairs.

4. Other Medical Supplies. (See Paragraph 7, Annex V.)
(Revised 9 Mar 49) Incl to SCAPIN 927/17

ANNEX V
to

Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)
GC-0, SCAPIN 927, dated 7 May 1946, subject: Repatriation.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY PROCEDURES

1. The Welfare Ministry will carry out the following medical and sanitary procedures as minimum requirements incidental to repatriation of all nationals to and from Japan.

a. Procedures with respect to all repatriates will provide for:

- (1) Physical inspection for detection of louse infestation, and of cases and suspects of quarantinable diseases (cholera, plague, smallpox, louse-borne typhus, and yellow fever) or of communicable disease which might prejudice the health of subsequent contacts.
- (2) Hospitalization or other effective segregation of persons known or suspected to be infected with quarantinable or significant communicable diseases, until communicability has passed. Persons with the following diseases will not be placed aboard vessels or trains carrying repatriates; typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, plague, typhus, smallpox, cholera, relapsing fever, Japanese "B" encephalitis, pneumonia, influenza, diphtheria, scarlet fever, chicken pox, measles, pertussis, mumps, cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, encephalitis "A", and epidemic hemorrhagic fever.
- (3) Persons with the following diseases may be placed aboard repatriation ships, provided the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is notified and proper surveillance is maintained enroute: amebic dysentery, bacillary dysentery, enteritis or diarrhea, malaria, kala azar, tuberculosis, pleurisy, undulant fever and venereal disease.
- (4) Appropriate measures for continued observation of persons known to have had contact with a quarantinable disease of a type liable to convey infection. Observation will continue during the incubation period of the disease concerned, calculated from the day of last contact. The following incubation periods will be observed: smallpox-14 days, louse-borne typhus-12 days, plague-6 days, yellow fever-6 days, and cholera-6 days (see paragraph 3).
- (a) In accordance with the risk involved, appropriate measures may vary from detention under observation to notification of the responsible control agency in the country of entry of the presence of passengers aboard ships that have been exposed to the diseases mentioned in paragraph 1 a (4) above.
- (5) Disinfestation by DDT of all repatriates arriving in Japan. Disinfestation will include the clothing and baggage of such persons and other articles susceptible to infestation.

(Revised 9 Mar 49)
Incl to SCAPIN 927/17

(6) Immunization.

(a) The following vaccinations will be given:

1. Smallpox vaccination will be given to all outgoing repatriates, and all incoming repatriates not vaccinated within one year.
2. Typhus vaccine will be administered to all outgoing and incoming repatriates. In processing repatriates from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, the initial dose of typhus vaccine will be administered to the repatriates the first day they are aboard ship, and the final dose will be administered at the reception centers in Japan.
3. Cholera vaccine will be given during spring and summer to all incoming and outgoing repatriates.

(b) Only the initial dose of multi-dose vaccine need be administered at the reception centers if the flow of outgoing repatriates would be impeded otherwise, except that 2 inoculations against cholera will be administered to each Ryukyuan repatriate during the appropriate seasons.

(c) A certificate, in the English language, indicating which vaccinations have been administered, will be furnished each outgoing repatriate prior to embarkation on repatriation ships.

(7) Maintenance of records required to comply with International Quarantine procedure.

b. Procedures with respect only to Japanese-manned vessels will provide for:

- (1) Inspection for rodent infestation aboard such vessels arriving from areas in which plague is known to be occurring or is considered endemic.
- (2) Fumigation by cyanide, sulfur dioxide, or other method submitted to and approved in advance by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, of vessels in which a case of rodent plague has been detected, or in which there is an excessive number of rats as determined by the amount of feces present. Where fumigation can not be arranged trapping or poisoning programs shall be carried out under the supervision of the port authorities.
- (3) Examination for infection with plague of all rats recovered after fumigation, or trapping. Monthly reports of such procedures will be submitted to the Commanding General, Eighth Army.

(Revised 9 Mar 49)

Incl to SCAPIN 927/17

- (4) Vessels infected with or suspected to be infected with plague shall not be permitted to come alongside a wharf until freed of infection. Rat infested vessels coming to dock shall be fended off at least six feet, all lines shall be fitted with rat guards and all gangways and other connection with shore removed during the hours of darkness or kept well-lighted and under guard.
- (5) Disinfestation with DDT will be accomplished monthly on all vessels operating on shuttles where less than a month is required for a round trip. Vessels requiring more than a month for a round trip will be disinfested with DDT prior to departure from Japan on each voyage.
- (6) Other sanitary measures approved by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as appropriate for control of diseases aboard vessels, including adequate provision for safe drinking water and proper disposal of wastes, and thorough cleaning of vessels at port of debarkation. In all cases ships will be thoroughly cleaned prior to their departure from Japan and in the shortest practicable time.
- (7) Providing ships' masters with the necessary means and equipment to maintain a high degree of sanitation while at sea. The Japanese Government will require ships' masters to enforce the desired high standard of cleanliness and sanitation.

c. Procedures with respect to reception centers will provide for:

- (1) A continuing program of rat control and autopsies of captured rats in all reception centers with immediate notifications to appropriate Allied military and Japanese authorities whenever a plague rat is found. Monthly reports as provided in paragraph 1 b (3).
- (2) All immunizations, processing and disinfestation of ships, and personnel and their baggage being done at the reception center. A blanket certificate to the effect that all required procedures have been accomplished will be attached to the passenger manifest.
- (3) Physical inspection being done during daylight hours, except in exceptional circumstances in which the flow of repatriates would be impeded otherwise.
- (4) Additional measures of port sanitary control, including in particular investigation of enteric infections, being carried out by the Welfare Ministry as desirable and feasible provided that the flow of repatriates is not impeded thereby.

(Revised 9 Mar 49)

Incl to SCAPIN 927/17

Annex V to Memo for JG, SCAPIN 927

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c. Procedures with respect to reception centers will provide for:

- (1) A continuing program of rat control and autopsies of captured rats in all reception centers with immediate notifications to appropriate Allied military and Japanese authorities whenever a plague rat is found. Monthly reports as provided in paragraph 1 b (3).
- (2) All immunizations, processing and disinfestation of ships, and personnel and their baggage being done at the reception center. A blanket certificate to the effect that all required procedures have been accomplished will be attached to the passenger manifest.
- (3) Physical inspection being done during daylight hours, except in exceptional circumstances in which the flow of repatriates would be impeded otherwise.
- (4) Additional measures of port sanitary control, including in particular investigation of enteric infections, being carried out by the Welfare Ministry as desirable and feasible provided that the flow of repatriates is not impeded thereby.

(Revised 9 Mar 49)

Incl to SCAPIN 927/17

d. Japanese crews of repatriation vessels will be vaccinated for the diseases enumerated in paragraph 1 a (4) above. Immunization will be considered valid not to exceed the following periods: smallpox-1 year, louse-borne typhus-6 months, cholera-4 months, yellow fever-5 years, plague-3 months. Each member of the crew will be issued an immunization register, indicating type of vaccination and the date the vaccine was administered. The crew members will carry these registers at all times. Loss of immunization registers will necessitate revaccination.

e. Members of crews of incoming repatriation ships carrying smallpox cases will be vaccinated, or revaccinated, and the responsible control agency notified that the ship can be dispatched when five days have elapsed subsequent to the vaccination. This will not apply to ships carrying quarantinable disease other than smallpox.

f. The Japanese Government will direct the captains of Japanese-manned repatriation vessels to notify the responsible control agency in the country of entry of the presence on board ship of any of the diseases listed in paragraph 1 a (4) above or of exposed passengers traveling during incubation periods. Notification will also include cases of significant communicable diseases, the institutionalization of which is not immediately practicable, i.e. tuberculosis, etc. When applicable, the ship's master will report the ship free from contagious disease.

2. Japanese medical personnel to be furnished for repatriation shipping.

a. The Japanese Government will assign medical personnel for permanent duty aboard all Japanese-manned repatriation shipping as follows:

- (1) On ships making voyages of less than four days duration, two medical orderlies.
- (2) On ships making voyages of four days or longer duration, a doctor and two medical orderlies.

b. The Japanese Government will obtain names and itineraries of shipping requiring Japanese medical personnel from the Shipping Control Authority for the Japanese Merchant Marine.

3. Quarantine procedures for cholera among repatriates.

a. The Japanese Government will take the following measures immediately to prevent the introduction of cholera into Japan by individuals being repatriated from ports infected with cholera. Ports so infected will be designated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as "cholera ports."

b. In the case of ships with repatriates from cholera ports which arrive without cases of cholera aboard:

- (1) Where the voyage has taken more than six (6) days, all personnel, except crew members who have been inoculated within the previous one month period (see paragraph 1 d above), will be inoculated with 1 cubic centimeter of cholera vaccine and debarked, and processing procedures will be performed as usual.

(Revised 9 Mar 49)

Incl to SCAPIN 927/17

Annex V to Memo for JG, SCAPIN 927

- (2) Where the voyage from the cholera port has taken less than six (6) days, all personnel will be held aboard the ship until six (6) days have elapsed, the personnel physically examined for cholera, and if no cases are found they will be disembarked as described in paragraph 3 b (1) above. In the event cholera is found, the procedure will be as prescribed in paragraph 3 c below.

c. Ships which arrive in Japan WITH CHOLERA ABOARD will use only the port of Sasebo until directed otherwise by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

- (1) Ships will be anchored sufficiently far from shore to preclude the possibility of anyone's swimming to shore or contamination from the vessel washing ashore.
- (2) All personnel will be held on board for fourteen (14) days after the development of the last case.
- (3) Cases of cholera will be removed from the ship to a hospital ship anchored off shore or the isolation hospital ashore, which will receive and treat cholera cases among repatriates. Great care will be exercised in sterilizing all discharges from the patients (using cresol solution in such strength as to obtain a 2 percent effective concentration of disinfectant), screening to protect from flies and isolation of attendants.
- (4) All personnel (except cholera patients, and crew members who have been inoculated within the previous one month period) will be inoculated with 1 cubic centimeter of cholera vaccine.
- (5) During the quarantine period the feces and urine of all personnel will be treated with a 2 percent cresol solution before being discharged into the sea.
- (6) A stool examination will be performed on all personnel to detect carriers. All carriers discovered will be isolated in the same manner as cholera cases and kept until three negative stool specimens have been obtained at two day intervals.
- (7) The baggage and clothing of all personnel will be sterilized.

4. Quarantine procedures for incoming repatriation vessels infected or suspected of being infected with smallpox.

a. An infected vessel shall be held in quarantine until the personal effects of the sick and the quarters occupied by them, together with furnishings, shall have been disinfected. Measures to accomplish this disinfection will be instituted at once.

b. Persons:

(Revised 9 Mar 49)

Incl to SCAPIN 927/17

Annex V to Memo for JG, SCAPIN 927

- (1) Persons ill with, or suspected of being ill with, smallpox shall be isolated and kept under medical observation until known to be non-infectious.
- (2) All contacts shall be vaccinated and held under observation until the results of the vaccination indicate immunity. Persons refusing vaccination shall be held under observation until 14 days have elapsed from the time of their last contact.

5. Quarantine procedures for arriving vessels infected, or suspected of being infected, with typhus.

a. Vessels:

- (1) Infected vessels shall be detained in quarantine until vermin destruction has been completed. Measures to accomplish this vermin destruction will be instituted at once.
- (2) A louse-infested vessel shall be disinfected.
- (3) The personal effects and baggage of typhus cases, suspect typhus cases, louse-infested and suspected louse-infested persons shall be disinfected.

b. Persons:

- (1) Persons ill from and suspected to be ill from typhus shall be isolated and kept under medical observation until known to be non-infectious.
- (2) Contacts whose anti-typhus vaccinations are up to date may be released under 12-day surveillance.
- (3) Contacts whose anti-typhus vaccinations are not up to date shall be vaccinated and held under surveillance or observation for 12 days from date of last contact.
- (4) All persons infested or suspect-infested with vermin shall be disinfested.
- (5) Vermin-free persons who had no contact with either typhus cases or vermin-infested persons may be released under 12 days' surveillance provided their anti-typhus vaccinations are up to date or provided vaccination is given upon arrival.

6. Quarantine for arriving vessels infected or suspected of being infected with plague.

a. Vessels:

- (1) A plague-infected vessel shall be detained in quarantine and immediate measures instituted for the destruction of rodents and vermin aboard.

(Revised 9 Mar 49)

Incl to SCAPIN 927/17

Annex V to Memo for JG, SCAPIN 927.

- (2) Disinfection of personal effects, baggage, bedding, quarters, kitchens, store rooms, etc., shall be accomplished as the quarantine officer may direct to insure that the vessel is freed of infection.

b. Persons:

- (1) Persons infected, or suspected of being infected, with plague shall be isolated and kept under medical observation until known to be non-infectious.
- (2) Contacts shall be held under observation or surveillance for a period of 6 days subsequent to last possible exposure.

7. The Japanese Government will furnish the vaccine necessary for medical processing at all repatriation ports in Japan. Where it is not possible for the Japanese Government to furnish vaccines in the required amounts, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will be notified of deficiencies with reasons therefor.

ANNEX VII
to

Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)
GC-0, SCAPIN 927, dated 7 May 1946, subject: Repatriation

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Visits by Japanese Nationals to Korea.

a. All requests for permission for Japanese nationals to visit Korea will be disapproved unless, in the opinion of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, visit is for the purpose of conducting business essential to the occupation of Japan and Korea.

b. The settlement of private business matters by Japanese nationals and their assistance in welfare and relief work is not considered essential business as defined in 1 a above.

2. Use of repatriation vessels for cargo.

a. Cargo space on regularly assigned repatriation ships may be allocated by the Shipping Control Authority for the Japanese Merchant Marine for essential cargo under the following conditions:

- (1) When suitable cargo ships are not available.
- (2) When the amount of cargo is so small that the scheduling of a cargo ship therefor is not warranted.

b. The Japanese Government will continue to arrange with the Shipping Control Authority for the Japanese Merchant Marine through the Civilian Merchant Marine Committee, for the assignment of the necessary space for shipping authorized cargoes.

(Revised 9 Mar 49)

Incl to SCAPIN 927/17

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 680.2 (22 May 48)GA
SCAPIN 1971/2

14 March 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

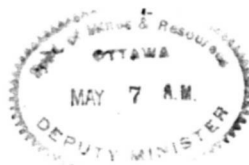
SUBJECT: Charges for Services Rendered to Personnel
Entering Japan to Visit Relatives

1. Reference is made to memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 095(22 May 48)GA, SCAPIN 1971, subject, "Entry of Personnel into Japan to Visit Relatives," dated 11 February 1949.

2. The Japanese Government is authorized to charge each visitor entering Japan under the provisions of reference paragraph 1 above a maximum of one thousand yen (¥1,000) for services rendered by the Japan Travel Bureau as required by said reference memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ R. M. Levy
R. M. LEVY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.



O t t a w a .

5th of May, 1949.

Dr. H. L. Keenleyside,
Immigration Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
O t t a w a .

NE
-DMU
Dear Dr. Keenleyside:-

Senator Wilson has requested me to
forward you the attached information for your attention.

Would you please be good enough to
return the enclosures.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
The Honourable Cairine R. Wilson.

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE

MAY 10 1949

C. R. B.



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy to: Miss Elizabeth Offer, Secretary to The Honourable Cairine R. Wilson, The Senate,
Ottawa, Ontario.

9309

EO'C/HBS

OTTAWA, May 12th, 1949.

Reverend Sir:

There has been referred to this Branch your communication of April 18th, addressed to Senator Cairine Wilson, indicating that you had not received a reply to a letter which you addressed to this Branch under date of February 23rd last.

Our file record indicates that your letter of February 23rd was received and a reply transmitted to you under date of March 9th. It is regretted that the reply did not reach you and I am quoting same hereunder:-

"This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 23rd, requesting information on behalf of the Board of the Church of All Nations, concerning:

1. The conditions governing entry of new immigrants from Japan;
2. The conditions governing the entrance to Canada of students from Japan, seeking to do University work.

In reply I may say that nationals of Japan are not admissible to Canada at this time, as they still come under the Order-in-Council prohibiting the entry or admission of enemy aliens. This applies to both immigrants and non-immigrants".

Yours very truly,

A.L. Jolliffe,
Director.

HA
Reverend J. Lavell Smith,
Superintendent,
The Church of All Nations,
423 Queen Street West,
Toronto 2B, Ontario.

Copy to: Miss Elisabeth Offer, Secretary to The Honourable Cairine R. Wilson, The Senate,
Ottawa, Ontario.

9309

EO'C/HBS

OTTAWA, May 12th, 1949.

Reverend Sir:

There has been referred to this Branch your communication of April 15th, addressed to Senator Cairine Wilson, indicating that you had not received a reply to a letter which you addressed to this Branch under date of February 23rd last.

Our file record indicates that your letter of February 23rd was received and a reply transmitted to you under date of March 9th. It is regretted that the reply did not reach you and I am quoting same hereunder:-

"This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 23rd, requesting information on behalf of the Board of the Church of All Nations, concerning:

1. The conditions governing entry of new immigrants from Japan;
2. The conditions governing the entrance to Canada of students from Japan, seeking to do University work.

In reply I may say that nationals of Japan are not admissible to Canada at this time, as they still come under the Order-in-Council prohibiting the entry or admission of enemy aliens. This applies to both immigrants and non-immigrants".

Yours very truly,

A.L. Jolliffe,
Director.

HA
Reverend J. Lavell Smith,
Superintendent,
The Church of All Nations,
423 Queen Street West,
Toronto 28, Ontario.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy for Deputy Minister's Office.

9309

EO'C/HBS

OTTAWA, May 12th, 1949.

Dear Miss Offer:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 5th, forwarding correspondence addressed to Senator Wilson by the Reverend J. Lavell Smith, Superintendent of the Church of All Nations, Toronto.

Upon taking the matter up with the Director of Immigration, I am informed that Reverend Mr. Smith's letter of February 23rd was received in that Branch and reply was transmitted to him under date of March 9th. As it appears that the reply did not reach him the Director of Immigration is writing him again today, copy being enclosed herewith for your information. I am also returning herewith the letters which you enclosed.

Encs.

Yours sincerely,

E.L. Keenleyside,
Deputy Minister.

Miss Elisabeth Offer,
Secretary to
The Honourable Cairine R. Wilson,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ontario.

42

Copy for Deputy Minister's Office.

9309

EO'C/HBS

OTTAWA, May 12th, 1949.

Dear Miss Offer:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 5th, forwarding correspondence addressed to Senator Wilson by the Reverend J. Lavell Smith, Superintendent of the Church of All Nations, Toronto.

Upon taking the matter up with the Director of Immigration, I am informed that Reverend Mr. Smith's letter of February 23rd was received in that Bureau and reply was transmitted to him under date of March 5th. As it appears that the reply did not reach him the Director of Immigration is writing him again today, copy being enclosed herewith for your information. I am also returning herewith the letters which you enclosed.

Encs.

Yours sincerely,

H.L. Macleod,
Deputy Minister.

Miss Elizabeth Offer,
Secretary to
The Honourable Cairine E. Wilson,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Copy to: Miss Elizabeth Offer, Secretary to The Honourable Cairine E. Wilson, The Senate,
Ottawa, Ontario.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



CANADA

9309

IMMIGRATION BRANCH
EO'C/HBS

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

OTTAWA, May 12th, 1949.

Reverend Sir:

There has been referred to this Branch your communication of April 13th, addressed to Senator Cairine Wilson, indicating that you had not received a reply to a letter which you addressed to this Branch under date of February 23rd last.

Our file record indicates that your letter of February 23rd was received and a reply transmitted to you under date of March 9th. It is regretted that the reply did not reach you and I am quoting same hereunder:-

"This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 23rd, requesting information on behalf of the Board of the Church of All Nations, concerning:

1. The conditions governing entry of new immigrants from Japan;
2. The conditions governing the entrance to Canada of students from Japan, seeking to do University work.

In reply I may say that nationals of Japan are not admissible to Canada at this time, as they still come under the Order-in-Council prohibiting the entry or admission of enemy aliens. This applies to both immigrants and non-immigrants".

Yours very truly,

A.L. Jolliffe,
Director.

Reverend J. Lavell Smith,
Superintendent,
The Church of All Nations,
425 Queen Street West,
Toronto 28, Ontario.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER



CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

9309 Gen

OTTAWA, May 12th, 1949.

Dear Miss Offer:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 5th, forwarding correspondence addressed to Senator Wilson by the Reverend J. Lavell Smith, Superintendent of the Church of All Nations, Toronto.

Upon taking the matter up with the Director of Immigration, I am informed that Reverend Mr. Smith's letter of February 23rd was received in that Branch and reply was transmitted to him under date of March 9th. As it appears that the reply did not reach him the Director of Immigration is writing him again today, copy being enclosed herewith for your information. I am also returning herewith the letters which you enclosed.

Encs.

Yours sincerely,

H. L. Keenleyside

H. L. Keenleyside,
Deputy Minister.

Miss Elizabeth Offer,
Secretary to
The Honourable Cairine R. Wilson,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ontario.

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE

MAY 20 1949

C. R. *JB*

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Note : apparently

This refers to discussion recorded
by the Cabinet Committee on Japanese
Question on Sept. 3, 1947

EB

Imperial War Museum, London, Volume 21, File 202, part 1-3

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Copy to: Miss Elizabeth Offer, Secretary to The Honourable Cairine R. Wilson, The Senate,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Copy for File No. C56237. 9309

EO'C/HBS

OTTAWA, May 26th, 1949.

Reverend Sir:

This refers to my letter of May 12th, replying to your request on behalf of the Board of The Church of All Nations for information concerning conditions governing the entry to Canada of new immigrants from Japan, and also of students from Japan seeking to do university work.

My letter indicated that nationals of Japan are not admissible to Canada under existing Regulations, as they still come under the Order-in-Council prohibiting the entry or admission of enemy aliens. My attention has since been drawn to the fact that an application from the National Council of the Y.W.C.A. in Toronto for the temporary admission of two Japanese students who are Y.W.C.A. secretaries in Japan has been approved. One of these young women, Miss Michiko Hasegawa, has been accepted by the United Church Training School for training in social work and Christian education for a period of two years, after which she will return to Japan. As this case may come to your attention and may appear contrary to existing Regulations, I am adding a word of explanation. It was decided some time ago that exceptions to the exclusion of Japanese might be made on behalf of individuals of Japanese nationality entering Canada temporarily for conference, educational or other approved purposes that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan, and whose visits abroad are approved by the Allied authorities in Japan. It is considered that the training of Miss Hasegawa in the United Church Training School would bring her within this special category. It will be appreciated, however, that the ordinary student would not come within this special class and, therefore, while a few exceptions can be made in cases such as that of Miss Hasegawa, the general policy as laid down in my letter of May 12th remains in effect so far as ordinary student applications are concerned.

Yours very truly,

Reverend J. Lavell Smith,
Superintendent,
The Church of All Nations,
423 Queen Street West,
TORONTO 28, Ontario.

A.L. Jelliffe,
Director.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy for Deputy Minister's Office.

9309

EO'C/HBS

OTTAWA, May 26th, 1949.

Dear Miss Offer:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 5th, forwarding correspondence addressed to Senator Wilson by the Reverend J. Levell Smith, Superintendent of the Church of All Nations, Toronto.

Upon taking the matter up with the Director of Immigration, I am informed that Reverend Mr. Smith's letter of February 23rd was received in that Branch and reply was transmitted to him under date of March 9th. As he apparently did not receive the reply, the Director of Immigration has written him again and I am enclosing herewith copy for your information. In compliance with your request I am also returning the letters which you enclosed.

Encs.

Yours sincerely,

H.L. Keenleyside,
Deputy Minister.

Miss Elisabeth Offer,
Secretary to
The Honourable Cairine E. Wilson,
The Senate,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Copy to: Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.
Copy for File 361435
Copy for File 9308

0051

COMMUNICATION
IMMIGRATION



CANADA

DEPARTMENT

MINES AND RESOURCES

1949 MAY 27 9:56 AM

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
RECORDS

Ottawa, May 26, 1949.

The Registrar of Canadian Citizenship,
Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

Re: Miss Marike Hamada
6124-02.

*ROC
20/5*

Your form letter of the 6th instant indicates that the above-named applicant for citizenship was born in Japan in 1926 and that she arrived at Vancouver, on the S.S. "Express of Canada", August 25, 1926.

Our records confirm her arrival on the vessel and date indicated but she was shown as born in Vancouver, Canada and apparently a Certificate of Registration of Birth was submitted to our Examining Officer. She accompanied her mother, Han Hamada, born in Japan, who indicated that she lived in Canada previously from 1919 to 1927. Record of the admission of the applicant is as follows:-

Marike Hamada, born in Vancouver, Canada of Japanese race, aged 2, female, arrived at Vancouver, on the S.S. "Express of Canada", August 25, 1926 and was admitted as a returning Canadian. She accompanied her mother, Han, aged 28, admitted as a returning resident and other members of the family, Kiyo, 8, Yoshie, 3, Mitsuo, 4 and Isao, 10.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the R.C.M.P. We are referring them to their file H.D. 1048-J-2 covering their investigation in the year 1931 into the activities of one, Fred Ischy, employed as an interpreter by this Service

....2.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 27, File 6300, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

- 2 -

at Vancouver, accused of effecting illegal entry of Japanese by the securing of false Birth Certificates and Passports. Yosky was convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to 2 1/2 years. As the present applicant for citizenship has indicated in her application that she was born in Japan, it occurs to us that the Birth Certificate submitted at the time of her entry to Canada may not have been bona fide.

Acting Commissioner.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 37, File 6309, part 19)

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CANADA

ADDRESS — 000453
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
VIC DISTRICT



DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

VANCOUVER B.C.

June 25, 1949.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 2099-J.
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

IRS
30-C
9309 *Hee*

150 JUN 25 1949

A/Commissioner, Ottawa.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE RE-ADMISSION OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN

A perusal of our files shows that the bulk of the Japanese applications for re-admission to Canada originate in Eastern Canada and a great many of these applications are, apparently, submitted to your office by George Tanaka of Toronto.

In your letters requesting us to obtain verification of Canadian birth and record of departure from Canada, you give the name of the applicant and the name of the person desiring to return to Canada. In obtaining verification of birth it would be very helpful if we could have the names of the parents. There is often a great deal of similarity in Japanese names and although it is not absolutely necessary to have these names as it is in the case of East Indians, it would certainly be a help to us in our search out here; also after we have obtained verification of the person's birth, and thus the father's name, we find that we have a previous file on the father, and this, of course, causes unnecessary duplication of work.

It is realized that an applicant can easily be quite vague about the date of departure from Canada of any person who has been absent for many years, but we would ask that you impress upon all applicants that they be as correct as possible in giving us dates of departure, et cetera.

We receive more useful information in all the applications that are not being handled by George Tanaka of Toronto and we are, therefore, able to complete our part in such cases with much greater speed.

Lawson
District Superintendent.

C.57415
C.57416.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

(In duplicate)

OTTAWA, July 12, 1949.

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

The Reverend J. Allan Munro of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, 100 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, has applied for the temporary admission for a period of one year of the Reverend Wenshi Kim and Mr. Eiki Fu, both of whom have been selected by him after personal interview to study in Canada on scholarships offered by the Presbyterian Church.

The Reverend Wenshi Kim is a Korean citizen born in that country on April 8th, 1922 and is presently residing at 23-shome Uae Dori, Nishinari Ku, Osaka, Japan. He is a graduate of the Theological Department of Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan, and it is proposed that he should study at Knox College, Toronto, funds for his tuition and maintenance being provided by the scholarship.

Mr. Munro was unable to furnish full details in respect to Eiki Fu but it is understood the latter is 19 years of age, now attending the Tamaei Middle School, Tamaei, Formosa, and it is proposed he will study English and Physical training at Knox College. It is important that both persons should arrive in Canada by September 1st, on which date the college term commences.

It is considered that favourable action would be warranted in these cases under the policy allowing for the temporary admission of Japanese nationals entering Canada for educational purposes whose studies in this Dominion would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan. The temporary admission of the Reverend Wenshi Kim and of Mr. Eiki Fu to take up the scholarships offered by the Presbyterian Church is, therefore, approved provided of course that they are in good health and subject to the usual clearance through the appropriate authorities in Japan. I would ask you, therefore, to kindly forward instructions in their behalf by air mail to the Liaison Mission in Tokyo.

.....2

- 2 -

If possible we should be furnished advice concerning the Canadian port of entry and the date upon which these gentlemen will be arriving in Canada.

A.L. Jolliffe,
Director.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 6209, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MI-001/184

FEC-RESTRICTED

MI-001/184

29 June 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 001/184

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
184th

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the 184th weekly report on Japan to the Far Eastern Commission from the Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army Department based on daily operational reports from SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo covering the period to 24 June 1949, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

MI-001/184

ENCLOSURE

WEEKLY REPORT ON JAPAN
184th

24 June 1949

I. REPARATIONS and

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

SCAP on 13 June authorized the distribution of 2,500,000 candy bars, 600,000 packages of cigarettes and 300,000 cakes of soap to farmers as incentive goods for overquota deliveries of rice and sweet potatoes.

The coastal whaling catch for the weeks ending 21 and 28 May was reported as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>21 May</u>	<u>28 May</u>
Sperm	0 units	4
Sei	4	30
Blue	26	1
By-products	329 metric tons	394 metric tons

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following marine receipts for April:

<u>Place</u>	<u>Amount (in metric tons)</u>
Osaka	11,036
Tokyo	17,665
Fukuoka	4,601
Yokohama	4,876
Kobe	5,654
Nagoya	4,829
Kyoto	6,043
Hiroshima	2,969

The following report was given on holdings of marine products in cold storage for the month of April:

<u>Place</u>	<u>Amount (in metric tons)</u>
Hokkaido	3,918
Tohoku	3,233
Kanto	6,674
Hokuriku	1,685
Tokai	3,510
Kinki	3,084
Chugoku	1,077
Shikoku	763
Kyushu	1,399

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following log and lumber production and stockpiles for April:

<u>Type or Use</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stockpiles</u>
Logs for general use	53,988,000 cu. ft.	175,865,000 cu. ft.
Mine Timbers	6,196,000	26,117,000
Railroad ties	311,000	2,619,000
Telephone poles	357,000	1,293,000
Pulp logs	3,774,000	20,707,000
Veneer logs	520,000	4,723,000
Pilings	66,000	332,000
Lumber	365,844,000 bd. ft.	348,660,000 bd. ft.
Plywood	34,697,000 sq. ft.	22,385,000 sq. ft.

B. Industry

The following production and stockpiles of fuelwood were reported for April:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stockpiles</u>
Charcoal	142,254 metric tons	229,828 metric tons
Gasumaki	18,994	43,070
Firewood	1,688,497 soseki koku	2,027,192 soseki koku

C. Finance

SCAP on 20 June announced that the Foreign Exchange Control Board has authorized 130 agencies in 50 Japanese cities to purchase, for yen, travelers' checks in United States dollar and sterling denominations. The newly authorized agencies are branches of Japanese foreign exchange banks, the Japan Travel Bureau and Bank of Japan agencies at customs houses.

The stock market the week of 12 June was weak and irregular. The volume of transactions decreased to 1,104,458 shares.

SCAP on 14 June announced the release for domestic consumption of 150,000,000 linear yards of cotton textiles from export stocks.

SCAP on 10 June authorized the release of 152,074 kilograms of ice cream mix paste, 421,991 kilograms of ice cream mix powder, 429,392 kilograms of powdered skim milk, and 1,340,534 kilograms of sugar from import stocks for the manufacture of baby food.

SCAP on 14 June offered no objection to the release of 1,362 metric tons of imported Formosan brown sugar.

D. Foreign Trade

A \$5,000,000 trade arrangement between Finland and Occupied Japan was signed on 21 June in Tokyo by Finland's Consul General at New York City, Rafael Seppala, and SCAP representatives. The arrangement covers the period 1 July 1949 to 30 June 1950, with trade in terms of United States dollars on an open account basis.

E. Public Health and Welfare

The International Council of Nurses, currently holding a conference at Stockholm, Sweden has notified the Japanese National Nurses Association of its readmittance into the international organization.

CARE, Incorporated made the following report on relief package receipts as of 31 May:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Type of Package</u>			
		<u>Woolen</u>	<u>Blanket</u>	<u>Knitting</u>	<u>Cotton</u>
Total received	29,989	8,016	1,644	3,024	4,980
Total delivered	16,904	7,565	1,519	2,197	0
Total available for delivery	10,409	391	115	803	4,980
Damaged	2,676	60	10	24	0

The following report on LARA shipment receipts was given for May:

<u>Shipment No.</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Contents</u>
166	11 May	7.23	Clothing
167	16 May	20.37	Food and Clothing
168	19 May	4.8	Clothing
169	19 May	25.77	Food and Clothing
170	21 May	5.96	Clothing and Miscellaneous
171	23 May	14.63	Clothing and miscellaneous

TOTAL TO DATE: 8,904.17 tons

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 28 May:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of cases for Wk Ending 28 May</u>	<u>Changes from Wk Ending 21 May</u>
Diphtheria	236	- 24
Dysentery	191	/ 13
Epidemic meningitis	21	- 27
Influenza	46	- 39
Malaria	113	- 6
Measles	9,949	/ 118
Para-typhoid	45	- 4
Pneumonia	3,312	- 596
Scarlet fever	147	/ 15
Smallpox	6	- 30
Tuberculosis	11,078	- 256
Typhoid	119	/ 21
Typhus fever	4	/ 2
Whooping cough	2,622	/ 82
Chancroid	42	- 51
Gonorrhea	3,642	- 481
Syphilis	4,359	/ 21

The following incidence of communicable disease was reported for the week ending 4 June:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of cases for Wk Ending 4 June</u>	<u>Changes from Wk Ending 23 May</u>
Diphtheria	236	No change
Dysentery	810	/ 619
Epidemic meningitis	24	/ 3
Influenza	28	- 18
Malaria	172	/ 59
Measles	9,149	- 300
Para-typhoid	33	- 12
Pneumonia	2,983	- 329
Scarlet fever	137	- 10
Smallpox	9	/ 3
Tuberculosis	10,759	- 319
Typhoid	137	/ 18
Typhus fever	3	- 1
Whooping cough	3,034	/ 412
Chancroid	477	/ 48
Gonorrhea	4,292	/ 650
Syphilis	4,559	/ 200

F. Transportation

SCAP controls over the hours of night time streetcar service in Tokyo were rescinded effective 1 June. The Japanese Government will establish and maintain schedules of operations it may determine necessary.

The invention by an English engineer attached to GHQ, SCAP, of charcoal and firewood burning gas producers which can be used to power small type passenger cars and trucks will make possible wide savings of gasoline in Japan. Previously only higher powered vehicles, such as large sedans and trucks, could be converted from gasoline to charcoal or firewood burners. The charcoal burning gas producer has been designed for use on small passenger cars and trucks, while the firewood burning gas producer has been built to power air-cooled gasoline motors now being used on three-wheeled half-ton trucks in Japan.

The firewood burner is believed to be the first in the world to make possible conversion of air-cooled motors from gasoline to wood fuel. Approximately 80,000 small passenger cars and small trucks using air-cooled engines are now operating on gasoline in Japan.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM and

IV. STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES

A. Politics and Government

Government officials believe that the Sixth Extraordinary Diet session will not be scheduled until September unless one-third or more Diet members formally request earlier convocation.

Heitaro Inagaki, Minister of International Trade and Industry, told the press on 18 June that the Emergency State Control of Coal Mines Law enacted by the Diet on 11 December 1947 should be reconsidered "in view of the many problems now facing the industry."

A 20 June statement by Secretary General Kozen Hirokawa, Democratic Liberal, on proposed revision of the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Councillors by abolishing the national constituency system evoked unfavorable reaction among the Upper House members. Sharp criticism of the statement was voiced by Social Democrat and Ryokufukai members.

Finance Minister Hayato Ikeda told the press on 21 June that Government subsidies must be sharply reduced in the near future as prerequisite to lowering the tax burden on the people.

The Examination Committee of the House of Representatives on 22 June opened an investigation of alleged sales of surplus raw materials by officials of the Transportation Ministry. Five witnesses, including officials of the Railway Relief Cooperative, were summoned for questioning.

Secretary General Kitamura of the Anticoalition Democrats, told the press on 16 June that there was no possibility of a merger with Democratic Liberals in the present political situation.

Governor Hisato Ichimada, of the Bank of Japan was elected Chairman of the Bank's new Policy Board at a meeting on 18 June. The previous day, the Cabinet selected seven members of the decision-making body: Ichimada; Kijio Kishi, President of the Industrial Bank of Japan; Hitoshi Nakayama, President of the Shizuoka Bank; Seijiro Miyajima, former president of the Nisshin Spinning Co; Yasushi Masumi, former chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cooperative Bank of Agriculture and Forestry; Masakichi Funayama, of the Finance Ministry, and Kunio Okabe, Deputy Director General of the Economic Stabilization Board.

B. Labor

C. Education

Effective 1 July, Military Government Sections and Military Government Teams of the Eighth Army will be designated Civil Affairs Sections and Civil Affairs Teams.

D. Report of Overseas Travel of Japanese Approved by SCAP

<u>Name</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Period</u>
Dr. Tominosuke Katsuragi	France	Attend UNESCO International Conference on Scientific Abstracting	3 months beginning 15 June 1949
Miss Tomiko Takagi	United States	Attend Youth Congress and Confer with United States Publishing Firms	3 months beginning 15 June 1949

D. Report of Overseas Travel of Japanese Approved by SCAP
(Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Period</u>
Dr. Kakuichi Oshima	United States	Attend Inter- national Con- gregational Council, Wellesley, Mass., and other religious conferences	6 months beginning 15 June 1949
Miss Oya Maeda	Canada	Study nursing	1 year beginn- ing 20 June
Miss Hidaka Mamiya	Canada	Study nursing	1 year beginn- ing 20 June
Miss Kikue Shimizu	United States	Study nursing	1 year beginn- ing 20 June
Miss Shiho Hayashi	United States	Study nursing	1 year beginn- ing 20 June

COPY

CANADIAN LIAISON MISSION

Tokyo, June 30, 1949.

No. 378

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose copy of SCAPIN 2019 of June 22, 1949, which directs the Japanese Government to establish an immigration service to be in operation by November 1, 1949.

2. The directive enclosed orders the Japanese Government to take responsibility by the effective date for immigration surveillance of all individuals authorized by SCAP to enter into or depart from Japan, except occupation force personnel travelling under official orders. The Japanese Government will become responsible for the prevention of illegal entry and also for necessary action with regard to the deportation of individuals who are in Japan without authority.

3. You will be advised when further information as to the practical operation of this directive is available.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(sgd.) J. J. McCardle
for E. H. Norman,
Head of Canadian Liaison Mission
in Japan

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

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 091.1 (28 May 49)GA
SCAPIN 2019

22 June 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Establishment of Immigration Service

1. References:

a. Circular 19, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 23 June 1948, subject, "Control of Entry and Exit of Individuals, Aircraft and Surface Vessels into and from Japan."

b. Circular 1, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 1 January 1949, subject, "Private Commercial Entrants."

c. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 321 (8 Apr 46) ESS/IE, SCAPIN 941-A, 8 April 1946, subject, "Japanese Customs Organization."

d. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 095 (22 May 48) GA, SCAPIN 1971, 11 February 1949, subject, "Entry of Personnel into Japan to Visit Relatives."

2. a. Effective 1 November 1949 and subject to the supervision of the Commanding General, Eighth Army, the Japanese Government will be responsible for the immigration surveillance of all individuals authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to enter into or depart from Japan (except occupation force personnel traveling under official order).

b. Currently the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers authorizes entry into Japan for individuals in the following categories:

- (1) Compassionate entries
- (2) Correspondents
- (3) Commercial entrants
- (4) Cultural entrants
- (5) Dependents of mission members
- (6) Dependents of commercial entrants
- (7) Foreign diplomatic officials not assigned to Japan
- (8) Government officials or employees
- (9) Intransit personnel
- (10) Members of staff, Allied Council for Japan
- (11) Members of foreign missions accredited to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
- (12) Military attaches of foreign missions in Japan

- (13) Missionaries
- (14) House guests
- (15) Tourists
- (16) Miscellaneous

3. The Japanese Government will immediately take the necessary action to:

a. Assign the necessary immigration officials to the Customs Detachment currently operating under the supervision of the Commanding General, Eighth Army, at each port of entry designated by Circular 19, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 1948, and amendments and supersedures thereto. The immigration officials will be under the direct supervision of the Commanding General, Eighth Army.

b. The Japanese Government will establish a central office of record for all clearances granted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to individuals entering or departing Japan, except occupation force personnel traveling under official orders. This office of record will be known as the "Central Locator Files" and will serve to inform the immigration officials of the Japanese Government working under the supervision of the Commanding General, Eighth Army, of all clearances granted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. The Central Locator Files will be maintained with sufficient English-speaking personnel on a twenty-four hour basis to receive information from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers concerning individuals authorized by him to enter or depart Japan. Upon receipt of such information, the Central Locator Files will notify the immigration officials of the Japanese Government of the clearances granted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

4. In order that the Central Locator Files may receive information of clearances granted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, it is desired that a messenger visit the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, promptly at 1200 each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to receive a list of clearances.

5. Effective 1 November 1949, the Japanese Government will be responsible for the prevention of the illegal entry of any individual into Japan. It is desired that particular emphasis be placed on entry of individuals through those ports not recognized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as official ports of entry. Necessary action will be taken by the Japanese Government to deport individuals apprehended as illegal entrants. or individuals who are otherwise in Japan without authority.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

(sgd.) R.M. Levy
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General

200

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 091.1 (28 May 49)GA
SCAPIN 2019

22 June 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

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- (8) Government officials or employees
- (9) Intransit personnel
- (10) Members of staff, Allied Council for Japan
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FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

R. M. Levy

R. M. LEVY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General

Japanese Canadian

TELEPHONE PLAZA 1253



CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS:
84 GERRARD ST. E. TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

September 7, 1949.

THIS DOCUMENT

RECEIVED

Mr. E. S. Smith,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Department of Mines and Resources,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Sir:

We have received a report from the Japanese Canadian weekly paper published in Toronto that their representative in Yokohama, Japan, has reported that 26 persons of Japanese ancestry have boarded the "General Gordon", on August 14th, bound for Canada via San Francisco. These people are reportedly Canadian-born or former residents of Canada. Their names and their destination as to Provinces have also been reported.

We have noted that 10 of the persons reported to be returning to Canada are recorded in our files as having made application for readmission to Canada through our office and are still pending final decision from your Department as to whether they are considered admissible to Canada.

Since it has been the practice of your Department where applications for readmission to Canada of persons of Japanese ancestry are submitted through this office to notify us at all times on the progress of these cases with a final report when they are considered admissible or not admissible to Canada, you can appreciate our concern with regard to the 10 cases in our files where the applicants are reportedly already returning to Canada. With regard to these ten cases, we note in reviewing our files that in many instances the last correspondence from your Department informs us that investigations are being carried out and that upon completion of same we would be notified.

You can appreciate our point that we are desirous of being fully informed on the applications we submit until they are finalized in order to keep our records up to date and to inform the people on whose behalf we had originally submitted applications to your Department for readmission to Canada from Japan.

We are enclosing a list of the 10 applications in question to which we are still awaiting word from your Department as to whether they are considered readmissible to Canada. Should your enquiries as a result of this correspondence confirm these cases as already finalized, we would appreciate being informed in the future when final decisions are arrived at by your Department on applications submitted through our office. We have, in the past, received such information from your Department on a number of cases and as a result of this had presumed that we would be constantly informed.

We wish to thank you for your past courtesies and trust that we may hear from you with regard to the above-stated matter at your earliest convenience.

Yours very truly,

George Tanaka
GEORGE TANAKA, National Executive Secy.

GT/nf - encl.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 27, File 2200, part 14)

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NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN
CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
84 GERRARD ST. EAST
TORONTO 2, ONT.

Applicant's Name	Your File #	Name and Address of Friend or Relative submitting application through this office	Date of your Dept's last letter to us informing application being investigated
EBATA, Mr. Izo Mrs. Shizue Kimiyo Tsuyoshi	C.39529 " " "	Mr. Ryota Ebata, Ft. William, Ont. " " "	April 6, '49 " " "
FUJITA, Kimiko	C.38648	Mr. & Mrs. Izo Fujita, 71 Huron St., Toronto.	March 25, '49
OTSU, Nozomu	C.34201	Mr. Genji Otsu, 341 Flora Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba	March 14, '49
FUJIMAGARI, Takeko	C.30923	Mr. Fusakichi Fujimagari, P.O. Box- 203, Taber, Alberta	Feb. 4, '49
SAITO, Mitsuo	C.43345	Mr. Tomokichi Shibata, North Kamloops, B. C.	April 23, '49
MENDE, Setsuko	C.25082	Mr. Akio Mende, Okanagan Centre, B. C.	Dec. 30, '48
NAKAGAWA, Masaaki	C.27197	Mrs. Ai Kurokawa, 81 Wales Ave. Toronto, Ont.	Jan. 19, '49

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 6309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

COPY ORIGINAL ON FILE
No. *C 46099*

CANADA

Department of the Secretary of State
Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch

In your reply please refer to
citizenship file number ... JED/VIW

9309
Ottawa, September 7, 1949.

Sir:

I attach a letter of August 31, and an enclosure, which we received recently from the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, concerning the periodical despatch to this office of notices concerning the proposed return to Canada of persons of Japanese ancestry who were born in this country. For some time, External Affairs were sending us the copies of your letters verifying the claim of birth in Canada but lately this has not been done. You will note that in the third paragraph of the letter of August 31 External Affairs suggests that your Department could very well take that action. I shall be grateful if, when sending these notices to the Department of External Affairs, you will, at the same time, forward a copy of same to this office so that we may have the information in our files for further reference.

Yours truly,

J.E.Duggan
Registrar of Canadian Citizenship.

A.L.Jolliffe, Esq.,
Director of Immigration,
Department of Mines and Resources,
OTTAWA.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

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CANADA

9309.

EOC*ES

Copy to:
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs, OTTAWA.
Your file 44-ANNA-40.

Copy for file - C.46099.

OTTAWA, September 26, 1949.

The Registrar, Canadian Citizenship Act, Department of the
Secretary of State, OTTAWA.

I am in receipt of your memorandum of
September 7th, without file number, forwarding copy of a
communication from the Under-Secretary of State for External
Affairs concerning the periodical despatch to your office
of notices concerning the proposed return to Canada of persons
of Japanese ancestry who were born in this country.

It is noted that for some time the
Department of External Affairs were sending you copies of
letters from this Branch verifying the claim of birth in
Canada of persons who are applying for readmission from
Japan. It is further noted the suggestion has now been
made that this Branch might undertake to notify you in
such cases. We were not aware that your Department desired
such notification but I may say that we will be pleased to
comply with your request in future. The matter has been
drawn to the attention of the members of the staff who deal
with these cases.

*attached
to
32*

C.E.S. Smith,
Commissioner

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

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CANADA

9309

EO'C*ES

Copies for files -

B. 9-7	C. 34201
B. 46099	C. 38648
C. 27197	C. 39289
C. 43345	C. 27082.
C. 30923	

OTTAWA, September 24, 1949.

Dear Mr. Tanaka:

I am in receipt of your letter of September 7th referring to a report that 26 persons of Japanese ancestry boarded the s.s. "General Gordon" on August 14th, bound for Canada via San Francisco.

It is noted that ten of the persons named in the above mentioned report are recorded in your files as having made application for readmission to Canada through your office. Our records confirm the fact that particulars in the ten cases named in your list were originally submitted to the Department by your Association. In each case your letter was acknowledged and you were advised that, upon completion of investigation the case would be dealt with as promptly as possible. However, I am unable to find any commitment that the Department would notify your office on the progress of the cases and, in most instances, it was stated that the interested parties in Canada would be notified.

In connection with the above I would refer to your letter of July 31st, 1948, in which you suggested that all applications for readmission of Japanese Canadian citizens from Japan be channelled through your office. The Director replied under date of August 18th, 1948, as follows:-

"It is appreciated that your Organization is in a position to render valuable assistance to the Japanese Canadians, particularly some of the older persons who are not able to write English adequately. However, we are receiving numerous inquiries direct on behalf of Canadian citizens of Japanese race who desire to

George Tanaka, Esq.,
National Executive Secretary,
Japanese Canadian Citizens Association,
84 Gerrard St. East,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

return to Canada and no appreciable difficulties have been encountered in dealing with same. It is necessary in each case to make such inquiries as will establish the Canadian citizenship of the person who desires to return and as the majority of the Canadian born Japanese were born in British Columbia, the birth registration records in that Province are checked through our District Superintendent in Vancouver.

In some cases it is also desired to ascertain whether settlement arrangements are available in Canada and investigation in this respect is made through our own officers. When Canadian citizenship is established we advise the applicant to that effect, indicating there is no objection to return to Canada provided the person concerned has not served in enemy forces during the war. The issue of passport facilities in Japan is a matter for the person who desires to come forward to take up with the Canadian Liaison Mission, 16 Goto-Machi, 3 Chome, Akasaka, Kar, Tokyo.

Under all the circumstances, while any assistance your Organisation may be able to furnish is appreciated, there is no necessity for inaugurating a system whereby all such applications should be channelled through your office."

In addition to the inquiries which are submitted through your office, we receive numerous applications direct from persons in Canada who desire to facilitate the return from Japan of Japanese Canadian citizens, or from the latter in Japan. We deal with all such applications in accordance with the procedure outlined in the Director's letter above quoted. You will appreciate the fact that the volume of correspondence passing through this office daily is enormous and in order to handle same expeditiously, it is necessary to delete non-essential letter writing. Therefore, after you have been assured that the cases submitted through your office are receiving attention it has not been considered necessary to write you further. It is assumed that the interested parties are satisfied with the attention their cases have received, particularly when the final result is the return to Canada of

.....3

- 3 -

the Japanese Canadians on whose behalf they have made representations.

With reference to the ten cases listed our records disclose that in each case the necessary investigation to establish Canadian citizenship was conducted and upon completion of same the interested party in Canada was advised and at the same time the Department of External Affairs transmitted the particulars to the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo, authorizing the issue of Canadian passport facilities.

Yours very truly,

C.E.S. Smith,
Commissioner.

Immigration Branch (RG.76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

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CANADA

FROM: THE CANADIAN CONSULATE GENERAL, NEW YORK
TO: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

*802
7-9*
UNCLASSIFIED

EN CLAIR
NO. 588

9309 Gen
30-5-47

NEW YORK, September 27, 1949.

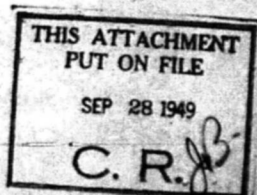
ACTION COPY

Unclassified. Following for Immigration Branch,
Begins:

Goro Seki, a Japanese national travelling on a Japanese Passport No. 169 valid until February 4th, 1951, applied to this office for a transit visa for Canada.

Mr. Seki a member of the Board of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (Japan has now been directed to proceed to Germany on business. He has a United States visa issued at Yokohama, Japan, on December 13th, 1948 valid until December, 1949. Mr. Seki will be leaving New York by plane (Pan American Airways) around October 10th for Germany via Gander Airport, Newfoundland. May this office be authorized to issue a transit visa to Mr. Seki. Ends.

CONSUL GENERAL



Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 19)

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D:EM

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
CITIZENSHIP FILE NUMBER

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

e d c
21-9

Ottawa, September 26, 1949

C.E.S. Smith, Esq.,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Ottawa.

Subject: Return to Canada of persons of
Japanese ancestry.
Your File No. 9309.

Sir,

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of September 26 in which you state that your branch will undertake to send our branch copies of your letter to External Affairs verifying the claim of birth in Canada of persons who are applying for re-admission from Japan.

Yours very truly,

J.E. Duggan
J.E. DUGGAN
Registrar of Canadian Citizenship.

Ottawa, 25 November, 1949.

Memorandum:

Dr. H.L. Kewleyville

"No - Japanese"

The following categories of persons of Japanese origin are admissible to Canada:-

1. Natural born citizens of Canada, other than those sent to Japan under the Exchange Arrangement of 1942. By Order-in-Council P.C. 10775 of the 20th of November, 1942, any person who is a British subject by reason of birth or naturalization in Canada, who makes application for repatriation to any country at the time such country is at war with Canada, ceases to be a Canadian national from the date of his departure from Canada.
2. Naturalized Canadian citizens who have not become aliens or whose naturalization certificates have not been revoked, excluding those repatriated to Japan under the War Exchange Arrangement of 1942, and those deported to Japan under P.C. 7205 dated December 1942, 1943.
3. Persons who have departed from Canada and have retained Canadian domicile.
4. Persons coming to Canada for conference, educational or other approved temporary purposes that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan.

No Japanese immigrants have been admitted from Japan since the war. Four persons of Japanese race who had been in Canada under temporary status for a number of years were granted permanent status in 1947-1948. Five United States citizens of Japanese race were admitted from the United States in 1947-1948.

Director.

MESSAGE FORM

OUTGOING

FILE REF.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

TO: HEAD OF CANADIAN LIAISON MISSION, TOKYO.

MESSAGE TO BE SENT		No. 190	Date November 24, 1949.	FOR COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE USE ONLY
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Director of Immigration has requested assistance in answering a question asked in the House of Commons. I should be grateful if you could tell us from your records how many persons of Japanese origin have been given permission to return to Canada (a) who were in Japan throughout the war and (b) who were repatriated to Japan by the Canadian Government after the war.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 27, File 6300, part 12)

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

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

Ottawa, November 24, 1940

9309

Director of Immigration,
Immigration Branch,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Woods Building, Slater Street,
Ottawa.

I refer to your letter of November 24, asking if we would cable the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo for assistance in obtaining a reply to a question asked by Mr. Green in the House of Commons, regarding the return to Canada of certain categories of persons of Japanese origin. I am attaching for your information a copy of the telegram which has been sent and will inform you as soon as a reply has been received.

for the *AR Munro*
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 37, File 9309, part 19)

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D R A F T

DMP DOCUMENT NO.

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MEMORANDUM TO THE CABINET:

CONFIDENTIAL

Re - the Entry to Canada of Citizens of Japan

1. Japanese nationals, being enemy aliens, are prohibited from entry to Canada by Order-in-Council P.C. 4850, dated the 26th of November, 1947. By Cabinet directive of the 1st of October, 1947, the Department of External Affairs and the Immigration Branch are authorized to approve applications for the temporary entry into Canada of Japanese nationals whose visits abroad are approved by Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, and who would be coming to Canada for conference, educational or other approved temporary purpose, that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan.
2. The Department of Trade and Commerce reports that a number of Japanese businessmen who are visiting the United States, having been cleared by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, wish to visit Canada for short periods for bona fide business purposes; also, that it would be advantageous to extend an invitation to Japanese businessmen, through their governmental authorities, to participate in next year's Trade Fair. The Department of Trade and Commerce states that Japanese businessmen are now interested in visiting Canada and considers they should be given the same opportunity for bona fide business visits as may be extended to German businessmen.
3. The undersigned, therefore, recommend that the Immigration Branch be authorized to allow Japanese businessmen engaged in international trade to enter Canada for a reasonable specified period, provided such aliens can comply with the provisions of the Immigration Act, other than the Order-in-Council referred to in paragraph (1), that each applicant is cleared by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, has sufficient funds for his visit, and is approved by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo.

Minister of Mines and Resources.

Secretary of State for External
Affairs.

Ottawa, December 1, 1949.

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0-73908

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1949 DEC 2 PM 3:11:2
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

DJL/CR

OTTAWA, November 30th, 1949.

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IMMIGRATION
RECORDS

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Please refer to recent correspondence concerning the proposed admission to Canada under temporary status of a number of Japanese businessmen. I refer particularly to the following cases:

Your File: 44-AFEH-40
Our File: 0-73908 Mr. Kichiro TAKAHASHI.

Your File: 44-SEYV-40
0-70463 Mr. Ippei HANO.

Your File: 44-SEYV-40
Our File: 0-70469 Mr. Sen YURUGI.

Your File: 44-AFCD-40
Our File: 0-72746 Mr. Yoshio TAKAHASHI.

Your File: 44-AFCD-40
Our File: 0-72747 Mr. Mitsuyoshi WATANABE.

Nationals of Japan are not admissible to Canada under present Immigration Regulations and I am sorry we are unable to favourably consider the applications of the above-named businessmen for temporary admission to Canada at the present time. This will apply to other cases similar to the above except where the persons concerned are coming to Canada for conference, educational or other approved temporary purposes that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan.

Should there be further developments concerning the temporary admission of Japanese businessmen in the future, I will not fail to advise you.

A.L. Jolliffe,
Director.