

P.D.

IMP 1318

ACCESS REVIEWED:

RECORD GROUP 76

VOLUME 920

FILE 585-12-578

SUBJECT RE

REFERENCES

PD
2

JAPANESE FROM CANADA.

TO	FROM	DATE	PA OR T	FROM	DATE	BF RECORD	
						TO	DATE
HF6	R/R	30/1/58	T	-			
COC	R/R	31-1-58	PA	NUM	31/2/58		
44M	R/R	15-5-58	T				
mcH	WRB	19-3-58	PA	442	25/3		
JDP	gm	18-9-58	PA	920	21/9/59		
44M	R/R	2-2-60	PA	44M	15-2		
JLM	R/R	13/4/60	T				
JHC	gm	8-1-61	PA				
JLM	PA	5/5/60	PA	44M	6-5		
JMB	gm	15-6-61	T				
Mr. Seelick	gm	12-9	PA	CS	13-9		
CHH	R/R	20/9/61	PA	44M	2-8		
R/R	gm	14-10	PA	R/R	14/10-61		
R/SB	R/gm	13-1-61	PA	44M	19-1		
LIR	R/R	15-5-61	PA	KJR	15-5-61		
RBM	R/IB	24-10-63	PA	R/R	25/10/61		
THH	JW	18-6-64	PA		18-6-64		
44M	44M	10/6/65	PA	44M	12/6/65		
TRB	R/R	31-1-66					
44M	44M	2-2-66	T				
44M	JLM	21-2-66	T				
44M	EPB	22-2-66	T				
44M	R/R	23-2-66	T				
44M	HC	24/2/66	T				
44M	JLM	24-2-	T				
44M	44M	28-2-66	T				
44M	R/R	29/4/66	PA	44M	2-5-66		
R/J	R/R	4-10-68	T				
RTB	J/S	4/10/68	PA	44M	4-10		
JLB	R/R	2/5/74	PA	44M	2/5/74		
JGW	R/EP	27-4-78	PA	44M	2/5/78		

P114-133

ORDER IN COUNCIL STATING THAT PERSONS REPATRIATED TO ENEMY TERRITORY
IN TIME OF WAR SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO RETAIN THEIR STATUS AS
BRITISH SUBJECTS OR AS CANADIAN NATIONALS

P.C. 10773

54 48.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Thursday, the 26th day of November, 1944.

Present:

His Excellency

The Governor General in Council:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. (a) Any person who is a British subject by reason of marriage, or by reason of birth or naturalization in Canada, or by reason of the birth or naturalization of his father in Canada, and who makes application for protection to the Protecting Power of a state at war with Canada, or who asserts allegiance so repatriated, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, be deprived of his status as a British subject, and any other person who is a Canadian national and who applies for protection or repatriation as aforesaid may, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, be deprived of his status as a Canadian national.

(b) The wife and minor children of a person who is deprived of his status as a British subject, or of his status as a Canadian national, under paragraph (a)

(over)

of this clause, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, be deprived of their status as British subjects.

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

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

COPY

Order in Council re deportation of Japanese.

P.C. 7355.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
SATURDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER, 1945.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

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

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

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

AND WHEREAS it is considered necessary by reason of the war, for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada, that provision be made accordingly;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, concurred in by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following Order,-

- O R D E R -

1. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (a) "deportation" means the removal pursuant to the authority of this Order of any person from any place in Canada to a place outside Canada;
 - (b) "deported" means removed or sent from Canada pursuant to the authority of this Order;
 - (c) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;
 - (d) "request for repatriation" means a written request or statement of desire, to be repatriated or sent to Japan.

2. (1) Every person of sixteen years of age or over, other than a Canadian national, who is a national of Japan resident in Canada and who,

(a) has, since the date of declaration of war by the Government of Canada against Japan, on December 8th, 1941, made a request for repatriation; or

(b) has been in detention at any place in virtue of an order made pursuant to the provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations or of Order in Council P.C. 946, of the 5th day of February, 1943, as amended by P.C. 5637, of the 16th day of August, 1945, and was so detained as at midnight of September 1st, 1945;

may be deported to Japan.

- (2) Every naturalized British subject of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who has made a request for repatriation may be deported to Japan: Provided that such person has not revoked in writing such request prior to midnight the first day of September, 1945.

- (3) Every natural born British subject of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who has made a request for repatriation may be deported to Japan: Provided that such person has not revoked in writing such request prior to the making by the Minister of an order for deportation.

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

3. Subject to the provisions of section 2 of this Order, a request for repatriation shall be deemed final and irrevocable for the purpose of this Order or any action taken thereunder.

4. The Minister may

(a) Make orders for the deportation of any persons subject to deportation;

(b) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or arrange for the deportation of such persons, and for their transportation, detention, discipline, feeding, shelter, health or welfare, pending their deportation;

(c) Make such orders, rules or regulations as he deems necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Order;

(d) subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, employ such officers and other employees as are necessary to assist him in carrying out this Order and fix their remuneration;

- (e) authorize from time to time any person to exercise on his behalf any power vested in him under paragraph (b) of this section.

5. An order for deportation made by the Minister shall be in force and effect from the date of the order.

6. (1) Any person for whom an order for deportation is made or who, having made a request for repatriation, is proceeding to Japan without the issue of such an order, shall be entitled, in so far as circumstances at the time permit

- (a) at or immediately prior to the time of his deportation from Canada, to purchase suitable foreign exchange to the extent of any money in his possession or standing to his credit in Canada or advanced to him by the Minister pursuant to section seven and to take such foreign exchange out of Canada with him;
- (b) to deposit any money in his possession or standing to his credit in Canada with the Custodian of Enemy Property, who shall provide such person with a receipt therefor and purchase foreign exchange therewith, and transfer the same, less transfer charges, to such person whenever reasonably possible following upon his deportation;
- (c) at the time of his deportation to take with him such other personal property belonging to him as may be authorized by the Minister;

and the Foreign Exchange Control Board shall do such things and issue such permits as may be required to implement these provisions.

(2) Where real or personal property of a person who has been deported to Japan or who, having made a request for repatriation, has proceeded to Japan without the issue of an order for deportation, has not been sold or otherwise disposed of prior to departure such real and personal property shall, as of the date of deportation of such person, be vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, who shall sell the same as soon as in his opinion it is reasonably practicable to do so, and in the meantime he may take such measures as he deems proper for the care, maintenance and safeguarding of such property, and the net proceeds realized from such sale, after the deduction of reasonable charges of handling shall be placed to the credit of such person and dealt with as provided in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section.

7. (1) The Minister may at or immediately prior to the time of departure advance to or for a person who is being deported to Japan or who, having made a request for repatriation, is proceeding to Japan without the issue of an order for deportation, an amount in suitable foreign exchange equivalent to the following:

- (a) Where such person is sixteen years of age or over and does not possess at least two hundred dollars, the difference between the amount he possesses and two hundred dollars which shall be paid to such person;
- (b) Where such person has one or more dependents under sixteen years of age and does not possess at least two hundred dollars together with a further amount computed on the basis of fifty dollars for each such dependent, the difference between the amount he possesses and the total of two hundred dollars and the amount so computed, to be paid to such person.

(2) Any amount advanced as provided for in subsection (1) of this section shall be recoverable from the person to whom it is paid, from any money to the credit of such person with the Custodian of Enemy Property.

8. (1) The Minister may make arrangements with any department or agency of the Government of Canada to assist him in carrying out the provisions of this Order.

(2) The Department of National Defence shall provide any military guard personnel which may be required in carrying out the provisions of this Order.

(3) The Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall give all assistance which may be required of him by the Minister in the carrying out of the provisions of this Order.

9. Any person for whom an order for deportation is made and who is detained pending deportation or who is placed under restraint in the course of deportation by virtue of any order or measure made or taken under Section 4 of this Order shall, while so detained or restrained, be deemed to be in legal custody.

10. Any person who resists or obstructs or attempts to resist or obstruct any peace officer or other person from carrying out his duties with respect to any order made pursuant to the provisions of this Order shall be guilty of an offence against this Order.

11. Any person who contravenes or omits to comply with any of the provisions of this Order or any order made or given pursuant thereto is guilty of an offence and liable upon 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.

12. Every document purporting to be or to contain or to be a copy of an order, certificate or authority made or given by the Minister in pursuance of the provisions of this Order and purporting to be signed by the Minister shall be received as evidence of such order, certificate or authority without proof of the signature or of the official character of the person appearing to have signed the same and without further proof thereof.

- 5 -

GENERAL

13. The costs involved in the administration of this Order shall be paid from the amounts allotted from the war appropriation to the Department of Labour for Japanese administration.

Signed: A.D.P. Heeney

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Order in Council revoking naturalization
of persons deported in pursuance of Order
in Council P.C. 7355, 15th December, 1945.

P.C. 7356

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

SATURDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER, 1945.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS by Order in Council P.C. 7355 of 15th December, 1945, provision is made for the deportation of persons who, during the course of the war, have requested to be removed or sent to an enemy country or otherwise manifested their sympathy with or support of the enemy powers and have by such actions shown themselves to be unfit for permanent residence in Canada;

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

1. Any person who, being a British subject by naturalization under the Naturalization Act, Chapter 138, R.S.C. 1927, is deported from Canada under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of 15th December, 1945, 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.
2. The Secretary of State shall publish in the Canada Gazette the names of all persons who have ceased to be British subjects or Canadian nationals by virtue of this Order.

Signed: A.D.P. Heeney,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Order in Council re Commission to inquire into conduct during the war of persons of the Japanese race, etc.

P.C. 7357

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

SATURDAY, the 15th day of December, 1945.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas during the war particular measures with regard to persons of the Japanese race in Canada were made necessary by reason of their concentration along the Pacific coast of Canada;

And whereas experience during the war in the administration of Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, providing for the control of persons of the Japanese race has indicated the desirability of determining whether the conduct of such Japanese persons in time of war was such as to make the deportation of any of them desirable in the national interest;

And whereas it is deemed advisable to make provision for the appointment of a Commission to institute the investigation referred to above;

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

1. A Commission consisting of three persons shall be appointed to make inquiry concerning the activities, loyalty and the extent of co-operation with the Government of Canada during the war of Japanese nationals and naturalized persons of the Japanese race in Canada in cases where their names are referred to the Commission by the Minister of Labour for investigation with a view to recommending whether in the circumstances of any such case such person should be deported.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of the 15th day of December, 1945, the Commission may, at the request of the Minister of Labour, inquire into the case of any naturalized British subject of the Japanese race who has made a request for repatriation and which request is final under the said Order in Council and may make such recommendations with respect to such case as it deems advisable.

3. The Commission shall report to the Governor in Council.

4. Any person of the Japanese race who is recommended by the Commission for deportation shall be deemed to be a person subject to deportation under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of the 15th day of December, 1945, and the provisions thereof shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to such person.

5. Where any person is recommended for deportation pursuant to this Order he shall, as and from the date on which he leaves Canada in the course of such deportation, cease to be either a British subject or a Canadian national.

6. The Commission shall, for the purpose of all inquiries and investigations made pursuant to this Order, have all the powers and authority of Commissioners appointed under Part One of the Inquiries Act.

7. The Commission is authorized to engage the services of such clerks, reporters, assistants and counsel as they deem advisable to aid and assist in the performance of their duties.

8. The Commissioners shall be paid such remuneration, allowances and expenses as the Governor in Council may fix.

9. All expenses incurred in connection with the inquiries and investigation of the Commission pursuant to this Order, including the remuneration, allowances and expenses of the commissioners, shall be paid from amounts allowed from the War Appropriation to the Department of Labour for such purpose.

A. D. P. HEENEY,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

EB:LKP

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Citizenship and Immigration

OTTAWA, February 16th, 1950

Pacific District Superintendent, Vancouver, B.C.

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated January 19th, your file 2206 J, requesting several copies of Order-in-Council P.C. 1982 of March 23rd, 1945.

Encs. As requested, I am forwarding herewith six copies of the above-mentioned Order-in-Council.

Assistant Commissioner. ⁹¹

EB
INDEXED

ACCESS SECTION / SECTION DE L'ACCES

DOCUMENT REMOVED FROM FILE / DOCUMENT RETIRE DU DOSSIER

RG 76 Volume 920 File/ 585-12-578
Dossier

Nature of document/ Legal opinion from W.M. Cory,
Description du document
Legal Advisor

No. of Pages/ 3
Nb de pages

Date 14/07/53

Exempt/Exception, 23
Access To Information Act/
Reason for Removal/ Loi sur l'accès à l'information
Retrait en vertu de

Review Officer/ CLIV
Agent(e) d'examen



MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

TO
A

Director of Immigration.

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

ATTENTION: J.L. Manion.

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier

FROM
De

Deputy Registrar of Canadian Citizenship.

DATE

13-1-66

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

I am attaching photocopies of correspondence addressed to the Deputy Minister from the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs which is self-explanatory.

The reply to this letter can be considered when the policy decisions have been made by both Branches.


W.M. Haugan



CANADA

OFFICE OF
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OTTAWA

APR 27 1966

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

585-12-578

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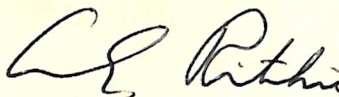
SEEN BY
D.M./

OTTAWA, April 20, 1966

The Deputy Minister,
Department of Citizenship and Immigration,
Ottawa, Ontario.

I should like to thank you for your letter of February 24 which commented on the question of whether any action was open to us in the fields of citizenship or immigration which might constitute a gesture to those of Japanese origin who were repatriated to Japan following World War II.

In the light of the considerations set forth in your letter, and the doubts which were expressed by our Embassy in Tokyo as to the likely value of any action on these lines, we have concluded that there would be little purpose in pursuing our proposals. This conclusion is reflected in the attached letter which I have today sent to Mr. Roy S. Nishidera and which is in reply to his letter of March 2 to the Prime Minister.

for 
M. Cadieux

cc:- Deputy Minister
Department of Citizenship & Immigration

- TOKYO

, April 20, 1966

Files: 83-11-1-2-JPN

81-9-1-JPN

Dear Mr. Nishidera,

In reply to your letter of March 2, the Prime Minister has asked me to confirm that the Canadian Government has no plans for proposing legislation which would provide financial or other compensation to repatriates from Canada beyond that provided as a result of the liquidation of property which was under the control of the Custodian of Enemy Property.

The Prime Minister in his letter to you of October 26 referred to a study being made to determine whether there is any action which could usefully be taken in the fields of citizenship and immigration on behalf of repatriates to Japan. Unfortunately the results of this study did not yield any possibilities outside the facilities available under present Canadian legislation. I should like to point out, however, that all repatriates who are Canadian citizens are of course free to return to Canada at any time, and those who are not eligible by virtue of their Canadian citizenship may, of course, apply to return to Canada as landed immigrants.

As regards cultural exchanges between Canada and Japan, I can only say that this is something which we hope will develop fruitfully in the context of the generally close and friendly relationships between the two countries.

Yours sincerely,

A. E. RITCHIE

 M. Cadieux

Mr. Roy S. Nishidera,
President,
Maple Leaf Cultural Association,
Tokyo, Japan.



TO
A

MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

Deputy Minister

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No. 585-12-578
Notre dossier

FROM
De

Assistant Deputy Minister
(Immigration)

DATE

February 21, 1966.

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

Japanese Repatriates from Canada.

1. Tagged on file herewith is a letter dated December 31, 1965 from External Affairs regarding representations to the Prime Minister on behalf of Japanese repatriates requesting compensation for their suffering and hardship. Although it has been decided not to make any financial compensation, External Affairs wonders whether some other gesture to them in the field of Citizenship and Immigration might have at least a symbolic value.
2. Specifically, in the Immigration field, External Affairs asks:
 - (a) Whether it would be feasible and desirable to make our assisted passage loans available to repatriates who might wish to come back to Canada.
 - (b) Whether we would make our settlement and related facilities available to such repatriates.
3. External Affairs consulted with this Branch and the Citizenship Registration Branch informally before drafting their letter to this Department. Our reaction was that so long as the Japanese met our normal immigration requirements, or were given Canadian citizenship status again, they could be admitted to Canada and we would make our settlement and counselling services available in the same way we now do for all immigrants. Regarding assisted passage loans it was pointed out to External Affairs that the assisted passage loan fund regulations did not prevent our making loans to Japanese, but it was a matter of Departmental policy at present to make loans only to immigrants from Europe. If it were decided, as a matter of Government policy, to do something for Japanese repatriates, we would be prepared to consider an exception to our assisted passage policy, but we did not propose taking the initiative and making a recommendation to this effect.
4. I understand the Citizenship Registration Branch is preparing a letter for your signature to External Affairs covering the citizenship aspects of this matter. The following paragraphs dealing with immigration are suggested for incorporation with the Citizenship draft in your reply.

* "Regarding the immigration aspect of this problem, the Immigration Branch is prepared to offer its settlement, counselling, and other services to those repatriates who may wish to come back to Canada

and who are either Canadian citizens or comply with the ordinary immigration requirements. I am sure you would agree that it would not be in the interests of the Japanese themselves to allow those who are aged, infirm, or without education or skills to return to Canada unless they have relatives or friends in this country willing and able to be responsible for them.

"In the matter of assisted passage loans, it is Departmental policy at present to make these available only to immigrants from Europe. Should the Government decide to make some gesture to the repatriates, we would be prepared to consider making an exception to the policy I have mentioned; but before doing so I believe it would be essential that we have some indication of the numbers who might be involved.

"I note that in his cable of February 1, 1966, the Canadian Ambassador in Tokyo is most dubious about either the real or symbolic value of these proposals. Perhaps in the circumstances we would be well advised to let the matter drop."

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'R. L. C.', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

c.c. Assistant Deputy Minister - Immigration. ✓
c.c. Assistant Deputy Minister - Citizenship.
c.c. Deputy Minister's Office File.

OTTAWA 2, February 24, 1966

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

This refers to your letter of December 31, 1965, concerning the possibility of financial assistance through the medium of Assisted Passage Loans for Japanese who were repatriated to Japan under the War Measures Act and who may wish to return to Canada. You also enquired about the possibility of restoring "citizenship", after return to Canada, to any of approximately 600 Japanese who were naturalized in Canada and whose status as British subjects or Canadian nationals was revoked by Order-in-Council.

At the outset, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that when repatriation occurred, none of these people had the status of Canadian citizens as we know it now because the Canadian Citizenship Act was not then in force. This means that it is impossible to respond to your inquiry in general terms since each individual case must be examined and a ruling made upon it. Some of these people may have been British subjects by naturalization in Canada, some may have been Canadian nationals and some may have been Canadian citizens as defined in the Immigration Act of the time. Indeed, some may have been qualified in all three of these categories and some may not have been qualified in any of them. In the nationality concept, I believe that the entire group of almost 4,000 Japanese repatriates many of whom had gone to Japan prior to the relevant Orders-in-Council must be considered in the light of the existing provisions of the Canadian Citizenship Act and present government policy.

There are some of these people who are Canadian citizens under the present legislation. They have the right to come to Canada at anytime. There are some who never acquired any status in Canada under the laws respecting nationality. They are not Canadians and would have to qualify under the present Immigration Act and Regulations

in order to enter Canada. Finally there are those who did possess status under Canadian nationality laws but whose status was revoked prior to 1947, the effective date of the Canadian Citizenship Act. They also are not Canadians and must qualify under existing Immigration requirements to enter Canada.

Although you have not raised the question, I wish to point out that there is no provision in the Canadian Citizenship Act under which any of the people I have referred to could become Canadians before returning to Canada, nor can Canadian citizenship be granted by Order-in-Council.

To sum up, any Japanese repatriate who is not a Canadian would have the right to apply for citizenship when eligible under the present legislation. Generally speaking, these people would be qualified for citizenship on acquisition of Canadian Domicile which can be acquired five years after entry to Canada as Landed Immigrants. Some of them might be eligible one year after entry to Canada because of the provision found in Section 10 (4) of the Act which would be applicable to any Japanese who had formerly been British subjects by birth or naturalization in Canada. However, the application of Section 10 (4) of the Act to Japanese repatriates was the subject of a memorandum to Cabinet dated October 3, 1958. On January 13, 1959, the following Cabinet decision was given:

"Cabinet decided that those who lost their citizenship upon repatriation should be required to wait five years (after landing or re-landing) in Canada before they are allowed to apply for citizenship in the normal way under Section 10 (1) of the Canadian Citizenship Act."

I believe that you will agree, the Government would be unlikely to consider amending the Canadian Citizenship Act to facilitate the acquisition of citizenship by Japanese repatriates. However, I do not consider that citizenship would be withheld in any case of a qualified applicant solely on the grounds that he was a Japanese repatriate. On the other hand, it would require a reversal of the Cabinet Decision referred to above to grant citizenship to qualified Japanese applicants one year after their return to Canada.

In short, so far as citizenship is concerned, each case must be dealt with on its individual merits when complete background information has been provided, and in our judgment it would be impossible to propose an approach that would be generally applicable.

Regarding the immigration aspect of this problem, the Immigration Branch is prepared to offer its settlement, counselling, and other services to those repatriates who may wish to come back to Canada

and who are either Canadian citizens or comply with the ordinary immigration requirements. I am sure you would agree that it would not be in the interests of the Japanese themselves to allow those who are aged, infirm, or without education or skills to return to Canada unless they have relatives or friends in this country willing and able to be responsible for them.

In the matter of assisted passage loans, it is Departmental policy at present to make these available only to immigrants from Europe. Should the Government decide to make some gesture to the repatriates, we would be prepared to consider making an exception to the policy I have mentioned; but before doing so I believe it would be essential that we have some indication of the numbers who might be involved.

I note that in his cable of February 1, 1966, the Canadian Ambassador in Tokyo is most dubious about either the real or symbolic value of these proposals. Perhaps in the circumstances we would be well advised to let the matter drop.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
TOM KENT

Tom Kent.

h. j. h. m. m.
Cit. & Imm. (2cc)
Legal Div. (Mr. Wang)
Consular Div. (Mr. Kirk)
C.O. Spencer

81-9-1-JPN

Far Eastern/C.O. Spencer/vwj
Feb. 3/66

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TO EXTERNAL 66

REF YOURLET DEC31/65 TO D/M CANDI

JAPANESE-CDN REPATRIATES

WE RECOGNIZE THAT OFFER TO POST-WAR REPATRIATES OF ASSISTED PASSAGE
LOANS AND/OR RESTORATION OF CDN CITIZENSHIP COULD HAVE SYMBOLIC VALUE
IN PERHAPS FINALLY DISPOSING OF THIS LINGERING ISSUE. IN OUR VIEW,
HOWEVER, ITS SIGNIFICANCE WOULD BE MORE APPARENT TO CDN THAN TO
JAPANESE OPINION; INDEED WE DOUBT THAT IT WOULD HAVE ANY SIGNIFICANT
IMPACT ON OPINION HERE. EVEN AS A GESTURE IT WOULD APPEAR TO BE BOTH
TOO LITTLE AND TOO LATE.

2. QUESTION OF WARTIME TREATMENT OF JAPANESE CDNS AND THEIR REPATRIAT-
ION, EVEN WHEN IT RECEIVED MAXIMUM ATTN WAS NEVER MORE THAN A LOCAL
ISSUE CONFINED TO A FEW AREAS WHENCE SETTLERS CAME AND TO WHICH
REPATRIATES RETURNED. MOST JAPANESE WERE MORE CONCERNED ABOUT THEIR
OWN WARTIME SUFFERINGS AND DEPRIVATIONS THAN ABOUT THE RELATIVELY
PROSPEROUS FORMER NISSEI. NEITHER HAS THE QUESTION EVER BEEN A MATTER
OF SERIOUS CONCERN TO JAPANESE GOVT. LATTER HAS, HOWEVER, BEEN PLAGUED
BY RPTD DEMANDS FOR COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTY LOST ABROAD FROM ORGA-
NIZATIONS REPRESENTING REPATRIATES FROM VARIOUS OVERSEAS COUNTRIES,
WHO ARGUE THAT IT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPENSATION EXCEPT WHERE PROVI-
DED BY FOREIGN GOVTS. IN RECENT YEARS JAPANESE GOVT HAS SUCCEEDED IN
IGNORING SUCH DEMANDS, LARGELY BECAUSE OF DECLINING INFLUENCE OF
REPATRIATES ASSOCIATIONS. THERE IS THUS SOME POSSIBILITY THAT PUBLICITY
RESULTING FROM A CDN GESTURE OF ATONEMENT AND RESULTING FOCUS ON

PAGE TWO 66

REPATRIATE DEMANDS IN GENERAL WOULD NOT RPT NOT BE WELCOMED BY JAPANESE GOVT. CERTAINLY WE QUESTION LIKELIHOOD OF ANY VERY POSITIVE OFFICIAL REACTION TO SUCH A GESTURE.

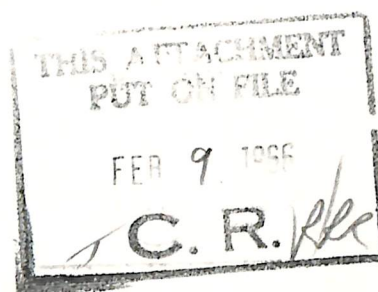
3. WE ALSO DOUBT WHETHER SUCH A MOVE WOULD HAVE MUCH IMPACT ON JAPANESE OPINION GENERALLY-EXCEPT FOR ITS IMMIG IMPLICATIONS WHICH WE PRESUMABLY WOULD NOT RPT NOT WISH TO EMPHASIZE UNTIL PROGRAMME IS ESTABLISHED.

4. AS FOR REPATRIATES THEMSELVES IT SEEMS TO US THAT SUCH A GESTURE WOULD NOT RPT NOT PROVIDE MUCH SATISFACTION OF THEIR DEMANDS. MOST OF THEM HAVE NOW RE-ADJUSTED TO JAPANESE SOCIETY AND, THOUGH FOR SOME RE-ASSIMILATION CAN NEVER BE COMPLETE, THERE HAVE IN RECENT YEARS BEEN FEW APPLICATIONS FOR EMIGRATION TO CDA. PASSAGE COSTS MAY BE A FACTOR BUT HARDLY A DECISIVE ONE SINCE MOST ARE IN MID-INCOME GROUP. IT IS DOUBTFUL THEREFORE WHETHER AN ASSISTED PASSAGE LOAN SCHEME WOULD ATTRACT ANY BUT ELDERLY AND IMPOVERISHED APPLICANTS WHO WOULD PROBABLY PRESENT SETTLEMENT DIFFICULTIES. IT MIGHT OF COURSE ATTRACT SOME WHO WOULD WISH TO RETURN TEMPORARILY IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A CDN PASSPORT. IN OUR OPINION IT IS NOW TOO LATE FOR SUCH A SCHEME TO RESULT IN ANY GENUINE RESETTLEMENT OF REPATRIATES, NOR WOULD IT APPEAR SUBSTANTIAL ENOUGH AT THIS DATE TO BE CONSIDERED A BONA FIDE MOVE ON OUR PART TO REMOVE A TWENTY YEAR OLD GRIEVANCE.

5. IN OUR VIEW PROPOSED ACTION WOULD AT BEST OFFER SATISFACTION TO INDIVIDUALS SUCH AS MR NISHIDERA WHO DERIVE STATUS FROM THEIR POSITION AS SPOKESMEN FOR REPATRIATES. IT IS HOWEVER UNLIKELY TO QUIETEN THEM

PAGE THREE 66

PERMANENTLY-AND COULD ENCOURAGE THEM TO MAKE NEW DEMANDS-SINCE THEY
HAVE NOTHING TO GAIN FROM ALLOWING QUESTION TO BE FINALLY CLOSED
BOWER*****



COPY

October 26, 1965.

Dear Mr. Nishidera,

I should like to acknowledge your letter of August 8 which I have only just received.

As I told you in my letter of October 17, 1963, the Canadian Government unfortunately is not in a position to assist in Japanese-Canadian cultural projects you have suggested. Nor are there any existing Canadian laws under which compensation could be paid to repatriates from Canada. In these circumstances, the Canadian Government is, I regret, not able to offer any assistance of the kind you have outlined.

However, I am asking officials to look once again at the problems arising out of the repatriation of Japanese-Canadians after the war to see if there is action which could usefully be taken in, for example, the citizenship or immigration field. I hope that it will be possible to let you have the results of these enquiries in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

"Original signed by

L.B. PEARSON"

L.B. Pearson

Mr. Roy S. Nishidera,
President,
Maple Leaf Cultural Association,
79 Wakabayashi-Cho,
Setagaya-Ku,
Tokyo, Japan.

CONFIDENTIAL

October 26, 1965.

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRIME MINISTER

--- You asked for the background to the attached letter from Mr. Roy S. Nishidera concerning Japanese-Canadian repatriates now living in Japan.

2. Mr. Nishidera, though formally representing only a fraction of the repatriates, is a very persistent letter writer. In 1963, in response to a request by Mr. Nishidera for Canadian Government financial assistance to establish Canadian Cultural Centres in Japan you replied that no funds were available for such purposes. Following an interdepartmental study of the question, the Embassy in Tokyo was authorized in August 1964 to inform repatriates that there are no grounds, under existing Canadian laws, on which any sort of compensation could be paid. It would appear, therefore, that barring a change in Canadian policy and new legislation, financial assistance or an indemnity to Japanese repatriates has been ruled out.

3. However, certain other possibilities exist by which Canada could make a gesture of goodwill to all Japanese-Canadian repatriates. For instance, they might be offered assisted passage loans to return to Canada or the 600 or so repatriates who lost their Canadian citizenship in 1946 might have their citizenship restored. These and similar possibilities are being discussed with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

*Who says so
how can this be
done?*

4. In the meantime, an interim reply to Mr. Nishidera is --- attached for your signature if you agree.

M.C.

(Signed and sent October 29)



CONFIDENTIAL

File 81-9-1-JPN

December 31, 1965

Y-584

The Deputy Minister of Citizenship & Immigration,
Department of Citizenship & Immigration,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Att: Messrs. W.M. Haugan and J.L. Manion

During the past few years, the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo, this Department, and the Prime Minister's office have received a number of letters and petitions from and on behalf of both Japanese nationals and Canadian citizens who were deported to Japan from Canada following World War II. These petitions are the result of circumstances with which you are undoubtedly familiar.

In the spring of 1942, following the entry of Japan into World War II, approximately 23,000 persons of the Japanese race, including British subjects, were forcibly evacuated inland from certain areas of British Columbia. Most of the property of these persons was seized and put under control of the Custodian of Enemy Property; by Order-in-Council PC469 of June 19, 1943, provision was made for the liquidation of this property by the Custodian. This sale brought in about \$5.4 million which was subsequently handed over to the former owners of the property. Between 1950 and 1956, on the recommendation of the Bird Commission, a total of \$1.3 million in additional compensation was awarded to those Japanese-Canadians still resident in Canada but no additional compensation was paid to those then resident in Japan.

Following the end of the war, by Order-in-Council PC 7355 of December 15, 1945, deportation was authorized for the following residents of Canada 16 years of age or over: Japanese nationals who had at any time since the outbreak of war with Japan requested repatriation; naturalized British subjects of the Japanese race who had requested repatriation and had not revoked such requests prior to September 1, 1945; natural-born British subjects of the Japanese race who had requested repatriation and who did not revoke such requests prior to the signing of their order for deportation; and it was provided that the wives and children under 16 years of age of any persons so deported might be included in the deportation order. As a result of this Order, 3,964 persons of the Japanese race were voluntarily repatriated to Japan between May and December 1946. Of this number, 630 were naturalized British subjects and under the provisions of Order-in-Council PC 7356 of December 15, 1945, were liable to be deprived of their naturalized status.

As noted above, representatives of these repatriates have repeatedly asked that compensation be paid to them for the suffering and hardship they claim they experienced during and after the war. An interdepartmental study was accordingly made of the possibility of granting them some form of direct or indirect financial compensation but it was finally determined last year that this is not feasible. Since then there have been reports that the Japanese Government may itself be under pressure to pay compensation to Japanese repatriates.

Partly as a result of talks with officers in your Department, we are wondering whether some other gesture might not be made which these repatriates would regard as helpful. Specifically, we have in mind two possibilities, one of which would involve your Immigration Branch, the other your Citizenship Branch.

As regards the former, we understand that Assisted Passage Loans are available for Canadian nationals returning from Europe and for immigrants from Europe. Although it is not at the present time clear why so very few of the repatriates in Japan have returned to Canada, it is possible that at least one of the reasons is the considerable expense of crossing the Pacific. Another reason is, of course, the fact that until the passage of PC 3689 on July 31, 1952, Japanese generally were prohibited entry as enemy aliens, and that many, if not most, of the repatriates have cut their ties with Canada and now live essentially as Japanese. It is possible, therefore, that even under the most favourable conditions, not many of the repatriates would be ready to return to Canada. In any event, we wonder whether

- ① it would be worth looking into the financial and other implications of making Assisted Passage Loans available to Japanese repatriates wishing to return to Canada, including those who retain Canadian citizenship, those who lost it, and those who never obtained it. In this connection,
- ② you might also wish to look into the possibility and desirability of offering your settlement and related facilities to such repatriates if they were to return to Canada.

The second possibility is that the approximately 600 naturalized Canadians who lost their citizenship through repatriation might have this citizenship restored, if and when they return to Canada. We realize that such a step might pose problems on the Canadian side. Nevertheless, we would be glad to have your preliminary judgment as to the possibility of following such a course. If you were to react positively on the question of principle, we would be glad to pursue with our Embassy in Tokyo the various implications of such a course on the Japanese side.

Attached are copies of a recent letter from the Prime Minister to Mr. Roy S. Nishidera, a representative of a Japanese-Canadian group in Japan, and the covering memorandum. These were drawn up in consultation

with officers of your Department. You will note that the Prime Minister indicates that a further look will be taken at the repatriation problem to see if there is action which could usefully be taken in, for example, the citizenship and immigration field.

Yours sincerely,

W. E. Butler

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

c.c. for file 552-1-578

for file 585-D-578

00501

JAN 24 AM 11 05

OTTAWA, January 23, 1961

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
RECORDS

Ray Gardner, Esq.,
West Coast Editor,
Maclean's,
384 North Renelagh,
North Burnaby,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Gardner:

This refers to your letter of December 29, 1960,
regarding the return to Canada of Japanese repatriated to Japan
during and after the last war.

You are no doubt aware of the background of this matter.
An effort was made to effect the repatriation of a number of Japanese
during and immediately after the war years by Order in Council, but the
validity of these Orders was questioned before the Privy Council.
During the period when the validity of the Orders was in doubt, many of
the persons concerned voluntarily asked to be repatriated to Japan.
On January 24, 1947, the Prime Minister made a statement in the House
of Commons to the effect that nearly 4,000 Japanese had left Canada in
this manner. Most of the Orders in Council in question were repealed
and no record can be found of any Japanese who were forcibly deported
under these orders.

Of those repatriated to Japan, many retained their
Canadian citizenship and have been free to return to Canada at any time.
Separate figures have not been maintained on this group or on those
repatriates who have been re-admitted to Canada as immigrants, although
Branch officials are aware of many individual cases which have been dealt
with. I am sorry I cannot be more helpful.

Yours sincerely,

KTS

Kingsley Brown,
Special Assistant to the Minister.

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE

JAN 25 1961

C. R. [Signature]

JLM/br

OTTAWA, April 21, 1960.

Professor H. R. S. Ryan,
Faculty of Law,
Queen's University,
Kingston, Ontario.

Dear Professor Ryan:

This refers to your letter of April 8, 1960, regarding the deportation of Japanese during and immediately after the war years under special orders in council.

As you know, the validity of these orders in council was questioned before the Privy Council. During the period when the validity of the orders was in doubt, many of the persons concerned voluntarily asked to be repatriated to Japan. On January 24, 1947, the Prime Minister of Canada made a statement in the House of Commons to the effect that nearly 4,000 Japanese had left Canada in this manner, including those for whom deportation would have been necessary. Most of the orders in council in question were therefore repealed. I am not aware of any Japanese who were forcibly deported under these orders.

I trust this is the information you require. If you wish to study this question further, I would refer you to a report prepared by the Department of Labour (which was responsible for the Japanese resettlement programme) and published in 1947 by the Queen's Printer, entitled "Report on Re-establishment of Japanese in Canada, 1944-1946". This report also contains a copy of the statement on January 24, 1947, by the Prime Minister.

Yours very truly,


W. R. Baskerville,
Director of Immigration.



DHC/eas

ADMINISTRATION
BRANCH



CANADA

01458

JLM

585-12-578

Legal Division

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

1960 APR 19 AM 10 18

April 14, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE DIRECTOR
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

Attached is a letter dated the 8th instant,
addressed to the Minister of Justice from Mr. H.R.S.
Ryan, Professor of Law, Queen's University.

I should be glad if you would let me have
any information you may have on this matter of the
deportation of Japanese so that I can prepare a reply.



D. H. Christie

D. H. Christie
Legal Adviser.

DHC
We have received
a similar letter
and have answered
it as per copy above
21-4





FACULTY OF LAW
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO

1960 APR 11 AM 8:30

April 8, 1960

585-12-578

The Department of Citizenship and Immigration,
OTTAWA, Ontario

Dear Sirs:

I have recently been told that no persons were actually deported under the orders-in-Council upheld by the Privy Council, [1947] A.C. 87, authorizing deportation of person of Japanese origin, whether British subjects or not, and depriving all British subjects so deported of their nationality.

Would you mind letting me know whether, in fact any such deportations took place. If not, what were the reasons for not proceeding with the proposal?

With thanks for your kind attention,
I remain,

Yours sincerely,

H.R.S. Ryan,
Professor of Law

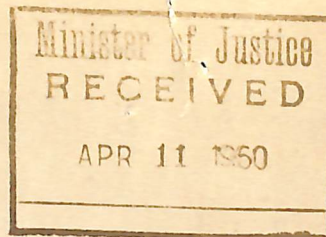
HRSR/jr



COPY



FACULTY OF LAW
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO



April 8, 1960

The Minister of Justice,
OTTAWA, Ontario

Dear Mr. Fulton:

I have recently been told that no persons were actually deported under the Orders-in-Council upheld by the Privy Council, [1947] A.C. 87, authorizing deportation of persons of Japanese origin, whether British subjects or not, and depriving all British subjects so deported of their nationality.

Would you mind letting me know whether, in fact any such deportations took place. If not, what were the reasons for not proceeding with the proposal?

With thanks for your kind attention,
I remain,

Yours respectfully,

H.R.S. Ryan,
Professor of Law

HRSR/jr

→ c.c. file 585-12-578.

EOC/br

OTTAWA, March 19, 1959.

John L. Crawford, Esq.,
159 Eglinton Avenue West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Crawford:

I have been requested by my Minister, Hon. Mrs. Fairclough, to reply to your letter of March 4th in which you refer to the proposed "Bill of Rights" and ask whether it would prevent any repetition of the situation surrounding Japanese-Canadian deportation proceedings of 1946.

The above-mentioned legislation, which is formally entitled "An Act for the recognition and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms", was introduced into Parliament by the Prime Minister on September 5, 1958, and is still before the House of Commons. Pending further debate in the House and final disposition of the Bill, it would not be appropriate for the Minister of this Department to offer potential interpretations of its terms in relation to hypothetical situations which might arise in the future.

It may be stated, however, that a considerable number of Japanese Canadian citizens who were repatriated to Japan at the end of World War II were subsequently re-admitted to Canada; also, that any Canadian citizens who are now in Japan or elsewhere may return to Canada if they desire to do so.

Your comments on the population of Japan as a potential market and a source of immigrants are very interesting. You may be assured that such factors are taken into consideration when immigration policy and procedures are formulated or reviewed.

Yours sincerely,

(Miss) M. C. Hoey,
Private Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH
INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

A66589

JED: BH

OUR FILE: 3099-44

TO: Chief of the Admissions Division.

YOUR FILE: D.8390 -

FROM: Registrar of Canadian Citizenship.

DATE: March 16, 1954.

SUBJECT National status Lawrence Satoshi Ono - in Japan.

I have for consideration your letter of March 11, 1954, concerning the application of the above for readmission to Canada. The Order in Council, P.C. 10773, dated November 26, 1942 under the terms of which Lawrence Satoshi Ono was repatriated to Japan in 1942 reads in part, in paragraph (b) of Section 1 that "The wife and minor children of any person who ceases to be a British subject by paragraph (a) of this clause, shall, if they are included in that person's application for repatriation, cease to be British subjects as from the date of their departure from Canada".

In the case of Lawrence Satoshi Ono, the father was a Japanese national and had never been a British subject. It follows, therefore, (and this is concurred in by the Minister) that the Canadian born minor children of Japanese nationals would not have ceased to be British subjects by the operation of P.C. 10773, and, in consequence, Lawrence Satoshi Ono, who was born at Kelowna, B.C. on March 2, 1942, has the status of a natural-born Canadian citizen within the meaning of the Canadian Citizenship Act Section 4 (1)(a).

We have a few additional copies of the latest revision of the lists of persons of Japanese origin who were deprived of their status as Canadian nationals and British subjects under P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942, and P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945. I enclose a copy of each of these lists and you may keep them for reference purposes.

Placed in
file pocket
A66589.

J. E. DUGAN
Registrar of Canadian Citizenship.



INDEXED

C O P Y

LEGAL DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

OTTAWA, July 14, 1953.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE DEPUTY MINISTER

{ Re. Orders in Council P.C. 10773 dated November 26, 1942:
P.C. 7355 dated December 15, 1945:
P.C. 7356 dated December 15, 1945:
P.C. 7357 dated December 15, 1945.

Order in Council P.C. 10773, passed under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, R.S.C. 1927, provides for the repatriation of persons of Japanese race together with their wives and minor children from Canada to Japan in exchange for Canadian nationals and other persons repatriated from Japan and Japanese Occupied Territory to Canada as follows:

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

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

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

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

(b) The wife and minor children of a person who is deprived of his status as a British subject, or of his status as a Canadian national, under paragraph (a) of this clause, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, be deprived of their status as British subjects.
3. The Secretary of State shall publish in the Canada Gazette the names of all persons who have lost their status as British subjects or as Canadian nationals by virtue of this Order in Council.

In examining the above provisions it appears clear that a distinction is made between British subjects and Canadian nationals, as no provision is made for including the wife and minor children of Canadian nationals in the application for repatriation. The date of departure from Canada is the governing factor of loss of British subject status and loss of Canadian national status.

It will be noted that briefly the following persons are dealt with by Order in Council P.C. 7355; these are deportable hereunder:

- (1) Japanese nationals resident in Canada of sixteen years of age or over, who
 - (a) request repatriation;
 - (b) have been in detention.
- (2) Naturalized British subjects of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who requested repatriation.
- (3) Natural born British subjects of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who requested repatriation, and
- (4) The wife and children under sixteen years of age of any person for whom the Minister makes an order for deportation to Japan may be included in such order and deported with such person.

Order in Council P.C. 7356 refers to Order in Council P.C. 7355 as follows:

"Whereas by Order in Council P.C. 7355 of 15th December, 1945, provision is made for the deportation of persons who, during the course of the war, have requested to be removed or sent to an enemy country or otherwise manifested their sympathy with or support of the enemy powers and have by such actions shown themselves to be unfit for permanent residence in Canada."

Following this reference provision is made as follows:

1. Any person who, being a British subject by naturalization under the Naturalization Act, Chapter 138, R.S.C. 1927, is deported from Canada under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of 15th December, 1945, 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.
2. The Secretary of State shall publish in the Canada Gazette the names of all persons who have ceased to be British subjects or Canadian nationals by virtue of this order.

Order in Council P.C. 7355 provided for deportation of Japanese nationals, naturalized British subjects of the Japanese race, natural born British subjects of the Japanese race and wives and children under sixteen years of age of any person for whom the Minister made an order for deportation to Japan. Order in Council P.C. 7356 caused loss of status to naturalized British subjects and Canadian nationals deported under Order in Council P.C. 7355, as and from the date of leaving Canada.

Order in Council P.C. 7357 provides for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the activities, loyalty and the extent of co-operation with the Government of Canada during the war, of Japanese nationals and naturalized persons of Japanese race in Canada.

Section 1 of this order provides -

"A Commission consisting of three persons shall be appointed to make inquiry concerning the activities, loyalty and the extent of co-operation with the Government of Canada during the war of Japanese nationals and naturalized persons of the Japanese race in Canada in cases where their names are referred to the Commission by the Minister of Labour for investigation with a view to recommending whether in the circumstances of any such case such person should be deported."

Section 2 of this order provides -

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of the 15th day of December 1945, the Commission may, at the request of the Minister of Labour, inquire into the case of any naturalized British subject of the Japanese race who has made a request for repatriation and which request is final under the said Order in Council and may make such recommendations with respect to such case as it deems advisable."

Section 4 of this order provides -

"Any person of the Japanese race who is recommended by the Commission for deportation shall be deemed to be a person subject to deportation under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of the 15th day of December, 1945, and the provisions thereof shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to such person."

Section 5 of this order provides -

"Where any person is recommended for deportation pursuant to this Order he shall, as and from the date on which he leaves Canada in the course of such deportation, cease to be wither a British subject or a Canadian national."

Order in Council P.C. 10773 deals with voluntary departure of those referred to in the said order, whereas Order in Council P.C. 7355 makes provision for deportation of classes specified therein. It therefore appears clear that Order in Council P.C. 7355 brought about a change in procedure which effected deportation and there was no rescinding or revocation of Order in Council P.C. 10773, which said order still permitted voluntary departure. It must be presumed however that many cases arising under Order in Council P.C. 10773 were deported pursuant to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7355. Again it must be borne in mind that Order in Council P.C. 7356 only applied to British subjects by naturalization under the Naturalization Act, being Chapter 138, R.S.C. 1927, and Canadian nationals, and deportation caused loss of British subjects status and loss of Canadian national status.

In considering the application and effect of the above Orders in Council you have asked my opinion on the particular cases in Parts I and II set out by Mr. Duggan in his memorandum to you of 11th of May, 1953.

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

EO'C/HBS

OUR FILE: 9309

YOUR FILE:

DATE: September 28th, 1950.

TO: Acting Director

FROM: E. O'C.

SUBJECT

Possible number of Japanese subjects applying for entry (or re-entry) to Canada where there may be exceptional grounds for consideration.

This refers to your request for any available information on the above subject in view of the Deputy Minister's notation on memorandum of August 11th hereunder.

We have no specific record of Japanese applications, each case being dealt with on an individual file as it is received. As Japanese are prohibited under P.C. 1805 ⁶¹¹⁹ all such applications have been refused. The Districts deal with applications in the same way and they would not have any general record. I think it can safely be assumed that if they had received applications which they considered might warrant relaxation of P.C. 1805 ⁶¹¹⁸ on compassionate grounds same would have been referred here. Thus there are no statistics available as to the number of applications which have been received on behalf of Japanese subjects.

I may say, however, that a number of the Canadian citizens who were "repatriated" to Japan in 1946 and who did not relinquish their Canadian status have since returned to Canada and some of them have applied for members of the family who were Japanese nationals and who were left in Japan. While I cannot recall every case of this type I think I can safely say that there have been only five or six which, in my opinion, had an exceptional appeal on compassionate grounds. The following are samples of this class of case:-

C75370

George Y. Miyagaki, Hamilton, Ontario, Canadian citizen by naturalization, resident in Canada for at least thirty years, has applied for the re-admission of his wife and two daughters from Japan. His wife was legally admitted to Canada in 1923 and the elder daughter, Noriko, was born in Canada on February 11th, 1925. Mrs. Miyagaki and the Canadian-born daughter went to Japan in 1926, for the alleged purpose of caring for her ailing mother. Another daughter, Yoshiko, was born in Japan in September 1926. The husband and father apparently remained in Canada continuously and obtained his Naturalization Certificate in 1949. His wife would be admissible under P.C. 2115 but

INDEXED

is prohibited under P.C. 1606. The Canadian-born daughter is re-admissible as a Canadian citizen. The younger daughter is a Japanese national. Very satisfactory settlement arrangements are available and Mr. Miyagaki is anxious to be re-united with his family.

B68877 Masajiro Shishido, age not stated, resided in Canada for more than thirty years and served overseas with the Canadian forces in the First Great War. He is still in receipt of a disability pension of \$10.00 per month. He became naturalized in September 1920, his wife being included in the certificate. They have five Canadian-born children. He and four of the children accepted repatriation to Japan in 1946 and thereby he and his wife relinquished their Canadian status. The Canadian-born children have since returned to Canada and they are anxious to bring the parents back in order to take care of them in their old age.

C47349 Mrs. Sumi Mori, nee Sugimura, is a Canadian-born widow who has been residing in Japan since April 1940. Her husband was a Japanese to whom she was married in Canada in 1936 and they had one Canadian-born son. She went to Japan accompanying her husband and the latter died in Yokohama in April 1947. It has been ruled by the Citizenship Branch that Mrs. Mori has retained her Canadian citizenship and therefore she is re-admissible. Her Canadian-born son has returned to Canada. However, she has a younger child born in Japan on March 24th, 1943, who apparently is a Japanese national. She desires to return to Canada but naturally she does not wish to be separated from her Japanese born child. The latter would be subject to Immigration Regulations.

C29788 Mrs. Tamie Hamanishi is the wife of a Canadian-born citizen who was married at Steveston, B.C., in November 1935. She and her husband have four Canadian-born children. The whole family proceeded to Japan under the repatriation scheme in 1946. The Canadian-born husband and children did not lose their Canadian status and the husband is back in Canada. He is anxious to have his wife and children rejoin him. The children are re-admissible but the name of the wife appears on the list of those who relinquished British and Canadian nationality by departure in 1946. It is also considered that she has relinquished Canadian domicile and therefore she would have to be regarded as an immigrant.

There are 52 individuals named in the list of persons of Japanese race who were deprived of their status as Canadian nationals and British subjects under P.C. 10773 of November 26th, 1942, and who were then repatriated on a wartime exchange.

A statement submitted to Cabinet under date of August 12th, 1947, gave the following figures of repatriated persons under the provisions of P.C. 7355:-

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

It is quite possible that we will sooner or later receive applications for the re-admission of all the members of the above groups who lost their Canadian status. However, there is no indication that all the cases would call for special consideration and if it should be decided to consider any relaxation of P.C. ~~1006~~⁷³⁵⁵, in especially deserving cases, we would of course submit full particulars of each case to be determined on its own merit. These cases would have to be dealt with by Order-in-Council.

P.C. 1982

DD/4

Privy Council
Canada

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
FRIDAY, the 23rd day of MARCH, 1945.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State and under the provisions of the Naturalization Act, Section 9(2)(d), is pleased to cancel the following Certificates of Naturalization and they are hereby revoked and cancelled:-

1. Certificate No. 120789, series "A", issued at Ottawa, Ontario, on the 4th of October, 1934, to Mrs. Fradla Herszage (Silverstein).
2. Certificate No. 31970, series "A", issued to Ottorino Inocronato, on the 4th of August, 1924.
3. Certificate issued at Swift Current, Saskatchewan, on the 3rd day of October, 1917 to John L. Vangil.

His Excellency in Council is further pleased, hereby, to order that Laura Vangil, wife of the said John L. Vangil shall cease to be a British Subject.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased, in pursuance of Order in Council P.C. 10773 of the 26th November, 1942 to cancel, and doth hereby cancel the certificate of naturalization No. 174247, series "A" issued to Yonezo Nishi on the 25th March, 1939, it having been satisfactorily shown to the Secretary of State of Canada that the said Yonezo Nishi has made complaint to the Protecting Power of Japanese interests in Canada.

Notice of the revocation of the said Naturalizations shall be published in the Canada Gazette.

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

The Honourable
the Secretary of State.

COPY: J.M.

Ottawa, March 2, 1948.

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.

I would suggest, therefore, that these latter two requirements be obtained by the eight Eyemotos 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.

ADDRESS
DIST. SUPERINTENDENT
EASTERN DISTRICT



CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

recharge
IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

No. **A66589**

IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

Mr. Chapman
By awB 18-2

CIRCULAR NO. 183

Ottawa, February 2nd, 1948.

To: Immigration Inspectors,
Eastern District

Re: Naturalized Japanese Canadians who lost their
status as British subjects and Canadian citizens.

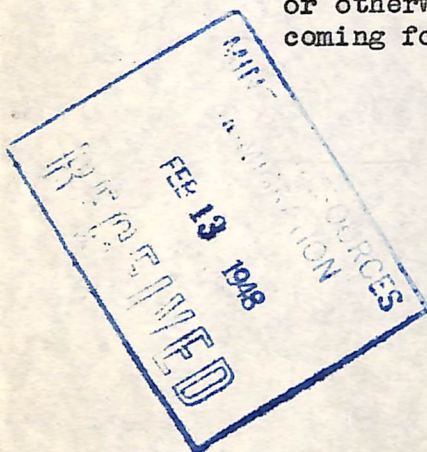
We are forwarding to our Officers-in-Charge at
Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Toronto and Windsor, copy of a list of
naturalized Japanese Canadians who lost their status as British
subjects and Canadian citizens by virtue of P.C. 7356, of November
15th, 1945, on leaving Canada, together with a copy of the Order-
in-Council mentioned.

This advice is being forwarded to all our officers
so that they may be aware of the ports at which the list mentioned
is available in order that they may readily refer to it by telephone,
or otherwise, in the event that some Japanese should succeed in
coming forward to Canada.

G. J. Bambrick

11644

Assistant District Superintendent.



*Stencil book
Feb 4/48
J. S. M.*



DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
Immigration Branch

OTTAWA, February 2nd, 1948.

CIRCULAR NO. 183

To: Immigration Inspectors,
Eastern District

Re: Naturalized Japanese Canadians who lost their
status as British subjects and Canadian citizens.

We are forwarding to our Officers-in-Charge at Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Toronto and Windsor, copy of a list of naturalized Japanese Canadians who lost their status as British subjects and Canadian citizens by virtue of P.C. 7356, of November 15th, 1945, on leaving Canada, together with a copy of the Order-in-Council mentioned.

This advice is being forwarded to all our officers so that they may be aware of the ports at which the list mentioned is available in order that they may readily refer to it by telephone, or otherwise, in the event that some Japanese should succeed in coming forward to Canada.

W. J. Bambrick

A.66589

(sgd.) W. J. Bambrick,
Assistant District Superintendent.



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

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

OTTAWA, November 3, 1948.

1948 NOV 5 AM 10:1

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1948
IMMIGRATION
RECORDS

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

P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942,
deprived of their Canadian status those persons of
Japanese origin who were repatriated to Japan in
1942 and 1943 under wartime exchange agreements. At
its meeting of September 3, 1947 the Cabinet Committee
on Japanese questions recommended that a list of the
persons who lost their status as Canadian nationals
and British subjects (and hence as Canadian citizens)
under this order should be drawn up for distribution
to the interested Departments.

2. Such a list has at length been drawn up
with the assistance of the Royal Canadian Mounted
Police. It is as complete and accurate as can be
reasonably ascertained. I enclose a copy for your use.

3. I also enclose a copy of P.C. 10773 of
November 26, 1942 for convenience of reference.

4. A copy of this list has been sent to the
Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan with the
direction that any claim to Canadian citizenship made
by a person named in the list should not be recognized.
A copy of the list is also being sent to the Under-
Secretary of State of Canada for the records of the
Citizenship Branch.

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE

NOV 10 1948

C. R.

Leslie Pearson
Acting Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.



00234

A 66589

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

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA
1948 NOV 5 AM 9:42

OTTAWA, November 3, 1948.

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
RECORDS

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

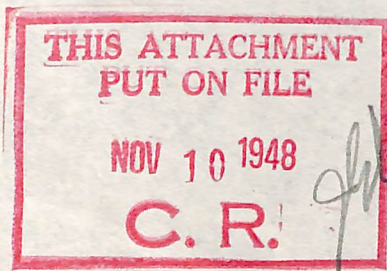
I refer to our letter of December 23rd, 1947 enclosing a copy of a list that had been obtained from the Deputy Minister of Labour of persons who accepted repatriation to Japan under the provisions of P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945. That list contained the names of a good number of Canadian born persons whose national status was not affected by P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945 which deprived of their status as British subjects and Canadian nationals only naturalized Canadians repatriated under the provisions of P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945.

2. A revised list of the naturalized Canadians who lost their status as British subjects and Canadian nationals (and hence as Canadian citizens) has at length been drawn up in consultation with the Citizenship Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada. It is as complete and accurate as may be reasonably ascertained. I enclose a copy for your use.

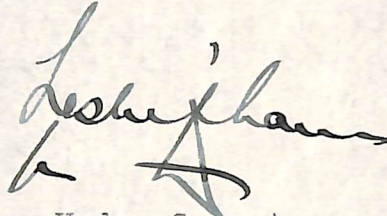
3. I also enclose a copy of P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945 for convenience of reference.

4. A copy of this list has been sent to the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan

... 2



with the direction that any claim to Canadian citizenship made by a person named in the list should not be recognized. A copy of the list is also being sent to the Under Secretary of State of Canada for the records of the Citizenship Branch.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Lester B. Pearson', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Acting Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

D.R.C.B. 9.9.



OCT 16 1948

466589

Ottawa, Ontario.
September 15, 1948.

SEP 27 1948

Mr. A. L. Jolliffe,
Director of Immigration,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Woods Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

NOV 5 - 1948

Dear Mr. Jolliffe: Re: Status of Japanese sent to Japan
 under P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945

You called me the other day in respect to some inquiries your Department received concerning the status of naturalized persons of the Japanese race who had been sent to Japan pursuant to P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945, and who are now trying to return to Canada.

I asked Mr. Pammett of this Department to prepare a memorandum summarizing this situation in so far as our own information in the matter goes, and I thought a copy of this memorandum might be useful to you for reference. The same is enclosed herewith.

Yours truly,

A. H. Brown.

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE

SEP 22 1948

C. R.

Att.

1948 SEP 17 AM 11:31

00351

September 14, 1948

TO: Mr. A. H. Brown

RE: Status of Naturalized Japanese Canadians
who repatriated to Japan

- (1) P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942, authorized the cancellation of naturalization for those naturalized Japanese Canadians who requested repatriation. It is understood that only a few individuals were so denaturalized up to 1945.
- (2) The Department of Justice ruled on July 3, 1946, that P.C. 10773 did not apply to Japanese being moved to Japan in 1946 or later.
- (3) P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945, authorized the revocation of naturalization of those naturalized Japanese Canadians who were repatriated to Japan under P.C. 7355 of the same date, whether by deportation or voluntarily.
- (4) The Naturalization Branch of the Department of State takes the view that the naturalization of all naturalized Japanese Canadians who returned to Japan under the terms of P.C. 7355 was automatically revoked.
- (5) The Department of Justice ruled on April 21, 1947, that a person of the Japanese race, naturalized in Canada, who went voluntarily to Japan under the terms of P.C. 7355 may be refused admission to Canada.
- (6) Due to the revocation of P.C. 7356 on January 23, 1947, the Naturalization Branch stated early in June 1947, that naturalized Japanese Canadians could henceforth only be denaturalized under the terms of the Canada Citizenship Act 1946 like any other Canadians.
- (7) Lists of all naturalized Japanese Canadians who lost their citizenship by virtue of P.C. 7356 were prepared at Vancouver in November 1947 and sent to the

Departments of External Affairs and State. The Secretary of State was to prepare a supplementary list of those who lost citizenship under P.C. 10773. The main purpose of these lists was for the use of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan in the event that Japanese repatriates applied to the Mission to be re-admitted to Canada.

H. T. Pammett

HTP/VM

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
Immigration Branch

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

JUN 24 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

JUL 7 1948 MAY 2 11 1948

TO:

IMMIGRATION OFFICERS:

MAY 2 2 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.

....

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.

Dear Mr. Macn.

We have had some comp. with the
collection re the four of road.
to tan of a Jap^{an}ese family who
were repatriated in 1946. In the
course of same, we made ref
to J. in C 7355 & 7356.
We have now rec'd a letter from
the lawyers, making the foll.
request: [Quote para]

As the ~~ref.~~ ^{admission} for ~~the~~ ^{the} report
the arrangements for report of person
of Japanese race rested with
the Min of Labour, it was
cons. admirable that any info on the
subject should be furnished by you
Dept. ^{it} would be a pleasure
if you would ^{enter} reply to the above
questionnaire (letting me have
a copy for our file). Or let
me hear from you.

Copy to: District Superintendent, Winnipeg, Man.
For your information.

Copy to: Atlantic District Superintendent, Halifax, N.S. A.66589
For your information.

DMS/DP

Ottawa, August 11th, 1949.

District Superintendent, Vancouver, B.C.

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 30th, file 82767, requesting that you be furnished with a list of the 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. In this connection, reference is made to sub-paragraph (a) of Official Circular No.61 amended to May 18th, 1948.

Att.

Attached hereto please find copy of the above mentioned list as furnished to this office by the Department of External Affairs and I might add that the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan has also been supplied with a copy of this list.

Commissioner. *GR*

DMS

ADDRESS
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
Vancouver District



CANADA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
2206 J
No.
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

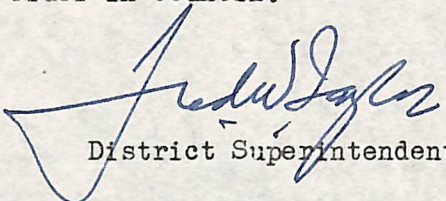
VANCOUVER, B.C.,

January 19th, 1950.

Commissioner Ottawa Your file A.66589.

Receipt of your letter of the 12th instant is hereby acknowledged regarding a supplementary list, of official circular No. 61 as amended, regarding Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization who were repatriated after the war under the provisions of P.C. 7355 of December 15th, 1945, and who were consequently deprived of their status under provisions of P.C. 7356.

We note that certain parties had their citizenship certificates revoked by P.C. 1982 of March 23rd, 1945. Would you please supply this office with several copies of the above mentioned Order-in-council.


District Superintendent.

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE

FEB 4 1950

C. E.

A-66589

EB/HD

OTTAWA, January 18th, 1950.

District Superintendents of Immigration, Montreal, P.Q.
Toronto, Ontario.

Enc.

I am enclosing a list of 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. In this connection, I would ask you to kindly refer to Official Circular No. 61 as amended to May 18th, 1948.

This list has been compiled by the Department of External Affairs, and the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan has been supplied with a copy. Copies have also previously been forwarded to the District Superintendents in Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

EB
Commissioner.

EB



CANADA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

No. 9309

IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

DEPARTMENT

OF

MINES AND RESOURCES, January 11th, 1950.

IN DUPLICATE

Eastern District Superintendent, Montreal, P.Q.

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 12th, your file ED-1-4716, requesting copies of the lists of:

- (a) Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization who effected departure from Canada under 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 13th, 1945.

Our file indicates that you forwarded a copy of the list of those persons described in (b) above to the Immigration Inspector-in-Charge, Montreal, on February 3rd, 1948, and this list should now be available in your office. However, I am enclosing as requested a second list which has been removed from our file.

Enc.

We recently received from the Department of External Affairs a revised list of such persons and a "Supplementary List of Canadian Citizens of Japanese Origin and Persons Claiming to be Canadian Citizens Who Were Evacuated to Japan After World War II" is presently being prepared and will be distributed to all concerned in the near future.

Lists of Canadian citizens who were deprived of their status as Canadian nationals and British subjects by P.C. 10773 of

November 26th, 1942, is also now in the course of preparation and will be going forward to you in the near future.

Commissioner.

(In triplicate)

Ottawa, October 12th, 1949

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

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 13th, file No.44-KVL-40, with enclosure of the original and supplementary lists of "Canadian citizens of Japanese origin and persons claiming to be Canadian citizens who were evacuated to Japan after World War II", said persons having relinquished their status as British subjects and Canadian nationals under the provisions of Order in Council P.C.7356, of December 15th, 1945.

I note that the revised list which you forwarded to this office in November 1948 is inaccurate in certain respects and I may say, therefore, that the lists which accompanied your recent letter will be used by this office in connection with any applications for repatriation from Japan which may arise through representations made to this Branch.

Director.

Duff



DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

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

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

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
RECORDS

O t t a w a,
September 13, 1949.

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

I refer to the case of Mrs. Toku ISHII, who is presently in Japan, and to the general question concerning the lists of persons who lost their status as British subjects and Canadian nationals under the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945.

2. It has been drawn to my attention that the revised list, which was sent to you under cover of our letter of November 3, 1948, of naturalized Canadians who lost their British subject status, is inaccurate in certain respects. In the particular case of Mrs. Toku Ishii, it has been noted that her name was omitted from our list although it appeared in the lists compiled by the Department of the Secretary of State.

3. It has been decided, therefore, that, in future, the attached original and supplementary lists of "Canadian Citizens of Japanese Origin and Persons Claiming to be Canadian Citizens who were Evacuated to Japan After World War II", will be used in place of our revised list which was sent to you on November 3, 1948. Copies of

... 2

This List
is being
kept in
the office
of Miss E.O.B.
Room 248
E.B.

1 copy
in

the enclosed lists have been sent to the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo and the Mission have been informed that these lists, used in conjunction with each other, should be checked to detect persons who may have lost their Canadian citizenship on repatriation to Japan. It has also been emphasized that the persons born in Canada whose names still appear on either of the two lists are not to be deprived of their rights as Canadian citizens by birth.

Human mission
W (A.D.P. Heeney)
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

34/24

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
Immigration Branch

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

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:-

- (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.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
Immigration Branch

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

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:-

- (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 18th, 1943.

ADDRESS
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
PACIFIC DISTRICT



DEPARTMENT

OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

VANCOUVER B.C.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

82767

No.

IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

VANCOUVER B.C.

June 30, 1949.

Commissioner, Ottawa.

In handling Japanese applications here it is always our custom to check the name of any Japanese person against the list of voluntary repatriates that was forwarded to this office to accompany Order-in-Council P.C.7355 of 15th December, 1945. This list, as you know, gave us the names of persons whose naturalization was revoked.

Official Circular 61 amended to May 18th, 1948, states that a list of the persons described in (a) would be furnished shortly. Those persons described in (a) are Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization who effected departure from Canada under wartime exchange and were deprived of their status as Canadian nationals and British subjects by P.C. 10773 of November 26th, 1942.

We have on file here Official Circular No.52 dated Ottawa, December 4th, 1945, and accompanying this Official Circular is copy of Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 but we have only been furnished with a list of ten names of people of German descent.

Would you please furnish this office with the list mentioned in Official Circular No. 61, so that we may be sure that we do not send out any permit letters for the re-admission to Canada of a person who has lost his Canadian status.

Andrew Sayle
District Superintendent.

ADDRESS
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
ATLANTIC DISTRICT



CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

No. A66589

IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

OTTAWA, February 3, 1948.

MINES & RESOURCES
IMMIGRATION

FEB 13 1948

RECEIVED

LOOKOUT NOTICE

TO: IMMIGRATION INSPECTORS
ATLANTIC DISTRICT

RE: Naturalized Japanese Canadians who
lost their status as British subjects
and Canadian citizens.

181642

MAILED

Date 12-2-48

Per

P.C. 7356 of December 15th, 1945, deals with naturalized Japanese Canadians who were deported from Canada and provides that any person who, being a British subject by naturalization under the Naturalization Act, is deported from Canada under the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 of December 15th, 1945, 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 the above referred to Order-in-Council with a copy of a list of the naturalized Japanese Canadians who lost their status as British subjects and Canadian citizens is being 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.

District Superintendent.

Asst. District Superintendent.

Stenciled
Feb 10/48
J. N. M.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
Immigration Branch

JES

Ottawa, February 3rd, 1948.

LOOKOUT NOTICE

TO: IMMIGRATION INSPECTORS
ATLANTIC DISTRICT

RE: Naturalized Japanese Canadians who
lost their status as British subjects
and Canadian citizens.

P.C. 7356 of December 15th, 1945, deals with naturalized Japanese Canadians who were deported from Canada and provides that any person who, being a British subject by naturalization under the Naturalization Act, is deported from Canada under the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 of December 15th, 1945, 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 the above referred to Order-in-Council with a copy of a list of the naturalized Japanese Canadians who lost their status as British subjects and Canadian citizens is being 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.

H. M. Brown
District Superintendent.

A.66589.

Wg B
15-2RUSH

OTTAWA, February 3, 1948.

LOOKOUT NOTICE

TO: IMMIGRATION INSPECTORS
ATLANTIC DISTRICT

RE: Naturalized Japanese Canadians who
lost their status as British subjects
and Canadian citizens.

P.C. 7356 of December 15th, 1945, deals with naturalized Japanese Canadians who were deported from Canada and provides that any person who, being a British subject by naturalization under the Naturalization Act, is deported from Canada under the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 of December 15th, 1945, 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 the above referred to Order-in-Council with a copy of a list of the naturalized Japanese Canadians who lost their status as British subjects and Canadian citizens is being 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.

District Superintendent.

Asst. District Superintendent.

OTTAWA, February 3, 1948.

Immigration Inspector-in-Charge, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

enc.

I am attaching hereto copy of P.C. 7356 of December 15th, 1945, concerning naturalized Japanese Canadians who lost their status as British subjects and Canadian citizens, and you will note that by this Order-in-Council, any person who, being a British subject by naturalization under the Naturalization Act, is deported from Canada under the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 of December 15th, 1945, 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.

enc.

Also attached is copy of a list of such naturalized Japanese Canadian citizens, who lost their status as British subjects and Canadian citizens by virtue of P.C. 7356.

A Lookout Notice to all ports in the Atlantic District has been prepared on this subject, and the Inspectors-in-Charge have been advised that copies of P.C. 7356 and the list of names may be referred to at your port, at Lacolle, Quebec, Saint John or Montreal. As they have been advised that should a person succeed in coming forward, concerning whom there is any possibility that their name appears on this list, they should get in touch with you or one of the other convenient ports, by telephone or otherwise, to have the list checked.

I am sending copies of this letter to the Immigration Inspectors-in-Charge at Lacolle, Quebec, Saint John and Montreal, for their information, with copies of P.C. 7356 and the list of names.

District Superintendent.

WJB/IR

Copy to the Immigration Inspectors-in-Charge at:
Fort Erie
Toronto
Windsor.

Ottawa, February 2nd, 1948.

Immigration Inspector-in-Charge, Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Re: Naturalized Japanese Canadians who lost their
status as British subjects and Canadian citizens.

I am attaching hereto copy of a list of naturalized Japanese Canadians who lost their status as British subjects and Canadian citizens by virtue of P.C. 7356 of December 15th, 1945, on leaving Canada, also copies of P.C. 7356.

It is desired that you impress upon your officers that as the persons mentioned in the attached list have lost their British status and Canadian citizenship, they are, should they apply for entry to Canada, to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of P.C. 7356.

Copy of this letter, with copy of the two enclosures, is being forwarded to our Officers-in-Charge at Fort Erie, Toronto and Windsor with the request that they also furnish the necessary instructions to their officers.

A District Circular is also being sent to all officers in this District advising them as to the ports at which the above mentioned list is available, in order that they may readily refer to it by telephone, or otherwise, in the event that some Japanese should succeed in coming forward to Canada.

Assistant District Superintendent.

WJB/IR

A66589

By

CIRCULAR NO. 183

Ottawa, February 2nd, 1948.

To: Immigration Inspectors,
Q Eastern District

Re: Naturalized Japanese Canadians who lost their
status as British subjects and Canadian citizens.

We are forwarding to our Officers-in-Charge at Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Toronto and Windsor, copy of a list of naturalized Japanese Canadians who lost their status as British subjects and Canadian citizens by virtue of P.C. 7356, of November 15th, 1945, on leaving Canada, together with a copy of the Order-in-Council mentioned.

This advice is being forwarded to all our officers so that they may be aware of the ports at which the list mentioned is available in order that they may readily refer to it by telephone, or otherwise, in the event that some Japanese should succeed in coming forward to Canada.

Assistant District Superintendent.

HMG/JBS

Atlantic District - 5 copies.
 Eastern District - 4 copies.
 Western District - 5 copies.
 Pacific District - 4 copies.

Ottawa, February 2nd, 1948.

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

Re: Naturalized Japanese Canadians who lost
 their status as British subjects and
 Canadian citizens.

Encs.

I am enclosing copies of a list of naturalized Japanese Canadians who lost their status as British subjects and Canadian citizens by virtue of P.C. 7356 of December 15th, 1945, on leaving Canada, also copies of P.C. 7356.

A copy of the above list, together with a copy of P.C. 7356, is to be sent to the Officers-in-Charge at the following ports, warning them that the Japanese Canadians whose names appear on this list have lost their British status and Canadian citizenship and are to be dealt with in accordance with the Provisions of P.C. 7356:-

✓ Halifax	✓ St. John
✓ Lacolle	✓ Montreal
✓ Quebec	✓ Fort Erie South
✓ Niagara Falls	✓ Toronto
✓ Windsor	✓ Emerson
✓ Winnipeg	✓ North Portal
✓ Regina Municipal Air Port	✓ Edmonton Air Port
✓ Vancouver Municipal Air Port	✓ Prince Rupert
✓ Victoria	

Will you please also notify all ports of entry in your District of the points at which this list is available, in order that they may readily refer to it by telephone or otherwise in the event some Japanese should succeed in coming forward to Canada.

9
 Commissioner.

Ottawa File A-66589

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
Immigration Branch
WESTERN DISTRICT

DJB.
H. 20
no charge

CONFIDENTIAL

Winnipeg, Manitoba
February 9, 1948

WINNIPEG CIRCULAR NO. 19

MEMORANDUM NUMBER 91

RE: ORDER-IN-COUNCIL P.C. 7355 & ORDER-IN-COUNCIL P.C. 7356.
Winnipeg File 119062, Ottawa File A.66589 ✓

Order-in-Council P.C. 7355, of December 15, 1945, made provision for the deportation of persons who, during the course of the war, requested to be removed or sent to an enemy country or otherwise manifested their sympathy with or support of the enemy powers, and did, by such action, show themselves to be unfit for permanent residence in Canada.

Order-in-Council P.C. 7356, of December 15, 1945, makes provision that any person who, being a British subject by virtue of Naturalization (Chapter 130, R.S.C. 1927), is deported under the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355, of December 15, 1945, shall, as and from the date he leaves Canada in the course of such deportation, cease to be either a British subject or a Canadian national.

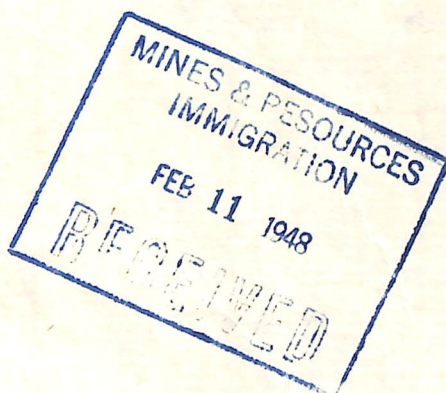
The Secretary of State has published a list of naturalized Japanese Canadians who lost their status as British subjects and as Canadian citizens under such circumstances, and a copy of this list is maintained at the under-mentioned ports in this district where it is available for reference by telephone or otherwise in the event that some of these Japanese should succeed in coming forward to Canada.

Winnipeg Office
Regina Office
Emerson
North Portal
Edmonton Office

168299

R. H. Hunter

District Superintendent.



41999
C.E.S. 35
one coming
loss etc.
(Extract from THE CANADA GAZETTE, of Saturday, December 20, 1947).



CANADA

P.C. 269

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1911.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL

HIS Excellency in Council, in virtue of the provisions of Section 31, of the Immigration Act, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. It shall be the duty of transportation companies to provide, equip and maintain suitable buildings for the examination and detention of passengers for any purpose under the Immigration Act at every port of entry and border station designated by the Minister of the Interior of Canada at which they carry on any business.

2. Any transportation Company failing to comply with the foregoing Regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One thousand dollars.

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

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

Ottawa, December 8, 1947.

I, James Allison Glen, Minister of Mines and Resources, in virtue of the power conferred upon me by Section 31 of the Immigration Act and under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 269, dated the 15th day of February, 1911, hereby designate the following Ports of Entry as places to which the above Order in Council shall apply.

J. ALLISON GLEN,
Minister of Mines and Resources.

Consolidated List of Authorized Immigration
Ports of Entry

Liste des ports d'entrée autorisés pour fins
d'immigration

*Navigation season only—*Saison de navigation
seulement
†Summer season only—†Été seulement

Prince Edward Island—Ile-du-Prince Edouard
Charlottetown
Summerside Airfield—Aéroport de Summerside

Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse

Halifax (Includes Dartmouth Airfield and sea-
plane inspection at Dartmouth base—
Comprend l'aéroport de Dartmouth
ainsi que l'inspection des hydravions à
la base de Dartmouth)

Liverpool
Lunenburg
North Sydney
Parrsboro
Pictou
Shelburne
Sydney
Louisburg
Windsor
Yarmouth

New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick

Andover
Aroostook Junction
Four Falls
River de Chute
*Bathurst
Campbellton
*Chatham
Dalhousie
Edmundston
Clair
Connors
Forest City
Fosterville (Nth. Lake)
Fredericton Municipal Public Seaplane Port
and Airport—(Base municipale pour
hydravions et aéroport de Frederic-
ton)

McAdam
St. Croix
Moncton Airport—Aéroport
*Newcastle
North Head (Grand Manan)
Saint John (Includes airport and seaplane in-
spection at Millidgeville—Com-
prend l'aéroport et l'inspection des
hydravions à Millidgeville)

St. Leonard
Gillespie
Grand Falls
St. Stephen
†Chocolate Cove
Deer Island
Milltown
St. Andrews
Union Mills
Upper Mills
Welchpool
Campobello Is.
Wilson's Beach
Campobello Is.
Woodstock Road
Belleville
Bloomfield
Brown Road
Centreville
Union Corner

Armstrong
Baie Comeau Airport—Aéroport
†Chartierville
Comin's Mills
Hereford Road
Huntingdon
Dundee
Franklin Centre
Herdman
Jamieson's Lines
Trout River
- Lacolle (Includes King Edward Highway—
Comprend la route du Roi Edouard)
Cantic
Clarenceville
Covey Hill
Hemmingford
Henrysburg
Noyan
Roxham Road
†St. Johns—Saint-Jean
Megantic
Woburn
- Montreal (Includes Cartierville Airport and sea-
plane inspection at Longueuil—Com-
prend l'aéroport de Cartierville et
l'inspection des hydravions à Lon-
gueuil)
Montreal Airport Dorval—Aéroport de Montréal
(Dorval)
- Quebec (Includes Ancienne Lorette Airport—
Comprend l'aéroport d'Ancienne
Lorette)
Mont Joli Airport—Aéroport
*Port Alfred
Seven Islands Airport—Sept. Iles—Aéroport
Rock Island
Beebe
Beebe Junction
St. Armand
Freligsburg
Morses Line
Phillipsburg
*Sorel
Stanhope
Sutton
Abercorn
†East Pinnacle
Glen Sutton
Highwater
†Lake Memphremagog—Lac Memphremagog
*Three Rivers—Trois-Rivières

Ottawa Airport (Rockcliffe)—Aéroport
Ottawa Airport (Uplands)—Aéroport
*Belleville
*Britt
Brockville (Includes seaplane base—Comprend
la base pour hydravions)
Cobourg
Cornwall
Oau
Erie South (Includes Airport—Comprend
l'aéroport)
Pal Beach
Erie North
(Includes Airport—Comprend l'aéro-
port)
(Includes Airport—Comprend l'aéro-
port)
Airport—Aéroport
(Includes Mount Hope and Municipal
ports—Comprend l'aéroport de
Mount Hope et l'aéroport municipal)

Boissevain
Cartwright
*Churchill
Coulter
Crystal City
Emerson

Goodlands
Gretna
Haskett
Lena
Lyleton
Middlebro
Piney
Snowflake
South Junction
Sprague
Windygates

Winnipeg (Includes Stevenson Airport—Comprend l'aéroport de Stevenson)

Saskatchewan

Big Beaver
East Poplar River
Elmore
Marienthal
Monchy
Moose Jaw Airport—Aéroport
Northgate
North Portal
Estevan Highway
Estevan Airport—Aéroport
Oungre
Regina Municipal Airport—Aéroport municipal
Regway
Treelon
West Poplar River
Willow Creek

Alberta

Calgary Airport—Aéroport
Carway
†Chief Mountain
Coutts
Aden
Del Bonita
Edmonton Airport—Aéroport
Lethbridge Municipal Airport—Aéroport municipal
†Waterton Lakes
Wild Horse

British Columbia—Colombie-Britannique

Flat Head
Kingsgate
Roosville
Cranbrook Airport—Aéroport
Vancouver
Vancouver Municipal Airport—Aéroport municipal (Includes seaplane base—Comprend la base pour hydravions)
Aldergrove
Boundary Bay

Britannia Beach
Carson
Cascade
Chemainus
Chilliwack Airport—Aéroport
Douglas
Pacific Highway
White Rock
Grand Forks Airport—Aéroport
Huntingdon
Kamloops Municipal Airport—Aéroport municipal

Keremeos
Masset Airfield—Champ d'atterrissage
Midway
Nanaimo
Nelway
New Westminster
Ocean Falls
Osoyoos
Paterson
Penticton Airport—Aéroport
Port Alberni
Port Hardy
Powell River
Prince George Airport—Aéroport
Prince Rupert (Includes seaplane base—Comprend la base pour hydravions)

Quatsino
Rykerts
Silver Heights
Stewart
†Stickeen (Includes seaplane base—Comprend la base pour hydravions)
Tulsequah
Union Bay
Victoria
Sidney (Includes Patricia Bay airfield—Comprend le champ d'atterrissage de Patricia Bay)
Waneta
White Pass

Northwest Territories—Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Chesterfield Inlet
Aklavik Airport and seaplane base—Aéroport et base pour hydravions

Yukon Territory—Territoire du Yukon

Dawson (Includes Airfield—Comprend l'atterrissage)
Old Crow
White Horse (Includes Airport l'aéroport)
Snag Creek.

Order in Council revoking naturalization
of persons deported in pursuance of Order
in Council P.C. 7355, 15th December, 1945.

P.C. 7356

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

SATURDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER, 1945.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS by Order in Council P.C. 7355 of 15th December, 1945, provision is made for the deportation of persons who, during the course of the war, have requested to be removed or sent to an enemy country or otherwise manifested their sympathy with or support of the enemy powers and have by such actions shown themselves to be unfit for permanent residence in Canada;

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

1. Any person who, being a British subject by naturalization under the Naturalization Act, Chapter 138, R.S.C. 1927, is deported from Canada under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7355 of 15th December, 1945, 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.
2. The Secretary of State shall publish in the Canada Gazette the names of all persons who have ceased to be British subjects or Canadian nationals by virtue of this Order.

A.D.P. Heeney,

Clerk of the Privy Council.