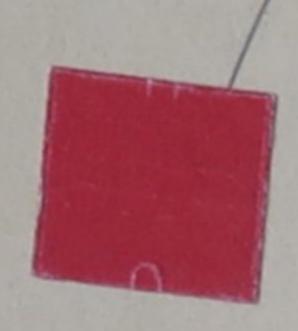
## GENERAL

F.O.

1946



DOMINIONS

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Delak on the External affairs Estimates." No.

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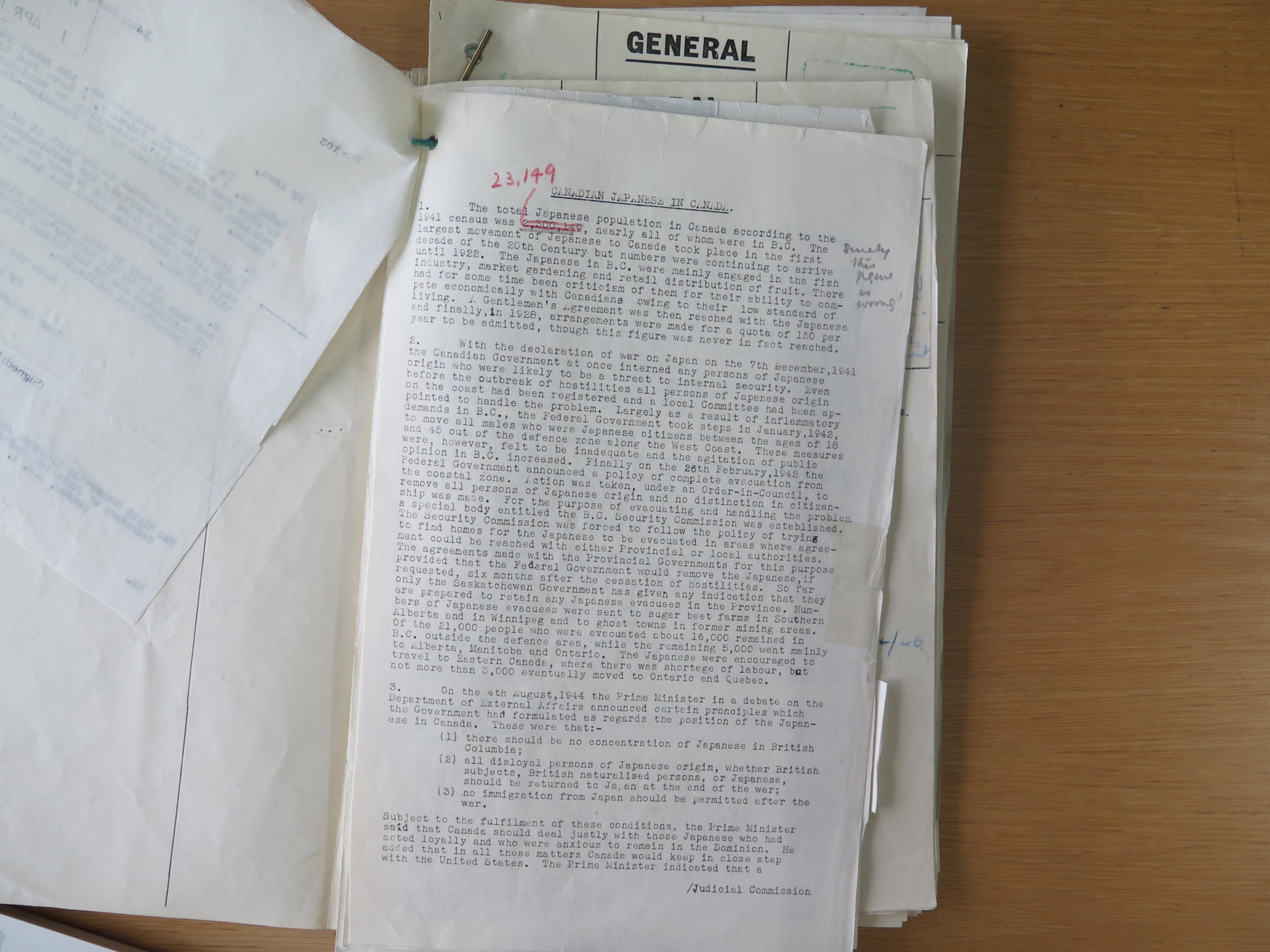
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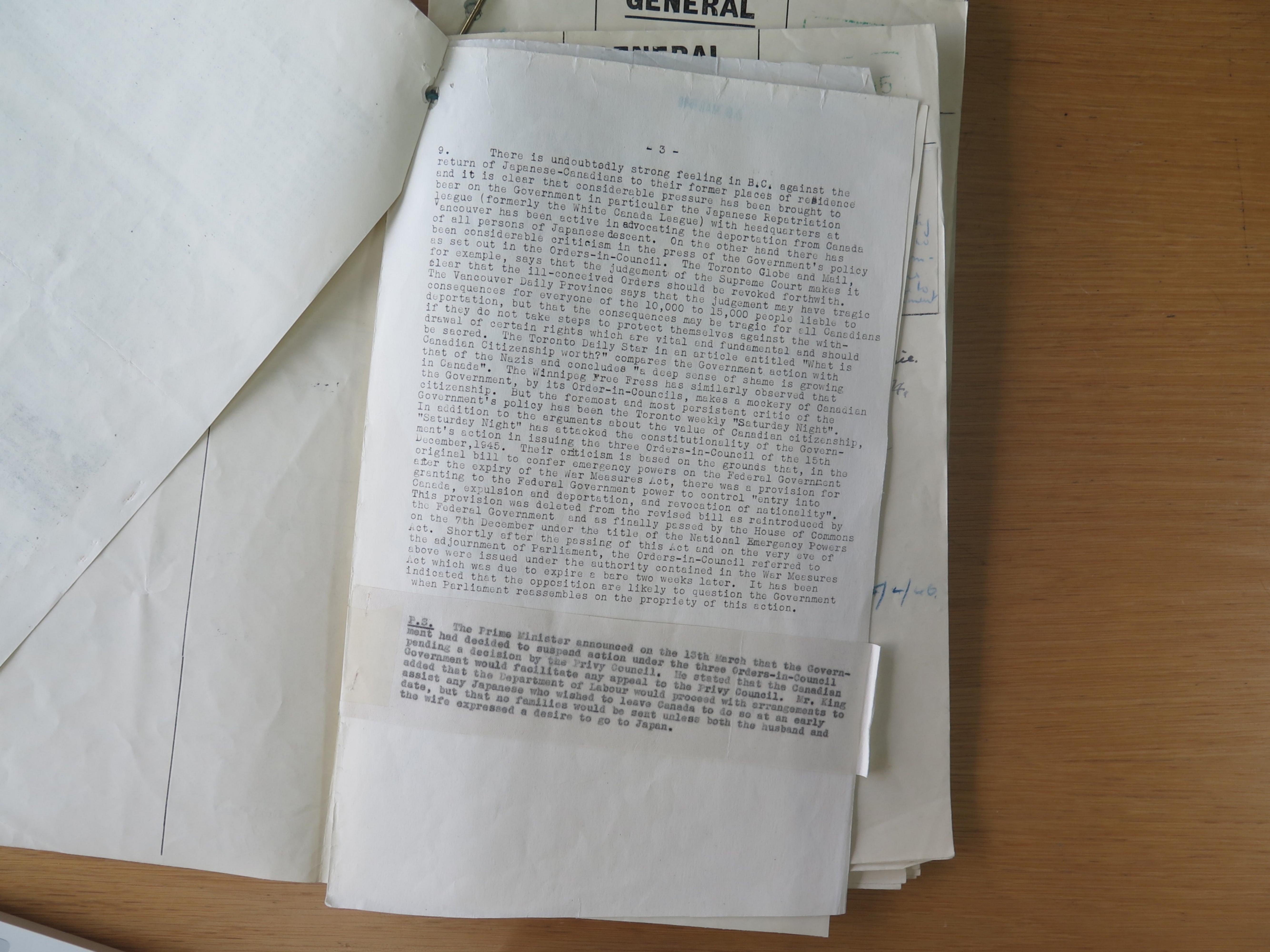
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GEMERA Judicial Commission would be set up to establish the loyalty of Little action was taken in accordance with the foregoing statement of policy, but in the early months of 1945 it was arranged that a group of R.C.M.P. Officers should visit Japanese settlements to investigate whether the Japanese wished to remain in Canada or to go to Japan. It has been alleged that undue pressure was brought to bear on the Japanese in so declaring their wishes; it has also been suggested that the declarants were not fully aware of what they were signing or that, if they were, they had various somewhat involved reasons for doing so. In any case no fewer that 10,347 or nearly half the total number involved were covered by voluntary requests for repatriation. Nearly 7,000 actually signed requests, the remainder being dependents. Those signing included nearly 3,000 Japanese nationals, nearly 1,500 naturalised Canadians and nearly 2,500 Canadian born. Before the 1st September, 1945, some 200 withdrew their requests and after that date some 2000 did so. On the 15th December, 1945, three Orders-in-Council were passed. The first provided that (i) a person over 16 years other than a Canadian national who was a national of Japan resident in Canada and who had either made a request for repatriation or been detained during the war might be deported to Japan; (ii) every naturalised British subject of the Japanese race over 16 years resident in Canada who had made a request for repatriation might be deported to Japan, provided he had not revoked his request before the 1st September, (iii) every natural born British subject of the Japanese race over 16 years who had made a request for repatriation might be deported, provided he had not revoked it in writing before an order for deportation had been made; (iv) the wife and children of any person deported might be included and deported to Japan. The second Order-in-Council provided for the revocation of 4/40 the status of British subject or Cahadian national in the case of persons deported to Japan who were British subjects by naturalisation (but there is no similar providion for persons who are British sub-The third Order-in-Council provided for the setting up of a Commission of three persons to enquire into the activities, loyalty and extent of co-operation with the Canadian Government during the war of Japanese nationals and naturalised persons of the Japanese Largely as the result of pressure from a private body, the Co-operative Committee on Japanese-Canadians, and similar organisations, the three Orders were referred to the Supreme Court for a ruling. The judges were unanimous in the opinion that the Government had the power under the War Measures Act to pass Orders-in-Council relating to the deportation of Japanese-Canadians. The Chief Justice and two of the judges were of the opinion that the Orders as passed were wholly intra vires; four of the judges were of the opinion that the section of the Order dealing with the deportation of wives and children was ultra vires. In a reservation, one of the judges added that he found the Orders were ultra vires insofar as they authorised deportation of naturalised British subjects who did not wish to leave Canada and insofar as they prevented them from withdrawing consent to go to Japan. The Co-operative Committee have announced that they propose to appeal against this ruling to 19.

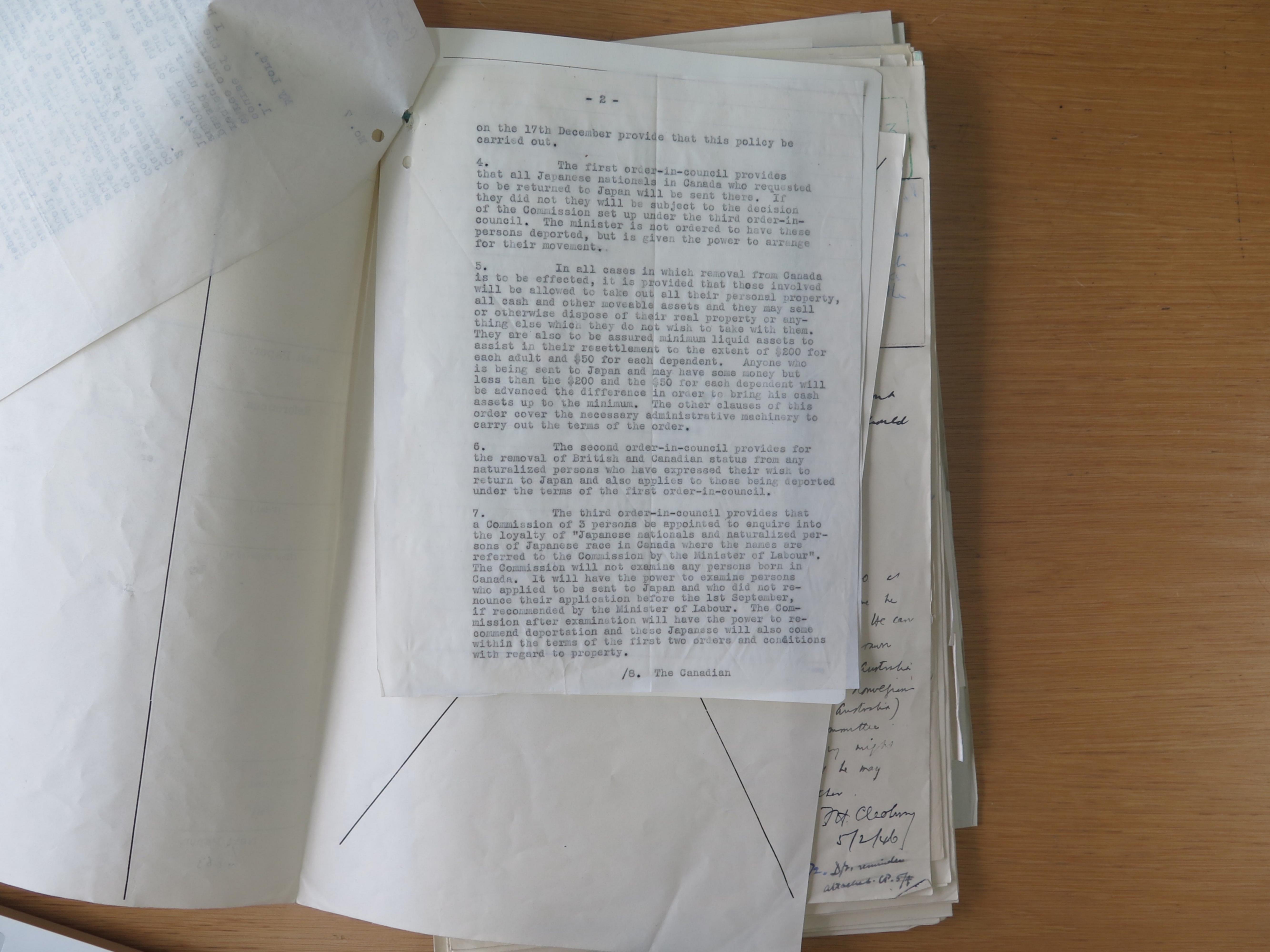


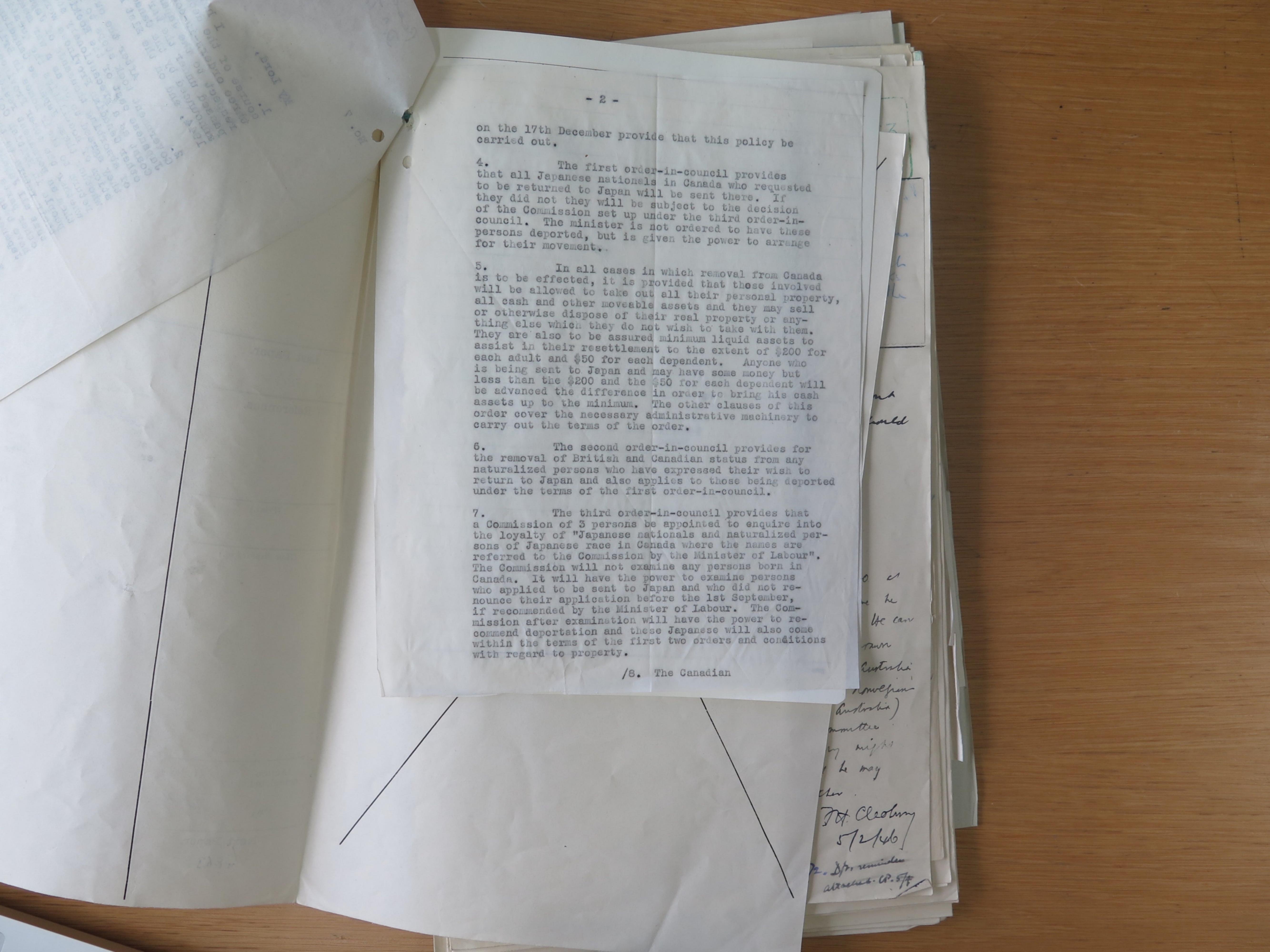
GEMERAL Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Earnscliffe, the compliments of the Ottawa. neer Secretary of State for Demainion Affairs Desinions Office, ) 2 Park Street, 25th April, 1946. 241) 0 8 m.; 28 3 4 102 68 It has just been pointed out to me that I ment a stupid error occurs in the enclosure to the High Commissioner's despatch No. 103 of the 14th March about the Canadian Japanese in Canada. ue. In the first sentence it is stated that the figure of Japanese in 1941 was 2,300,149. This should of course read 23,149. Yours ever, J. R. S. GARNER R. A. Wiseman, Esq., C.M.G., Dominions Diffice. London, S.W. 1. RB.

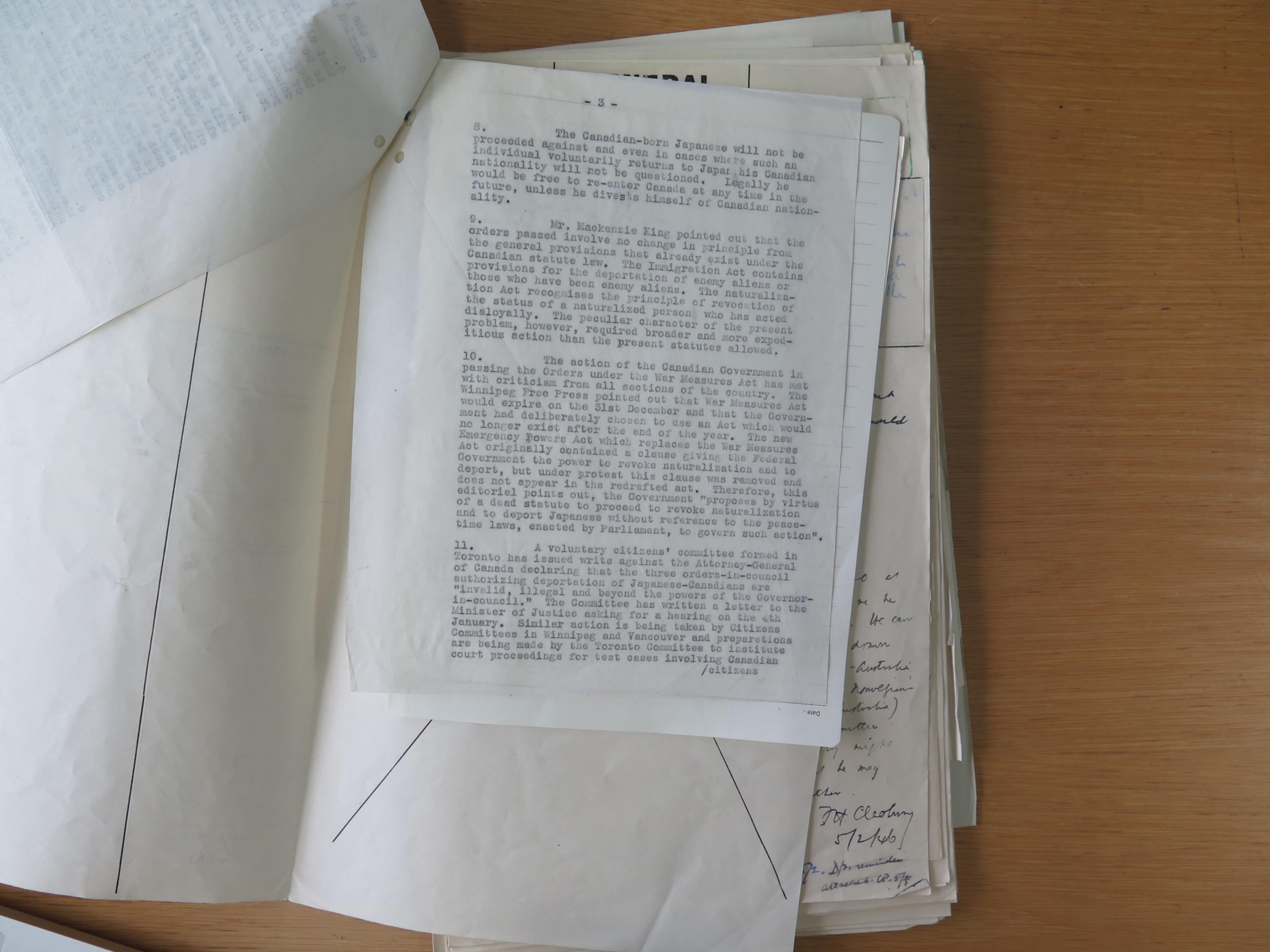
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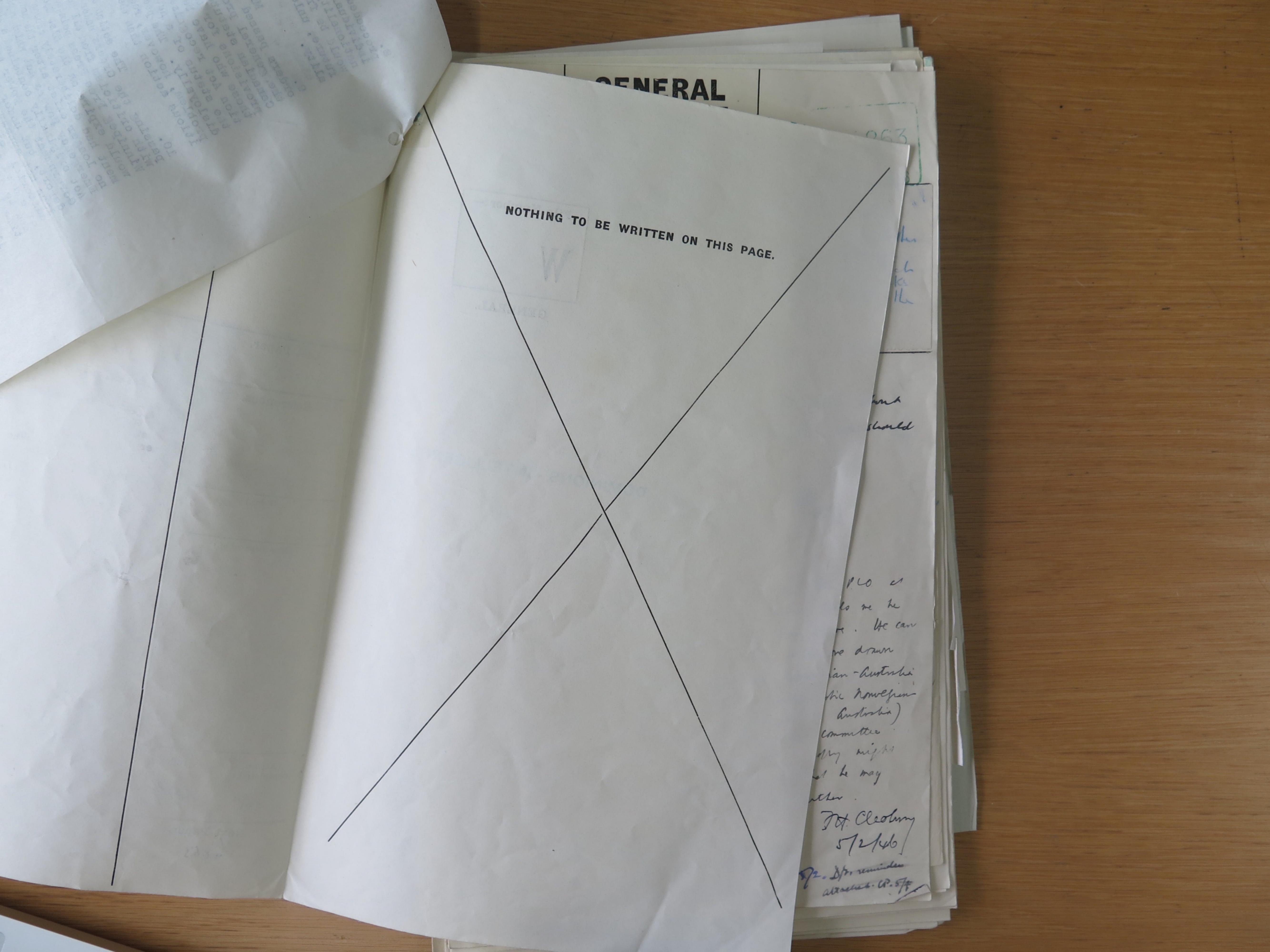
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Ottawa. 750/34 25th April, 1946. Dear Wiseman, Www. It has just been pointed out to me that a stupid error occurs in the enclosure to the High Commissioner's despatch No. 103 of the 14th March about the Canadian Japanese in Canada. In the first sentence it is stated that the figure of Japanese in 1941 was 2,300,149. This should of course read 25,149. ---Yours ever, J. A. S. CARNER R. A. Wiseman, Esq., C.M.G., Dominions Diffice. London, S.W. 1.

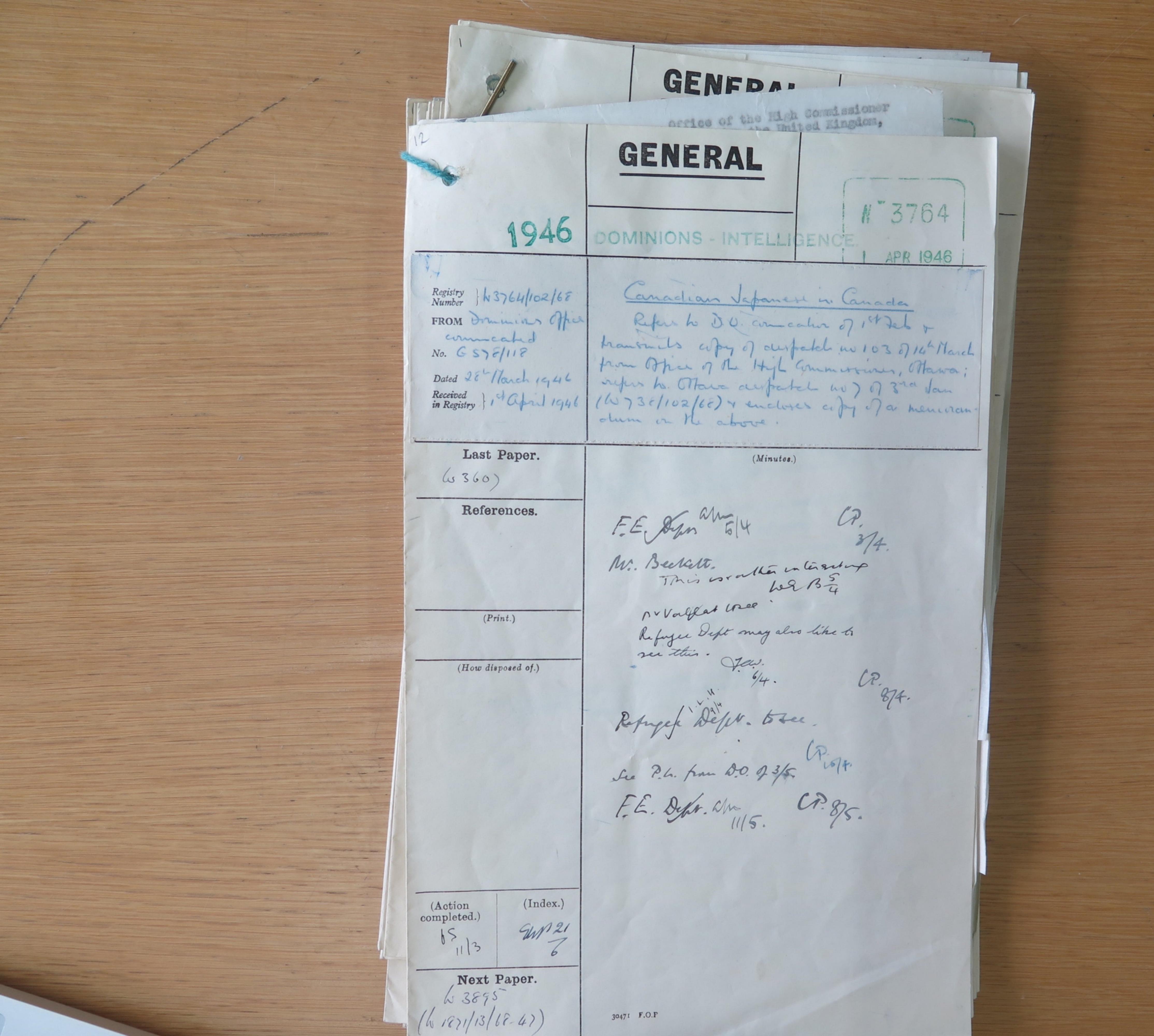
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, Beter EARNSCLIFFE, OTTAWA 3rd January, 1946 No. 7 Ree'd (1).0.7. 1.45. My Lord, I have the honour to report that in the course of the debate on the External Affairs Estimates, three orders-in-council were tabled in the House with respect to the Japanese people in Canada. These orders, passed under the War Measures Act, carry outothe bolicy announced by the Canadian Government on the Otto August, 1944, and on the 21st November, 1945, After the outbreak of war with Japan the Government took steps to remove most of the Canadian Japanese east of the Rockies and away from the Pacific. Coast as a precautionary step. This meant that the other Canadian Provinces were faced with the problem of absorbing thousands of Japanese immigrants. This they agreed to do as a war measure. With the cessation of hostilities the question was raised as to whether these Japanese Canadians would be allowed to meld return to their homes in British Columbia and, if not, whether the other Provinces would be willing to accept them as permanent residents. A great majority of the people in British Columbia are anxious to prevent their return to the Province and extremests there urged that all Japanese should be deported to Japan. In other parts of the country equally strong protests have been heard against any unfair treatment of the Japanese in Canada. In August, 1944, therefore, the Federal Government was faced with the problem of determining which of the 23,000 Japanese in Canada wished to return to Japan and which wished to remain in Canada. On the 21st Nevember, the Minister of Labour announced that the Government intended to order the removal of certain groups of Japanese. The three orders tabled he be can The Right Honourable Viscount Addison, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, nun London, S.W.l. Custoshi











GENERAL orrice or the Bigh comissioner for the United Kingdom, Barmsoliffo, Reference No. 4578/118 With the compliments of the Under Secretary of State for Dominion Andres 14th Matchel 2049a Dominions Office, ) 2 Park Street, APR 1946 jere Ry Dogom: 1.2.46 mestokes, the most recentmuary, I have had the honour attention to various questions of the Canadian-Japanese in THE PROPERTY OF It has seemed to me that it might be useful to review comprehensively the developments which havetaken place and I have the honour to englose herewith copies of a memorandum which has been propered for this purpose. 5. A copy of this despatch with the enclosure has been sent to His Majesty's United Kingdom Ambassador at washington and to the United Kingdom High Commissioner's in canborrasena wellington. Lotion was I have the honour to be moil, to the spans Your Lordship's mest obedient wing humble servant. provided amendant Padaral Government would (Signed) STEPHEN L. HOLMES are presented by the party of the property of the High Commissioner. bers of injustme everyer were sent to suger beet ferms in Schthar Alberts and to Winning and to ghost towns to former sining eress The Right Honourable Viscount Addison, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, while there were accuraged to more than the state of labour, but the Government to the town ese TH Aguada. These Mete Augr:-(1) there should be no concentration of Japanese in British Columbia; (2) all disloyal persons of Japanese origin, whether British subjects, British naturalised persons, or Japanese, should be returned to Japan at the end of the war; (3) no immigration from Japan should be permitted after the war. Subject to the fulfilment of these conditions, the Prime Minister said that Canada should deal justly with those Japanese who had acted loyally and who were anxious to remain in the Dominion. He with the United States. The Prime Minister indicated that a /Judicial Commission

GENERAL office of the Edch Commissioner for the United Eingdom, Sarmsoliffe, Ottown. 10.103 14th Matahu 2049-My Lord, being No. 7 of the Srd January, I have had the honour to draw your Lordship's attention to various questions relating to the position of the Canadian-Japanese in It has seemed to me that it adent be useful to review comprehensively the developments which have taken place and I have the honour to enclose herewith copies of a memorandum which has been propared for this purpose. has been sent to His Majesty's United Kingdom Ambassador at Washington and to the United Kingdom High Commissioner's 2 - 1 in Comborra and Wellington. I have the honour to be My Lord Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant. (Signed) STEPHEN L. HOLMES For the High Commissioner. The Right Honourable Viscount Addison, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, London, B.N. 1. -- -- und one end of the war; (3) no immigration from Japan should be permitted after the Subject to the fulfilment of these conditions, the Prime Minister said that Canada should deal justly with those Japanese who had acted loyally and who were anxious to remain in the Dominion. He with the United States. The Prime Minister indicated that a /Judicial Commission