Immigration Branch

(RG 76, Volume 87)

File 9309, part 19	Japanese Immigration, 1947-1949
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File 9309	Reports of Board of Review on Illegal Immigration, 1938
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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

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,-

- ORDER -

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.

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CANADA

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 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 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;

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CANADA

(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:

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CANADA

(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.

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CANADA

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.

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CANADA

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 (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 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.

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Immigration Branch [illegible]

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

9309

EAB/AML

Ottawa, December 3rd, 1949.

Dear Mr. Gallow:

Confirming your conversation with Mr. Butler of this office, I would inform you that up to the present time the Department has no authority to authorize the temporary entry to Canada of Japanese business men.

It was understood this whole question was under discussion, but to date we have received no instructions in the matter.

Yours very truly,

C. E. S. Smith,
Commissioner.

C. R. Gallow, Esq.,
Asia Section,
Foreign Trade Service,
Department of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

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 File 541348.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Thursday, the 26th day of November, 1942.

Present:

His Excellency
The Governor General in Council:

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

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

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

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

1. (a) Any person who is a British subject by reason of marriage, or by reason of birth or naturalisation 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 Naturalisation 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 naturalisation 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)

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CANADA

[redacted]:

Re - REPATRIATES

"JAPANESE"

Mr. Howard Green, M.P., has been furnished with the following answers to questions relative to the number of persons of Japanese race who have been given permission to return to Canada:-

1. (Q). The number who were in Japan throughout the war?
   (A). 168.

2. (Q). The number who were sent to Japan on exchange during the war?
   (A). None.

3. (Q). The number who went to Japan after the war under the Repatriation Scheme of the Canadian Government?
   (A). 96.

Before documents are issued authorizing the return to Canada from Japan of persons of Japanese race, their cases are investigated by the Immigration Branch and the Canadian Mission in Tokyo to establish their readmissibility to Canada.

With regard to number (1), almost all of the 168 persons referred to were Canadian citizens by birth who were in Japan throughout the war. A few, not more than twelve, were Japanese citizens in possession of domicile who were caught in Japan when war broke out.

With regard to number (3), these 96 persons were all Canadian citizens by birth who went to Japan after the war under the Repatriation Scheme and subsequently applied for readmission to Canada. They are readmissible to this country as a matter of right.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 6309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

9809 Vol. 19.
ALJ/MK.

Ottawa, 13th December, 1949.

Memorandum:

"FOR FILE"

Mr. Hodgins of the Canadian Press, telephone 2-5371, phoned yesterday and said that the "Vancouver News Herald" in its issue of the 12th of December, stated that 801 Canadian born Japanese will be returning to Canada shortly, and that some of them fought in the Japanese Army during the war.

Mr. Hodgins said this article had reference to the questions asked by Mr. Howard Green, M.P. in the House of Commons when Immigration Estimates were passed. Mr. Green had referred to Canadian born Japanese who served in the Japanese Army being allowed to return to Canada, and that the Parliamentary Assistant, Mr. Ralph Maybank, had not stated the policy with regard to Canadian citizens in this category. I told Mr. Hodgins that I could not give him an immediate reply to the points raised but that I would make some enquiries.

I telephoned Mr. Chance, of External Affairs, who informed me that his Department has no knowledge of Canadian passports being issued in Tokyo to Canadians who served in the Japanese Forces. The instructions in this regard are contained in Despatch No. 858, dated December 4th, 1947, to the Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo. Paragraph 4 (d) of the Despatch states,-"Passports should not be issued or renewed without prior reference to the Department for Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who have served in the Japanese Armed Forces. In general it would not be desirable for the wife and family of any such persons to come forward to Canada until the status of the husband or father of minor children has been cleared up."

I telephoned Mr. Menzies, of External Affairs and he informed me that these instructions still stand. He is cabling Tokyo, asking for a report on the statement in the "Vancouver News Herald" regarding 801 Canadian citizens returning to Canada shortly.

I think we should not make any statement to the Press

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9809, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

with regard to the policy relating to Canadian citizens by birth who served in the Japanese Army during the war.

A.L.J.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 26)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

WRB Vol. 19,
AJ7/ML.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

CANADA

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

Ottawa, 19th December, 1949.

Memorandum.

"TOR ZYLE"

Mr. Hodgins of the Canadian Press, telephone 2-8971, phoned yesterday and said that the "Vancouver News Herald" in its issue of the 15th of December, stated that 801 Canadian born Japanese will be returning to Canada shortly, and that some of them fought in the Japanese Army during the war.

Mr. Hodgins said this article had reference to the questions asked by Mr. Maxwell Green, M.P. in the House of Commons when Immigration Estimates were passed. Mr. Green had referred to Canadian born Japanese who served in the Japanese Army being allowed to return to Canada, and that the Parliamentary Assistant, Mr. Ralph Maylank, had not stated the policy with regard to Canadian citizens in this category. I told Mr. Hodgins that I could not give him an immediate reply to the points raised but that I would make some enquiries.

I telephoned Mr. Chance, of External Affairs, who informed me that his Department has no knowledge of Canadian passports being issued in Tokyo to Canadians who served in the Japanese Navies. The instructions in this regard are contained in Despatch No. 888, dated December 6th, 1947, to the Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo. Paragraph 4 (d) of the Despatch states,-"Passports should not be issued or renewed without prior reference to the Department for Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who have served in the Japanese Armed Forces. In general it would not be desirable for the wife and family of any such persons to come forward to Canada until the status of the husband or father of minor children has been cleared up."

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I think we should not make any statement to the Press

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 2?, File [illegible], part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

with regard to the policy relating to Canadian citizens by birth who served in the Japanese Army during the war.

A.L.F.

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Immigration Branch (I.G.?, Volume ??, File ????, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA.

9309 Vol. 19.
ALJ/EM.

...E OF THE
DIRECTOR

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

Ottawa, 13th December, 1949.

Memorandum:

"FOR FILE"

Mr. Hodgins of the Canadian Press, telephone 2-5371, phoned yesterday and said that the "Vancouver News Herald" in its issue of the 12th of December, stated that 201 Canadian born Japanese will be returning to Canada shortly, and that some of them fought in the Japanese Army during the war.

Mr. Hodgins said this article had reference to the questions asked by Mr. Howard Green, M.P. in the House of Commons when Immigration Estimates were passed. Mr. Green had referred to Canadian born Japanese who served in the Japanese Army being allowed to return to Canada, and that the Parliamentary Assistant, Mr. Ralph Maybank, had not stated the policy with regard to Canadian citizens in this category. I told Mr. Hodgins that I could not give him an immediate reply to the points raised but that I would make some enquiries.

I telephoned Mr. Chance, of External Affairs, who informed me that his Department has no knowledge of Canadian passports being issued in Tokyo to Canadians who served in the Japanese Forces. The instructions in this regard are contained in Despatch No. 532, dated December 4th, 1947, to the Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo. Paragraph 4 (d) of the Despatch states,-"Passports should not be issued or renewed without prior reference to the Department for Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who have served in the Japanese Armed Forces. In general it would not be desirable for the wife and family of any such persons to come forward to Canada until the status of the husband or father of minor children has been cleared up."

I telephoned Mr. Menzies, of External Affairs and he informed me that these instructions still stand. He is cabling Tokyo, asking for a report on the statement in the "Vancouver News Herald" regarding 201 Canadian citizens returning to Canada shortly.

I think we should not make any statement to the Press

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

with regard to the policy relating to Canadian citizens by birth who served in the Japanese Army during the war.

A.L.J.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

9309 By

Ottawa, 10 December, 1948.

ALJ
12/12

Memorandum:

Mr. H.L. Keenleyside

"Re - Japanese"

The following categories of persons of Japanese origin are admissible to Canada:-

1. Natural born citizens of Canada, other than those sent to Japan under the Exchange Arrangement of 1942. By Order-in-Council P.C. 10775 of the 26th of November, 1946, any person who is a British subject by reason of birth or naturalization in Canada, who makes application for repatriation to any country at the time such country is at war with Canada, ceases to be a Canadian national from the date of his departure from Canada.

2. Naturalized Canadian citizens who have not become aliens or whose naturalization certificates have not been revoked, including those repatriated to Japan under the War Exchange Arrangement of 1942, and those deported to Japan under P.C. 7355 dated December 15th, 1945.

3. Persons who have departed from Canada and have retained Canadian domicile.

4. Persons coming to Canada for conference, educational or other approved temporary purposes that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan.

No Japanese immigrants have been admitted from Japan since the war. Nine persons of the Japanese race who had been in Canada under temporary status for a number of years have been granted permanent residence since the war and five United States citizens of Japanese race have been admitted from the United States during this period.

Director.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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9309 fry

Ottawa, 10 December, 1948.

ALJ
12/12

Memorandum:

Mr. H.L. Keenleyside

"Re - Japanese"

The following categories of persons of Japanese origin are admissible to Canada:-

1. Natural born citizens of Canada, other than those sent to Japan under the Exchange Arrangement of 1946. By Order-in-Council P.C. 10775 of the 26th of November, 1946, any person who is a British subject by reason of birth or naturalization in Canada, who makes application for repatriation to any country at the time such country is at war with Canada, ceases to be a Canadian national from the date of his departure from Canada.

2. Naturalized Canadian citizens who have not become aliens or whose naturalization certificates have not been revoked, excluding those repatriated to Japan under the War Exchange Arrangement of 1946, and those deported to Japan under P.C. 7355 dated December 19th, 1945.

3. Persons who have departed from Canada and have retained Canadian domicile.

4. Persons coming to Canada for conference, educational or other approved temporary purposes that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan.

No Japanese immigrants have been admitted from Japan since the war. Nine persons of the Japanese race who had been in Canada under temporary status for a number of years have been granted permanent residence since the war and five United States citizens of Japanese race have been admitted from the United States during this period.

Director.

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Immigration Branch (R.G. 76, Volume [illegible], File [illegible], part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

CAB 16/12

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

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

OTTAWA, December 13, 1949

IMMIGRATION BRANCH OTTAWA DEC 14 1949 OFFICE of DIR...

9309 [illegible]
28-3-47

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

I refer to your telephone conversation with Mr. Menzies and me yesterday afternoon regarding a report which appeared in the Vancouver News Herald alleging that some Japanese Canadians who had served in the Japanese armed forces had been given permission to return to Canada.

Mr. Menzies tells me that on looking into the matter more carefully he thinks that this news report is based entirely on the information given out in the House of Commons. The figure of 201 persons of Japanese origin who are reported to be returning to Canada shortly appears to be taken from the return. Our telegram from Tokyo said that 201 persons of Japanese origin had been given permission since the war to return to Canada. The allegation that some who had served in the Japanese armed forces were among this group is probably based on Mr. Mayhew's indirect answer to Mr. Green's supplementary question.

However, it will do no harm to get definite information on this point and I have, therefore, sent off to Tokyo a telegram of inquiry, a copy of which is attached for your information.

00285

1949 DEC 15 AM 10 RECEIVED IMMIGRATION RECORDS

Leslie Chance
for the Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

ADDRESS
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
EASTERN DISTRICT

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
ED 1-4716
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

9309

Montreal, December 12, 1949.

Commissioner of Immigration, Ottawa, Ontario.

This will refer to Official Circular No. 61 as amended to May 15th, 1945, dealing with the re-admission to Canada from Japan of persons of Japanese origin.

It is noted that lists were compiled for:

(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 subject 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.

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

As neither of the above lists is apparently on file here, may this office please be supplied with same at your earliest convenience.

Asst. District Superintendent.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

Copy - for file 9309.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

CANADA

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

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

Attention: Mr. R. G. Sivertz
Your File: 55-AFGP-40

I refer to your letter of November 30 enclosing a copy of despatch No. 395 dated November 16th from the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo concerning an application for Canadian students' visa submitted by Miss Kikuko Tsuda who wishes to attend the Mennonite Brethren Bible College in Winnipeg as a student in Theology.

While it was decided some time ago that exceptions to the exclusion of Japanese might be made on behalf of individuals of Japanese nationality entering Canada temporarily for conference, educational or other approved purposes that would be of assistance in the democratic reeducation of Japan and whose visits abroad are approved by the Allied Authorities in Japan, it is not considered that Miss Tsuda's purpose in coming to Canada would bring her within this category.

Under the circumstances, Miss Kikuko Tsuda is prohibited from entry to Canada under Order-in-Council P.C. 1490 and her temporary admission as a student cannot be authorized.

It would be appreciated if you would inform the head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan accordingly.

A. L. Jolliffe,
Director.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

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

DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

CONFIDENTIAL

OTTAWA, December 16, 1949

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

I refer to Mr. Chance's letter of December 13 forwarding copy of a communication which we had sent to the Liaison Mission in Tokyo inquiring whether any permission had been given to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who had served in the Japanese armed forces to return to Canada. I am enclosing a copy of telegram No. 215 of December 15 from Tokyo in which you will observe that, in fact, no such permission has ever been given. Unless there is someone very anxious to get this information I would be tempted to let it all blow over.

A R Menzies

IMMIGRATION BRANCH
OTTAWA
DEC 16 1949
OFFICE of DIR

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

00550

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO No. 9309

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

CESS:MET

1949 DEC 19 AM 10:25

RECEIVED IMMIGRATION RECORDS

Ottawa, 16 December 1949.

MEMORANDUM:

Mr. Jolliffe.

I telephoned Mr. Hodgin of the Canadian Press today advising him that no permission was given to persons of Japanese origin who served in the Japanese Armed Forces. Moreover that the 201 persons who have been given permission to return to Canada have left Japan during the past two years in small groups.

No statement was given on the question of policy.

Noted AAL

C.H.L.
Commissioner.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

FROM: THE CANADIAN LIAISON MISSION, TOKYO, JAPAN

TO: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

CYPHER - O.T.P. CONFIDENTIAL

NO. 215

TOKYO, December 15, 1949.

Confidential. Your telegram No. 204 of December 13th re permission given persons of Japanese origin to return to Canada.

2. Your clear instructions on this subject well understood here. This Mission has only granted permission to persons of Japanese origin to return to Canada when investigation has shown that they did not, repeat not, serve in the Japanese armed forces. Moreover, no (group omitted) has been issued without prior Ottawa authority.

3. Uncalled for Vancouver News Herald story is not only twisted but untrue. We know the 201 persons stated in our telegram No. 205 of November 26th as having been given permission to return to Canada have left Japan during the past two years in small groups.

NORMAN

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

EXT. 97.

MESSAGE FORM

OUTGOING

FILE REF.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

TO: THE HEAD OF THE CANADIAN LIAISON MISSION, TOKYO, JAPAN

9309

MESSAGE TO BE SENT
EN CLAIR
CODE
CYPHER X

DEGREE OF PRIORITY

ORIGINATOR
SIG.
TYPED: A.R.Menzies/MCC
DIV. Am.
LOCAL TEL. 2991

APPROVED BY
SIG. L. G. Chance
TYPED:

IS THIS MESSAGE LIKELY TO BE PUBLISHED
YES ☐ NO ☐

INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:

INIT.
ATE.

COPIES REFERRED TO:

No. 204 Date December 13, 1949

FOR COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE USE ONLY
SENT DEC 13 1949

Your telegram No. 205 of November 26 re permission given persons of Japanese origin to return to Canada.

Vancouver News Herald, in what is probably a twisted story, says 201 persons of Japanese origin will be returning to Canada shortly, of whom some fought with the Japanese armed forces. Paragraph 4 (d) of our telegram No. 332 of December 4, 1947 stated that passports should not be issued or renewed without prior reference to the Department for Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who have served in the Japanese armed forces. It added that, in general, it would not be desirable for the wife and family of any such persons to come forward to Canada until the status of the husband or father of minor children had been cleared up.

2. I should be grateful to know whether the Mission has, in fact, granted permission to any persons of Japanese origin who served in the Japanese armed forces to return to Canada. If so, please state the numbers and circumstances.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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Copy on File No. 9309.

ADDRESS
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION
CANADIAN SERVICE

CANADA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 857504

IMMIGRATION
BRANCH
EO'C/HBS

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

OTTAWA, January 4th, 1950.

Dear Mr. Plimsoll:

I am in receipt of your letter of December 15th, 1949, referring to the case of Kiyoshi Matsubara, and also enclosing a newspaper clipping which states that 201 Canadian-born Japanese have been allowed to return to this country, although they served in the Japanese forces.

In reply I may say that the above-mentioned newspaper report apparently was issued without any foundation. It first appeared in a Vancouver newspaper and the Canadian Press has been advised that the information contained therein is not correct.

While a number of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race (approximately 201) have returned to Canada during the past two years, these are cases which were investigated individually and permission to return was granted when Canadian citizenship was established and provided they had not served in enemy armed forces.

The situation in the case of Kiyoshi Matsubara has not changed since I wrote you under date of November 8th, 1949, and I can only again express regret at being unable to extend any facilities for his return to Canada at the present time.

Yours very truly,

A. Reginald W. Plimsoll, Esq., K.C.,
Advocate, Barrister & Solicitor,
Yorkshire Building,
210 St. James St. West,
MONTREAL 1, P.Q.

C.H.S. Smith,
Commissioner.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

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IMM. 16

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

FILE No. .....

MEMO

FROM: 92/12

DATE: 16.12.49

TO: THE DIRECTOR.

DEC 21 AM 8:51

CaB 9309

16/12

SUBJECT:

The attached clipping from the Vancouver Sun is all wrong, of course. You may wish to have a letter written to the Editor or to bring the clipping to the attention of the Deputy Minister for such appropriate action as he may wish to take in the matter. This complete distortion of the facts is particularly serious in a Vancouver paper.

G.R.B.

G.R.B. No action W. Sivell Some correct information from the C.P. to be sent

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



Mr. Bennett

EDITORIAL AND INFORMATION SECTION

Vancouver Sun

10 December 1947

Ottawa Okays Return of Japs To Canada

From The Vancouver Sun Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, Dec. 10.—Permission has been given to 165 Canada-born Japanese who spent the war in Japan, to return to Canada, although many of them are said to have fought with the Japanese forces.

The government is taking the attitude that those who fought with the Japanese were [illegible] and, therefore, had no alternative.

Another 36 Japanese-Canadians who were repatriated at Canada's expense to Japan after the war, on their own request, have also been given permission to return to Canada.

[illegible] to an enquiry by Ian Cameron, M.P. for Vancouver-Quadra.

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Immigration Branch (C.G.), Volume [illegible], File [illegible], (part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

OTTAWA, January 7, 1949.

No. 2

Confidential

Sir,

I refer to your despatch No. 60 of December 20, 1949, concerning the temporary admission to Canada of Japanese businessmen visiting the United States.

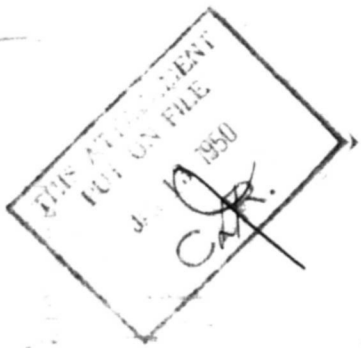
This question has been under consideration for some time past and it is expected that a policy decision will shortly be made at Cabinet level. There is a possibility therefore that Japanese businessmen now in the United States on an extended visit may, before their return to Japan, be afforded an opportunity to enter this country under non-immigrant status.

I will write you again on this subject as soon as a decision has been reached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Canadian Consul General,
Canadian Consulate General,
San Francisco,
California.



POOR COPY

Copy on file 466589

9309

EB/CR

IN DUPLICATE OTTAWA, January 11th, 1950.

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

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 387, File 900, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

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

Commissioner.

EF

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Immigration Branch (C 7), Volume 20; File [illegible], part 20)

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Copy for file 9309.

ADDRESS
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION
CANADIAN SERVICE

CANADA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
NO. A-66589
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

Ottawa, January 12th, 1950.

District Superintendents of Immigration, Montreal, P.Q.
Toronto, Ontario.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Vancouver, B.C.

Official Circular No. 61 as amended sets forth the status of:-

(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.

Lists of the persons described in (b) above were forwarded to the Superintendents on February 2nd, 1948 for distribution to the larger ports. We recently received 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" has been prepared embodying the additions included in the revised list which was compiled by the Citizenship Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State.

PUT ON FILE
JAN 16 1950

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 90, File 9309, part 20)
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CANADA

Encl. I am enclosing copies of this supplementary list for distribution to the ports enumerated in my letter of February 2nd, 1948.

Commissioner.

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Immigration Branch (A 7[illegible], Volume 8[illegible], File [illegible], part 20)

Copy for file 9309.

ADDRESS
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION
CANADIAN SERVICE

P.A

CANADA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 4.66589
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH
EB/EH

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

Ottawa, January 12th, 1950.

Atlantic District Superintendent, Halifax, N.S.

On February 2nd, 1948, lists of Canadian citizens by naturalization who were repatriated after the war under the provisions of P.C. 7355 of December 15th, 1944, and consequently were deprived of their status as Canadian nationals and British subjects under the provisions of P.C. 7356 of December 15th, 1945, were forwarded to the District Superintendents for distribution to the major ports, including Halifax.

Enc. I am enclosing a "supplementary list of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin and persons claiming to be Canadian citizens who were repatriated to Japan after World War II" which is to be used in conjunction with the original list. No additional copies of the original list are available, but as it comprises some sixty-one pages, and a copy is no doubt on the Halifax port files, it is not considered necessary to have additional copies made.

Commissioner.

THIS ATTACHMENT PUT ON FILE
JAN 16 1950
C. R.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

IMP DOCUMENT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

MEMORANDUM TO THE CABINET: CONFIDENTIAL

RE - the Entry to Canada of Citizens of Japan

1. Japanese nationals, being enemy aliens, are prohibited from entry to Canada by Order-in-Council P.C. 4650, dated the 26th of November, 1947. By Cabinet directive of the 1st of October, 1947, the Department of External Affairs and the Immigration Branch are authorized to approve applications for the temporary entry into Canada of Japanese nationals whose visits abroad are approved by Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, and who would be coming to Canada for conference, educational or other approved temporary purpose, that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan.

2. The Department of Trade and Commerce reports that a number of Japanese businessmen who are visiting the United States, having been cleared by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, wish to visit Canada for short periods for bona fide business purposes; also that it would be advantageous to extend an invitation to Japanese businessmen, through their governmental authorities, to participate in next year's Trade Fair. The Department of Trade and Commerce states that Japanese businessmen are now interested in visiting Canada and considers they should be given the same opportunity for bona fide business visits as may be extended to German businessmen.

3. The undersigned therefore recommend:

That the Immigration Branch be authorized to allow Japanese businessmen, engaged in international trade to enter Canada for a reasonable specified period provided that such aliens can comply with the provisions of the Immigration Act, other than the Order-in-Council referred to in paragraph 1, that each applicant is cleared by the appropriate authorities in Japan, has sufficient funds for his visit and is approved by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo.

Further that the Immigration Branch be authorized to allow the entry of Japanese businessmen from the United States for a short specified period for business purposes, provided these aliens have been admitted thereto under temporary status and their travel documents establish that they can return to the United States or to Japan.

(Sgd.) Colin Gibson,
Minister of Mines and Resources

(Sgd.) L.B. Pearson,
Secretary of State for
External Affairs.

Ottawa, December 30, 1949.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 97, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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ADDRESS
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION
CANADIAN SERVICE

CANADA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. A-66589
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

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.

Commissioner.

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COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION
CANADIAN SERVICE

CANADA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
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BRANCH

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Commissioner.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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DRAFT MESSAGE TO ACTING POLITICAL ADVISER OF SCAP

In view of the fact (1) that a majority of the FEC countries have expressed approval of FEC-345 and 346, which was defeated January 12 by a Soviet veto; and (2) that the United States Government has consistently maintained the following position, as summarized by Mr. Hamilton at the close of the January 12 FEC meeting:

> "United States approval and support of the two papers in question and our affirmative vote for them in no way prejudices the United States position that in the absence of an FEC decision to the contrary SCAP has the authority to permit Japan to participate in international relations";

You are requested to transmit through SCAP an invitation to the Japanese Government to establish agencies in the United States for the purpose of promoting trade between Japan and the United States and handling citizenship and property problems relating to Japanese nationals residing in the United States. It is proposed that affairs to be handled by Japanese overseas agencies consist of the following:

(1) Promotion of Trade

- (a) Promotion of trade between the United States and Japan.
- (b) Research on market conditions and trade opportunities in the United States.
- (c) Transmission of information to Japan on local commercial regulations and procedures.
- (d) Extending good offices and answering trade and travel inquiries.
- (e) Making information available to local businessmen on Japanese laws and regulations, concerning import-export, customs, exchange control, etc.
- (f) Displaying samples and exhibits of Japanese manufacturers and providing information on trade opportunites in Japan.
- (g) Supplying tourist information.

(2) Affairs pertaining to Japanese nationals and property

- (a) Disposal of matters concerning the retention and renunciation of Japanese citizenship.
- (b) Handling of notifications pertaining to birth, death, marriage, and other changes of status or name requiring recording in the Family Register.
- (c) Drawing up and administering in accordance with Japanese legal requirements affidavits, depositions, affirmations, and oaths relating to civil status or property matters.
- (d) Insofar as it is in conformity with state laws, the protection and administration of property of deceased Japanese nationals.
- (e) Bringing to the attention of local Japanese nationals all Japanese laws and regulations, as well as all SCAP directives, with which Japanese nationals residing in the United States might be directly concerned.

...2.

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It is proposed that the agencies be entitled "Japanese overseas Agencies" staffed by "Japanese overseas Representatives"; that initially such agencies be established in New York, San Francisco, Honolulu and Los Angeles; and that pending first-hand determination of actual personnel needs of the agencies, each agency be staffed with not more than two or three officers and three or four clerks. The activities of the New York Agency are not to conflict with those of the SCAP trade office there.

It must be made clear to the Japanese Government that its representatives in the United States must not act in diplomatic or quasi-diplomatic capacities; and that they are to refrain from engaging in propaganda activities and from direct representation functions such as acting on behalf of the Japanese Government in making official representations to the United States authorities except for administrative conduct of agencies themselves. They will, of course, receive no exequatur, have no consular titles or immunites or use of codes other than standard commercial and are not to interpose with the local authorities for the protection of Japanese countrymen beyond courteous inquiry to local officials. They are to have no jurisdiction in controversies involving seamen.

Until the progress of the newly established offices may be observed and the matter given further consideration by this Government in consultation with SCAP, it is stipulated that Japanese agencies are not to engage in issuance, renewal and amendment of Japanese passports, visas or other travel documents.

Please convey through SCAP to the Japanese Government the United States Government's hope that in accordance with the foregoing terms of invitation the Japanese Government will make the necessary arrangements as soon as possible to establish facilities in this country for handling trade promotion and other matters designated in this invitation which are of common concern to the United States and Japan. Please further convey the United States Government's desire to assist in any appropriate way in arrangements for the establishment of the agencies.

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CANADA

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 014.331 (5 Jan 50) AG
SCAPIN 2072

5 January 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Applications for Travel of Japanese Nationals Abroad

1. References:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 014.331 (14 Apr 47) GA, SCAPIN 1609, subject: Travel Documents for Japanese Nationals Traveling Abroad, dated 14 April 1947.

b. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 014.331 (14 Apr 47) GA, SCAPIN 1609/1, subject: Issuance of Passports or Certificates of Identity or Nationality to Japanese Nationals, dated 25 August 1948.

c. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 014.331 (26 Oct 48) GA, SCAPIN 6163-A, subject: Orientation of Japanese Nationals Who May be Authorized to Travel Outside Japan, dated 8 November1948.

d. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 680.2 (25 August 1948) GA, SCAPIN 2035, subject: Travel of Japanese Technicians Outside of Japan, dated 1 August 1949.

e. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 091.31 (17 Jul 48) ESS/FTC, SCAPIN 2020, subject: Purchase of Foreign Exchange Credits for the Purpose of Stimulating Exports, dated 24 June 1949.

f. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 680.2 (25 Aug 48) GA, SCAPIN 7008-A, subject: Travel of Japanese Technicians Outside of Japan, dated 15 December 1949.

2. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers hereby authorizes the Japanese Government to accept applications from Japanese nationals for travel abroad for the purposes authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

3. It is desired that effective 21 January 1950 the Japanese Government designate a single agency to administratively process applications for travel abroad for submission to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for approval.

4. The designated agency will be responsible for:

a. Ascertaining from the applicant all information necessary to his travel as required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Japanese Government.

b. The individual's completion of the Application for Passport form in triplicate and supporting documents as specified.

c. Obtaining necessary approvals from other Japanese Government agencies.

d. Forwarding the completed application and supporting documents to Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, for approval.

e. Issuing passport to individual whose application for travel has been approved by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

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CANADA

f. Marking all passports as follows:

"This passport is invalid for use in any country into which the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has authorized travel unless on succeeding pages a visa or entry permit into the country to be visited has been affixed by the appropriate authorities."

g. Complying with the requirements of memorandum for the Japanese Government AG 014.331 (26 Oct 48) GA, SCAPIN 6163-A, subject Orientation of Japanese Nationals Who May be Authorized to Travel Outside Japan, dated 8 November 1948.

h. Directing the individual to the appropriate diplomatic representative in Japan of the country of destination to obtain necessary visa in the passport.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ K. B. Bush
K. B. BUSH
Brigadier General, AGD
Adjutant General

5 Incls
1. Application for Passport
2. Personal History Form
3. Application for Approval of Foreign Employment Agreement
4. Instructions for Cultural Tvl Applicants
5. Instructions for Coml Tvl Applicants in 3 parts

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 6309, part 20)
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APPLICATION FOR PASSPORT
(Submit in triplicate)

Date_____
Control No._____

TO: THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

1. Name of Applicant_____
(Family Name) (Given Name)

Present Address_____

_____Present Telephone Number_____

2. Countries to be visited and length of stay in each:

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

3. Type of Travel:

a.___Cultural (Attach 2 copies each: Sponsoring letter and guarantee of full financial support)
b.___Foreign Employment (Complete Foreign Employment Form)
c.___Commercial-Authorized Foreign Exchange (Attach 2 copies of Japanese Government Application for License to Use and Purchase Authorized Foreign Exchange)
d.___Commercial-Foreign Sponsored (Attach 2 copies sponsoring letter)
e.___All other purposes (Explain below)

4. Brief outline of purpose of Travel:

_____

_____

_____
(If additional space is needed for remarks continue on an additional sheet)

5. Address or addresses at which applicant can be contacted while outside Japan_____

_____

_____
(Signature of Applicant)

Approved and certified that requirements of instructions for Japanese applying for travel abroad have been accomplished.

FOR: MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

By_____

Title_____

Date_____

APPROVED: FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Issue passport valid for travel to countries designated until___

_____

By_____

Date_____

Attachments:
1. Certificate of health
2. Personal History (3 copies)
3. Appropriate documents indicated in paragraph 3

Enclosure 1.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 4404, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PERSONAL HISTORY

Name (in Hepburn Romaji):

Maiden name (if applicable):

Name (in Kanji):

Other names used:

Occupation:

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth:

Permanent Address:

Present Address:

Telephone Number:

History of Schooling, with dates:

History of employment since 1940, with dates:

Organizations in which membership has been held, with dates:

Previous travel outside Japan, with dates:

Military Record:

Criminal Record:

Status under Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1, 1947:

Names and addresses of Three References:

Purpose of Travel:

Destination:

Desired Length of Stay:

Estimated Date of Departure:

Marital Status:

Name of Husband or Wife:

Name, Address, and Relationship of Nearest Relative in Japan:

Name and Address of Person to whom Destined (sponsor):

Proposed Port of Embarkation:

Proposed Place of Residence Aborad:

_____
(signature)

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the above is the true signature and seal of the individual concerned and that this individual has certified to me that the statements made on this application are true and correct.

Inclosure 2 (Attachment 2 to Application for Passport)

_____
For the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 6809, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT
(Submit in triplicate)

TO: MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

1. Details regarding persons remaining in Japan who are wholly or partially dependent on applicant for support:

Name	Age	Sex	Relationship	Support Needed-Yen

2. Details regarding dependent persons accompanying applicant:

Name	Age	Sex	Relationship

3. Indicate arrangements made to provide support for dependents remaining in Japan during absence of applicant:_____

_____

4. Name and Address of person authorized to exercise Power of Attorney for Applicant while outside Japan:

_____

5. Name and Address of Foreign Employer:_____

_____

6. Place of Foreign Employment:_____

7. Describe briefly duties and responsibilities of proposed employment:_____

To the extent required by the laws, ordinances and regulations of the Japanese Government, I,_____, agree
(Type or print name of applicant)
to remit to a foreign exchange bank in Japan, for conversion into yen, in addition to that portion of my salary required for support of my dependents, such amount of foreign exchange acquired by me under the attached contract of employment as is in excess of my necessary foreign exchange expenses payable in the country where I shall be employed.

_____
(Signature of Applicant)

This is to certify that_____ fully understands and
(Type Name of Applicant)
accepts the terms of the attached Employment Agreement.

FOR: MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By_____

Title_____

Date_____

Attachments: 6 Copies of Employment Agreement
Inclosure 3

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 6309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PERSONS APPLYING FOR PASSPORT
FOR TRAVEL ABROAD FOR CULTURAL PURPOSES

Student Travel

1. Prospective students will submit:

a. Two (2) copies of the letter certifying to admission to a school.

b. Two (2) copies of the letter from the sponsor guaranteeing full financial support including room, board, incidental expenses and round trip transportation to Japan.

2. The school in the United States must be one approved by the United States Department of Justice.

Other Cultural Travel

1. Applicants for cultural travel other than students will submit:

a. Two (2) copies of a letter of invitation from an appropriate organization.

b. Two (2) copies of the letter from the sponsor guaranteeing full financial support, including room, board, incidental expenses and round trip transportation to Japan.

Inclosure 4

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 6305, part 20)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PERSONS APPLYING FOR PASSPORT FOR TRAVEL ABROAD TO ACCEPT FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL

Persons applying for passports for employment travel will submit three (3) copies of the Application for Approval of Foreign Employment Agreement and six (6) copies of the Employment Agreement as attachments to the Application for Passport.

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

This form is provided to assist applicants in submitting necessary information regarding the support of those lawful dependents who will accompany applicants and those who will remain in Japan. Prospective employees who will have lawful dependents residing in Japan during the period of foreign employment must provide for the continued adequate support of those dependents for the duration of applicants' absence from Japan. The legal provisions for the support of those dependents will be contained in the Employment Agreement.

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

All agreements for foreign employment must contain the following provisions:

a. Specific stipulation of conditions of work, particularly the remuneration to be paid to the employee, and information concerning the general conditions of life applicable to the employee in the territory of emigration.

b. Suggested means for providing in the agreement for the support of dependents is as follows:

(1) A portion of the salary in appropriate foreign exchange in sufficient amount to satisfy the obligations of the employee be paid to a Foreign Exchange Bank in Japan for conversion into yen.

(2) The Foreign Exchange Bank in turn will credit the accounts of dependents in an equivalent amount.

(3) Sufficient balance to be maintained in this account to provide for withdrawals of a minimum amount at least once a month on a fixed date.

c. The term of employment set forth in the contracts shall not exceed two (2) years, but this period may be extended in case all parties to the agreement desire. However, the employer or the employee shall be permitted to terminate the individual contract at any time by giving one (1) month's notice.

d. The Japanese employee shall have unrestricted right of communication with Japan.

e. The agreement shall require the employer to pay full cost of returning the employee to Japan, including administrative fees, transport and maintenance charges.

f. Employment agreements which do not require the employer to furnish life insurance and health and accident protection must require the employer to advance sufficient funds to permit the employee to secure such protection in the form of life, health, and accident insurance.

g. No Japanese persons will be permitted to enter into agreements for foreign employment to perform common unskilled labor except when such services may be required in connection with contracts to furnish both skilled and unskilled labor for a particular project, such as a construction project.

Inclosure 5-A

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 6309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PERSONS APPLYING FOR
PASSPORT FOR TRAVEL ABROAD USING AUTHORIZED FOREIGN
EXCHANGE

GENERAL

Persons applying for passports for commercial travel using authorized foreign exchange will submit copies of instrument evidencing approval for the use of authorized foreign exchange as attachments to the Application for Passport.

Inclosure 5-B

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 3409, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PERSONS APPLYING FOR PASSPORT FOR TRAVEL ABROAD SPONSORED BY A FOREIGN PERSON OR COMPANY

GENERAL

Persons applying for passports for commercial travel sponsored by foreign persons or companies will submit two (2) copies of a letter from the sponsoring person or company as attachments to the Application for Passport.

FOREIGN SPONSORS

Sponsors for travel of Japanese for commercial purposes must be foreign nations or companies that are not Japanese in organization or ownership. The sponsoring letter must:

a. Outline the business relationship between the foreign person or company and the Japanese applicant.

b. Outline the purposes of the proposed travel together with duration and destination.

c. Guarantee all living and traveling expenses associated with the travel.

Inclosure 5-C

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 6809, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C py on 9309 No. 20

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

CANADA

C.80671

PBV/AML
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF ~~MINES AND~~ RESOURCES
CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

In triplicate

Ottawa, February 4th, 1950.

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa.

This refers to your memorandum of January 26th, your file 44-AETW-40, dealing with the proposed temporary entry to Canada from the United States of Mr. Tatsuo Tokuda.

This will confirm the telephone conversation between Miss Scherf of your Department and Mr. Quinn of this Service, to the effect that Mr. Tokuda's temporary entry for ten days has been authorized, provided he can establish upon arrival at the border that he is in good health, has sufficient funds for his maintenance while here and has travel documents establishing that he can return to the United States at the conclusion of his visit.

In view of the information furnished orally by Miss Scherf, that Mr. Tokuda will be entering Canada between February 22nd and 24th at either Fort Erie or Niagara Falls, appropriate instructions are being forwarded to the Immigration Inspectors-in-Charge at both those ports.

Provided Mr. Tokuda can comply with the above mentioned requirements, he should encounter no difficulty.

A. L. Jolliffe,
Director of Immigration.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy on File #9309 Vol. 20.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

CANADA

C-80326
HFG/VB

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND RESOURCES
CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IN TRIPLICATE

OTTAWA, February 7, 1950.

The Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Attention: Mr. R.M. Gilmour
Your file - 611-AFWW -40

I refer to your letter of January 23rd, concerning the application received by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan for the temporary entry to Canada of Mr. Shiro Yamagata, a Japanese metallurgist, who wishes to visit Trail, British Columbia, for a period of four days in April, for the purpose of inspecting the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company Plant there.

It is considered that Mr. Yamagata comes within the classes of Japanese nationals whose visits abroad are for conference, educational or other approved temporary purposes that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan.

Providing the visit is approved by the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, and Mr. Yamagata is in good mental and physical health, of good character, in possession of travel document assuring his readmissibility to the United States at the completion of his intended stay, and sufficient funds for his requirements while here, there will be no objection to his temporary admission to Canada for the period and purpose stated.

Notice should be forwarded to this office approximately ten days in advance of the intended time of entry, informing us of the exact date and port of intended entry, in order that appropriate advice may be forwarded to the officers concerned, to enable them to deal with the case.

It would be appreciated if you would forward appropriate advice to the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo.

Director.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

2 copies

DUPLICATE

File 104.9

400 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, California,
February 7, 1950

9309

Dear Sir:

Acknowledgment is made of your letter of February 1st concerning the temporary entry to Canada of Japanese businessmen.

Some weeks have elapsed since the two parties interested called at this post for information which it had been suggested to them by the Canadian Liaison Mission might be available here. In the meantime we have lost contact with them except for forwarding addresses.

On the strength of your letter of February 1st I have today written to places where these Japanese businessmen probably expect to receive any word of interest to them.

C 64898

In the case of Mr. Gyota Machida, mentioned in my despatch No.60 of December 20th, I have informed Messrs. Hallet and Carey (B.C) Ltd., Marine Building, Vancouver, B.C. with whom Mr. Machida said he would be in correspondence. With respect to the details which should be forwarded to the Department in Ottawa, I have no further particulars than were contained in my despatch No.60 but have informed Messrs. Hallet and Carey (B.C) Ltd. of the requirements.

As Mr. Machida also called upon the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Los Angeles, I have also told Mr. Duclos of the new situation.

C 76540

With respect to Messrs. Tsukaguchi, Saito and Sugizaki, referred to in the Canadian Liaison Mission despatch No.635 of December 9th, I have conveyed the new information to the Mandarin Orange Company, c/o Birks Crawford Ltd., 402 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. Mr. William C. Bennett, the Vice President of British Columbia, came to San Francisco to meet the Saito party.

Mr. Norman's despatch indicates that the personal history statements for these three gentlemen were enclosed with his despatch. The Vancouver people have been informed, however, of the necessity for communicating with the Department about the date and port of arrival.

Yours sincerely,

(signed)

Harry A. Scott
Consul General

THIS ATTACHMENT PUT ON FILE
FEB 14 1950

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

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CANADA

Copy for file No.9309 #20. 979886 #6.

Ottawa, 10 February, 1960.

Memorandum:

Mr. C.E.S. Smith

By Cabinet directive dated January 27th, the Immigration Branch is authorized to allow the entry to Canada for reasonable specified periods of Japanese businessmen provided they can comply with the provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations, other than P.C. 4880 of the 20th November, 1947, and that each applicant is cleared by the appropriate authorities in Japan, has sufficient funds for his visit and is approved by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo.

The Immigration Branch is further authorized to allow the entry to Canada for specified periods for business purposes of Japanese businessmen from the United States, provided they have been admitted to the United States under temporary status and can return thereto or to Japan.

Will you please issue appropriate instructions to inspectional officers in Canada and Overseas.

For your information, I would inform you that the above mentioned authorities are not deemed to give approval to the extension of an invitation to Japanese businessmen to participate in the Trade Fair; this matter is reserved for subsequent consideration by the Cabinet.

Director.

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Immigration Branch (RG.76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

ADDRESS
...IONER OF IMMIGRATION
...ANADIAN SERVICE

CANADA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No. 9309
IMMIGRATION
BRANCH

DEPARTMENT
OF
[redacted]
CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

OTTAWA, February 18th, 1950.

Pacific District Superintendent, Vancouver, B.C.
Western District Superintendent, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Central District Superintendent, Toronto, Ont.
Eastern District Superintendent, Montreal, P.Q.
Atlantic District Superintendent, Halifax, N.S.

It has been decided to allow the temporary entry to Canada for reasonable specified periods of bona fide Japanese businessmen, provided they can comply with the provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations other than P.C. 4850, that each applicant is cleared by the appropriate authorities in Japan, has sufficient funds for his visit, and is approved by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo. Persons coming within this class should make application to the Mission where appropriate action will be taken.

Bona fide Japanese businessmen may be allowed temporary entry from the United States for short specified periods, provided they have been admitted thereto under temporary status and their travel documents establish that they can return to the United States or Japan. The admissibility of such aliens will be determined by the Immigration Officer at the port of entry without reference to the District Superintendent.

Upon the admission of a Japanese businessman in this connection, Form 24RA will be completed, bearing the notation "Authority Ottawa File 9309". For the purpose of having an up-to-date record of the number of such persons coming forward, ocean ports will indicate "Authority Ottawa file 9309" on the documents forwarded to Headquarters, at present the C.G.R. In the case of border entries, each

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.....2

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)
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case will be reported to Ottawa through the District Superintendent concerned, our file 9309 being quoted.

I might add that the arrangements outlined above do not give approval to the extension of an invitation to Japanese businessmen to participate in the International Trade Fair, which matter is to be given subsequent consideration.

Assistant Commissioner.

Copies to:

Superintendent of European Emigration, London, England.
Superintendent of Canadian Immigration, Hong Kong.
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.
File 678985.
Mr. A.J. Smith.
Mr. G.J. Dobson.
Mr. G.E.S. Smith.
Mr. P.T. Baldwin.
Mr. J.D. McFarlane.
Mr. L.J. McGinnis.
Mr. I.R. Stirling.
Miss E. O'Connor.
Mr. P. Quinn.
Mr. G.F. Reynolds.
Mr. F.A. Smith.
Mr. E.A. Butler.
Mr. W.H. Morgan.
Miss J. Byers.
Mr. L.E. Fox.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

Copies on file. C.74803
9309
8.9764

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

CANADA

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

MRB
25-3

(In Triplicate) Ottawa, March 16, 1950.

POOR COPY

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa.

Will you please refer to your files 49-XXX-40 and 49-AWX-40, concerning the national status of Miss Ruth Arigo and Miss Tabata Fusiko.

The Department is being pressed for a decision as to the readmissibility to Canada of these girls, and it will be appreciated, therefore, if you will kindly advise me if there have been any further developments since your despatch of January 11th last to the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo, copies of which you forwarded here.

Acting Director.

[illegible] ATTACHMENT PUT ON FILE MAR 21 1950 C.R.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

/SLT/

COPY

Oriental Immigration to Canada, 1906-07.

Chinese	Japanese	East Indian
70	2,996	2,326
1,548	4,196	2,623
2,165	869	309
1,885	284	24
4,667	429	16
6,680	735	7
6,995	682	5
6,227	991	88
1,600	694	..
82	384	1
313	555	..
947	890	..
2,988	1,039	..
2,084	894	..
1,329	526	9
2,732	483	11
810	395	22
811	405	38
7	511	49
..	434	58
..	443	70
2	511	56
1	535	56
1	180	49
..	216	80
..	174	52
1	119	62
1	106	36
1	126	32
..	70	26
..	103	13
1	146	11
..	57	9
..	44	19
..	4	6
..	..	1
..	1	3
..	..	..
..	..	1
8	3	5
21	26	149
76	6	72
803	13	53

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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Ottawa, March 8th, 1950.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION

Since 1910 Asiatic Immigration (other than Japanese and Chinese) has been controlled by Orders-in-Council restricting the admission of immigrants of "any Asiatic race" to certain categories. The term "Asiatic race" is interpreted in its geographical rather than ethnological sense.

Order-in-Council P.C. 925 of May 9th, 1910, stipulated "that no immigrant of Asiatic race shall be permitted to enter Canada unless in actual and personal possession in his own right of $200.00". In 1912 the amount required was raised to $250.00.

P.C. 182 of January 31st, 1923, specifically provided for the admission of immigrants of Asiatic race as follows:-

1. Bona fide agriculturists entering Canada to farm having sufficient means to begin farming.

2. Bona fide farm labourers having reasonable assurance of employment.

3. Female domestic servants having reasonable assurance of employment.

4. The wife and children under eighteen years of age of legal residents of Canada.

On September 16th, 1930, P.C. 2115 rescinded the above regulation and limited the admission of immigrants of any Asiatic race to the wife and unmarried child under eighteen years of age of any Canadian citizen in a position to receive and care for such dependents. This regulation, however, did not apply to Japanese and Chinese, though it is at the present time applicable to both races.

The above referred to Order-in-Council included a proviso that the regulations contained therein did not apply to "the nationals of any country in regard to which there is in operation a law, or special treaty, or agreement, or conviction regulating immigration". Therefore, as there was at that time an agreement between the Governments of Canada and Japan regulating immigration, P.C. 2115 became applicable to Japanese only when Japan entered World War II and by so doing automatically cancelled the agreement. Also there was an Act of Parliament, the Chinese Immigration Act, regulating Chinese Immigration, and P.C. 2115 only became applicable to Chinese on May 14th, 1947, when the Chinese Immigration Act was repealed.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

The emigration of Japanese labourers to Canada (and the United States) was prohibited by the Japanese Government in 1900, and during the period 1900 to 1904 only six immigrants from Japan were admitted to this country. However, the question of Japanese Immigration came to the fore in 1906 following Canada's adherence to the treaty concluded in 1894 between Great Britain and Japan which provided that the subjects of each of the two contracting parties should have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the Dominions and possessions of the other contracting party.

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(Immigration Branch [illegible], Volume [illegible], File [illegible], Part 2)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

Following the passing of this treaty Japanese immigrants began to arrive at Pacific Coast ports in increasing numbers until, in 1907 an agreement was reached with the Japanese Government for the restriction of Japanese Immigration. This agreement, which is generally known as the Lemieux Agreement, was mutually confidential but it is understood that provision was made therein for the admission of Japanese under four classes:-

1. Returning Japanese with their families whether or not such families had been previously resident in Canada.

2. Domestic servants for Japanese residents in Canada.

3. Agricultural workers for Japanese farmers in Canada, on the basis of five or ten labourers per 100 acres owned and farmed by Japanese in Canada.

4. Contract labourers.

There was a limit of 400 placed on classes two and three, and in 1923, by agreement, the number was reduced to 150.

In 1928 a new arrangements was entered into with the Government of Japan which differed from the agreement of 1907 in that it placed the complete control of immigration of Japanese to Canada in the hands of Canadian officials whereas prior to that date the production at the port of entry of a valid Japanese passport established the admissibility of a Japanese immigrant if in good health. The 1928 arrangement limited the admission of immigrants to the following described classes of Japanese race and nationality and to 150 per annum. Further, the number of females was not to exceed an average of 75 per annum calculated over a period of years:-

1. The wives and children under eighteen years of age of persons legally admitted to and resident in Canada who are in a position to receive and care for their dependents. So called "picture brides" did not come within the provisions of this agreement and were not admissible thereunder.

2. Farm labourers whose cases had been pre-investigated were admissible on the ratio of five to ten labourers per 100 acres.

3. Domestic servants male and female for employment solely by Japanese residents in Canada, following pre-investigation.

4. A maximum of twenty officials or clerks of a type not available in Canada required by Japanese engaged in International Trade, following pre-investigation. This class was subdivided as follows:-

   (1) Those admitted as "immigrants".

   (2) Those admitted as "non-immigrants" by permit for one year subject to extensions to a maximum of five years.

The following classes of persons of Japanese race and nationality were not subject to the numerical restrictions referred to above:-

1. Those covered by Section 2 (H) of the Immigration Act.

2. The wives and children under eighteen years of age of persons admitted under (d) above as non-immigrants.

Immigrants of Japanese race but British nationality who

3.....

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Immigration Branch [illegible] File [illegible]

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

were the wives or unmarried children under eighteen years of age of Canadian citizens were not subject to numerical control nor did they come within the Japanese arrangement in any way, their entry being controlled by P.C. 2115 of September 16th, 1930. This accounts for the fact that in most calendar years the number of immigrants of Japanese race as shown in the statistical tables of this Branch exceed 150. All Japanese immigrants were, of course, subject to the general provisions of the Immigration Act.

Japanese legally resident in Canada wishing to leave this country for a temporary purpose were required to obtain from the Canadian Immigration Officer-in-Charge at the port of departure an outward registration certificate valid for return within a period of 12 months, which could be extended for a further period where the circumstances warranted.

Following the outbreak of war with Japan, immigration from that country ceased, and at the present time the entry to or landing in Canada of Japanese nationals is prohibited by Order-in-Council P.C. 4850 dated November 26th, 1947. However, it was recently decided to allow the temporary entry to Canada for reasonable specified periods of bona fide Japanese businessmen, provided they can comply with the provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations other than P.C. 4850, and provided further that each applicant is cleared by the appropriate authorities in Japan, has sufficient funds for his visit, and is approved by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo. Bona fide Japanese businessmen may also be allowed temporary entry from the United States for short specified periods provided they have been admitted thereto under temporary status and their travel documents establish that they can return to the United States or to Japan.

Canadian citizens and persons of the Japanese race who have retained Canadian domicile are also, of course, admissible to this country. During and immediately after the war, however, a number of Canadian citizens of Japanese race were repatriated to Japan, and by Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 of November 26th, 1942, Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization who effected departure from Canada under a wartime exchange were deprived of their status as Canadian nationals and British subjects. Canadian citizens by naturalization who were repatriated after the war under the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 of December 15th, 1945, were also deprived of their status as Canadian nationals and British subjects by Order-in-Council P.C. 7356 of December 15th, 1945.

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CHINESE IMMIGRATION

Prior to 1885 there was no legislation restricting Chinese immigration. Chinese were brought into Canada under contract for construction purposes, and it has been estimated that between 6,000 and 7,000 were employed at one time in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. These in time drifted into mining, market gardening, domestic service, fish canning, etc.

On July 20th, 1885, the first Act restricting and regulating Chinese immigration into Canada was given assent. It provided that every person of Chinese origin should, on entering Canada, pay a tax of $50.00. Members of the diplomatic corps, other Government representatives, their suites and their servants, consul and consular agents, tourists, merchants, men of science, and students were exempted from paying this tax. This Act also provided for certain regulations and restrictions governing the movement to Canada of Chinese immigrants, and for the registration of the Chinese then resident in Canada. The Act was amended in 1886 to provide that tourists, merchants, men of science and students, who were exempt from payment of the required tax, should be in possession of Certificates of Identity specifying

4.....

Immigration Branch [illegible], Volume [illegible], File [illegible], part 2

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their occupation and their object in coming to Canada. This amendment also limited the interpretation of the term "merchant".

On June 23rd, 1887, provision was made for the exempt admission of any woman of Chinese origin who was the wife of a person not of Chinese origin and who was deemed to be of the same nationality as her husband. Regulations were then also introduced pertaining to the passage of Chinese through Canada in transit.

The number of Chinese admitted upon payment of the tax increased from 211 in 1886, 174 in 1887, and 290 in 1888, to 4,385 in 1899, and 4, 231 in 1900.

On July 18th, 1900, the tax was increased to $100.00 and the exempt classes were extended to include children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin, the wives and children of merchants, and the wives and children of clergymen.

On July 10th, 1903, the head tax was again increased to $500.00. This legislation slowed down Chinese Immigration to such an extent that during the next three years only 121 were admitted upon payment of the tax. However, immediately the tax was increased the number of exempt persons admitted also increased and from a percentage of the whole of less than 1% per annum prior to 1901, it averaged over 50% during the years between 1905 and 1910.

An amendment of July 20th, 1908, dropped students from the exempt classes but included teachers.

On October 1st, 1911, the administration of the Chinese Immigration Act was transferred to the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior. As the result of strict investigation, and a ruling during 1914 that the Labour Exclusion Order then in effect and passed under the authority of the Immigration Act, applied to Chinese as to other nationalities the number of Chinese admitted was sharply reduced.

On July 30th, 1923, a revised Chinese Immigration Act was assented to and all persons of Chinese origin or descent, irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, were dealt with under the provisions of this Act which remained in force and governed the entry of Chinese until May 14th, 1947. Under this legislation the only Chinese immigrants admissible were "merchants as defined by such regulations as the Minister may prescribe". The definition of the term "merchant" approved by the Minister was as follows:-

> "Merchant" as used in this Act, shall not include any person who does not devote his undivided attention to mercantile pursuit and who has less than $2,500.00 invested in a business dealing in goods grown, produced or manufactured in China or in exporting to China goods grown, produced or manufactured in Canada; and who has not conducted such business for a period of at least three years; any merchant's clerk, or other employees; tailor; mechanic; huckster; peddler or person engaged in taking drawing or otherwise preserving fish for home consumption or exportation, or having any connection whatever with a restaurant, laundry or rooming house.

Section 8 of the Act of 1923 described certain classes of persons who were prohibited and these were practically the same as those included in Section 3 of the Immigration Act.

Under the terms of this Act provision was also made for the temporary entry of the following classes of non-immigrants:-

(a) Members of the diplomatic corps or other Government representatives, their suites and their servants, consuls and consular agents;

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Immigration Branch, [illegible], Volume 87, File [illegible], part 2(1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

(b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese race or descent who have left for any purpose on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the Controller were they seek to enter on their return;

(c) Students entering for the purpose of attendance and while in actual attendance at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees;

(d) Chinese residents of Canada returning after visiting abroad who have registered as required.

(e) Chinese in transit under bond.

This Act also provided that Chinese might pass through Canada in transit under regulations made by the Governor-in-Council. Such regulations required that transportation companies transporting such Chinese must have through transportation facilities through Canada and must file satisfactory bonds; that such Chinese must be manifested on forms approved by the Chief Controller; that they must be routed through certain ports; that they must be kept in close confinement while in transit, and were not to be allowed to land or remain in Canada.

Chinese legally admitted and legally resident in Canada leaving with the intention of returning were required to register out. This registration entitled the party so registered to re-enter on his return if within two years but if he did not return within that period he was treated as a person making application for admission as an immigrant. Any person who left without so registering was also required to qualify as an immigrant when applying for re-entry.

Vessels carrying Chinese crews on arrival at a Canadian port were required to place a bond with the Controller of Chinese Immigration.

All provisions of the Immigration Act not repugnant to the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act applied to persons of Chinese origin as well as to other persons.

The Chinese Immigration Act was repealed by Chapter 19, 11 George VI on May 14th, 1947, and since that time the entry of Chinese to Canada is governed solely by the provisions of the Immigration Act (RSC 1927 Chapter 93). This legislation therefore places persons of Chinese origin in exactly the same position in so far as immigration to Canada is concerned as all other immigrants of the Asiatic race, i.e., their admission is governed by the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 2115 dated September 16th, 1930, and the entry of Chinese immigrants is at the present time, therefore, restricted to the wife or unmarried child under eighteen years of age of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents.

Persons of the Chinese race who are Canadian citizens under the Canadian Citizenship Act, Chapter 15, 10 George VI, are, of course, admissible to this country as such. I am enclosing a copy of the Canadian Citizenship Act and I would call your attention particularly to Sections 4 to 9 inclusive. Chinese who have acquired and retained Canadian domicile are also re-admissible to this country following a temporary absence. Canadian domicile is acquired by a person only by having his domicile for at least five years in Canada after having been landed therein, and is lost by a person voluntarily residing out of Canada with the present intention of making his permanent home out of Canada and not for a mere special or temporary purpose.

Enc.

6.....

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (C.G.), Volume [illegible], File [illegible], part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

Under the Immigration Act which as mentioned above now governs the entry to Canada of Chinese, provision is made for the temporary entry of bona fide non-immigrants who are in good health, of good character, and in possession of travel documents valid for return to the country of which they are a national, as well as sufficient funds for their requirements while here. "Non-immigrant" within the meaning of the Immigration Act is defined in Section 2 (M) of the Act.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 6004, part 20)

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

CANADA

Copy for file 9309 Vol. 20. OA

729921 Vol. 4

64/HRS

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

CONFIDENTIAL

OTTAWA, March 9th, 1950.

POOR COPY

Dear Sirs:

Attention: Mr. Brian L. Lendrum

I am writing you with reference to your recent call at this Department, requesting information on behalf of your Government regarding Canada's past and present policy with respect to Oriental Immigration, particularly Chinese and Japanese.

I am pleased to forward herewith a brief summary of the regulations in effect at various periods, covering the entry to Canada of Chinese, Japanese and other Oriental immigrants, as well as a resume of existing regulations. I am also enclosing copies of the various Acts and the more important Orders-in-Council mentioned in the summary, i.e., the Immigration Act and Regulations, the Chinese Immigration Act, the Canadian Citizenship Act, Orders-in-Council P.C. 4550 and P.C. 2115, as well as a statistical table showing the number of Chinese and Japanese immigrants during the period 1906 to 1949.

Encls.

I trust the above will be of interest to you, but if there are any particular points on which you would like to obtain further details, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Yours very truly,

Acting Director.

Office of the High Commissioner
for New Zealand,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

GRB&LS
9309(20)

Ottawa, March 25, 1950.

Senator Thomas Reid,
The Senate,
O t t a wa.

Dear Senator Reid:

Yesterday, in the Immigration-Labour Committee of the Senate, you asked to be supplied with the number of persons of Japanese origin who, according to your statement, left Canada before World War II, served in the Armed Forces of Japan, and have since been re-admitted to Canada.

I am in a position to say categorically that no person of Japanese origin who served in the Japanese Armed Forces in World War II has been given permission to return to Canada since the close of hostilities.

If you are aware of actual cases that might infirm this statement, I shall be indebted to you if you will bring them to my personal attention, when they will be investigated promptly and thoroughly.

Yours sincerely,

Laval Fortier.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

Copy for the Director of Immigration.

CANADA

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF
CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

8
9309

Ottawa, March 25, 1950.

Senator Thomas Reid,
The Senate,
O t t a w a.

Noted

Dear Senator Reid:

Yesterday, in the Immigration-Labour Committee of the Senate, you asked to be supplied with the number of persons of Japanese origin who, according to your statement, left Canada before World War II, served in the Armed Forces of Japan, and have since been re-admitted to Canada.

I am in a position to say categorically that no person of Japanese origin who served in the Japanese Armed Forces in World War II has been given permission to return to Canada since the close of hostilities.

If there is any actual case about which you have doubt and you will furnish me with the name or other particulars, I will be glad to have it investigated promptly and thoroughly.

Yours sincerely,

Laval Fortier.

THIS PAPER HAS BEEN PUT ON FILE
MAR 30 1950
C.R.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

00671

THE SENATE
CANADA
1950 MAR

Dept. of Citizenship & Immigration
OTTAWA
MAR 29 1950
Deputy Minister's Office

RRB
30-3

9309

Ottawa, March 28, 1950.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH
OTTAWA
MAR 30 1950
OFFICE of DIRECTOR

Mr. Laval Fortier,
Deputy Minister of
Citizenship and Immigration,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Fortier,

I was pleased to receive your communication of March 25th with information in regard to Japanese and appreciate very much indeed having this official statement from you.

Yours very truly,

T. Reid

Tom Reid.

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
MAR 31 1950
C. R.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MONTREAL DAILY STAR APRIL 4, 1950

Mr Clark Smith.

9309

Jap War Vets Not Admitted

Ottawa Clarifies Senate Debate

The Star's Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, April 1—No person of Japanese origin who served in the Japanese forces in World War II has been given permission to enter Canada since the close of hostilities, it was stated here today in a formal announcement by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

The statement was issued to clarify the present situation with respect to the admission of persons of Japanese origin, which was discussed at a recent meeting of the Immigration Labor Committee of the Senate. During the meeting the department was asked to give the number of persons of Japanese origin who had left Canada before the war to serve in the Japanese armed forces and had since been readmitted to Canada.

Actually the department stated there have been no Japanese nationals admitted to Canada from Japan as immigrants since the end of World War II. There were, however, a few Japanese nationals who had been in Canada under temporary status subsequent to World War II, and were thus shown in immigration branch statistics as immigrants. This group and any United States citizens of Japanese race who were admitted to Canada since the end of World War II numbered 24, three during 1946, two during 1947, six in 1948 and 13 from January 1949 to date.

Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who had retained their Canadian domicile and who had not served in the Japanese armed forces in World War II were allowed to return to Canada and were therefore not classed as immigrants.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH OTTAWA APR 5 1950 OFFICE of DIRECTOR

APR 13 1950 C. R.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

00051

EB 17-4 Vol

9309 Pt 1

1950 APR 17 AM 8:35

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

Ottawa, April 14, 1950.

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
RECORDS

Our file: 44-KVL-40

The Director of Immigration,
Department of Citizenship & Immigration,
O t t a w a.

...✓...

I attach for your information a copy of a letter dated February 25, 1950 from Mr. George Tanaka, Executive Secretary of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, which has been received by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo. You will note that Mr. Tanaka has requested information concerning the number of Japanese Canadians who are living in Japan and who desire to return to Canada. The Mission have informed Mr. Tanaka that they are unable to provide the information requested as they have no definitive list of the Japanese Canadians wishing to return to this country. As the general question of bringing in Japanese Canadians as contract labourers may be raised again with our Head of Mission in Tokyo, I should be grateful to receive your comments on this subject for transmission to him. A copy of Mr. Tanaka's letter has also been referred to the Department of Labour.

A.D.P. Heeney
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

THIS ATTACHMENT PUT ON FILE
APR 19 1950
C.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C
O
P
Y

Japanese Canadian Citizens Association,
National Headquarters,
84 Gerrard St., E.,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

The Canadian Liaison Mission
16 Omote-machi, 3 Chome,
Minato-ku,
Tokyo, Japan.

Dear Sir,

No doubt you are aware of the existence of this Association, the National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, through the work it has been doing in effecting the return to Canada from Japan of persons of Japanese ancestry who are considered readmissible by the Canadian Department of Immigration.

In connection with this work, our Association would sincerely appreciate any information your Department can give us with regard to a number of Japanese Canadians who are living in Japan who may be considered in a category of readmissible persons to Canada, and who desire to return to Canada. We are led to believe that there are a number of persons in that category who find it almost impossible to return to Canada as they are unable to find a sponsor who would underwrite the necessary costs of transportation to Canada and who would be responsible for their welfare.

Our interest in a desire to obtain the names and addresses of such persons of Japanese ancestry now living in Japan stems from an enquiry we have received from our Alberta JCCA Chapter who have held preliminary discussions with officers of an Alberta sugar beet factory who are anxious to obtain workers to work on the sugar beet farms. It is possible that arrangements could be made whereby an Alberta sugar beet company might finance the passage of persons of Japanese ancestry from Japan to Canada, who are readmissible to Canada, and provide them with employment and housing while working in Alberta on sugar beet farms. In order that our Alberta Provincial JCCA Chapter can continue with discussions on this matter, it is necessary that they obtain definite information as to the number of persons of Japanese ancestry in Japan who are able and willing to undertake to return to Canada under some contract whereby the passage would be paid by the sugar beet company, for which service, they would promise to work on the farms for a designated period.

In the event this plan appears to be practicable, this Association would assure the Japanese Canadian applicant that every effort would be made to secure a fair contract arrangement.

May we hear from you at your earliest convenience on this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

George Tanaka
National Executive Secretary

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

LF/jp

9309

Copy for the Deputy Minister's office file

Ottawa, April 19th, 1960.

Mr. Glen Rasmussen,
Director,
Exhibition Commission,
479 Bank Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Rasmussen:

The other day you inquired about the admission of visitors from Japan.

For your information, on January 28th, 1960, the Cabinet has agreed that:-

(a) the Department of Citizenship and Immigration be authorized to allow Japanese businessmen to enter Canada for reasonable specified periods, provided they could comply with the provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations other than Order in Council P.C. 6800 of November 26, 1947, and that each applicant was cleared by appropriate authorities in Japan, had sufficient funds for his visit and was approved by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo;

(b) the Department of Citizenship and Immigration be authorized to allow entry of Japanese businessmen from the United States for specified periods for business purposes provided that they had been admitted to the United States under temporary status and could return there or to Japan; and

(c) the authorization set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) be not deemed to give approval to the extension of an invitation to Japanese businessmen to participate in the Trade Fair; that matter to

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POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

to be reserved for subsequent consideration.

You will note in paragraph (c) that Japanese businessmen who wish to participate in the Trade Fair are not covered by this decision. If it were your intention to bring Japanese businessmen to the Trade Fair, I wish you would let us know so that we can deal with their cases.

Yours sincerely,

Laval Fortier.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

9309.
CESS/EM.

Ottawa, 21 April, 1950.

Your file - 44-XVL-40

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

Re - Return of Japanese Canadians as contract labourers.

Referring to your memorandum of April 14th, to which was attached a copy of a letter from Mr. George Tanaka, Executive Secretary of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, Toronto, asking for the number of such Japanese Canadians who are returnable to this country and whether assistance could be furnished to them in finding sponsors who would underwrite the necessary costs of transportation to Canada and be responsible for their welfare, I may say that any arrangement made in regard to these Japanese Canadians who are readmissible to Canada in accordance with our Official Circular No. 61 of December 13th, 1947, as amended on May 18th, 1948, would be acceptable to us. However, we would not be responsible for finding sponsors who would offer them contracts, neither would we be in a position to assist them in finding such sponsors or other organizations who would meet their travelling expenses.

C.E.S. Smith,
Acting Director.

INDEXED

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

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Note: This refers to Mr. Jolliffe's letter of Aug 28, 1948 to Dr. Coleman re the status of Misses Ariga and Tabata on Vol. 19 of 9309 E.S.

No. 287

OTTAWA
April 11, 1950

Sir,

I refer to my despatch No. 38 of January 12, concerning the national status of Miss Fumiko Tabata and Miss Ruth Ariga.

2. You will recall that the Deputy Minister of Justice was asked whether Section 18 (2) of the Canadian Citizenship Act is retroactive. The question asked of the Deputy Minister and his answer read as follows:

"Is Section 18 (2) of the Citizenship Act applicable to a person who was a British subject and who lost that status as a result of his or her father becoming naturalized in a foreign country prior to the coming into force of the Act?"

Answer: No. By its terms section 18 (2) applies to persons whose parents have ceased to be Canadian citizens. This could not have occurred before the Act came into force. Section 46 does not apply to preserve a right to resume the status of a British subject that existed under the Naturalization Act since it only provides for the continuation of the existing national status and this would not include the right to make a declaration of resumption,"

3. The Registrar has pointed out that, although the Misses Ariga and Tabata did not lose the status of British subjects as a result of their parents becoming naturalized in a foreign country, they lost that status under the provisions of P.C. 1077. In view of the opinion of the Deputy Minister of Justice that the terms of Section 18 (2) of the Canadian Citizenship Act are not applicable to persons who lost British Nationality under the Naturalization Act, the Misses Ariga and Tabata cannot be permitted to file declarations of resumption of Canadian Citizenship under Section 18 (2). I should be grateful if you would inform Miss Ariga and Miss Tabata of this decision.

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

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your obedient servant,

Secretary of State for Exte
Affairs.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

Deputy Minister's Record's
File No. 3-63
Indexed by

12/39
9309

Copy for the Deputy Minister's office file

Ottawa, April 18th, 1960.

Mr. Glen Bannerman,
Director,
Exhibition Commission,
479 Bank Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Bannerman:

The other day you inquired about the admission of visitors from Japan.

For your information, on January 25th, 1960, the Cabinet has agreed that:-

(a) the Department of Citizenship and Immigration be authorized to allow Japanese businessmen to enter Canada for reasonable specified periods, provided they could comply with the provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations other than Order in Council P.C. 4880 of November 26, 1947, and that each applicant was cleared by appropriate authorities in Japan, had sufficient funds for his visit and was approved by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo;

(b) the Department of Citizenship and Immigration be authorized to allow entry of Japanese businessmen from the United States for specified periods for business purposes provided that they had been admitted to the United States under temporary status and could return there or to Japan; and

(c) the authorization set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) be not deemed to give approval to the extension of an invitation to Japanese businessmen to participate in the Trade Fair; that matter to

.....2

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

to be reserved for subsequent consideration.

You will note in paragraph (c) that Japanese businessmen who wish to participate in the Trade Fair are not covered by this decision. If it were your intention to bring Japanese businessmen to the Trade Fair, I wish you would let us know so that we can deal with their cases.

Yours sincerely,

LAVAL FORTIER

Laval Fortier.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

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Yours sincerely,

LAVAL FORTIER

Laval Fortier.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

THE DEPARTMENT OF

TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADA

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EXHIBITION COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Dept. of Citizenship & Immigration
OTTAWA
APR 24 1950
Deputy Minister's Office

9309

OTTAWA, CANADA April 21, 1950.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH
OTTAWA
APR 1950
OFFICE of DIRECTOR

Colonel Laval Fortier,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Citizenship and Immigration,
O t t a w a, Canada.

Dear Colonel Fortier:

I thank you very much indeed for your letter of April 18th with reference to the admission of businessmen from Japan. This is exactly what I wanted and, for this year at least, it is not our intention to extend invitations either to potential Japanese exhibitors or Japanese businessmen who might wish to visit the Canadian International Trade Fair.

In the event, and at the time, the Government decides to authorize the repetition of the Trade Fair in 1951, we will want to extend such invitations provided the authorities concerned are prepared to grant visas for the representatives of Japanese companies who apply for space to exhibit their products.

I assume that as soon as the Government has authorized the repetition of the Fair in 1951, it will be in order for me to request a decision with respect to the above. If any other procedure is required I would be grateful for your advice.

Yours very truly,

Glen Bannerman,
Director.

GB:nh

THIS ATTACHMENT PUT ON FILE
MAY 4 1950
C. R.

NOTE FILE Ex.C.65

TRADE FAIR

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Copy on File 9309 Vol. 20

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

C74641
EB/HBS

IN TRIPLICATE

OTTAWA, April 28th, 1950.

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, OTTAWA.

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated April 8th, requesting a statement of our policy on the general question of the admission to Canada of Japanese nationals.

The following categories of persons of Japanese origin are admissible to Canada.

1. Natural born Canadian citizens, other than those sent to Japan under the exchange agreement of 1942. As you are aware, by Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 of November 26th, 1942, any person who was a British subject by reason of birth or naturalization in Canada who made application for repatriation to any country at the time such country was at war with Canada, ceased to be a Canadian national from the date of his departure from Canada.

2. Naturalized Canadian citizens who have not become aliens or whose Naturalization Certificates have not been revoked, excluding those repatriated to Japan under the war exchange arrangement of 1942, and those deported to Japan under the provisions of P.C. 7355 of December 15th, 1945.

3. Persons who have departed from Canada and have retained Canadian domicile.

In addition to the above the Department has been empowered to authorize the entry of persons coming to Canada for conference, educational or other approved temporary purposes that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan.

The Department was also recently authorized to allow Japanese businessmen to enter Canada for reasonable specified periods, provided they could comply with the provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations other than Order-in-Council P.C. 4880 of November 26th, 1947, and that each applicant was cleared by appropriate authorities in Japan, had sufficient funds

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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for his visit, and was approved by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo. The Department was further authorized to allow entry of Japanese businessmen from the United States for specified periods for business purposes, provided that they had been admitted to the United States under temporary status and could return there or to Japan.

I might mention that the authorization set forth above with respect to the entry of Japanese businessmen is not to be deemed to give approval to the extension of an invitation to Japanese businessmen to participate in the International Trade Fair.

Acting Director.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

9309

O t t a w a,
May 1, 1950.

Our file No.44-KVL-40

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

Dear Mr. MacNamara

I refer to your letter of April 18, concerning the proposal put forward by Mr. George Tanaka for the return to Canada of Japanese-Canadians living in Japan.

As you mentioned in the second paragraph of your letter under reference, the only group of Japanese-Canadians that would be considered eligible for re-entry to Canada would be those persons of the Japanese race who were born in this country. It would appear from Mr. Tanaka's letter that he was referring only to this group when he put forward his suggestion concerning their return to Canada as indentured labourers.

I presume that you will concur in my opinion therefore that, if the group which propose to return to Canada are eligible for entry to this country, the payment of their transportation and their hiring as contract labourers by the sugar beet growers would be a matter of concern only to the interested parties involved.

Yours sincerely,

(A.D.P. Heeney)

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 014.331 (3 Feb 50)GA
SCAPIN 2082

20 February 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Immigration Service

1. a. Rescission. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 091.1 (28 May 49)GA, SCAPIN 2019, subject: Establishment of Immigration Service, 22 June 1949.

b. References:

(1) Circular 3, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: Control of Entry and Exit of Individuals, Cargo, Aircraft and Surface Vessels into and from Japan, 3 February 1950.

(2) Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 000.5 (21 May 49)GB, SCAPIN 2055, subject: Suppression of Illegal Entry into Japan, 3 November 1949.

(3) Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 720.4 (3 Feb 50)GA, SCAPIN 2083, subject: Customs, Immigration and Quarantine Operations, 20 February 1950.

2. The Japanese Government will immediately assign the necessary immigration officials to ports of entry designated by Circular 3, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 3 February 1950, to insure adequate immigration surveillance of all individuals authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to enter or depart from Japan (except occupation force personnel traveling on official orders).

3. The Japanese Government will establish a central office of record for all clearances granted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to individuals entering or departing Japan, except occupation force personnel traveling under official orders. This office of record will be known as the "Central Locator Files", and will serve to inform the immigration officials of the Japanese Government of all clearances granted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. The Central Locator Files will be maintained with sufficient English-speaking personnel on a twenty-four hour basis to receive information from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers concerning individuals authorized by him to enter into or depart from Japan. Upon receipt of such information, the Central Locator Files will notify the immigration officials of the Japanese Government of the clearances granted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

4. Effective 25 February 1950, the Immigration Service of the Japanese Government at Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobe is directed to receive applications for exit from Japan and/or exit from and reentry into Japan for any individual in Japan, except occupation force personnel, submitted in accordance with the provisions of reference 1b(1) above.

5. The Immigration Service of the Japanese Government at Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobe is authorized to indorse the passports or other valid travel documents of persons from whom applications have been received in accordance with paragraph 4 above, indicating thereon that permission has been granted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to depart from Japan and/or depart from and reenter into Japan. Such individual passports may be so indorsed only after completion of the following procedures:

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)
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CANADA

a. Nonoccupation personnel, as defined in paragraph 3b, reference 1b (1) above:

(1) The Japanese Government will indicate its approval or disapproval on one copy of each application received and forward that copy to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers daily except Sundays and holidays.

(2) Passports of nonoccupation personnel may be indorsed forty-eight hours after one copy of the individual application has been forwarded to and received by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, PROVIDED that the Immigration Service of the Japanese Government has not been informed that the subject application has been denied or that action on the application has been delayed.

(3) After action has been completed by the Immigration Service of the Japanese Government, a second copy showing action taken will be forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within twenty-four hours.

b. Residents of Japan as defined in paragraph 3c, reference 1b(1) above:

(1) The Japanese Government will forward three copies of such applications with its approval indicated thereon to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for consideration and decision. Approved applications will be returned to the Immigration Service of the Japanese Government for necessary action.

(2) Passports of residents of Japan may be indorsed only after receipt of approved applications from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers by the Immigration Service of the Japanese Government.

(3) After action has been completed by the Immigration Service of the Japanese Government, a copy of the application showing action taken will be forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within twenty-four hours.

6. Necessary stamps in the form and size indicated in Inclosure 1 will be procured by the Japanese Government for use in indorsing passports of individuals for exit from and/or exit from and reentry into Japan.

7. The Japanese Government is authorized to collect the sum of ¥1000 for each indorsement placed on the passport of an individual in accordance with the provisions of this directive.

8. Direct communication between the Japanese Government agencies concerned and appropriate sections of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, is hereby authorized to implement this directive.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ K. B. Bush

K. B. BUSH,
Brigadier General, USA.,
Adjutant General.

2 Incls
1. Form indicating type of stamps
2. SCAP Circular 3, 3 Feb 50 (for addressee only)

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
Immigration Service
Tokyo

EXIT PERMIT FROM JAPAN

No._____

Permission is granted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for exit from Japan before_____.

_____ _____
(Date) (Signature)

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
Immigration Service
Tokyo

PERMIT FOR EXIT FROM AND RE-ENTRY INTO JAPAN

No._____

Permission is granted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for:

Single / Multiple } Exit from Japan

Valid Until_____

Single / Multiple } Reentry into Japan

Valid Until_____

provided purpose for which entry was granted remains unchanged.

_____ _____
(Date) (Signature)

Incl 1 to SCAPIN 2082

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 720.4 (3 Feb 50)GA
SCAPIN 2083

20 February 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Customs, Immigration and Quarantine Operations

1. References:

a. Circular 3, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: Control of Entry and Exit of Individuals, Cargo, Aircraft and Surface Vessels into and from Japan, 3 February 1950.

b. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 130 (18 Jan 49) ESS/FIN, SCAPIN 1966, subject: Property Individuals are Authorized to Carry on Entering and Leaving Japan, 18 January 1949.

c. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 38[illegible].7 (11 Dec 48)ESS/FIN, SCAPIN 1968, subject: Foreign Exchange Controls, 2 February 1949.

d. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 311.1 (28 May 48)CCS, SCAPIN 1900/9, subject: International Postal Service, 26 May 1949.

e. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 095 (22 May 48)GA,SCAPIN 1971, subject: Entry of Personnel into Japan to Visit Relatives, 11 February 1949.

f. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 321 (8 Apr 46)ESS/IE, SCAPIN 941-A, subject: Japanese Customs Organization, 8 April 1946.

g. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 014.331 (3 Feb 50)GA, SCAPIN 2082, subject: Immigration Service, 20 February 1950.

h. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 000.5 (21 May 49)G-2 CIS PSD, SCAPIN 2055, subject: Suppression of Illegal Entry into Japan, 3 November 1949.

i. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 680.2 (25 Aug 48)GA, SCAPIN 2035, subject: Travel of Japanese Technicians Outside of Japan, 1 August 1949.

j. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 710 (22 Sep 45)MG, SCAPIN 48, subject: Public Health Measures, 22 September 1945.

k. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 567 (1 Oct 47)PH,SCAPIN 1787, subject: Quarantine Installations and Procedures, 1 October 1947.

l. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 720.4 (14 Oct 47) CTS-W,SCAPIN 1801, subject: Quarantine Installations and Procedures, 14 October 1947.

2. Effective this date and in accordance with directives promulgated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the Japanese Government is responsible for customs, immigration and quarantine operations attendant to the entry into and exit from Japan of individuals, cargo, surface vessels and aircraft, except for occupation force personnel, cargo, surface vessels and aircraft entering or leaving Japan.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

AG 720.4 (3 Feb 50)GA - SCAPIN 2083 - Subj: Customs, Immigration and Quarantine Operations.

3. Designated agencies of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will regulate, by surveillance over the operating agencies of the Japanese Government, the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 2 above.

4. The Japanese Government is directed to review existing procedures pertaining to customs, immigration and quarantine and to take such actions as may be necessary to establish effective customs, immigration and quarantine controls in agreement with generally accepted international practice. These actions will be coordinated with the appropriate agencies of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

5. Direct communication between the Japanese Government agencies concerned and appropriate agencies of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is hereby authorized to further the implementation of this memorandum.

6. The provisions of all earlier memoranda for the Japanese Government pertaining to customs, immigration and quarantine operations in conflict with the instructions contained herein are superseded by this memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ K. B. Bush

K. B. BUSH,
Brigadier General, USA.,
Adjutant General.

1 Incl (for addressee only)
SCAP Circular 3, 3 Feb 50

...ection branch GHQ FE, Volume 37, File 0400, part 20)

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CANADA

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF
[redacted]
Citizenship and Immigration

1950 MAY

9309

Ottawa, May 4th, 1950.

MEMORANDUM TO -

The Acting Director

The Cabinet, at its meeting of April 21st, 1950, considered the Royal Commission report on Japanese claims submitted by Mr. Justice Bird.

This Commission had been established some three years ago to investigate claims by Japanese persons for property in Canada taken over and disposed of during the war.

This report is a lengthy one and deals in detail with the individual claims that had been considered. The various departments of the Government, who are concerned in this report, will have an opportunity to examine it and the Cabinet will then give further consideration to this report.

Deputy Minister.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH
OTTAWA
MAY 4 1950
OFFICE of DIRECTOR

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
MAY 8 1950
C. R.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

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8. 5

Ottawa, May 8, 1950.

No. 375

Sir,

I refer to your despatch No. 206 of April 5 with which was attached a letter from Mr. George Tanaka outlining a scheme for the repatriation of Japanese Canadians to serve as indentured labourers.

2. The Immigration authorities have stated that any arrangement made for the Japanese Canadians who are re-admissible to this country would be acceptable to them, provided of course that they would not be called upon to accept any responsibility for finding sponsors.

3. The Deputy Minister of Labour has agreed that, technically, there can be no objection to the entry of a group of this nature and that the arrangements for their transportation and hiring would be a matter of concern only to the interested parties involved. The Deputy Minister has pointed out, however, that such a movement may result in repercussions in this country and strong objections may be raised, possibly by the Alberta Government. Mr. Tanaka apparently approached the Department of Labour a year ago concerning the return of Japanese Canadians and was advised at that time to let the matter stand. He may therefore, on receipt of your non-committal reply of April 4, again let this question drop for the time being.

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

Secretary of State for
External Affairs

The Head of Mission,
Canadian Liaison Mission,
TOKYO, Japan.

Immigration Branch (C.G.W., Volume 8?, File [illegible], part 2?)

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CANADA

Copy for files C74641
C36237

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH VP/HBS

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

OUR FILE: 9309 Vol. 20.

TO: Assistant Commissioner P.T. Baldwin YOUR FILE:

FROM: General Section DATE: June 7th, 1950.

SUBJECT External Affairs' request for clarification of our policy and interpretation of Cabinet Directive re temporary entry of Japanese students.

This question arose after an exchange of correspondence on file C74641 after we had declined to authorize the temporary admission for four years of Kikuko Tsuda, a nineteen-year-old Japanese girl, to study at the Mennonite Brethren Bible College, Winnipeg. After our first refusal, the Department of External Affairs referred the case back to us pointing out the desirability of encouraging the democratic re-education of the Japanese people, and asked that the adverse decision be re-considered. Our reply on that file dated March 22nd, 1950, read in part:-

> ".....it is not considered that Miss Tsuda's entry to Canada can be dealt with under the policy of allowing the temporary admission of Japanese nationals for post-graduate educational purposes that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan."

It would appear that External Affairs are not in agreement with limiting the classes of Japanese students who could come forward under the Directive merely to graduates who would be coming forward to post-graduate studies.

Quoted hereunder is an excerpt from Para (1) of memorandum to Cabinet dated December 1st, 1949, on the subject of entry to Canada of citizens of Japan:-

> "By Cabinet Directive of the 1st of October, 1947, the Department of External Affairs and the Immigration Branch are authorized to approve applications for the temporary entry into Canada of Japanese nationals whose visits abroad are approved by Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, and who would be coming to Canada for conference, educational or other approved temporary purpose, that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan."

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Immigration Branch (RG76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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Copy for files C74641
C36237

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

VP/HBS

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TO: Assistant Commissioner P.T. Baldwin

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By memo dated March 5th, 1949 (Vol. 19 of this file) with reference to a request by Reverend J. Lavell Smith, Superintendent, The Church of All Nations, Toronto, for information respecting the conditions governing the entry to Canada of Japanese students seeking to do university work, Mr. Smith intimated that the general policy should not be revealed to the inquirer, who was first merely informed that Japanese nationals were not admissible to Canada due to prohibiting wartime regulations. However, in response to a further request from the Reverend J. Lavell Smith, we wrote him on May 26th, 1949, outlining the policy as follows:-

> "My letter indicated that nationals of Japan are not admissible to Canada under existing Regulations, as they still come under the Order-in-Council prohibiting the entry or admission of enemy aliens. My attention has since been drawn to the fact that an application from the National Council of the Y.W.C.A. in Toronto for the temporary admission of two Japanese students who are Y.W.C.A. secretaries in Japan has been approved. One of these young women, Miss Michiko Hasegawa, has been accepted by the United Church Training School for training in social work and Christian education for a period of two years, after which she will return to Japan. As this case may come to your attention and may appear contrary to existing Regulations, I am adding a word of explanation. It was decided some time ago that exceptions to the exclusion of Japanese might be made on behalf of individuals of Japanese nationality entering Canada temporarily for conference, educational or other approved purposes that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan, and whose visits abroad are approved by the Allied authorities in Japan. It is considered that the training of Miss Hasegawa in the United Church Training School would bring her within this special category. It will be appreciated, however, that the ordinary student would not come within this special class and, therefore, while a few exceptions can be made in cases such as that of Miss Hasegawa, the general policy as laid down in my letter of May 12th remains in effect so far as ordinary student applications are concerned."

Apparently it was subsequently decided to interpret the Directive as applying solely to post-graduate students and this interpretation was found in dealing with the case mentioned at the commencement of this memorandum. The Department of External Affairs point out that they have nothing on their file to establish that the terms of the Cabinet Directive are to apply only to post-graduate students, and they request a clarification of the policy to enable them to communicate with the Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, for their guidance in dealing with Japanese applicants for temporary

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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admission to Canada for purposes of study.

May we have your instructions as to the nature of the reply that should be sent to the Department of External Affairs.

Attached are related files:- C74641
C36237
9309 Vol. 19.

From this memo it is
evident that we have placed
a wrong interpretation on the
ruling given in the Circular Letter
'55 to post graduate students
therefore provided Kingston
graduate students already
enrolled in the course
entry approved for one year
subject to renewal.

Noted
14.6.56.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)
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CANADA

Copy for file - 9303

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

EOC:TJT

IN DUPLICATE

OUR FILE: C-74641

TO: Western District Superintendent

YOUR FILE: 114118

FROM: Assistant Commissioner

DATE: June 12th, 1950.

SUBJECT: Application for temporary entry as a student of Miss Kikuko Tsuda.

This refers to my memorandum of December 17th, 1949, concerning the application submitted by Reverend Henry H. Janzen, 77 Kelvin Street, Winnipeg, for the temporary admission of the above-named Japanese student destined to the Mennonite Brethren Bible College as a student in theology.

The case of Miss Kikuko Tsuda has been further reviewed and it has now been decided that her proposed education at the Mennonite Brethren Bible College may be regarded as an "approved purpose" that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan. Therefore, her temporary entry under non-immigrant student visa for a period of one year, subject to review, is being authorized, provided the appropriate authorities in Japan approve her movement and also provided she is in good health.

The Department of External Affairs is transmitting the necessary advice on her behalf to the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo. It will be in order for you to advise the Reverend Henry H. Janzen and he might be requested to let you know in due course when transportation arrangements are completed, indicating the proposed port and approximate date of her arrival in Canada.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

Copy for files - [redacted] and 537737

9309

EOC:TJT

OTTAWA, June 12th, 1950.

IN TRIPLICATE

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

This refers to your memorandum of May 5th, your file No. 9890-40 requesting an explanation of our policy concerning the admission to Canada of Japanese nationals who wish to come forward as students.

The Cabinet Directive which authorized the temporary entry to Canada of students from Japan is dated October 1st, 1947 and reads in part as follows:-

> "The Department of External Affairs and the Immigration Branch are authorized to approve applications for the temporary entry into Canada of Japanese nationals whose visits abroad are approved by Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, and who would be coming to Canada for conference, educational or other approved temporary purpose, that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan."

The Directive of January 28th, 1950, mentioned in your memorandum, does not refer to students but only to Japanese businessmen.

Upon review of the Cabinet Directive of October 1st, 1947, the conclusion has been reached that same was not intended to apply only to post-graduate students. Thus, an error was made in the case of Miss Kikuko Tsuda (your file # 44-AP37-40) when the adverse decision was based on the fact that she was not a post-graduate student. The arrangements for her education

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

at the Mennonite Brethren Bible College in Winnipeg are satisfactory and it would appear that her education in Canada will be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan. Therefore, provided her movement is approved by General Headquarters, SCAP in Japan and provided she is in good health, it will be in order to authorize the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo to grant her a non-immigrant student visa for a period of one year, subject to review.

I would ask you to kindly request the Mission to advise when the visa is granted, also if possible the proposed port and date of arrival in Canada.

In the meantime, we are advising the interested parties in Winnipeg that her temporary entry as a student is now being approved.

Acting Director.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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DRAFT MESSAGE TO ACTING POLITICAL ADVISER OF SCAP

In view of the fact (1) that a majority of FEC countries have expressed approval of FEC-345 and 346, which was defeated January 12 by a Soviet veto; and (2) that the United States Government has consistently maintained the following position, as summarized by Mr. Hamilton at the close of the January 12 FEC meeting:

> "United States approval and support of the two papers in question and our affirmative vote for them in no way prejudices the United States position that in the absence of an FEC decision to the contrary SCAP has the authority to permit Japan to participate in international relations";

You are requested to transmit through SCAP an invitation to the Japanese Government to establish agencies in the United States for the purpose of promoting trade between Japan and the United States and handling citizenship and property problems relating to Japanese nationals residing in the United States. It is proposed that affairs to be handled by Japanese overseas agencies consist of the following:

(1) Promotion of Trade

(a) Promotion of trade between the United States and Japan.
(b) Research on market conditions and trade opportunities in the United States.
(c) Transmission of information to Japan on local Commercial regulations and procedures.
(d) Extending good offices and answering trade and travel inquiries.
(e) Making information available to local businessmen on Japanese laws and regulations, concerning import-export, customs, exchange control, etc.
(f) Displaying samples and exhibits of Japanese manufacturers and providing information on trade opportunities in Japan.
(g) Supplying tourist information.

(2) Affairs pertaining to Japanese nationals and property

(a) Disposal of matters concerning the retention and renunciation of Japanese citizenship.
(b) Handling of notifications pertaining to birth, death, marriage, and other changes of status or name requiring recording in the Family Register.
(c) Drawing up and administering in accordance with Japanese legal requirements affidavits, depositions, affirmations, and oaths relating to civil status or property matters.

(d) Insofar as it is in conformity with state laws, the protection and administration of property of deceased Japanese nationals.

(e) Bringing to the attention of local Japanese nationals all Japanese laws and regulations, as well as all SCAP directives, with which Japanese nationals residing in the United States might be directly concerned.

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It is proposed that the agencies be entitled "Japanese overseas Agencies" staffed by "Japanese overseas Representatives"; that initially such agencies be established in New York, San Francisco, Honolulu and Los Angeles; and that pending first-hand determination of actual personnel needs of the agencies, each agency be staffed with not more than two or three officers and three or four clerks. The activities of the New York Agency are not to conflict with those of the SCAP trade office there.

It must be made clear to the Japanese Government that its representatives in the United States must not act in diplomatic or quasi-diplomatic capacities; and that they are to refrain from engaging in propaganda activities and from direct representation functions such as acting on behalf of the Japanese Government in making official representations to the United States authorities except for administrative conduct of agencies themselves. They will, of course, receive no exequatur, have no consular titles or immunities or use of codes other than standard commercial and are not to interpose with the local authorities for the protection of Japanese countrymen beyond courteous inquiry to local officials. They are to have no jurisdiction in controversies involving seamen.

Until the progress of the newly established offices may be observed and the matter given further consideration by this Government in consultation with SCAP, it is stipulated that Japanese agencies are not to engage in issuance, renewal and amendment of Japanese passports, visas or other travel documents.

Please convey through SCAP to the Japanese Government the United States Government's hope that in accordance with the foregoing terms of invitation the Japanese Government will make the necessary arrangements as soon as possible to establish facilities in this country for handling trade promotion and other matters designated fn this invitation which are of common concern to the United States and Japan. Please further convey the United States Government's desire to assist in any appropriate way in arrangements for the establishment of the agencies.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS CANADA

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

O t t a w a,
June 7, 1950.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dept. of Citizenship & Immigration
OTTAWA
JUN 13 1950
DEPUTY MINISTER

POOR COPY

The Deputy Minister,
Department of Citizenship and Immigration,
O t t a w a.

2034

Possibility of Japanese Overseas Representatives Being Sent to Canada

In several letters to the Department of Trade and Commerce earlier this year Mr. J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative at the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan, noted the desire of the Japanese Government to appoint a Japanese Overseas Representative to Canada. The functions of such a representative would be similar to those described in the enclosed "Draft Message to the Acting Political Adviser of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers". On February 10, 1950, SCAP announced that the United States Government had authorized the establishment of Japanese Overseas Agencies in several United States cities. Mr. Britton recommended that an invitation be extended to the Japanese Government by the Canadian Government primarily on commercial grounds.

2. The question of the appointment of Japanese official agents abroad for trade and certain other purposes was discussed for some time in the Far Eastern Commission. On December 12, 1949, the Canadian representative was instructed to vote in favour of endowing SCAP with authority to permit such appointments. The Canadian representative in the Far Eastern Commission was instructed that in any statement which he might make outlining the Canadian position it should be made quite clear that in our interpretation of the paper, support of the proposal does not imply that the country is under

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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any moral, legal or political obligation to accept Japanese official agents. You will observe, therefore, that we have indicated our official approval for the Japanese Government making such appointments abroad, but have reserved the Canadian position regarding acceptance of such representatives in Canada. However, as we have indicated willingness to accept German commercial representatives in Canada and have generally endorsed this programme for Japanese representatives to go abroad, I do not think that we should close the door to Japanese representatives coming here some time in the future - even before signature of a peace treaty.

3. The commercial aspects of the question were discussed March 23 in the Interdepartmental Sub-Committee on External Trade Policy. It was generally agreed that on commercial grounds the presence of Japanese representatives in Canada would be useful but that further consideration should be given to the non-commercial side of the work of such representatives, specifically their concern with Japanese citizenship and property matters. It was also considered that it would be useful to have information on the functioning of similar Japanese offices in the United States before submitting views for ministerial approval. A Japanese Overseas Office was opened in San Francisco on May 5. Mr. Scott, our Consul General in San Francisco, in a letter of June 1 indicated that a cordial reception was given to the Japanese there. It appears that the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce had been pressing the issue and had been urging the United States Department of Commerce to expedite the establishment of such offices in order to encourage the growing interest in both exports and imports between the United States and Japan. Mr. Scott made no comments on the non-commercial aspects of the Japanese office.

4. The Custodian of Enemy Property is being asked for his views on the desirability or necessity of Japanese representatives in Canada for the handling of property questions as set out in paragraphs 2 (c), (d) and (e) of the enclosure.

5. The views of your Department would be valuable in connection with paragraph 2 (a), (b) and (e) of the enclosure. It is possible that any Japanese representative

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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who was working in Canada might be tempted to bring influence on naturalized and Canadian-born persons of Japanese ancestry. However, it is felt that your Department is in the best position to assess the need or the desirability for Japanese representatives in Canada to handle matters pertaining to citizenship. Points other than those arising out of the enclosed definition of duties may occur to you and it would be most helpful to have your detailed views on the subject. In addition to specific comments on the need for Japanese representatives in citizenship matters, you might wish to indicate whether, as a result of your particular interest in the subject, you would think it advisable or not advisable to have Japanese representatives in Canada.

for Heshy Hawkins

Acting Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

ALJ:MET

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9309

Ottawa, 15th June 1950.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

I am in receipt of your letter of June 7th dealing with the possibility of Japanese Overseas Representatives being sent to Canada. You ask for the views of this Department as to the desirability or necessity of having Japanese Representatives in Canada to assist Japanese nationals in matters concerning the retention and renunciation of Japanese nationality, the handling of notifications pertaining to birth and other changes of status requiring a recording in the Family Register and notifying Japanese nationals in Canada of Japanese laws and regulations and SCAP directives which might concern them.

It is our opinion that the establishment in Canada of Japanese Representatives with authority to perform the functions described above would not be prejudicial to Canadian interests. On the other hand the availability of such service could well be beneficial to Canadian residents in these matters.

You mention Japanese Representatives working in Canada attempting to improperly influence naturalized or Canadian born citizens of Japanese ancestry. This is possible, but prompt action for the removal of the offending official should control such activities and I suggest this risk should not prejudice the decision where larger issues would be involved.

I assume that if favourable action is taken on the proposal, the agreement would include safeguards along the lines set out in the second paragraph on page 2 of the "DRAFT MESSAGE TO THE ACTING POLITICAL ADVISER OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS".

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
JUN 1950
C. R.

Laval Fortier.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 26)

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COPY ORIGINAL ON FILE No. CQ+SC1

Ottawa,
June 15, 1950.

9309

RV
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No. 487

Sir,

I refer to your despatch No. 321 of May 25 and other correspondence concerning the temporary entry to Canada of Japanese business men who have already been granted temporary entry to the United States.

2. As I pointed out in my despatch No. 112 of February 6, the Immigration authorities may allow the entry of Japanese businessmen from the United States for specified periods, for business purposes provided they have been admitted to the United States under temporary status and can return there or to Japan. Recent instructions have authorized Canadian Immigration Officers at Canadian ports of entry to handle such cases without reference to Ottawa, provided the proposed non-immigrant meets the usual requirements.

3. It will not be necessary therefore for you to refer in future any applications for temporary entry submitted by Japanese businessmen who will be proceeding to Canada from the United States. Persons coming within this category should be informed that they will be allowed entry to Canada on presenting themselves to the examining officer at the Canadian port of entry provided they meet non-immigrant requirements and have evidence of re-entry to the United States or to Japan.

I have the honour to be,

sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

The Head of Mission,
Canadian Liaison Mission,
TOKYO,
Japan.

POOR COPY

EAB/LL

9309 (20)

RL
1946

Staff

E.A.B.,

June 27, 1950

- Japanese students - Temporary entry.

In connection with the temporary entry to Canada of Japanese students the Acting Director at one time ruled that permission would only be granted to students coming forward for post-graduate work.

A memorandum of June 7th on the above mentioned file reverses this decision and enables us to authorize the temporary entry of bona fide students from Japan who are properly sponsored and who otherwise comply.

THIS ATTACHMENT PUT ON FILE
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Copy for Deputy Minister's office.
Immigration file copy.
Copy for file No. C.93725.

CESS/MM.

D.1558.

The Deputy Minister,

Acting Director.

11th August, 1950.

Mr. and Mrs. Kakuzo Kawakami.

The Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan has raised the question as to whether there would be any objection to his granting transit visas to Japanese residents of the United States who, for one cause or another, have returned to Japan on visits and who are in possession of United States re-entry permits but lack other documents. It appears that many of the American Mail Line ships touch at Vancouver prior to proceeding to an American port, principally Seattle, and it is essential that the passengers disembark at the first port of arrival.

It is true that re-entry permits of the United States Immigration Service cannot be considered as valid travel documents; however, I cannot see any objection to authorizing the head of the Mission to grant in transit visas to United States residents who are temporarily in Japan and wish to return to the United States via a boat calling at a Canadian port. While a re-entry permit of the United States Immigration Service does not guarantee readmission to that country, we have, at no time, been refused by the United States authorities to accept such persons back to their country after taking the matter up with the higher U.S. Immigration officials.

There is an urgency in this request as Mr. and Mrs. Kakuzo Kawakami wish to return to the United States and our Mission has requested that cable advice be furnished not later than August 15th.

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DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

Secret Japanese File

OUR FILE: D.1562.

TO: The Deputy Minister,

YOUR FILE:

FROM: Acting Director.

DATE: 11th August, 1950.

SUBJECT Mr. and Mrs. Kakuzo Kawakami.

The Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan has raised the question as to whether there would be any objection to his granting transit visas to Japanese residents of the United States who, for one cause or another, have returned to Japan on visits and who are in possession of United States re-entry permits but lack other documents. It appears that many of the American Mail Line ships touch at Vancouver prior to proceeding to an American port, principally Seattle, and it is essential that the passengers disembark at the first port of arrival.

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C. E. Smith

Approved
11-8-50

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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Copy for: Japanese General File.

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

PTB:HG.

VIA AIRMAIL.

OUR FILE: D 1562.

TO: Acting Pacific District Superintendent,

YOUR FILE:

FROM: Assistant Commissioner (P.T. Baldwin)

DATE: 12th August, 1960.

SUBJECT Entry Japanese Nationals with U.S. re-entry permits.

We have received a request from the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan as to whether he may be authorized to grant transit visas to Japanese nationals with domicile in the United States who have been visiting in Japan and are returning to the United States to resume residence, who are in possession of United States re-entry permits but who do not have Japanese passports, these persons travelling on ships which may call first at either Seattle or Vancouver and passengers must disembark at the first port of call.

We have advised the Mission that there would be no objection to granting transit visas in such cases, subject to the re-entry permit being valid.

The first case is that of Mr. Kakuso Kawakami and wife, Fuku, who will be coming forward on one of the American Mail Line ships.

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

D 1552. 9309

FTB:HG.

Ottawa, 12th August, 1950.

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

Referring to your letter of August 1st, file 11-JEK-40, enclosing copy of despatch No. 432 of July 20th from the Liaison Mission in Tokyo, requesting authority to grant transit visas for two days to Mr. Kakuso Kawakami and wife, Fuku, Japanese residents in the United States, who would be returning to that country on U.S. re-entry permits, this will confirm telephone advice of August 11th that there would be no objection to the granting of transit visas to Mr. and Mrs. Kawakami.

With reference to the request of Mr. Norman as to whether he might grant transit visas in similar cases in the future, there will be no objection on our part to his doing so, provided such persons are in possession of a re-entry permit which is valid for a sufficient period to enable them to reach the United States before its expiry date.

THIS ATTACHMENT PUT ON FILE
AUG 15 1950
C. R.

C.E.S. Smith,
Acting Director.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADIAN LIAISON MISSION

No. 496

TOKYO, August 17, 1950.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that an increasing number of Canadian Nisei are approaching this Mission with the request that they be permitted to enlist in the Canadian Army Special Force which may be made available for service in Korea as part of the United Nations forces.

2. I have explained to them my understanding that any Canadian may volunteer provided he is in Canada and can meet the educational and physical standards.

3. Some of the Nisei who have spoken to me about this matter have been able to obtain the necessary United States Dollars to pay for their transportation to Canada. As you will know, their Yen salaries are not convertible. Perhaps their chief reason for wishing to enlist while in Japan is to have the Canadian Government pay for their return to Canada after their service has been completed.

4. I realize that this Mission can not become a recruiting office but the thought has occurred to me that if the Canadian brigade should come to Japan for a final period of training the facilities might then exist for the enlistment of Canadians residing in Japan. Since Japanese is still the second language in Korea, Canadian Nisei personnel with the brigade might be particularly helpful in the event that the Canadian Army Special Force engages in attacking the enemy in Korea.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) E.H. Norman

Head of Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan.

The Honourable
The Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
O t t a w a, Canada.

POOR COPY

Copy for File C. 75[illegible].

DMS/AHS.

9309

~~B. 99995~~

The Secretary,
Departmental Advisory Committee,

I. R. Stirling, Chairman,
Admissions Committee.

July 25th, 1950.

Japanese Immigration.

The Committee on Admissions has discussed the matter of Japanese immigration from Japan in the light of the cases dealt with on this and the attached file. One application has been submitted by Mr. Gengo Nishimura, Princeton, B.C., Canadian citizen by birth, for the re-admission of his mother, Nobu, while the other originated with Mr. George Yoshiro Miyagaki, Hamilton, Ontario, Canadian citizen by naturalisation in 1949, who is anxious to obtain the re-admission of his wife, Tamaru, and daughter, Noriko, and the entry of his daughter, Yoshiko. The daughter, Noriko, is re-admissible as a Canadian citizen. Particulars of these cases appear on second folio down on each file.

The conclusion reached was to the effect that the applications for the aged mother and the wife have some merit. Assuming that arrangements for the examination of at least a limited number of immigrants could be made with the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo, if desired, these cases are being submitted to your Committee for consideration and I would appreciate receiving your advice as to whether there is, in prospect, any modification, on humanitarian grounds, in respect to our present policy with regard to the entry of Japanese nationals for permanent residence.

Encl.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

DMS/AP

OUR FILE: B.99993

TO: FOR FILE

YOUR FILE:

FROM: D.M.S.

DATE: July 24, 1950.

SUBJECT Application of Gengo Nishimura for the readmission to Canada of his mother, Nobu Nishimura, at present residing in Japan.

APPLICANT - Gengo Nishimura, Canadian citizen by virtue of birth at Vancouver, B.C., on July 21st, 1910, widower with five children, residing in Princeton, B.C., employed as a foreman in the lumber mill of W.T. Squelch & Son, Tulameen, B.C. He has one Canadian-born brother and two Canadian-born sisters, particulars unknown, residing in Canada.

PROPOSED IMMIGRANT - Mrs. Nobu Nishimura, aged 70, Japanese national, of Japanese race, widow, residing in Japan. Mrs. Nishimura entered Canada with her husband, the late Genya (Gennosuke) Nishimura in 1907, and became a British subject through the local naturalization of her husband in 1913. She returned to Japan in 1928, accompanied by her husband and two Canadian-born sons. It is considered that she has forfeited any claim to Canadian domicile, and it has been ruled that, as she is residing in her country of origin, the local naturalization is not operative and she may not be regarded as a Canadian citizen or a British subject. Mrs. Nishimura must, therefore, apply for readmission as an immigrant and this would require the authority of Council for the waiving of Orders-in-Council P.C. 1606 and 2115.

REMARKS - Settlement arrangements in this case have not been fully investigated in view of our rigid policy in respect to the exclusion of all Japanese immigrants. However, good references regarding the applicant have been submitted and his employers state that he is well able to care for his mother. Mr. Nishimura states that his mother

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is the only member of his family remaining in Japan, and he, his brother and sisters, are extremely anxious to have her come forward to spend the remainder of her life here. The applicant claims also, that as he is a widower, his mother could be of great assistance to him in raising his five children. Mr. Nishimura's solicitors are pleading this case on humanitarian grounds.

DWS.

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DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

9309

OUR FILE: ~~B. 99995~~

TO: The Secretary,
Departmental Advisory Committee,

YOUR FILE:

FROM: I. R. Stirling, Chairman,
Admissions Committee.

DATE: July 25th, 1950.

D. A. C. I.
JUL 26 1950
RECEIVED

SUBJECT Japanese Immigration

The Committee on Admissions has discussed the matter of Japanese immigration from Japan in the light of the cases dealt with on this and the attached file. One application has been submitted by Mr. Gengo Nishimura, Princeton, B.C., Canadian citizen by birth, for the re-admission of his mother, Nobu, while the other originated with Mr. George Yoshiro Miyagaki, Hamilton, Ontario, Canadian citizen by naturalisation in 1949, who is anxious to obtain the re-admission of his wife, Tamaru, and daughter, Noriko, and the entry of his daughter, Yoshiko. The daughter, Noriko, is re-admissible as a Canadian citizen. Particulars of these cases appear on second folio down on each file.

The conclusion reached was to the effect that the applications for the aged mother and the wife have some merit. Assuming that arrangements for the examination of at least a limited number of immigrants could be made with the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo, if desired, these cases are being submitted to your Committee for consideration and I would appreciate receiving your advice as to whether there is, in prospect, any modification, on humanitarian grounds, in respect to our present policy with regard to the entry of Japanese nationals for permanent residence.

I R Stirling

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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Copies on
B 99993
C 75370

Copy for Japanese Policy File
CYCLED
AUGUST

Ottawa, August 11 1950.

MEMORANDUM TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER:

You will have noticed from the Minutes of the fifth meeting of the Departmental Advisory Committee that the following mentioned Japanese cases were discussed:-

Mrs. Nobu NISHIMURA
Tasaru MIYAGAKI and family.

The first mentioned case is an application by Gengo Nishimura, a Canadian citizen born in Vancouver, for the admission of his widowed mother, aged 70, residing in Japan. The proposed immigrant came to Canada with her husband in 1907, became a British subject through the naturalization of her husband in 1915 and returned to Japan with her husband and two Canadian born sons in 1928. She forfeited her domicile and being a resident of her country of origin, the local naturalization referred to above is not operative and she is, therefore, not now a Canadian citizen. The applicant (her son) is a widower with five children, all born in and resident in Canada. He (the applicant) has a Canadian born brother and two Canadian born sisters, all residing in Canada. The proposed immigrant is the only member of the family remaining in Japan and the applicant is anxious to have his mother join him to look after his home and children.

The second mentioned case is an application by George Yoshiro Miyagaki, a Canadian citizen by naturalization, for the admission of his wife and Japanese born daughter, aged 23 years. The wife is admissible under P.C. 2115 but prohibited under P.C. 1606. The daughter is prohibited by both Orders-in-Council.

The wife came to Canada in August 1923 and returned to Japan in 1926 with a Canadian born daughter; the latter is re-admissible to

(Over)

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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Canada as a matter of right. The applicant desires to bring his wife and Japanese born daughter to Canada.

The Committee postponed a decision in the case until the next meeting so that some consideration might be given to the general question of dealing with cases that might come within the category of "humanitarian cases".

As Japanese immigrants are not being admitted, you may wish to discuss with the Minister whether cases embracing humanitarian aspects, such as the two above mentioned, should be treated as exceptions to the general policy and admission provided for by special Order-in-Council. If action along this line is favourable, considerable care would have to be taken to see that strict control is maintained in order to prevent "precedent" breaking down the present policy which prohibits the admission of enemy aliens of Japanese race.

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9309

C7533[illegible]
B-[illegible]
ALJ:MET

CANADA

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF
CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH OTTAWA AUG 1950 OFFICE of DIRECTOR

Ottawa, August 11 1950.

Mr. Baldwin.

MEMORANDUM TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER:

You will have noticed from the Minutes of the fifth meeting of the Departmental Advisory Committee that the following mentioned Japanese cases were discussed:-

Mrs. Nobu NISHIMURA
Tamaru MIYAGAKI and family.

27/9/50
(This to be referred to Citizenship Branch for action)

Admissible
9(3)
Cit. yrs ago
act. ?

The first mentioned case is an application by Gengo Nishimura, a Canadian citizen born in Vancouver, for the admission of his widowed mother, aged 70, residing in Japan. The proposed immigrant came to Canada with her husband in 1907, became a British subject through the naturalization of her husband in 1913 and returned to Japan with her husband and two Canadian born sons in 1928. She forfeited her domicile and being a resident of her country of origin, the local naturalization referred to above is not operative and she is, therefore, not now a Canadian citizen. The applicant (her son) is a widower with five children, all born in and resident in Canada. He (the applicant) has a Canadian born brother and two Canadian born sisters, all residing in Canada. The proposed immigrant is the only member of the family remaining in Japan and the applicant is anxious to have his mother join him to look after his home and children.

How many of these cases do you estimate we would have to deal with?

The second mentioned case is an application by George Yoshiro Miyagaki, a Canadian citizen by naturalization, for the admission of his wife and Japanese born daughter, aged 23 years. The wife is admissible under P.C. 2115 but prohibited under P.C. 1606. The daughter is prohibited by both Orders-in-Council.

The wife came to Canada in August 1923 and returned to Japan in 1926 with a Canadian born daughter; the latter is re-admissible to

(Over)

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The Committee postponed a decision in the case until the next meeting so that some consideration might be given to the general question of dealing with cases that might come within the category of "humanitarian cases".

As Japanese immigrants are not being admitted, you may wish to discuss with the Minister whether cases embracing humanitarian aspects, such as the two above mentioned, should be treated as exceptions to the general policy and admission provided for by special Order-in-Council. If action along this line is favourable, considerable care would have to be taken to see that strict control is maintained in order to prevent "precedent" breaking down the present policy which prohibits the admission of enemy aliens of Japanese race.

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Copies on Files: A66589, C75370, B68877, C47349, C29788.

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

EO'C/HBS

OUR FILE: 9309

TO: Acting Director

YOUR FILE:

FROM: E. O'C.

DATE: September 28th, 1950.

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. 1203 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. 2115 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

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is prohibited under P.C. ~~1606~~ 4964. 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.

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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
1,321	Canadian Born under 16 years
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. ~~7355~~ 7307, 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.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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EOC 259

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

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

Ottawa, October 2, 1950.

Your file: 9309
Our file: ~~9890~~-40

9309

The Director of Immigration,
Department of Citizenship & Immigration,
O t t a w a.

.....

Attached is a copy of despatch No. 567 of September 12, 1950, from our Liaison Mission in Tokyo, bringing to our notice that the instructions contained in our despatches No. 112 of February 6 and No. 487 of June 15, regarding the temporary admission of Japanese businessmen to Canada, if adhered to, would place our officer in the position of diverting to U.S. air carriers business which might otherwise go to a Canadian airline.

I propose to inform our Mission that my despatch No. 112 was intended as authority to the Mission to issue non-immigrant visas, without reference to Ottawa, where they were satisfied that the applicant had been cleared by the appropriate authorities in Japan, had sufficient funds and were themselves satisfied of his bona fides, and that cases of a doubtful nature could be referred for consideration by your department. I believe this conforms to the terms of the directive of January 28. However, I find on examining our correspondence that your letter of February 18 to our District Superintendents states "persons coming within this class should make application to the Mission where appropriate action will be taken". As it is possible that "appropriate action" was intended to mean "refer to Ottawa for approval" I should be glad if you would confirm or correct my understanding.

OCT - 4 1950

C. P.

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Immigration Branch (RG.76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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standing that it is intended that our Liaison Mission in Tokyo deal with applications in the manner I have described without reference to Ottawa.

E.H. GILMOUR
(A.D.P.Heeney)
for the Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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9890-40

DUPLICATE

NO. 567

September 12, 1950.

Sir,

I refer to your despatch No. 487 of June 15, 1950, and other correspondence concerning the temporary entry to Canada of Japanese businessmen who have already been granted temporary entry to the United States.

2. According to this despatch Japanese businessmen may proceed to Canada from the United States provided they meet non-immigrant requirements and have evidence of re-entry to the United States or to Japan. According to your despatch No. 112 of February 26, 1950, the Immigration authorities are now in a position to deal with any cases concerning the entry of Japanese businessmen which I might wish to refer for consideration.

3. In my telegram No. 146 of September 7, 1950, I requested authority for the issue to Mr. Yoshio Tsunoda, a Japanese businessman, of a temporary visa valid for three weeks. Mr. Tsunoda already had inscribed in his passport a temporary United States visa. Nevertheless, on the basis of previous instructions I did not have the discretion to issue him the visa without prior authorization from you. Since he was in some hurry to fly from here directly to Canada via Canadian Pacific Airlines I had to ask him to bear the cost of an outgoing and incoming telegram. If he had flown directly to the United States by an American airline such action would not have been necessary. It seems to me then that unless I am given the discretion to issue a Japanese businessman who already has a United States temporary visa a temporary visa without specific Ottawa authority, cases might arise in which I am in fact discriminating against a Canadian carrier. Trans-Pacific airline rates are competitive and if it is easier for a Japanese businessman to enter Canada from the United States rather than to proceed to Canada directly then go to the United States, I think that some of them will take the line of least resistance.

4. I should appreciate it if you would inform me whether or not I may be granted the discretion to issue temporary visas subject to the usual conditions to Japanese businessmen who have inscribed in their passports United States temporary visas but who wish to go directly to Canada for business purposes prior to entering the United States.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E.H NORMAN

E. H. Norman,
Head of Canadian Liaison Mission
In Japan.

The Honourable,
The Secretary of State for External Affairs,
O T T A W A, Canada.

POOR COPY

DRI 16-16

Copy for the Deputy Minister's Office file.

9309

JEM:LMJ

OTTAWA, October 10, 1950.

Mr. H.H. Mackenzie,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Trade & Commerce,
OTTAWA.

Dear Mr. Mackenzie:

With reference to your letter of August 23rd, 1950, I am pleased to state that on September 30th, 1950, the Cabinet authorized the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to arrange for the participation of Japanese businessmen in the International Trade Fair to be held from May 28th to June 8th, 1951.

Japanese businessmen seeking temporary entry to participate in the International Trade Fair will be required to comply with the provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations other than Order-in-Council P.C. 4364 of September 14th, 1950. Each applicant must be cleared for security by the appropriate authorities in Japan, have sufficient funds to maintain himself during the period of his visit and be approved by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo.

Yours sincerely,

LAVAL FORTIER.

THIS ATTACHMENT PUT ON FILE
OCT 11 1950
C R.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

JEM*LMJ

Atlantic District Superintendent, Halifax, N.S.
Eastern District Superintendent, Montreal, P.Q.
Central District Superintendent, Toronto, Ont.
Western District Superintendent, Winnipeg, Man.
A/Pacific District Superintendent, Vancouver, B.C.
ACTING-DIRECTOR. I.R. Sterling for Assistant Commissioner October 10, 1950.

9309

Temporary entry of Japanese businessmen to participate in 1951 International Trade Fair.

This will revoke the instructions contained in the last paragraph of the Assistant Commissioner's memorandum of February 18th, 1950.

Japanese businessmen may be allowed temporary entry to Canada to participate in the International Trade Fair to be held from May 28th to June 8th, 1951, provided they can comply with the provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations other than Order-in-Council P.C. 4364 of September 14th, 1950. Each applicant must be cleared for security by the appropriate authorities in Japan, have sufficient funds to maintain himself during the period of his admission and be approved by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo.

Copies to:

Superintendent of European Emigration, London, England.
Superintendent of Canadian Immigration, Hong Kong.
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.
File 647945.
Mr. A. J. Smith.
Mr. G.J. Dobson.
Mr. G.E.S. Smith.
Mr. P.E. Baldwin.
Mr. J.D. McFarlane.
Mr. L.J. McGinnis.
Mr. I.R. Stirling.
Miss E. O'Connor.
Mr. P. Quinn.
Mr. G.F. Reynolds.
Mr. F.A. Smith.
Mr. E.A. Butler.
Mr. E.H. Morgan.
Miss J. Byers.
Mr. L.E. Fox.

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Copy for Deputy Minister's file. PTB/EM.

9309.

The Deputy Minister

P.T. Baldwin, Acting Director. 16th October, 1930.

Japanese subjects applying for entry (or re-entry) where there may be exceptional grounds for consideration.

Referring to Mr. Jolliffe's memorandum of August 11th and your notation requesting an estimate of the possible number we may have to deal with, while we have no specific record of Japanese applications, each one being dealt with on an individual file as received, the majority of cases have been refused under the Enemy Alien Regulation. The District Superintendents deal with applications in the same way and would not have any general record. However, if applications are received which indicate exceptional circumstances, they are referred for decision. We have been unable to locate any great number and it is felt that there would not be more than five or six. We have, however, been able to locate four cases which might merit further consideration. These are listed on memorandum of September 28th, turned down hereunder.

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Copy for Deputy Minister's file. PTB/EM.

9309.

The Deputy Minister

P.E. Baldwin, Acting Director. 16th October, 1950.

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DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

OUR FILE: 9309.

TO: The Deputy Minister

YOUR FILE:

FROM: P.T. Baldwin, Acting Director.

DATE: 16th October, 1950.

SUBJECT Japanese subjects applying for entry (or re-entry) where there may be exceptional grounds for consideration.

Referring to Mr. Jolliffe's memorandum of August 11th and your notation requesting an estimate of the possible number we may have to deal with, while we have no specific record of Japanese applications, each one being dealt with on an individual file as received, the majority of cases have been refused under the Enemy Alien Regulation. The District Superintendents deal with applications in the same way and would not have any general record. However, if applications are received which indicate exceptional circumstances, they are referred for decision. We have been unable to locate any great number and it is felt that there would not be more than five or six. We have, however, been able to locate four cases which might merit further consideration. These are listed on memorandum of September 28th, turned down hereunder.

P.T. Baldwin

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

OUR FILE: PD 1-4300

TO: Commissioner of Immigration, Ottawa.
Attention - Mr. Stirling.

YOUR FILE: 9309

FROM: Acting Pacific District Superintendent.

DATE: October 18, 1950.

SUBJECT: Temporary Entry of Japanese businessmen to participate in 1951 International Trade Fair.

This will acknowledge your communication of October 10th revoking the instruction contained in the last paragraph of the Assistant Commissioner's memorandum of February 18th, 1950, the new directive being as follows:-

> "Japanese businessmen may be allowed temporary entry to Canada to participate in the International Trade Fair to be held from May 28th to June 8th, 1951, provided they can comply with the provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations other than Order-in-Council P.C. 4364 of September 14th, 1950. Each applicant must be cleared for security by the appropriate authorities in Japan, have sufficient funds to maintain himself during the period of his admission and be approved by the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo."

By copy of this letter I am informing all ports concerned for their information.

A/District Superintendent.

THIS ATTACHMENT NOT ON FILE
OCT 23 1950
C.R.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

9309
ALJ:MST

Ottawa, 24th October 1950.

MEMORANDUM TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER:

Re: The Admission of Former Residents of Canada of Japanese Origin.

My memorandum of August 11th last, turned down hereunder, deals with the above subject, the basis of same being the request of the D.A.C.I. for some indication of future policy regarding the admission of Japanese.

The cases troubling the officers of the Immigration Branch come within two categories and the appeals for favourable consideration are based on humanitarian grounds.

The categories are:-

1. Former residents of Canada who departed from this country prior to the last War and now wish to rejoin husbands, fathers, sons or daughters. In some of these cases there is included the Japanese born child. In all these cases the War had nothing to do with the return to Japan of the proposed immigrants.

2. Persons repatriated to Japan during the War who in most instances returned to Japan as members of a family group. Their repatriation was effected under an Order-in-Council passed in December 1945 and the majority were repatriated at their own request. The movement totalled about 4,000 persons of which about 50% were Canadian born and thus did not lose their right of re-admission to Canada. Some of these Canadian born Japanese have returned to Canada and are applying for the re-admission of other members of their family group on humanitarian grounds, such members having lost their Canadian status (either citizenship or domicile) when repatriated.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

While the D.A.C.I. was only dealing with category number 1 above, the problem involves both of the classes defined. A statistical record has not been kept of these applications but I am informed that to date not more than a dozen, in which humanitarian factors are present, have been submitted for review. Favourable action has not been taken in this class of case. Japanese immigrants from Japan have not been admitted to Canada since the War; the only immigrants of Japanese origin landed during that period were persons who had been in Canada for long periods under temporary status or permit, and one or two U.S. citizens of Japanese race.

There are three difficulties confronting the Department, namely:-

(a) If we give consideration to those in category 1 above, pressure will at once be brought to bear to also deal with category 2 in the same manner; and

(b) If once we commence dealing with cases on a humanitarian basis, we shall undoubtedly be flooded with them, particularly those in category 2.

(c) An easing of the regulations in favour of Japanese at this time would be quickly noticed by other Asiatic countries which at this time are very much interested in having our Immigration Regulations governing the admission of Asiatics widened or eliminated altogether, and this would further complicate the difficult situation which now exists in regard to the control of Asiatic immigration.

Under the circumstances I suggest that, for the time being, there be no change in policy with regard to Japanese in the categories defined above and that, despite the humanitarian aspects of the individual cases, we continue to strictly apply the regulations. Further consideration can be given to the matter when the Peace Treaty is signed with Japan or when the general matter of Asiatic immigration is again reviewed.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 2??, File ?-???, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

Mr. Baldwin

CANADA

9309
ALJ:MET

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF
CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

Ottawa, 24th October 1950.

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DACI-5
Vol 48-49

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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A. L. Jolliffe

Yconcur
L.F.
24-10-50

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

Mr. McKenna

CANADA

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF
CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

OTTAWA, October 28, 1950.

POOR COPY

MEMORANDUM: Mr. P. T. Baldwin

Attached hereto is a copy of a letter from the Department of External Affairs asking for information as to the provisions of any legislation administered by this Department, or with which this Department may be concerned, that affects Japanese Nationals by reason of their enemy status.

It is understood that the term "legislation" is intended to cover regulations having legislative effect, as well as acts of Parliament.

Please report in this connection and enclose copies of any "legislation" to which you may refer.

Laval Fortier.

Enc.

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1950
E. & N.
S. R. B.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH
OTTAWA
OCT 30 1950
OFFICE of DIRECTOR

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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COPY

DEPARTMENT
OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

Ottawa, October 23, 1950.

To: The Deputy Minister,
Department of Citizenship & Immigration,
Ottawa.

Re: Legislation Affecting Japanese Nationals.

This Department is preparing a Letter of Instructions to the Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo. I think it is desirable that this letter should indicate any Canadian legislation which affects Japanese Nationals by virtue of their enemy status.

I should appreciate being informed of the provisions of any legislation which is administered by your Department or with which your Department may be concerned which affects Japanese Nationals, including corporations, by reason of their enemy status.

(Sgd.) K. J. Burbridge
for the Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

JEM*LS

9309(20)

The Deputy Minister,

P. T. Baldwin, Acting Director. November 13, 1950.

POOR COPY

This will refer to your memorandum of October 28th, 1950, concerning legislation which affects Japanese nationals by reason of their enemy status.

Order-in-Council P.C. 4364 dated the 14th of September 1950, copy of which is attached, prohibits the entry to or landing in Canada of enemy aliens other than nationals of Germany. Under this Order there is no migration from Japan to Canada.

Japanese immigration is also controlled by the following Orders-in-Council which are directly administered by the Department of External Affairs and the Department of Labour:

1. P.C. 10773 dated November 26, 1942;
2. P.C. 7355 dated December 15, 1945;
3. P.C. 7356 dated December 15, 1945.

Copies of these Orders-in-Council are attached.

By Cabinet directive, authority is granted for the temporary entry of the following classes:

(1) Japanese businessmen to participate in the 1951 International Trade Fair;

(2) Japanese nationals whose visits abroad are approved by Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

. . . . .

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

in Japan and who would be coming to Canada for conference, educational or other approved temporary purpose that would be of assistance in the democratic re-education of Japan.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

OUR FILE: CD-1-2301

TO: Commissioner of Immigration, Ottawa, Ont.
Attn: Mr. R.I. Stirling

YOUR FILE: 9309

FROM: A/Central District Superintendent, Toronto, Ont.

DATE: Nov. 14th, 1950.

SUBJECT Temporary entry of Japanese business men.

On February 18th, 1950, you advised this office that the Department had decided to allow the temporary entry to Canada for reasonable specified periods of bona fide Japanese business men provided they could comply with the provisions of the Immigration Act and regulations apart from Order-in-Council P.C. 4364, then Order-in-Council P.C. 4850.

We have interpreted this to mean Japanese business men coming forward on a business trip. However, one of our Inspectors-in-Charge has asked whether Japanese business men in the United States may be permitted temporary entry to Canada for short periods for sight seeing purposes. We have informed him that such persons may only be allowed entry to this country for business reasons and I should be glad if you would advise me whether you concur in our interpretation of the above mentioned instructions.

A/District Superintendent of Immigration.

THIS ATTACHMENT PUT ON FILE NOV 16 1950 C.R.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

Copy for file - 9309.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER CANADIAN SERVICE

01401 TRB 11-41 IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO No. 580380

[redacted] to:
A/Central District Superintendent.(For your information,referring to Toronto Office file T-7301. Correspondence Ap[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
IMMIGRATION BRANCH 3 26

A/Pacific District Superintendent:
For your information,
referring to your file 51873.

OTTAWA,November 20,1950.

Dear Sirs:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 16th referring to your call at the Department in June of this year in connection with an application for the readmission to Canada from Japan of Miss Tsuchiye Miraishi accompanied by her Japanese born son, Jimmy.

There has been no change in the regulations respecting admission to Canada of Japanese nationals and therefore I can only express regret at being unable to offer any encouragement on behalf of Miss Miraishi and her son at the present time.

Yours very truly,

for Assistant Commissioner.

Messrs.Raymond and Monsberger,
Barristers and Solicitors,
Federal Building,
Toronto 1,Ontario.

THIS A
PUT
NOV 21 1950
C. R.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

Copy for file - 9309

[redacted]

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
No. 580380

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

A/District Superintendent. (For your information, referring to Toronto office file R-7301. Correspondence April - August 1950.)

A/Pacific District Superintendent.
For your information,
referring to your file 51873.

OTTAWA, November 20, 1950.

Dear Sirs:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 16th referring to your call at the Department in June of this year in connection with an application for the readmission to Canada from Japan of Miss Tsuchiye Hiraishi accompanied by her Japanese born son, Jimmy.

There has been no change in the regulations respecting admission to Canada of Japanese nationals and therefore I can only express regret at being unable to offer any encouragement on behalf of Miss Hiraishi and her son at the present time.

THIS ATTACHMENT PUT ON FILE
NOV 1950
C R

Yours very truly,

for Assistant Commissioner.

Messrs. Raymond and Monsberger,
Barristers and Solicitors,
Federal Building,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Copy to: A/Central District Superintendent, Toronto.
For your information. Reference Toronto port file T-9885

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER CANADIAN [redacted]

Copy for file 9509

CANADA

00776

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
No. C 6832
EOC*MMD

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

1950 NOV 21 Ottawa, November 21, 1950.

TRB 84-41

#9309

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
RECORDS

POOR COPY

Dear Madam:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 18, 1950 renewing application for the readmission to Canada from Japan of your mother, Mrs. Toku Ishii.

While your desire to have your mother rejoin you in Canada is fully appreciated, I regret to have to advise that it is not possible to extend favourable consideration in her case at the present time. It was indicated in a previous letter dated August 2, 1949 addressed to your brother, Takashi Ishii, Toronto, that your mother relinquished her status as a British subject by her repatriation to Japan in 1946 and at the same time she abandoned any claim to domiciliary rights in Canada. She does not come within the admissible classes of immigrants under existing regulations and it can only be stated that the matter of her return will have to remain in abeyance until such time in the future as there may be any change in the regulations respecting the admission to Canada of Japanese nationals.

Yours very truly,

for Assistant Commissioner.

Mrs. M. Fukuda,
1057 College Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
NOV 28 1950
C. R.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER CANADIAN SERVICE

Copy to:
A/Central District Superintendent.
Your file CD-1-28311.
Copy for file - 9309.

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

1950 NOV 22 AM 8:23

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO C.47349

TRG 8 11

#9309

OTTAWA, November 21, 1950.

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
RECORDS

Dear Sir:

This refers to your letter of September 7th, 1950, submitting representations on behalf of Yoshio Sugimura who desires to effect the return to Canada from Japan of his widowed sister, Mrs. Sumi Mori and her daughter, Misu Mori.

The circumstances have been very carefully revieved and, so far as Mrs. Sumi Mori is concerned, it has been established that she has retained her Canadian citizenship by birth and therefore, she would be eligible for readmission to Canada. However, her daughter, Misue, who was born in Japan of a Japanese father is a Japanese national and I regret to advise that she is not admissible to Canada under existing immigration regulations. It is not possible to extend any facilities for admission of the child at the present time and it can only be stated that further consideration of her admission will have to be deferred until such time in the future as there may be any change in the regulations respecting admission of Japanese nationals.

As the mother presumably would not desire to come forward alone, leaving the child in Japan, no further action is being taken in her case.

Yours very truly,

for Assistant Commissioner.

Peter P. Yamada, Esq.,
501 Wilson Heights Boulevard,
Havilland P.O.
ONTARIO.

THIS ATTACHMENT PUT ON FILE
NOV 28 1950
C. R.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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9309

TRB*VRS

OTTAWA, November 24, 1950.

IN TRIPLICATE

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

Attention: R.M. Gilmour, Esq.

Please refer to your letter of October 2nd, 1950, concerning the temporary admission of Japanese businessmen to Canada.

Your interpretation of the instruction of February 18th, 1950, is quite correct, i.e. the Canadian Liaison Mission may issue visas for temporary entry to Canada for Japanese businessmen provided each applicant has sufficient funds, is cleared by the appropriate authorities in Japan and provided the Canadian Liaison Mission is satisfied of the bona fides of the case. It will not be necessary to refer such cases to this head office for approval.

The Mission is perfectly at liberty of course to refer for consideration to Ottawa such cases as they consider necessary.

Director

INDEXED

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CANADA

House of Commons
Canada

THE PRESS GALLERY

9309

Tuesday, March 27, 1951

Mr. C.E.S. Smith
Director of Immigration
Department of Citizenship & Immigration
Woods Building, Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Smith:

Miss Horne of your Editorial and Information Branch suggested that I submit questions in writing for your answer in writing concerning the entry of Japanese into Canada. Interest of The ENSIGN in this matter is prompted by statements made at the fourth annual convention of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association being held in Montreal, the substance of which has no doubt come to your attention.

These are The ENSIGN's questions:

1.--Has your department received any notice from the CCJA of their intentions to "make representations to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration on behalf of Japanese Canadian families whose close relatives are denied admission or re-admission to Canada" ?

2.--If so, what is the reaction of the department? If not, what is reaction to press reports?

3.--What are the chances of allowing re-admission of the 20-odd "Niseis of minor age who accompanied their parents to Japan under the Wartime Exchange Agreement and have been deprived of their Canadian citizenship status" ?

4.--On January 6, 1951, Mr. Harris announced an amendment to Order-in-Council P.C. 2115 and said that "hardships caused to Canadian citizens of Asian origin by family separation would be greatly eased by this measure." But as enemy aliens, "Japanese are still not admissable to Canada." What about naturalized Canadians of Japanese origin? Isn't their family separation equally a hardship?

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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House of Commons
Canada

THE PRESS GALLERY

5.--There is no peace treaty made with Germany yet, but 5,988 Germans in 1949 and 5,825 in 1950 entered Canada as immigrants. Why are the Japanese discriminated against?

6.--Under what circumstances were 11 Japanese in 1949 and 13 in 1950 allowed to enter Canada?

7.--Canada has made her views in general on a Japanese peace treaty known to John Foster Dulles in Washington. Do these views affect the Citizenship & Immigration department's present policy toward Japanese immigration?

8.--Mr. George Tanaka, national executive secretary of CCJA, stated in Montreal that the CCJA would "continue" to apply to Ottawa for "reconsideration" of cases. What cases have been considered and why refused?

9.--How would you go about admitting the Japanese in question should your department consider they deserved special attention?

Anything else which you may care to add to further clarify the situation would be appreciated.

May I expect a reply by Thursday, say?

Sincerely yours,

G. Campbell McDonald
Ottawa Bureau Chief

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

House of Commons
Canada

THE PRESS GALLERY

00160

9309

Tuesday, March 27, 1951

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
RECORDS

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Director of Immigration
Department of Citizenship & Immigration
Woods Building, Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario

POOR COPY

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

9309

DAR/FLS

OTTAWA, March 31, 1951.

Mr. G. Campbell McDonald,
Ottawa Bureau Chief,
House of Commons,
O T T A W A.

Dear Mr. McDonald:

This will acknowledge, in the absence of Mr. Smith, your letter of March 27th concerning the entry of Japanese into Canada.

I regret that it is not possible, at this time, to reply seriatim to the questions raised in your letter, but I may say that we have received no submission or formal representations from the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association on behalf of close relatives of Japanese Canadians resident in Canada, nor have I seen any press reports on the subject.

As you are aware, Japanese immigration is controlled by Order-in-Council P.C. 4364 of September 14th, 1950, which prohibits the landing in Canada of immigrant citizens of Japan, as they are enemy aliens. By Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 of November 26th, 1942, Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization, who were repatriated to Japan under a wartime exchange, lost their Canadian citizenship. Also, naturalized Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who were deported under the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 of December 15th, 1945, lost their citizenship by Order-in-Council P.C. 7356 of the same date.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

At the present time, Canadian born citizens of Japanese origin who were in Japan all through the last war may apply for readmission to Canada through the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo. Any such requests are dealt with on their individual merits.

I might add in closing, that no change in policy is contemplated with respect to the admission of Japanese.

Yours very truly,

P. T. Baldwin,
Acting Director.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

9309

DAR/PLS

OTTAWA, April 3, 1951.

Mr. G. Cambell McDonald,
Ottawa Bureau Chief,
House of Commons,
O T T A W A.

Dear Mr. McDonald:

This will acknowledge, in the absence of Mr. Smith, your letter of March 27th concerning the entry of Japanese into Canada.

I regret to say that I have not seen any press reports on the alleged representations which the C.C.J.A. might have made to the Minister on behalf of close relatives of Canadian Japanese families.

As you are aware, Japanese immigration is controlled by Order-in-Council P.C. 4364 of September 14th, 1950, which prohibits the landing in Canada of immigrant citizens of Japan, as they are enemy aliens. By Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 of November 26th, 1942, Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization, who were repatriated to Japan at their request, lost their Canadian citizenship. Also, naturalized Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who applied for repatriation or were interned on September 1st, 1945, and who were deported under the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 of September 15th, 1945, lost their citizenship by Order-in-Council P.C. 7356 of the same date.

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CANADA

9309

DAR/PLS

OTTAWA, April 3, 1951.

Mr. G. Cambell McDonald,
Ottawa Bureau Chief,
House of Commons,
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CANADA

war may apply for readmission to Canada through the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo.

I might add in closing, that no change in policy is contemplated with respect to the admission of Japanese.

Yours very truly,

P. T. Baldwin,
Acting Director.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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TELEGRAM

From THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CYPHER / SIMPLEX

CIRCULAR H. 497 CONFIDENTIAL

LONDON, November 28, 1949.

Jan 274

9309

Confidential Circular H. 497, Southern Rhodesia No. 480, Dublin Representative No. 189. Admission of Japanese commercial representatives into United Kingdom.

As you are aware on 21st October, 1948, Far Eastern Commission took a policy decision (FEC 293/12) authorizing SCAP to permit travel abroad of Japanese commercial representatives to those countries which were willing to accept them. So far United Kingdom, together with some other Commonwealth Governments, has maintained its refusal to admit Japanese commercial representatives, although one or two visitors for cultural purposes have been admitted.

We are now receiving an increasing number of commercial applications, and in view of general tendency to allow Japan to participate to an increasing extent in international organizations of all kinds, we feel it is hardly possible to maintain an absolute ban on all such visitors. We therefore contemplate considering each application on its individual merits from point of view of commercial interest of this country and issuing visas on that basis alone to commercial applications who would be permitted short visits but not to take up residence in United Kingdom.

We are grateful for support received from several Commonwealth Governments in our policy of refusing all such applications hitherto and realize that a sudden volte face on our part might be found embarrassing by them. We should be grateful for any comments other Commonwealth Governments may wish to make on the policy proposed above.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

POOR COPY

SEE ATTACHMENT

MAY 1951

INDEXED

WARNING

THIS MESSAGE MUST BE PARAPHRASED IF IT IS TO BE COMMUNICATED TO PERSONS OUTSIDE THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

E&R 10-7

COPY ORIGINAL ON FILE

OUR FILE No. 676224

TO: Director YOUR FILE: JEM:MET

FROM: J. E. McKenna DATE: May 14 1951.

SUBJECT Re-admission to Canada of Canadian Citizens of Japanese Race Who Served in the Enemy Armed Forces During World War II.

9309 P.A.

Enc.

Attached hereto is a circular document issued by the Department of External Affairs from which you will note that under paragraphs (b) and (c) Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization, other than those of Japanese race, may be granted passport facilities notwithstanding the fact that they served in the enemy forces. This would be in accordance with our Official Circular No. 66.

I have received an informal inquiry from the Department of External Affairs regarding the fact that the decision of Cabinet on which these instructions are based did not state that concessions granted to Canadian citizens who served in the enemy forces were not to apply to Canadian citizens of Japanese race. The Cabinet decision reads as follows:-

(a) passports be issued to Canadian citizens by birth notwithstanding the fact that they had served in enemy forces; and,

(b) cases involving Canadian citizens by naturalization be referred to the Department of the Secretary of State for consideration by a Commission under Section 21 of the Canadian Citizenship Act; passports to be granted and admission to Canada allowed in cases where naturalization was not revoked; admission to Canada to be refused in cases where naturalization was revoked."

The above decision was given by Cabinet on October 11, 1949, and would appear to cancel a previous Cabinet decision given in 1947 under which all Canadian citizens who served in the [illegible] armed forces, whether natural born or naturalized, would not be issued with passports.

PUT ON FILE
JUL 16 1951...
G. R.

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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Mr. Jolliffe has advised that while the submission to Cabinet did not specify that persons of Japanese race were to be excluded, he was present when the memorandum was discussed by Cabinet and he was instructed that it would not apply to persons of Japanese race. Because of the delicacy of the matter, the recorded Cabinet decision made no reference to persons of Japanese race.

On reviewing the file in this matter, I note that on November 2, 1949, the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Registrar of the Citizenship Registration Branch, were asked to comment on a draft of our Official Circular No. 66, which was based on understandings reached at a meeting held in Mr. Jolliffe's office. Both Mr. Chance and Mr. Duggan agreed with the Circular as drafted and it would appear that at the time it was quite clear to all parties concerned that Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization of Japanese race who served in the enemy armed forces during the last War, were not to be granted passport facilities.

As you are aware, the Department of External Affairs is greatly concerned about our relations with Asian countries and while the inquiry with respect to Japanese is unofficial at the moment they may raise the question formally at a later date, possibly on the basis that there is no authority given by Cabinet to exclude Japanese Canadians.

You may wish to ascertain from Mr. Chance whether his Department is considering raising this question on a formal basis since there is no recorded decision of Cabinet with respect to refusal of passport facilities to Japanese citizens. It might be necessary for us to obtain further direction from Cabinet in this respect.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

Copy for file 9309

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
No. D 38088

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

OTTAWA, June 14, 1951.

A/B J. Kobayashi,
789 N. Brodie Street,
Fort William, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

This refers to your letter of May 1, which was addressed to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration concerning your marriage to a Japanese girl while serving on board the H.M.C.S. "Cayuga" in Korean waters.

Under a wartime regulation which is still in force, the admission of Japanese nationals is prohibited. In addition, we have no facilities in Japan for dealing with immigrant nationals of that country coming to Canada from there.

Nevertheless, in view of the special circumstances in your case, we are requesting our Immigration Inspector-in-Charge in Fort William to communicate with you and obtain full particulars. When our officer has completed his inquiries your case will be carefully reviewed by the Department to determine what action is possible on your behalf.

Yours very truly,

P.E. Baldwin,
Chief, Admission Division.

INDEXED

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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Copy for file D-38288

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

VP-VRS

OUR FILE: 9309

TO: Chief, Admission Division.

YOUR FILE:

FROM: General Admission Section - V.P.

DATE: May 18, 1951.

SUBJECT: Application by a Canadian serviceman who served in the Korean theatre for admission of his Japanese wife.

On file D-38288 is a letter from A/B J. Kobayashi of 729 N. Brodu Street, Fort William, Ontario, concerning his Japanese wife, whom he married while serving on board H.M.C.S. "Cayuga" in Korean waters. This is the first serviceman's dependent case noted in this Section arising from the Korean campaign.

It is presumed that the applicant will be informed that his wife is not admissible and that, at present, we have no facilities in Japan for dealing with immigrants proceeding from that country. However, other applications are likely to develop and it was thought advisable to bring this particular case to your attention for your comment.

Page 3 of this booklet
Ethn. Aff.
Check to see that I still
in staff book. If so leave
until after Jan. 1 when I will
recommencing entry as dependent.
FPS

L B
Checked draft of Imm. Act -
The section is still included.
HPS 19/6/51

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, July 13th, 1951.

JAPANESE SITUATION IN RELATION TO RE-ENTRY OR ADMISSION TO CANADA SINCE THE WAR.

1. According to the Census of 1941, the Japanese population in Canada at that time was as follows:-

	Male	Female	TOTAL
Native Born	7,469	6,650	14,119
Immigrants	5,607	3,409	9,016
Did not report Birthplace	10	4	14
	13,086	10,063	23,149

2. The first legislation affecting the citizenship status of British subjects in Canada of Japanese racial origin was Order-in-Council 10775 dated November 26th, 1942, copy attached. There are 82 individuals named in the list of persons of Japanese race who were repatriated and thus deprived of their status as Canadian nationals and British subjects under P.C. 10775.

Encl. 1

3. The next legislation was P.C. 7355 and P.C. 7356 of December 15th, 1945. The circumstances under which these orders were made are set forth in the "Report on re-establishment of Japanese in Canada 1944-46" issued by the Department of Labour, attached hereto. A statement submitted to Cabinet under date of August 12th, 1947, gives the following figures of persons repatriated under the provisions of P.C. 7355:-

Encl. (Copy attached to original memorandum)

Japanese nationals	1,355
Naturalised Japanese Canadians	630
Canadian born 16 years and over	658
Canadian born under 16 years	1,321
TOTAL	3,964

These repatriations were effected between May 31st, 1946, and December 24th, 1946.

4. Early in 1947, the Cabinet Committee on Japanese problems reviewed the situation in respect to extending facilities for return to Canada from Japan of Japanese Canadians. The Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo then estimated that there were at least 5,000 to 6,000 persons in Japan having a prima facie claim to Canadian citizenship. It was assumed the repatriates under P.C. 7355 were included in this number. The Immigration attitude in respect to the return to Canada under the provisions of the Immigration Act of persons of Japanese race previously resident in Canada was then set forth in a memorandum which reads in part as follows:-

(a) The following classes are re-admissible as a matter of right:-

(i) Those born in Canada who have not subsequently become aliens;

(ii) Those naturalized in Canada who have not subsequently become aliens unless their Canadian citizenship be revoked;

(iii) Those nationals of Japan who registered subsequent to December 1940 and who could not return to Canada due to war conditions, provided investigation establishes retention of domicile.

(b) The following are not re-admissible as a matter of right;-

(i) Those who possessed domicile and left Canada without registering;

(ii) Those who registered and left Canada prior to December 8th, 1940.

5. The Department of External Affairs transmitted instructions under date of December 4th, 1947, to the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo as to the procedure for dealing with these cases, Encl. copy of memorandum attached. The Immigration Branch issued Official Encl. Circular No. 61 dated December 15th, 1947, to Immigration Officers, copy attached.

6. Under date of November 8th, 1947, Mr. George Tanaka, National Executive Secretary, National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, Toronto, addressed an inquiry to the Deputy Minister (Dr. Keenleyside) concerning the status of Canadians of Japanese ancestry then in Japan. Dr. Keenleyside replied under date of December 3rd, 1947, outlining the regulations applicable, and indicating that applications might be submitted either to the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan, or to the Director of Immigration in Ottawa.

7. Mr. Tanaka wrote again in July, 1948, setting forth the views of the Association's legal advisor, Mr. Andrew Brewin, K.C., on the legality of depriving persons who accepted repatriation under P.C. 7355 of citizenship and domicile. We referred this communication to the Under-Secretary of State, and upon receipt of his Encls. reply, we transmitted same to Mr. Tanaka. As this question is raised 5 in the Brief, I am attaching hereto copies of the correspondence; also copy of a letter from the Deputy Minister of Justice to the Under-Secretary of State which confirms the legality of "deportation" under P.C. 7355.

8. Mr. Tanaka has since submitted numerous applications (a) for re-admission of former Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization, or former Japanese residents of Canada; and (b) for immigrant relatives of Canadian residents. Each of these applications has been considered on its individual merit. In cases where retention of Canadian citizenship or of Canadian domicile has been established, thus giving the individual concerned the right of re-entry to Canada, the necessary facilities have been extended. In cases where the subject of the application was deemed to be an immigrant, the applications were rejected, as Japanese nationals were not (and still are not) admissible under existing regulations.

9. In October, 1950, the situation with respect to possible relaxation of regulations for especially deserving cases was Encl. reviewed by D.A.C.I., and it was decided not to take any steps pending 6 the signing of a Peace Treaty with Japan. I am attaching hereto copy of memorandum put up by the Director at that time (Mr. Jolliffe).

10. With regard to the refusal of passport facilities to Canadian citizens who served in enemy armed forces during the war, this was authorized by a Cabinet Directive in 1947 and applied to all Canadians abroad of any former enemy racial origin who served in enemy forces. On October 11th, 1949, Cabinet gave a further Directive as follows;-

(a) passports be issued to Canadian citizens by birth notwithstanding the fact that they had served in enemy forces; and

(b) cases involving Canadian citizens by naturalization be referred to the Department of the Secretary of

State for consideration by a Commission under Section 21 of the Canadian Citizenship Act; passports to be granted and admission to Canada allowed in cases where naturalization was not revoked; admission to Canada to be refused in cases where naturalisation was revoked.

While this appeared to cancel the previous exclusion order in respect to all persons, Mr. Jolliffe has advised that he was present when the matter was discussed by Cabinet and he was instructed that the directive of October 11th, 1949, would not apply to persons of Japanese race. However, because of the delicacy of the matter, the recorded Cabinet decision made no reference to persons of Japanese race. Thus, the Department of External Affairs and the Immigration Branch have since continued to act on the original exclusion Directive of 1947 in cases of Japanese Canadians who served in enemy forces. The Department of External Affairs recently raised the question (in an informal way) as to whether Japanese Canadians who served in enemy forces should still be excluded. The Director was in telephone communication with Mr. Kirkwood of the Department of External Affairs on the subject on May 15th, 1951, and Mr. Kirkwood stated he would look into the matter, ascertaining whether his Department is considering raising the question, on a formal basis, with Cabinet, or whether it is necessary to obtain further direction from Cabinet in this respect.

11. The 15 cases cited in the Brief are more or less representative of the problems we have encountered in dealing with applications for re-admission, or admission, of persons now in Japan. A brief summary of each of these cases is given hereunder:-

POOR COPY

Under P.C. 10773

Case 1. Miss Ariga was born in Canada, particulars of birth not available on our file, of parents who remained Japanese nationals. She was a minor in 1945, when the family were repatriated to Japan under the Wartime Exchange Agreement, P.C. 10773. When she first applied for admission to Canada and resumption of Canadian citizenship, the Canadian Citizenship Branch ruled that she had lost her Canadian status under the provisions of P.C. 10773, and that she was not eligible to file a Declaration of Resumption of Canadian Citizenship under Section 18(2) of the Citizenship Act. However, the decision as to the loss of her Canadian citizenship was subsequently reversed on the basis of a ruling from the Deputy Minister of Justice. The ruling which is quoted hereunder, also included a younger sister, Lillian Ariga:-

"The petitions submitted by Ruth and Lillian Ariga have however been carefully reviewed and it has been noted that their father is a Japanese national. The wording of P.C. 10773 under which these girls were considered to have lost the status of British subject would not include minor Canadian-born children of Japanese nationals, as paragraph (a) of the Order refers specifically to loss of nationality by a person who was a British subject and paragraph (b) provides for the loss of nationality of minor children of that person.

As a result of the careful review of this case and the decision that Ruth and Lillian Ariga would not have lost their British subject status under P.C. 10773, the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship has issued the attached Certificates of Canadian Citizenship in the names of Ruth Kunie Ariga and Lillian Yuriko Ariga."

The above decision was transmitted by the Department of External Affairs to the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo on June 16th, 1950, with the request that the certificates be delivered to the two girls.

Case 2. Miss Fumiko Tabata was born in Vancouver, on June 1st, 1924, and left Canada with her parents for Japan in 1945, on the Second Wartime Exchange Ship. In December, 1948, she applied for re-admission to Canada and also for resumption of Canadian citizenship. The Citizenship Branch ruled in her case (as in the case of Miss Ruth Ariga) that she had lost British nationality and could not be permitted to file Resumption of Declaration of Canadian Citizenship under Section 18 (2) of the Citizenship Act. Miss Tabata renewed her application, after she had learned that Miss Ruth Ariga had been granted reinstatement of Canadian citizenship status. Her case was reviewed by the Citizenship Branch and in April, 1951, a final ruling was transmitted to her direct by the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship to the following effect:-

> "You are a person who came within the provisions of P.C. 10773 of November 26th, 1942, and you lost the status of a natural-born British subject, by reason of the fact that your father was a person naturalized in Canada and that your name was included in a list of persons who were repatriated to Japan from Canada on the vessel "Gripsholm" on September 2nd, 1945. Under the circumstances, it is ruled that you are neither a British subject nor a Canadian citizen."

Case 3. Miss Harue Sano was born at Sardis, B.C., on May 27th, 1924. She was employed as a nursemaid to the family of the Japanese Vice-Consul in Vancouver, and she accompanied the family in that capacity when they were repatriated to Japan after the outbreak of war. Her father was still a Japanese national, and he and all the other members of the family remained in Canada. It was first ruled that Harue Sano had relinquished any claim to British or Canadian citizenship under the provisions of P.C. 10773 on account of her departure to Japan on an exchange ship. However, in March last, we received advice from the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship indicating that her case had been reviewed and it was decided to reverse the previous decision on several grounds, viz.,-

1. That she had left Canada with members of certain Japanese Consular staffs in May, 1942, at least six months before P.C. 10773 was passed, and therefore, it was doubtful whether she could be considered as coming within the terms of that order.

2. Even if her case had been affected by P.C. 10773, she was 18 years of age at the time of her departure, her father was a Japanese national who remained in Canada, and there was no direct evidence that she had applied for repatriation to Japan. Therefore, it was ruled that she possesses the status of a natural-born Canadian citizen within the meaning of Section 4(a) of the Citizenship Act, providing she has not since become an alien.

Advice to this effect was transmitted by the Department of External Affairs to the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo, in May, 1951. Presumably Miss Sano has since that date been advised by the Liaison Mission of her eligibility to return to Canada.

Under P.C. 7355 and P.C. 7356

Case 4. 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 his wife and three of the children accepted repatriation to Japan in October, 1946. They were also accompanied by their son's Canadian-born wife and child. Two of the Canadian-born daughters have since returned to Canada. The Canadian-born son and his family desire to return but wish to bring the parents with them. The members of the family in Canada are in a position to receive and care for their parents but in view of the fact that the parents relinquished both their Canadian citizenship status and their Canadian domicile by their repatriation in 1946, they must now be regarded as immigrants. Japanese immigrants are not admissible at the present time. This case was recently discussed at a D.A.C.I. meeting upon representations which had been received from Colonel Croll, M.P.

Case 5. Mrs. Miki Tanaka was born in Japan in 1900, date of entry to Canada not available but she was included in her husband's naturalization certificate No. 10959 Series A, issued April 6th, 1921. Her husband remained in Canada but Mrs. Tanaka accepted repatriation in 1946. It is alleged that she took the trip under the "Government Repatriation Scheme" to visit her children in Japan. By her departure at that time it is considered that she had relinquished any claim to Canadian citizenship status and had also relinquished Canadian domicile. Therefore, it was necessary to regard her as an immigrant and as such she was not admissible.

Case 6. Mrs. Haruko Shin was born at Acme Cannery, Eburne, B.C., on April 4th, 1919. Her husband, Masaru Shin, was born in Japan in April, 1910, and was still a Japanese national at the time of marriage and also when they accepted repatriation to Japan in 1946. The son, Katsuyoshi Shin was born in Japan on September 28th, 1946. When this case was submitted in March, 1949, it was ruled that Mrs. Shin had relinquished Canadian citizenship status upon her marriage to a Japanese national. Therefore, she and her husband were both deemed to be Japanese nationals at the time of their departure from Canada and by such departure they relinquished Canadian domicile. The son, born after their arrival in Japan, was a Japanese national with no status in Canada. Therefore, they could only be dealt with as immigrants and were not admissible.

Case 7. Mrs. Chiye Omoto was born in Japan on May 10th, 1898. She was brought to Canada in 1919 as a bride, the husband having previously resided in this country and being a veteran of the First Great War. He was naturalized at Vancouver on December 1st, 1914. The wife became a British subject by marriage and they have six Canadian-born children. One of their sons was sent to Japan before the war to attend school and in 1946, Mrs. Omoto accepted repatriation, with three of the Canadian-born children (minors). It is claimed that the purpose of the trip was to visit the son who had been in Japan during the war. The husband and the two other children remained in Canada. The head of the family applied for the admission of his wife and their son, Masaru, who was born at Vancouver on October 29th, 1934. It was ruled that the wife had relinquished her Canadian citizenship and Canadian domicile by accepting repatriation in 1946. Therefore, application for her re-admission was refused. However, the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo was advised that the son, Masaru, was deemed to be still a Canadian citizen, providing nothing had been done to alter the status he had acquired by birth in this country and that he could be issued

with a passport when the necessary travel arrangements had been completed. There is no indication in our file record that the son has returned.

Loss of Domicile by Lengthy Absence from Canada (since 1934).

Case 8. Mrs. Miyoko Nellie Ozamoto was born in Japan in 1905. Our record does not show when she came to Canada, but no information was submitted to indicate any claim to Canadian citizenship. She returned to Japan in 1934 on a Japanese passport. A Canadian-born son applied for her re-admission. It was considered that she had relinquished any domiciliary rights she might have acquired and would have to be regarded as an immigrant. As Japanese nationals were not admissible, the application was refused.

Canadian Citizens Who Served in Enemy Armed Forces

Case 9. Hisawa Hikichi was born at Okanagan Centre, B.C., on June 17th, 1922. He left Canada for Japan in November, 1928, to study. While in Japan, he served in the Armed Forces of that country during the war. Application for his re-admission was submitted in July, 1950, by his father, a naturalized Canadian citizen engaged in fruit farming at Okanagan Centre. While his retention of Canadian citizenship by birth was not questioned, facilities for his return to Canada were refused under the Cabinet directive of 1947, under which passports were not to be issued to Canadian citizens abroad, either natural-born or naturalized, who had served in enemy armed forces.

Case 10. Susumu Sakai was born at Steveston, B.C., on July 17th, 1927. He accompanied his mother on a visit to Japan, leaving Canada on January 17th, 1940. It was ascertained through the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo that he entered the Bofu Naval Communications School as a Naval Flight Seaman, second class, on July 25th, 1945, serving until September 1st, 1945, when he was placed on Reserve List (demobilised) as Naval Flight Seaman, First Class. As it was deemed that he had served voluntarily in the armed forces of the enemy during this period, the Canadian Liaison Mission refused passport facilities.

Inadmissible Immigrants

Case 11. Hideo Nasu was born in Japan on March 17th, 1926, and has never resided in Canada. His father, Bunkichi Nasu, came to Canada in 1904 and was naturalised at Nanaimo, B.C., on February 28th, 1909. This was a "local" naturalization certificate. The father returned to Japan to be married, brought his wife back to Canada with him, and they went to Japan, allegedly for a visit, in 1926, where the son Hideo was born. It was ruled by the Citizenship Branch that Hideo had no claim to the status of either a British subject or a Canadian citizen. Therefore, it was necessary to regard him as a prospective immigrant, and as Japanese nationals were not admissible, the application was refused.

Case 12. The mother of Misue Mori, aged 7, was born in Canada and proceeded to Japan with her husband and a Canadian-born son in 1940. The husband was in ill health and subsequently died. It was ruled by the Citizenship Branch that Mrs. Mori had retained Canadian citizenship. The Canadian-born child returned to Canada, but Mrs. Mori did not wish to leave the younger child, Misue, who was born in Japan on March 24th, 1943. As the child had no claim to Canadian status, we could only regard her as a Japanese national and an immigrant inadmissible under existing regulations.

Case 13. Luke Murakami is a naturalized Canadian citizen residing at Magrath, Alberta. He proposed to go to Japan to marry Miss Kiyoko Miyachi and bring her to Canada as his wife. However, she is a Japanese national, born in Japan on March 10th, 1920, and could only be regarded as a prospective immigrant. As Japanese nationals are not admissible under existing regulations, the application was refused.

Case 14. Mrs. Hami Imamura was born in Japan on October 2nd, 1921, and never resided in Canada. Her mother, Mrs. Mine Omura, came to Canada with her husband in 1927, leaving the daughter with grandparents in Japan. The husband died in April, 1949. Both Mr. and Mrs. Omura were naturalized in Canada, but the daughter did not acquire any status through their naturalization. Therefore, she could only be regarded as a prospective immigrant, and as Japanese nationals are not admissible, the application was refused.

Case 15. Miss Teruko Takemura is a Japanese national, born in Japan about 1928, never resided in Canada. Application on her behalf was submitted by an aunt, Mrs. Ume Takemura, who has been residing in Canada since about 1920. The latter stated she was getting along in years (aged 54) and as she has no relatives in Canada, desired to bring her niece forward for companionship. As the girl is a Japanese national, and inadmissible under existing regulations, application was refused.

ADDRESS
SUPERINTENDENT OF CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

CANADA

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
No. 1880

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
IMMIGRATION BRANCH

P.O. BOX No. 2107
Hong Kong

D&C 8-8

31st July, 1951.

TRANS PACIFIC.

Director of Immigration,
Ottawa.

NOTED G.R.B.

9309 Dg

f/a "Operations" Mr. Benoit.

I understand that the Peace Treaty as between Japan, Canada and other powers, will probably be signed early in September, and it occurs to me that as a result we will have a large volume of work to be dealt with in Japan. There is a possibility that our Mission there will not wish to handle quite so much work for our Service, and that it may be necessary for us to establish an office there.

No doubt you have canvassed the whole situation, but I thought that you might wish some arrangements made in Tokyo to secure space and set up an office there at a reasonably early date. You will understand, of course, that I am not wishing to move up there myself, but if the appointment of an officer is contemplated, I would like to recommend that Mr. Hawkins be given the opportunity should a position be established there. This is in spite of the fact that I should very much regret the loss of his services here.

As previously stated, you have in all probability thoroughly canvassed this whole situation, but I wish you to understand that this is being offered merely by way of helpful suggestion.

H.T. Peters.
Superintendent.

THIS ATTACHMENT PUT ON FILE
AUG 9 1951.
C.R.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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COPY ORIGINAL ON [redacted] Minister's Office file with brief

JAPANESE CANADIAN

CITIZEN ASSOCIATION
National Headquarters
61 College Street,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

June 27th, 1951.

Honourable Walter E. Harris,
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration,
Parliament Buildings,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Mr. Harris:

The National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association desires to place before you the enclosed submission, of which there are three copies, dealing with certain restrictive measures affecting the re-entry and immigration to Canada of persons of Japanese ancestry who are closely related to members of Japanese Canadian families.

The submission comprises six pages in length together with attached appendices "A" to "E" of which Appendix "A" is the written opinion of the Association's legal counsel on P.C. 7356. The appendices include the text of the Orders affecting Japanese Canadians and the details of the cases cited in our brief.

The Association respectfully requests an interview with you on the subject of this submission at your earliest convenience. The Association wishes both this writer as its representative and Mr. Andrew Brewin, K.C., as its legal counsel to appear before you. May we state that such an interview will be made as briefly as possible.

The Association would like to take this opportunity to express its appreciation for the manner in which the Citizenship Department has operated lending its assistance both to citizens of Canada and the new Canadians.

Very sincerely yours,

George Tanaka,
National Executive Secret

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

CESS/BB

OUR FILE: D48375 Original on

TO: Mr. P.T. Baldwin, Chief, Admission Division

YOUR FILE:

FROM: Director

DATE: August 2, 1951.

SUBJECT - Entry of Japanese -

This is the file I mentioned to you today, a telephone enquiry having been received from Mr. Solon Low, M.P., relative to the application of Jeaune Iwaasa, of Raymond, Alberta, for the admission to Canada of his wife from Japan.

In accordance with the notation on file hereunder, Mr. Low has been informed we are unable to deal with the case at present, but that the general matter of Japanese immigration is under review, and he will be further advised in due course.

I should be glad if you would have a memorandum prepared covering the general question of Japanese immigration, as referred to over the telephone this afternoon, so that the matter may be taken up further.

C.E.S. Smith.

Miss E.O'C.
Please prepare memo to Dep. Min. for Director as requested, pointing out in case of Italians & Germans action was taken to provide for admission of certain groups and recommend consideration be given to similar groups of Japanese.

P.T.B.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

Copy on File No. D48375.

EO'C/HBS

2509

Deputy Minister

Director

August 15th, 1951.

- Entry of Japanese -

The immigration to Canada of nationals of Japan is prohibited under the provisions of P.C. 4364 as enemy aliens. However, since the end of the war, we have received a number of applications on behalf of Japanese nationals which possess merit on humanitarian grounds. Some of these proposed immigrants formerly resided in Canada but relinquished their previous Canadian status by returning to Japan; others are Japanese born persons who have not previously resided in Canada but whose immediate family are Canadian residents; others are the Japanese wives or fiancees of Canadian residents.

It was decided to defer any relaxation of the regulations on behalf of Japanese nationals pending the signing of a Peace Treaty with Japan. However, as the Peace Treaty negotiations are now developing towards a conclusion in the near future, it is considered that some action might be warranted in meritorious cases, along the same lines as the action which was taken for certain categories of German and Italian nationals prior to their removal from the enemy alien category.

I would recommend, therefore, that consideration now be given to applications for the admission of Japanese immigrants in the following categories, ~~provided for in P.C.~~

(1) Wife and unmarried children under 21 years of age ~~of a legal resident of Canada~~ of any Canadian citizen legally admitted and living in Canada as provided for in PC 2115;

(2) ~~Husband of a legal resident of Canada;~~

(3) ~~Parents, aged 65 and over, of legal residents of Canada;~~

(4) Fiancees of legal residents of Canada for the purpose of marriage where it is established that a legitimate engagement exists and the claim of

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Copy on File No. D48375.

EO'C/HBS

9509

Deputy Minister

Director

August 15th, 1951.

- Entry of Japanese -

The immigration to Canada of nationals of Japan is prohibited under the provisions of P.C. 4364 as enemy aliens. However, since the end of the war, we have received a number of applications on behalf of Japanese nationals which possess merit on humanitarian grounds. Some of these proposed immigrants formerly resided in Canada but relinquished their previous Canadian status by returning to Japan; others are Japanese born persons who have not previously resided in Canada but whose immediate family are Canadian residents; others are the Japanese wives or fiancees of Canadian residents.

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I would recommend, therefore, that consideration now be given to applications for the admission of Japanese immigrants in the following categories, ~~provided for in Para~~

(1) Wife and unmarried children under 21 years of age ~~of a legal resident of Canada~~ of any Canadian citizen legally admitted and resident in Canada as provided for in Pc 7116;

(2) ~~Husband of a legal resident of Canada;~~

(3) ~~Parents, aged 65 and over,~~ of legal residents of Canada;

(4) Fiancees of legal residents of Canada for the purpose of marriage where it is established that a legitimate engagement exists and the claim of

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CANADA

marriage is not made simply to secure the admission of a person who would otherwise be inadmissible.

Each such application would, of course, be investigated and decided on its individual merit. If a favourable decision is reached the case would then be submitted to Council for authority to waive the provisions of P.C. 4364 and, where necessary, the provisions of P.C. 2115.

This will require the waiving of PC 4364 in such cases.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

Copy on File No. D 48375.

[redacted]

PTB:HG.

9309.

The Deputy Minister,

The Director. August 16th, 1951.

- Entry of Japanese -

The immigration to Canada of nationals of Japan is prohibited under the provisions of P.C. 4364 as enemy aliens. However, since the end of the war, we have received a number of applications on behalf of Japanese nationals which possess merit on humanitarian grounds. Some of these proposed immigrants formerly resided in Canada but relinquished their previous Canadian status by returning to Japan; others are Japanese born persons who have not previously resided in Canada but whose immediate family are Canadian residents; others are the Japanese wives or fiancees of Canadian residents.

It was decided to defer any relaxation of the regulations on behalf of Japanese nationals pending the signing of a Peace Treaty with Japan. However, as the Peace Treaty negotiations are now developing towards a conclusion in the near future, it is considered that some action might be warranted in meritorious cases, along the same lines as the action which was taken for certain categories of German and Italian nationals prior to their removal from the enemy alien category.

While it is not possible to give as much consideration to the Japanese as to Germans and Italians, as they come within the Asiatic regulations, I would recommend that consideration now be given to applications for the admission of Japanese immigrants in the following category:-

> Husband, wife and unmarried children under 21 years of age of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

such cases. This will require the waiving of P.C. 4364 in

Mr. Baldwin:

May I assume that the potential number of admissible Japanese is not such as to warrant consideration of our office in Japan?

G.R.B. 4.9.51

5/9/51

Yes. Number will be small

Noted GRB 21.8.51

NOTED G.R.B.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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*LS

9309

Mr. H. T. Peters, HONG KONG 1880

Chief, Operations Division September 7, 1951.

Entry of Japanese - Office in Tokyo

1. In reply to your letter of July 31st, I may say that the potential number of admissible Japanese is not such as to warrant consideration of an office in Japan.

2. However, should the situation change at some future date, I shall keep your recommendations in mind.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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DEPARTMENT

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

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA
1951 SEP 1 01753

August 29, 1951.

FILE: 44-KVL-40

9309 DF

(I received a telephone call from D, External Affairs re this, and suggested that he write us further & that we put him for consideration. Sent reply by this letter marked for attention.)
J. [illegible] 2/9

The Director of Immigration,
Department of Citizenship & Immigration,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Attention: Miss E. O'Connor

I attach a copy of letter No. 714 of August 15, 1951, from the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo, together with a copy of each of its enclosures, regarding the restrictions which are placed on Japanese Canadians living in Japan.

If it is possible, I should like to send to our Mission a confidential report on the representations received by your Minister from the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association as well as an indication of whether any consideration is being given at present to easing the restrictions on the return to Canada of the Canadian Japanese dual-nationals who may have served in the armed forces of Japan and Japanese citizens who returned to Japan before, during or immediately following the last World War.

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

[illegible] ATTACHMENT
[illegible] SEP 8 1951
C. R.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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Ext. 180 C

DUPLICATE

OTTAWA FILE

No.

Letter No. 714

Date August 15, 1951

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED

FROM: The Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, Japan.

TO: THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

Reference None

Subject: Policy towards individuals of Japanese ancestry with Canadian connections who reside in Japan.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter to our Vice Consul dated August 8, 1951, from the local representative of the Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Limited, requesting information "should there be any developments with respect to the easing of the present restrictions pertaining to the Japanese Canadians living in Japan....." and its attachment, a copy of an article which appeared in the July 4th "New Canadian" concerning an interview granted by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration to the National Secretary of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association.

2. I should appreciate being informed of any developments which may arise out of the presentation of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association's brief to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and the interview which the latter granted to Mr. George Tanaka.

A.R. Menzies,
Head of the Canadian
Liaison Mission in Japan.

Copies Referred To.....

No. of Enclosures

Two

Post File

No. 30-0-1

COPY

CANADIAN PACIFIC AIR LINES, LIMITED

Room 106, Naka 7th Bldg.
Marunouchi, Tokyo,
August 8, 1951.

Mr. C.E. McGaughey:

The attached is a copy of a newspaper article which appeared in the "New Canadian" July 4th edition. It is being forwarded in the event you may not have seen the article in question previously.

Should there be any developments with respect to the easing of the present restrictions pertaining to the Japanese Canadians living in Japan we would greatly appreciate being advised.

Yours very truly,

CANADIAN PACIFIC AIRLINES LTC.

(sgd) J.M. Ferris,
Representative.

Immigration Branch

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CANADA

COPY

George Tanaka, National JCCA Executive Secretary, is Ottawa bound on Thursday, July 5, accompanied by F. Andrew Brewin, K.C., legal counsel for the JCCA, and will meet Hon. Walter E. Harris, Canada's Minister of Citizenship and Immigration in a personal hearing on the following day, July 6, on the matter of the National JCCA brief on immigration sent last week to the Minister.

The five page JCCA brief deals with a vital Japanese Canadian problem, that of certain restrictive measures and regulations of Federal Ordersin-Councils barring Japanese Canadians now living in Japan from returning to Canada and joining their families here. The brief seeks the re-entry of these Japanese Canadians and lists 15 specific cases where family hardship and distress is created because of their being prevented from returning to Canada.

Four types of cases where Japanese Canadians have been barred from Canada and where Tanaka and Brewin hope to discuss with Mr. Harris are the following:

Natural-born Canadians of Japanese ancestry who were deprived of their Canadian citizenship at the timewhen they were of minor age and were forced to accompany their parents to Japan under the Wartime Exchange Agreement; Naturalized Canadians who went to Japan on the repatriation scheme; Natural-born Canadians who served in Japan's Armed Forces; Japanese nationals with relatives in Canada who are barred through immigration regulations.

Tanaka and Brewin will be working on behalf of several hundred Japanese Canadians who will be affected if the regulations are lifted by the Canadian Government.

The interview with Mr. Harris was granted upon Tanaka's request on behalf of the JCCA in a letter which accompanied the brief.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

COPY ORIGINAL ON FILE No. D470143

COPY/DYC

DUPLICATE

9309

Letter N° 735

Date August 25, 1951.

Ottawa File 232-40

Security Classification Restricted

FROM: THE CANADIAN LIAISON MISSION, TOKYO, JAPAN.

TO: THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

Reference: Your Letter N° C-1192 of August 7, 1951.

Subject: Section 33 (1) of the Immigration Act.

The information contained in paragraph two of the letter of July 25, 1951, from the Acting Director of Immigration, a copy of which was attached to your letter under reference, is not correct and must be based on a misunderstanding. We told Captain J.V. Brock of HMCS "Cayuga" and Commander R.P. Welland of HMCS "Athabaskan" that it was not necessary for this Mission to inform the Canadian Immigration authorities in advance and receive clearance before these "houseboys" went forward. We did not inform either of the naval officers concerned that it was not necessary for their non-military Canadian passengers to report to Immigration authorities upon arrival in Canada. I think you will wish to inform the Acting Director of Immigration concerning the facts pertaining to the movement to Canada of these two Canadians of Japanese ancestry as I know them.

2. On different occasions, Captain Brock and Commander Welland asked us to locate for them Canadians of Japanese ancestry who would be entitled to receive passports from us and would be prepared to travel to Canada aboard Canadian naval ships and take up employment with the Captains of those ships ashore. After considerable expenditure of time and energy, we located Canadians who were able to comply with these conditions and, as their applications for passports were in order, we issued these travel documents to them. We granted these services to the naval officers concerned as a matter of courtesy and believed in good faith that our responsibilities ceased when our investigations revealed that the nisei concerned were Canadians to whom passports might be properly granted. I admit that it came as some surprise to me that captains of Canadian destroyers could transport on their ships personal civilian servants of Canadian nationality to Canada, but I did not see then, nor do I see now, that this was any of my business. Transportation from Japan was guaranteed and, therefore, one of the Conditions for the receipt of a passport was satisfied.

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THIS ATTACHMENT PUT ON FILE SEP 10 1951 C.R.

3. I have heard nothing from Captain Beock since his departure concerning the admission of his nisei servant to Canada. However, the Canadian Military Mission here in Japan transmitted a message to me from Commander Welland of the HMCS "Athabaskan", the operative portion of ehich is as follows:-

> "Immigration Officer Victoria not advised re entry of Japanese Canadian Mutsumo ENOMOTO into Canada. My understanding was District Supt. Vancouver would be advised by your office and no further action needed by me. Request, confirmation and reply earliest please."

My understanding of this message was that the Immigration Officer at Victoria had not been informed by the District superintendent at Vancouver concerning the entry of the personal servant involved, Mr. Enomoto, and that Commander Welland was under the misapprehension that I had agreed to bring the matter of Enomoto's entry to Canada to the attention of the Vancouver officials. To dhrify Commander Welland's misunderstanding and to delineate our responsibilities in the matter, I transmitted to him, through military facilities, on June 5, the following message:-

> "This Mission authorised to issue passports to Canadians of Japanese ancestry provided investigatbn reveals no active disloyalty to Canada during wartime and that ransportation arrangements from Japan have been completed. Enomoto was issued passport. Canadians are admissible to Canada as of right. We know of no necessity to advise Immigration District Superintendent, Vancouver, re entry of Enomoto nor remember conveying that understanding to you. Warm regards."

If this message was read alone without the original communication to which it is an answer, it might give the superficial impression that I had tendered improper advice. However, my second last sentence is a direct answer to the second last sentence in Commander Welland's signal and, when read in conjunction with the latter, aan have no meaning other than that this Mission was not required to inform the Immigration Superintendent Vancouver, concerning the entry to Canada of Enomoto and that none of us remembered conveying that understadding to him. This is a far cry from the advice alleged to have been given by me to the naval officers according to the information received by the Acting Director of Immigration.

4. If I have been in error in this matter it is because, in complying with requests for assistance from these naval officers, I assumed that officers of their

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rank would know that, if they provided passenger facilities from Japan to civilians, the latter would have to be cleared for entry to Canada by Immigration officials. Certainly I told them that Canadians were admissible to Canada as of right. It goes without saying that that advice by no means precluded the necessity of Immigration Service doing the admitting. I regret the misunderstanding and the inconvenience caused the Immigration authorities in these two cases.

A.R. MENZIES

A.R. Menzies,
Head of the Canadian Liaison
Mission in Japan.

POOR COPY

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

EO'C/HBS

OUR FILE: 9309

TO: Chief, Admission Division.

YOUR FILE:

FROM: General Inquiry Section - E.O'C.

DATE: September 18th, 1951.

SUBJECT Inquiry from the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo concerning the present situation in respect to Japanese Canadians living in Japan.

1. The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs has referred an inquiry from the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo which was submitted to the Mission by the representative of the Canadian Pacific Air Lines Limited in Tokyo, based on a newspaper report concerning the meeting of representatives of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association with the Minister which took place early in July.

2. There does not appear to be anything on file concerning that meeting; however, I presume the decision to consider relaxation of P.C. 4364 in certain cases (as outlined in memorandum of August 15th turned down) was the result of same. As the Peace Treaty with Japan has since been signed no doubt there will be some further developments. The question is just what information it is desirable to furnish the Department of External Affairs for transmission to the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo at the present time. As this is a matter of Policy I am referring it for your attention.

Does only repeat seen that we have as yet obtained any information on to the matter referred to. Just the question is in regard to Japanese nationals to be repatriated and will advise you as soon as any information is available.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

9309
EO'C/HBS

OTTAWA, September 22nd, 1951.

The Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
O T T A W A.

This refers to your memorandum of August 29th, your file No. 44-KVL-40, forwarding copy of letter No. 714 of August 15th from the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo requesting information concerning an interview granted by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration to the National Secretary of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association.

In reply it can only be stated that no information has as yet been divulged concerning the interview. However, the matter of regulations in respect to Japanese nationals and also the status of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin now in Japan is under review and we will advise you as soon as any information is available.

P.T. Baldwin,
Acting Director.

INDEXED

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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File & return

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CONFIDENTIAL

1951 OCT 15 AM 8 59

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

FILE NO: 232-40

YOUR FILE NO: 9309

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
RECORDS

October 11, 1951.

The Acting Director of Immigration,
Department of Citizenship & Immigration,
O t t a w a, Canada.

I refer to your letter of September 22, in which you informed me that a review was currently being made of the Immigration regulations concerning Japanese nationals and the status of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin at present barred from entry to Canada.

I believe that the attached copy of letter No. 824 of September 25 from the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo will be of interest to you in connection with the above-noted review.

19/10/51
Acknowledge. Points brought out noted, and when any information is available will be forwarded. PWH

I shall be happy to transmit to the Head of Mission your comments on the points which he has raised in this letter.

Lesley Frost
for

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

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
OCT 15 1951
C. R/M.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OCT 18 1951 OTTAWA

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Ext. [illegible]

DUPLICATE

OTTAWA FILE

No. .....

Letter No. 824

Date. September 25, 1951

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, Japan.

TO: THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

Reference ..... None .....

Subject: Permanent Entry to Canada of Japanese Dependents of Canadians.

Copies Referred To.....

No. of Enclosures .....

Post File No.....

One of the effects of the ratification of the Japanese peace treaty will be that Japanese will cease to be classified as enemy nationals, and as such, denied permanent entry to Canada. The question will then arise as to whether or not the regulations which will henceforth govern their admissibility to Canada will be the same as those which now apply to Asians such as the Chinese, i.e. P.C. 2115 of September 16th, 1930, as amended by P.C. 6229 of December 28th, 1950. I assume that this question is already under active consideration by the authorities concerned. However, unless our immigration policy towards Asians is to be rather thoroughly revised, I feel that the probabilities favour the question posed above being answered in the affirmative. If that should be the case, it would seem to follow that this Mission will be required, in the first instance, to determine whether Japanese applicants for permanent entry comply with the pertinent regulations. This could very substantially increase our work here.

2. At the present time we have over a thousand files concerning Canadian-born individuals of Japanese ancestry who have sought information from us relative to their national status. Most of these files concern more than one Canadian-born member of a family. Therefore I think it would be a conservative estimate to say that we have information on some 3,000 Japanese-Canadians residing here. Undoubtedly there are many ~~more Canadian Nisei than~~ that now living in Japan but we have no means of determining their number. About a dozen Nisei a month have been returning to Canada. There are a variety of reasons why so few are going back. The main reason is, of course, financial. Until recently transportation costs for a trip from Japan to North America could only be paid in dollars and virtually the only source which a Nisei had for these dollars was a relative or friend living in Canada. Now Japanese ships are making irregular voyages to Canada and the United States and will carry passengers for yen fares. However, their accommodation is listed as first class and none of them have room for more than 12 passengers. The fare is the yen equivalent of $280 (U.S.),-still a very large sum of money according to Japanese standards.

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3. Under the repatriation scheme after the war, many Nisei came here as children with parents who lost their claim to Canadian status by electing to return to Japan. As children they could not very well leave their parents. As adults they can, and progressively more are reaching maturity, working, and saving towards their passage to Canada. Japanese-Canadians of both sexes have married Japanese nationals and their numbers are increasing. Many of them have not sought to return to Canada, the males, because they would have to leave their wives here and the females, because they would have to leave their husbands and children.

4. Another factor influencing Nisei to stay in Japan has been the Occupation. Most of them have enjoyed foreign national status and hence, privileges. They will not be so blessed when the peace treaty is ratified. Then there are those who have been unable to obtain Canadian passports because of service with the Japanese armed forces during the period of hostilities and of other indications of active disloyalty towards Canada.

5. If after the conclusion of peace, the terms of P.C. 2115 and P.C. 6229 become applicable to Japanese nationals, the number of people here eligible to enter Canada will at once be greatly increased and this number will pyramid. There will be an incitement now lacking for spouses to want to go to Canada and prepare the way for their families and for relatives there to provide financial assistance. Moreover, I suspect that the Japanese when they begin running their own affairs will not be too kindly disposed towards resident Nisei who were good Japanese when Japan was winning the war and good foreigners when Japan lost it. Then the financial obstacle to a return to Canada may be reduced if Japanese shipping concerns should find it profitable to make steerage accommodation available at a quite low unit cost. I think there is a strong possibility that a number of Nisei of both sexes resident in Canada will come here to pick up brides or grooms for subsequent importation. It is easy to visualize then that the processing of prospective Japanese immigrants to Canada will bulk large as a future continuing function of this Post. Concurrent with that development will, I expect, be an increase in the number of passports which we shall be issuing to Nisei.

6. One of our main tasks will probably be to verify that marriages performed here between Canadians and Japanese are valid according to Japanese law and, therefore, recognized in Canada. In Japan a religious marriage ceremony has no legal significance. A marriage receives legal recognition through the procedure of its registration at a municipal office having jurisdiction over the area in which one of the principals is domiciled. Provided the proper documents are presented the marriage will be registered, and the family registers of the party (or the parties) to wedding who is Japanese, duly amended. I should suggest that anyone seeking to enter Canada as the spouse of a Canadian present an extract from his or her family register recording the particulars of his/her birth and marriage, which extract has been certified as true by a responsible municipal official. If the other party to the marriage is a dual national, a similar extract from his or her family register would provide

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a double check. It is not impossible that these documents might be forged but I fail to see why anyone would want to forge them unless he or she wanted to bring to Canada as a mate someone who legally was not. Even then Japan has liberal divorce laws and it would be no great problem for a Nisei to divest him or herself of an undesired mate, take on a new one, and apply for Canadian entry. All things concerned, I am of the opinion that certified extracts from family registers will ordinarily be sufficient for us to establish the legal validity of a marriage.

7. The same documents will normally be sufficient evidence for us to verify the relationship of Japanese children to a Canadian applicant. In the assumed circumstances it occurs to me that if a Canadian Nisei married a Japanese in, say, 1947, fathered three children, neglected to register the birth of these children through our Mission, and then returned to Canada, it would still be possible for him to have those Japanese children join him there provided they were within the age limits.

8. It will also be necessary for us to devise an efficient procedure to determine whether or not applicants seeking permanent Canadian entry belong to the medically and morally "prohibited classes". I anticipate no extraordinary difficulties in this regard. It may eventually be quite helpful to us to have the benefit of the experience of the Immigration Office in Hong Kong concerning this aspect of the work.

9. I anticipate few problems concerning individuals of Japanese ancestry who have become naturalized Canadians and who are now residing in Japan. The majority of these lost their claim to Canadian status by returning to Japan during and after the war. Almost all naturalized Canadians who came here before the war are now old and few have any intentions of returning to Canada. Most of these who have clarified their Canadian status through our Mission have done so primarily to effect the release of their Canadian assets from the custody of the Office of the Custodian.

10. I have thought that a general statement of our views concerning future Japanese emigration to Canada, in so far as this office will be affected, might be of some use to you at this time. We have a continuing interest in any decisions reached on this subject and I should be grateful if you would keep us informed of developments as they occur.

A.R. MENZIES

A.R. Menzies,
Head of the Canadian
Liaison Mission in Japan.

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Letter No. 832

Date September 28th, 1951.

FROM: The Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan

TO: THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

Reference None

Subject: Permanent Entry to Canada of British Subjects of Japanese Ancestry under P.C. 2115

In your letter No. C 841 of April 27th, 1951 you informed us that Mrs. Sadano Ono, the Japanese-born wife of Mr. Masahide Ono, had been recognized a British subject and that her admission to Canada to join her husband had been authorized under the provisions of P.C. 2115. I am wondering whether, prior to the ratification of the Japanese peace treaty, this particular ruling may not be given general application.

2. According to our United Kingdom colleagues, up to December 31st, 1948, a woman who married a British subject automatically acquired British nationality by marriage, regardless of whether or not her husband was a dual national. A mariage which was valid under Japanese law was accepted as valid by British law provided both parties were domiciled here. Prior to December 31st, 1948 a considerable number of Canadian Nisei who possessed dual nationality married Japanese women. Article 18 of the Japanese Nationality Law which was in force during this period reads as follows: "A Japanese who, on becoming the wife of an alien, has acquired her husband's nationality shall lose Japanese nationality". However we have long since determined from officials in the Attorney General's office that even though a Japanese woman may have acquired the status of British subject under British law by marrying a Canadian Nisei before 1949, if that Nisei also holds Japanese nationality he is not regarded as an alien within the meaning of Article 18 and therefore the woman does not lose her claim to Japanese nationality. It has been our practice to inform questioners that women in this position are enemy nationals and hence inadmissible to Canada for permanent residence under the provisions of P.C. 4850 of November 26th, 1947. Apparently we have been wrong. Mr. Masahide Ono at the time of his marriage on November 11th, 1948 was a dual national and consequently according to Japanese law, his wife did not lose her Japanese status through the marriage. I gather from your letter that her admissibility is dependent on her status of British subject, and therefore, I would only recognize a British passport as a valid travel document for her to bear even though she should be eligible to obtain a Japanese passport.

3. I should be grateful if you would answer the following question for me:

If a Japanese national acquires the status of British subject by marriage prior to January 1st, 1949 to a Canadian Nisei of dual nationality and United Kingdom consular Officials in Japan recognize that status by the issue to

...2

her of a British passport, is she now admissible for permanent entry to Canada under the provision of P.C. 2115 provided she is able otherwise to comply with the provisions of the Immigration Act?

A.R. Menzies
Head of the Canadian Liaison
Mission in Japan.

C
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p
y

COPY ORIGINAL ON FILE No. D 17050

DEPARTMENT OF

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

October 11, 1951. 930 9

PT B
16-10

OUR FILE NO: 44-AEMH-40

The Acting Director of Immigration,
Department of Citizenship & Immigration,
O t t a w a.

I attach a copy of letter No. 832 of September 28 from the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo regarding the entry to Canada of Japanese women who married Canadian-Japanese dual nationals before January 1, 1949, the date of coming into force of the United Kingdom Nationality Act, 1948.

I believe the answer to the question posed in the last paragraph is in the affirmative. I should, however, be grateful for your comments.

for A.J. Hicks
(A.D.P. Heeney)
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
OCT 1951
C. R.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 540-4, part 20)

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9809

EO'C/HBS

IN TRIPLICATE

OTTAWA, October 20th, 1951.

The Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
O T T A W A, Ontario.

This will acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of October 11th, your file No. 282-40, forwarding copy of letter No. 824 of September 25th from the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo concerning the possibility of re-opening applications for admission to Canada of Japanese nationals and the re-admission of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin now in Japan.

The points brought out in the above-mentioned letter have been noted but it is not possible at present to furnish any information. When there are any developments in this connection we shall be pleased to advise you.

P.T. Baldwin,
Acting Director.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 9??, File 9809, part 20)

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 680.2 (31 Oct 51)GA
SCAPIN 2185

26 November 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Japanese Travel Abroad

1. Rescissions:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 014.331 (5 Jan 50)AG, SCAPIN 2072, 5 January 1950, subject: Applications for Travel of Japanese Nationals Abroad.

b. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 014.331 (5 Jan 50)GA, SCAPIN 2072/1, 5 May 1950, subject: Applications for Travel of Japanese Nationals Abroad.

c. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 014.331 (5 Jan 50)GA, SCAPIN 2072/2, 12 April 1951, subject: Applications for Travel of Japanese Nationals Abroad.

d. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 680.2 (25 Aug 48)GA, SCAPIN 2035, 1 August 1949, subject: Travel of Japanese Technicians Outside of Japan.

e. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 680.2 (25 Aug 48)GA SCAPIN 7008-A, 15 December 1949, subject: Travel of Japanese Technicians Outside of Japan.

f. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 544 (1 Aug 50)GA, SCAPIN 2118, 1 August 1950, subject: Travel of Japanese Mariners Outside of Japan.

g. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 014.331 (26 Oct 48)GA, SCAPIN 6163-A, 8 November 1948, subject: Orientation of Japanese Nationals Who May be Authorized to Travel Outside Japan.

2. Effective 1 December 1951 applications for the travel of Japanese nationals abroad will not be forwarded to this headquarters. The issuance of Japanese passports will be the sole responsibility of the Japanese Government in accordance with such regulations as the Japanese Government shall prescribe.

3. It will be the responsibility of the individual applicant to secure the necessary visas for entry into foreign countries.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume [illegible], File [illegible], part 20)

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POOR COPY

MINISTER OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

OTTAWA, December 18, 1951.

TO: The Deputy Minister:

FOR:

Preparation of reply for signature of the Minister xxx

Discussion with

Perusal and necessary action

Report

to the attached correspondence from Mr. George Tanaka, National Executive Secretary of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association.

In his letter of December 6th he asked whether he could receive some word with respect to the points raised in their submission last July dealing with the status of naturalized Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry who were repatriated to Japan.

Also Mr. Tanaka asks for particular consideration on two cases which it is recommended should be dealt with separately if that is desirable.

(over)

Private Secretary

Immigration Branch (C ..., Volume ..., File ..., part 20)

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Copy for the Minister's office file.
Immigration Branch copy - with Mr. Tanaka's letter of December 6th to Mr. Harris.

9309 Vol. 20

OTTAWA, December 29, 1951.

Mr. George Tanaka,
National Executive Secretary,
Japanese Canadian Citizens Association,
National Headquarters,
61 College Street,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Tanaka:

I have your letter of December 6, 1951, with reference to the National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association submission of July last.

The question of Japanese immigration to Canada is at present receiving consideration. As soon as a policy has been formulated I shall be pleased to let you know.

The two specific cases about which you inquire in your letter have been referred to the Immigration Branch for review. You will be further advised in this connection at an early date.

Yours sincerely,

Minister.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File [illegible], part 20)
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CANADA

Japanese Canadian

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 1253

JCCA

CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
61 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

December 6, 1951.

Dept. of Citizenship & Immigration
OTTAWA
DEC 10 1951
MINISTER'S OFFICE

The Honourable Walter E. Harris,
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Harris:

You will recall that in the National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association's submission made to you last July, detailed cases were brought to your attention of Canadian families of Japanese ancestry whose relatives now living in Japan are debarred from entry or immigration to Canada.

The Association, at the time, through its legal counsel, Mr. Andrew Brewin and this writer, dealt with the brief in which were cited 15 specific cases of families separated due to certain Federal Orders and existing immigration restrictions. In some cases parents in Japan are unable to rejoin their children in Canada and in others, children in Japan are prevented from rejoining their parents in Canada.

The Association would be grateful to receive some word from you both with regard to the legal point raised by Mr. Brewin on the status of naturalized Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry who returned to Japan under the Canadian Government repatriation scheme and who are affected by Orders-in-Council 7355 and 7356 (Mr. Brewin's written opinion in this matter is contained in the Association's brief as Appendix "A".), and the view of the Government as to what consideration can be given to the Association's total submission since Canada has now signed a treaty of peace with Japan.

We wish to take this opportunity to submit for your consideration two cases, one which concerns a mother in Japan separated from her daughters in Canada, and the other of a sister in Japan with her husband and children separated from her brothers (and parents) in Canada. May we point out that with the letters of application submitted herewith covering these two cases for admission to Canada are attached letters of support written by caucasian Canadian employers of the Japanese Canadian sponsoring parties who are concerned.

Because there are a number of Japanese Canadian families deeply concerned over the separation of family relatives, the Association would like to give them some word of encouragement for many have lived through a waiting period of several years.

Yours sincerely,

George Tanaka,
National Executive Secretary.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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Immigration Branch copy - with Mr. Tanaka's letter of [illegible] to Mr. Harris.

9309 Vol. 20

RRH 30-1-4

RECEIVED RECORDS

OTTAWA, November 29, 1951.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH OTTAWA JAN 4 1952 OFFICE of DIRECTOR

Mr. George Tanaka,
National Executive Secretary,
Japanese Canadian Citizens Association,
National Headquarters,
41 College Street,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Tanaka:

I have your letter of November 6, 1951, with reference to the National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association submission of July last.

The question of Japanese immigration to Canada is at present receiving consideration. As soon as a policy has been formulated I shall be pleased to let you know.

The two specific cases about which you inquire in your letter have been referred to the Immigration Branch for review. You will be further advised in this connection at an early date.

Yours sincerely,

W. H. Harris

THIS ATTACHMENT PUT ON FILE JAN 7 1952 C. R.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

Copy:MJT

COPY ORIGINAL ON FILE No. D9598

KUNIO HIDAKA AND ASSOCIATES

Toronto, Ontario 9309

December 31, 1951.

The Honourable Walter Harris,
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

RRH 28/1/52

Dear Sir:

Re: Your File No. 14231-40
15806-50
Yoshiko Iwasaki, in Japan.

This is further to letters received from the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship of October 5, 1950 and January 25, 1951 concerning the citizenship of Yoshiko Iwasaki now residing in Japan.

In letter of January 25, 1951 I was advised that Miss Iwasaki had no claim to Canadian Citizenship. It is still her foremost desire to enter Canada to join her family, and for this reason, I have been asked to write to you to exercise your authority to permither to enter, or, to have a general revision of the immigration regulations to permit a limited number of immigrants to enter Canada from Japan.

Your kind attention regarding this matter will be deeply appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Kunio Hidaka.

kh:am

4/1/52

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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Confidential

CANADA

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF
CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

noted P.M.S.

Ottawa, September 28, 1951.

MEMORANDUM TO:

THE DIRECTOR OF IMMIGRATION

AT its meeting of September 12 the Cabinet considered the suggestion made that Japanese nationals be removed from the category of "enemy aliens" for an immigration purpose. However, the decision was deferred until the Japanese Peace Treaty had been formally approved by Parliament.

Laval Fortier.

Administration Office
SEP 29 1951
Immigration Branch

IMMIGRATION BRANCH
OTTAWA
SEP 29 1951
OFFICE of DIRECTOR

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

Dept. of Citizenship & Immigration
OTTAWA
AUG 17 1951
Deputy Minister's Office

Legal & S. Confidential
Secret. Cabinet Conclusion
Information not from Treaty appeal

OUR FILE: 9309.

TO: The Deputy Minister,

YOUR FILE:

FROM: The Director.

DATE: August 16th, 1951.

Deputy Minister's Record's
File No. 8-1-G
Indexed by S

ee 3-63

SUBJECT - Entry of Japanese -

The immigration to Canada of nationals of Japan is prohibited under the provisions of P.C. 4364 as enemy aliens. However, since the end of the war, we have received a number of applications on behalf of Japanese nationals which possess merit on humanitarian grounds. Some of these proposed immigrants formerly resided in Canada but relinquished their previous Canadian status by returning to Japan; others are Japanese born persons who have not previously resided in Canada but whose immediate family are Canadian residents; others are the Japanese wives or fiancees of Canadian residents.

Decision deferred pending conclusion Peace Treaty with Japan

It was decided to defer any relaxation of the regulations on behalf of Japanese nationals pending the signing of a Peace Treaty with Japan. However, as the Peace Treaty negotiations are now developing towards a conclusion in the near future, it is considered that some action might be warranted in meritorious cases, along the same lines as the action which was taken for certain categories of German and Italian nationals prior to their removal from the enemy alien category.

While it is not possible to give as much consideration to the Japanese as to Germans and Italians, as they come within the Asiatic regulations, I would recommend that consideration now be given to applications for the admission of Japanese immigrants in the following category:-

Husband, wife and unmarried children under 21 years of age of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada. and who are in a position to care for and maintain such dependents

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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such cases. This will require the waiving of P.C. 4364 in

C. E. Smith

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

Copies for files - D.48375, B.79766 and D.69146.

CESS*EM.

[redacted] January, 1952. 9309

[redacted]e Deputy Minister The Director

Entry of Japanese

1. On August 15th a memorandum was submitted to you regarding the above subject and it was decided that this matter should be left in abeyance until the general policy was determined.

2. Further representations have been received in the case of a wife, marriage having taken place on the return visit of a Canadian Japanese to Japan where he married a Japanese girl in Tokyo on March 17th, 1951.

3. As recent as December 29th, the Minister wrote to one, George Tanaka, National Executive Secretary, Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, Toronto, stating that the question of Japanese immigration to Canada is at present receiving consideration and as soon as a policy has been formulated he will be advised.

4. However, there were two specific cases about which Mr. Tanaka had inquired and the Minister informed him that they had been referred to the Immigration Branch for review - one concerning a mother in Japan separated from her daughters in Canada, and the other of a sister in Japan with her husband and children separated from her brothers and parents in Canada. These two cases are in addition to the one above mentioned.

5. As the policy has not yet been determined, I am afraid the only answer that can be given in these two cases is the same as that in regard to the admission of Japanese in general.

6. Would you please let me have your instructions.

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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PTB/AML

Jan. 11, 1952 9309

e Deputy Minister Director

Entry of Japanese

1. As requested by your notation on my memorandum of January 8th, I am attaching the two files in which Mr. George Tanaka, National Executive Secretary, Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, Toronto, is interested.

B.79766 - Application by Mrs. Kimiye Hayashi and Miss Miye Sawada of Toronto, Canadian citizens, for the return to Canada of their mother, Mrs. Kinu Sawada. The mother having come to Canada in 1912 and returned to Japan in September, 1935, and is a Japanese citizen.

D.69146 - Application of Juzo and Mitsuo Nishimura of Toronto, Canadian citizens, for the return of their sister, Mrs. Shizuko Ohashi, together with her husband and two children. The sister and children are Canadian born, the husband, a Japanese citizen, previously resided in Canada, the family having proceeded to Japan in December, 1946, to visit their parents.

2. I am also attaching two files which are applications on behalf of Canadian citizens for their wives, who are Japanese nationals.

D.48375 - Application of Jeaune Iwaasa, Raymond, Alta., for his wife, Miiko Iwaasa, aged 28, who he married in March, 1951, during a visit to Japan.

D.67161 - Application of Mrs. Marie Venne of Medicine Hat, Alta., for the admission of her daughter-in-law, Teseko MacMillan, a Japanese citizen, who is married to Mrs. Venne's son, Earl Robert Manson MacMillan, who is serving with the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry in the Far East. The marriage having taken place on August 31, 1951.

Copy on file B.79766
D.69146
D.48375
D.67161

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 851, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION (IMMIGRATION)

DATE: [redacted] 11, 1952 OUR FILE: 9309 YOUR FILE:

TO: The Deputy Minister FROM: Director

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C. L. Blair Smith

As agreed prepare a memo to Cabinet, giving all types of cases

22-1-52

POOR COPY

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION (IMMIGRATION)

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume [illegible], File [illegible], part 20)

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...y for file 9309

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
MINISTÈRE DE LA CITOYENNETÉ ET DE L'IMMIGRATION
IMMIGRATION BRANCH — DIVISION DE L'IMMIGRATION

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
PRIÈRE DE CITER LE DOSSIER
No. D 8598

VP°VR8

OTTAWA, January 11, 1952.

THIS ATTACHMENT PUT ON FILE
JAN 14 1952
C. R.

Mr. Kunio Hidaka,
c/o Kunio Hidaka and Associates,
57 Queen Street West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

I have had referred to me for reply your letter dated December 31, 1951, addressed to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, concerning the proposed admission to Canada for permanent residence of Yoshiko Iwasaki.

You requested that the Minister permit Miss Iwasaki to enter Canada, or to have a general revision of the Immigration Regulations to permit a limited number of immigrants to enter Canada from Japan.

The question of Japanese Immigration to Canada is at present receiving consideration. As soon as a policy has been formulated, the [illegible] of Yoshiko Iwasaki will then be reviewed.

THIS ATTACHMENT PUT ON FILE
JAN 1952
C. R.

I shall be pleased to advise you further concerning this case.

Yours very truly,

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION
1952 JAN 12 AM 9:36

P.T. Baldwin,
Chief, Admissions Division.

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DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION (IMMIGRATION)

DATE: 22 January, 1952. OUR FILE: 9309 #20. YOUR FILE: CESS#[redacted].

TO: C[redacted]f, Admissions Division, FROM: The Director.

SUBJECT: Entry of Japanese.

1. You will recall raising the question as to whether any policy had been determined in regard to the admission of Japanese.

2. The Deputy Minister today requested me to have a memorandum to Cabinet prepared, breaking down the various classes which we have on hand and making recommendations accordingly, bearing in mind that we are not opening up the question of the general admission of Japanese at the present time.

3. Please submit to me a draft for submission to Cabinet.

23/1/52
Miss E.O.C.
Please prepare memo to Minister [illegible] as requested.
In connection with Ministerial Meeting.

FJS
The attached draft was prepared as requested in file 1st and 2nd, and file charged to F.J.S.
GR

INDEXED

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COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 680.2 (31 Oct 51)GA
SCAPIN 2185

26 November 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR; JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Japanese Travel Abroad

1. Rescissions:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 014.331 (5 Jan 50)AG, SCAPIN 2072, 5 January 1950, subject: Applications for Travel of Japanese Nationals Abroad.

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g. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 014.331 (26 Oct 48)GA, SCAPIN 6163-A, 8 November 1948, subject: Orientation of Japanese Nationals Who May be Authorized to Travel Outside Japan.

2. Effective 1 December 1951 applications for the travel of Japanese nationals abroad will not be forwarded to this headquarters. The issuance of Japanese passports will be the sole responsibility of the Japanese Government in accordance with such regulations as the Japanese Government shall prescribe.

3. It will be the responsibility of the individual applicant to secure the necessary visas for entry into foreign countries.

4. General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, upon receipt of an applicant's personal history data form, will process application for entry into areas under military control where military authorization for entry is required in lieu of visa.

5. In implementing the foregoing authorization, direct communication between agencies of the Japanese Government and

.....2.

AG 680.2 (31 Oct 51) GA
SCAPIN 2185

the appropriate section of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, is authorized.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ C.C.B. Warden

C.C.B. WARDEN
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

POOR COPY

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH EO'C/HBS

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

IN DUPLICATE OUR FILE: 9309

TO: The Director. YOUR FILE:

FROM: Chief, Admission Division. DATE: February 1st, 1952.

SUBJECT Your memorandum of January 22nd requesting draft submission respecting proposed facilities for admission of Japanese nationals.

1. Since the end of the war we have received a number of applications from Canadian residents on behalf of relatives in Japan which have been refused as Japanese nationals are prohibited under the provisions of P.C. 4364 as enemy aliens. Some of these applications possess exceptional merit on humanitarian grounds. They may be divided into the following categories:-

(1) Former residents of Canada who departed from this country prior to the last war and now wish to rejoin husbands, fathers, sons, or daughters. In these cases the war had nothing to do with the return to Japan of the proposed immigrants. However, the latter, having relinquished any domiciliary rights acquired in Canada, are subject to existing regulations.

(2) Persons repatriated to Japan during the war under the Wartime Exchange Agreement and who were deprived of any Canadian status under P.C. 10773; and persons repatriated after the end of the war under P.C. 7555 and P.C. 7556. Most of these persons returned to Japan as members of a family group. The "repatriation movement" after the war totalled about 4,000 persons, of which 50% were Canadian-born and did not lose their right of re-admission to Canada. Many of these Canadian-born Japanese have since returned and are applying for the re-admission of the remaining members of the family group on humanitarian grounds.

(3) Wives of Canadian citizens, the marriage having taken place recently,--subsequent to the passing of the Citizenship Act,--thus the wife did not

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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acquire any British or Canadian status by marriage but remains a Japanese national. Several of these cases are applications by members of the Canadian forces now serving in the Korean War.

2. We have not kept any list of applications for Japanese and it is not possible to determine the actual number of cases which come within the above categories. I believe that the total number which we have on file at present would be less than 100. However, if provision is made for any relaxation on behalf of Japanese nationals, it is practically certain we will receive a considerable number of new applications. A report from the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo submitted in September, 1951, states that the Mission has information on some 3,000 Japanese Canadians residing in Japan. This is given as a conservative estimate. Many of these were taken to Japan under the repatriation scheme as children accompanying parents. They are now adults and some of them have married Japanese nationals. They have not yet sought to return to Canada because their respective husbands or wives could not accompany them. However, the Liaison Mission is of the opinion that they are practically all working and saving in the hope of ultimately making their home in Canada. As soon as there is any opening for Japanese nationals, these Canadian citizens probably will endeavour to return and apply for permission to bring their Japanese families with them.

3. We have also received a few applications from Canadian residents for relatives in Japan such as nieces or nephews, where there are no special grounds for consideration.

4. I would recommend that provision be made for:-

(a) Dependents who would be admissible under the provisions of P.C. 2115, viz., the husband or wife and unmarried children under 21 years of age, of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada; [illegible]

(b) Such family members when the Canadian citizen husband or wife is at present in Japan and would be returning to Canada accompanied by the family;

(c) Parents, brothers or sisters of Canadian citizens now residing in Canada, when the proposed immigrants previously resided here and are the sole

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 4309, part 20)

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CANADA

remaining members of the family in Japan, and reunion of the family is warranted on humanitarian grounds.

5. There is another class of case which does not come within the immigrant category but might be reviewed at the present time. This is the Canadian citizens of Japanese race who served in the Japanese Armed Forces during the war and who have been refused passport facilities. In May last, this matter was discussed informally by telephone with the Department of External Affairs (Mr. Kirkwood) who then stated he would look into the matter, ascertaining whether his Department intended to raise the question, on a formal basis, with Cabinet. We have not since received any advice. While these young men are not immigrants and therefore do not actually come within our scope, we receive applications on their behalf and it would be advisable to obtain a definite ruling as to whether the ban on their return to Canada will now be lifted.

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DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

EO'C/HBS

IN DUPLICATE

OUR FILE: 9309

TO: The Director.

YOUR FILE:

FROM: Chief, Admission Division.

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SUBJECT: Your memorandum of January 22nd requesting draft submission respecting proposed facilities for admission of Japanese nationals.

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(1) Former residents of Canada who departed from this country prior to the last war and now wish to rejoin husbands, fathers, sons, or daughters. In these cases the war had nothing to do with the return to Japan of the proposed immigrants. However, the latter, having relinquished any domiciliary rights acquired in Canada, are subject to existing regulations.

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Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 87, File 9309, part 20)

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CANADA

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3. We have also received a few applications from Canadian residents for relatives in Japan such as nieces or nephews, where there are no special grounds for consideration.

4. I would recommend that provision be made for:-

(a) Dependents who would be admissible under the provisions of P.C. 2115, viz., the husband or wife and unmarried children under 21 years of age, of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada; especially wives of Canadian servicemen.

(b) Such family members when the Canadian citizen husband or wife is at present in Japan and would be returning to Canada accompanied by the family;

(c) Parents, brothers or sisters of Canadian citizens now residing in Canada, when the proposed immigrants previously resided here and are the sole

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remaining members of the family in Japan, and reunion of the family is warranted on humanitarian grounds.

5. There is another class of case which does not come within the immigrant category but might be reviewed at the present time. This is the Canadian citizens of Japanese race who served in the Japanese Armed Forces during the war and who have been refused passport facilities. In May last, this matter was discussed informally by telephone with the Department of External Affairs (Mr. Kirkwood) who then stated he would look into the matter, ascertaining whether his Department intended to raise the question, on a formal basis, with Cabinet. We have not since received any advice. While these young men are not immigrants and therefore do not actually come within our scope, we receive applications on their behalf and it would be advisable to obtain a definite ruling as to whether the ban on their return to Canada will now be lifted.

P. E. Baldwin

Administration Office
FEB 11 1952
Ind.
Immigration Branch

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DMS*EH

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CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM TO CABINET:

IMMIGRATION OF JAPANESE NATIONALS

1. Order-in-Council P.C. 4364 of September 14, 1950, prohibits the admission to Canada of Japanese nationals on the grounds that they are enemy aliens.

2. Since the end of the war, a number of applications possessing exceptional merit on humanitarian grounds have been received from Canadian residents for the admission of relatives in Japan. It has not been possible to extend favourable consideration, however, in view of the terms of the above Order-in-Council.

3. The applications worthy of sympathetic consideration fall into the following categories:

(a) Former residents of Canada who left this country prior to the last war and now wish to rejoin husbands, fathers, sons, or daughters. In these cases, the war had nothing to do with the return to Japan of the persons concerned. However, the latter, having relinquished any domiciliary rights acquired in Canada must qualify for re-admission as immigrants.

(b) Persons repatriated to Japan during the war under the wartime exchange agreement who were deprived of any Canadian status by the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 10773; also persons repatriated after the war under the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 who relinquished any Canadian status by the terms of Order-in-Council P.C. 7356. Most of these persons returned to Japan as members of a family group. The "repatriation movement" after the war totalled about 4,000 persons of whom approximately 50% were Canadian born and did not lose their right of readmission to Canada. Many of these Canadian born Japanese have since returned and are applying for the readmission of the remaining members of the family group on compassionate grounds.

(c) Wives of Canadian citizens. In these cases, as the marriage took place subsequent to the passing of the Canadian Citizenship Act, the wife did not acquire any British or Canadian status by marriage but remains a Japanese national. Several of these cases involve applications by members of the Canadian Armed Forces now serving in the Korean war, who became married while on active service abroad.

4. Many of the cases involved have been active for a number of years and in some instances, a degree of hardship has resulted. On humanitarian grounds it is

...2

considered that arrangements should be made to allow their entry subject to the usual immigrant requirements without further delay.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THEREFORE, RECOMMENDS:

That provision be made for the admission of Japanese nationals in the following classes:-

(a) Dependents who would be admissible under the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 2115 if the Peace Treaty with Japan was formally ratified, viz. the husband or wife and unmarried children under 21 years of age of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents. This has particular application to the wives of Canadian Servicemen.

(b) Family members as listed in sub-paragraph (a) above when the Canadian citizen, husband or wife, is at present in Japan and would be returning to Canada accompanied by the family.

(c) Parents, brothers or sisters of Canadian citizens now residing in Canada when the proposed immigrants previously resided here and are the sole remaining members of the family in Japan, reunion of the family being warranted on compassionate grounds.

Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

Department of Citizenship and Immigration,
February 15, 1952.

POOR COPY

Copy for file 676224

DND-EH

February 19, 1952 9309

The Deputy Minister. The Director.

Immigration of Japanese Nationals.

Att. 1. In accordance with your recent instructions I am attaching hereto a draft memorandum to Cabinet dealing with the above subject. The necessary number of copies will be made if you approve of this memorandum.

2. There is another matter which, while not coming directly within the scope of this Department, nevertheless keeps coming to our attention. As you know, in the case of Canadian citizens of Japanese race applying for repatriation, this Department, on behalf of the Department of External Affairs, accepts applications from residents of Canada for the return of such persons and verifies the Canadian birth or naturalization of the proposed repatriates as well as making a check on the settlement arrangements available for their reception here. In this connection we have been receiving applications for the readmission of Canadian citizens of Japanese race who served in the Japanese Armed Forces during the recent war and as you are aware, to date such persons have been refused passport facilities. In May last, this matter was discussed informally by telephone with the Department of External Affairs (Mr. Kirkwood) who then stated he would look into the matter, ascertaining whether his Department intended to raise the question on a formal basis with Cabinet. Since that time we have received no further advice on the matter.

3. The Cabinet decision, taken on October 11, 1949, as recorded, whereby passports may be issued to Canadian citizens by birth notwithstanding the fact that they served in enemy forces, did not specify that Canadian citizens of Japanese race in this category were to be excluded. However, Mr. Jolliffe who was present at the Cabinet meeting, was instructed that it would not apply to persons of Japanese race and because of the delicacy of the matter, the recorded Cabinet decision made no reference to such persons. As this is a matter

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which keeps coming up, would it be possible to ascertain whether Cabinet is still of the same view or if the Department of External Affairs proposes to bring it up to Cabinet in a formal manner.

Bulk

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COPY

Ottawa, File 4606-C-5-40

UNCLASSIFIED

Letter No. 1020

Date - November 30, 1951.

From: The Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, Japan.

To: The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada.

Reference - None.

Subject - Japanese Travel Abroad.

I am attaching in duplicate a memorandum for the Japanese Government, SCAPIN 2185 of November 26, 1951, from the Adjutant General, GHQ, SCAP, concerning Japanese travel abroad.

2. This memorandum delegates to the Japanese Government the authority to control the travel of Japanese nationals abroad. Effective December 1, 1951, Japanese nationals residing in Japan and desiring to travel abroad will no longer need approval from GHQ, SCAP. The issue of Japanese passports will thereafter be the sole responsibility of the Japanese Government and, therefore, Japanese passports will no longer contain a SCAP endorsement.

C.E. McGaughey
for, A.R. Menzies,
Head of the Canadian
Liaison Mission in Japan.

No. of enclosures - 2

Post file No. 120-3

This is a copy of a document on file 9309

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BMM. 16

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

FILE No.....

MEMO

DATE:

FROM:

TO:

SUBJECT:

Desires to have a list of the regulations calling up the organizations
to multiple passports issued outside Japan.
? in they left old passports that they received the new passports to him.
Self evidently would not have letter as stamped.
? Date of validity of passports. Suggests merely state that the passport becomes invalid
after return changes personally is valid until return
Undoubtedly very few in Vancouver & probably elsewhere involved simply like.

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APPLICATION FOR LETTER ASSURING RE-ENTRY TO CANADA

I intend to make a temporary visit to Japan, leaving Canada on or about ..... and re-entering Canada on or about ..... .

In order that my re-entry to Canada may be facilitated, I hereby request that you (be good enough to) issue a statement (endorsing / confirming) my present status in Canada as a permanent resident and assuring my re-entry to Canada.

The particulars appearing on my original passport are as follows:

Passport No. .....
Name .....
Date of Entry .....
Port of Entry .....
Vessel

----------oOo----------

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DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

OUR FILE:

TO: Mr. Cotsworth

YOUR FILE:

FROM:

DATE: Feb. 20th, 1952.

SUBJECT Multiple Passport.

Mr. Kagawa of the Japanese Overseas Agency (Tel.3-6214) gave me the information you requested this morning.

He said that the Multiple passport can be issued by the Foreign Office in Japan, that the diplomatic missions abroad are not permitted to issue that kind of a passport.

The validity of the multiple passport is specified in the passport and after a lapse of two years from date of issuance, it becomes invalid.

With reference to a person who has permanent residence in Canada (Canadian domicile), and wants to go to Japan to visit for a short time and applies for issuance of a passport, his Agency can issue one, but the regulations require a person, who has a passport and comes back from Japan to immediately return the passport to the Foreign Office, so that when that person is going to come back again he has applied for the issuance of a new passport.

I told Mr. Kagawa that you may call him in order to confirm the above information.

M.M.

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APPLICATION FOR CONFIRMATION OF STATUS IN CANADA
UNDER THE CANADIAN IMMIGRATION ACT.

I intend to visit Japan on or about.....

and expect to return to Canada.....

In order to facilitate my re-entry I request a statement as to my status in Canada, and give you the following details:

1. Surname at time of entry.....
2. Christian or given names.....
3. Born at.....Country.....Date of birth.....
4. Name of boat on which first arrived in Canada.....
5. Port of entry to Canada.....
6. Date.....Month.....Year.....of arrival.
7. Passport held on arrival No.....Issued at.....Date.....
   (Passport, landing card, or other document showing admission to Canada should be forwarded. Such documents will be returned with reply).
8. Names of other members of family or friends who accompanied at time of entry.....
9. If entered Canada from the United States, answer questions 1, 2, 3, 7, and supply following information:
   (a) Name of boat on which arrived in U.S.A.....
   (b) Port of sailing to U.S.A.....
   (c) Port of arrival in U.S.A.....
   (d) Exact date, month, and year of arrival in U.S.A.....
   (e) Place at which entered Canada from U.S.A.....
   (f) Exact date, month, and year of entry at Canadian point.....

Signature.....

Address.....

.....

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Copy on file 928988.

FBC:HG.

Ottawa, 28th February, 1952.

Mr. T. Kagawa,
Assistant Representative,
Japanese Government Overseas Agency,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Kagawa,-

Enc. Further to our recent interview, I am enclosing herewith a form, in duplicate, which it is suggested should be used by citizens of Japan, who propose to visit that country and wish to have an indication of their status in Canada under the Immigration Act.

It will save a great deal of time and correspondence if it is impressed on enquirers that the fullest possible information should be supplied and, of course, any additional remarks which the individuals may care to make are always appreciated.

Yours very truly,

F.B. Cotsworth,
for Chief, Admissions Division.

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