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FOR CIRCULATION :—

Registry D.R.4 24/2
Mr. ~~Price~~ Cummy Bruce
Mr. Price 19/4
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Dixon
Mr. Machtig

From Rep. Canada
Ref. 645A/3

Date 10th Feb. 1938

CANADA

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

ACT RESPECTING JAPANESE
:-

s that a private Bill has been
in the House of Commons, the effect
would be to place Japanese immigration
ely the same level as Chinese immigra-
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95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada,
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MINUTES.

ig. regd. on F 10/165 (Sino-Jap Dispute)

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Regd. vide minutes on G 121/2 (15))

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JCB. 23/3

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Mr. Dixon
Mr. Machtig
Sir H. Batterbee
Permt. U.S. of S.
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State

FOR ACTION :—

Mr.
Conf. Clerks
Copying Dept.
Despatch Section
Registry

From Rep. Canada
Ref. 645A/3
Date 10th Feb. 1938

1

CANADA

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

BILL FOR AN ACT RESPECTING JAPANESE IMMIGRATION:-

States that a private Bill has been presented in the House of Commons, the effect of which would be to place Japanese immigration on precisely the same level as Chinese immigration, which, under the Chinese Immigration Act (Chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927), is in effect forbidden.

Connected Papers

Rep. Copy to F 10/165- D.O. 3 15.3.38 on F.O.

MINUTES.
(Orig. regd. on F 10/165 (Sino-Jap Dispute)

(A) D.O. ——— 24/2/38
Copy of Bill.

(Regd. vide minutes on G 121/2 (15))

? Put by.

JCB. 23/3

19/4 altered

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11.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 11.

An Act respecting Japanese Immigration.

First reading, February 1, 1938

Mr. Neill.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
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C.W.Dixon Esq.,C.M.G.,O.B.E.,
Dominions Office,
LONDON.

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 11.

An Act respecting Japanese Immigration.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Chinese Immigration Act to apply to Japanese.

1. The provisions of the *Chinese Immigration Act*, chapter ninety-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, except section twenty-seven thereof, shall apply and have the same force and effect as to persons of Japanese origin or descent entering Canada for the purpose of acquiring Canadian domicile, as defined by the *Immigration Act*, as if such persons were persons of Chinese origin or descent, but a person shall not be deemed to be of Japanese origin or descent merely because his mother or his female ancestors or any of them are or were of Japanese origin or descent. And wherever the word "Chinese" appears in the said Act, except in section twenty-seven thereof, such word shall be read, construed and interpreted as applying in like manner and effect to Japanese.

Resident Japanese, except prohibited classes, may continue to reside in Canada.

R.S., c. 95.

2. Every person of Japanese origin or descent resident in Canada before the passing of this Act who was admitted under the provisions of any Act now or heretofore in force and did not secure such admission by fraudulent misrepresentations and does not belong to any of the prohibited classes of persons such as are described in section eight of the *Chinese Immigration Act* shall be deemed to be entitled to continue to reside in Canada.

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C.W.Dixon Esq.,C.M.G.,O.
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Origin F 10/165 (Sino-Jap Dispute)

Sir Paul Mason.

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645A/3.

10th February, 1938.

My dear Dixon,

In our despatch No.380 of the 10th November last we dealt with recent developments in the Japanese position in Western Canada, more particularly in connection with the feeling prevalent throughout Canada on the subject of the Sino-Japanese dispute. That feeling, as we also indicated at the close of our despatch No.13 of the 13th January is one predominantly of sympathy for China and various manifestations of anti-Japanese feeling are this from time to time apparent in the press.

T 514/8

F 10/152

An instance in point is the considerable interest which was aroused at the attempt alleged to have been made by two Canadian youths to blow up the Japanese steamer "Hiye Maru" in Seattle Harbour on January 20th. I do not know whether details of this incident have been reported from Washington but the story is that two young inhabitants of Vancouver went to Seattle with the deliberate aim of blowing up a Japanese ship as a protest against Japanese aggression and barbarity. The attempt failed, one of the youths was drowned and the other is, according to the press, under examination by the United States/

C.W.Dixon Esq.,C.M.G.,O.B.E.,
Dominions Office,
LONDON.

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number of Russian immigrants are allowed to enter Israel in any given year, should be terminated. A crisis will be less prevented in the case of Israel, the effect of which would be to close Russian immigration into Israel so drastically the same level as Chinese immigration with, enter the Russian population per 1000 as of the Israeli statistics of immigration is in effect terminated. It is inevitable that this will not have to close over a period terrible but it is an opportunity we are also the economic and political control on the subject of the Palestinian Arabs and Israel's attitude towards. The more important of these at my rate we still exist, or will continue to, as soon as they have been answered.

I should not close this one of the above points, these possibilities are of very great importance. Taken in the most general and limited to only the attitude which are being answered in return almost every day since we in little doubt that they exist by the existence of a degree of antisemitism feeling in Israel which, even in the most favourable circumstances will take some time to eliminate.

My very sending a copy of this letter to the University Library at Tashkent

Yours sincerely

Prof. M. [illegible]

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Mr. Mr Cockram
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Dixon
Mr. Machtig
Sir H. Batterbee
Permt. U.S. of S.
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State

FOR ACTION :—

Mr.
Conf. Clerks
Copying Dept.
~~Despatch Section~~
Registry

From Rep. Canada
No. 59
Date 3rd March 1938

CANADA

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION BILL:-

Reports briefly on the debate on the Bill which came up for discussion in the House of Commons on 17th Feb. After a further attempt two days later to revive the debate, the matter lapsed and has not since been renewed.

(Duplicate upd. on F 10/172)

Connected Papers

Copy No 4 to F.O. D.O.3 - 19.4.38
Copy C. to F.O. - D.O.3 - P.7.38

Printing Instructions

MINUTES.

(A) Rep. Canada — 645A/4 — 3.3.38
Submits S.O. comments on despatch N° 59.

? Dupl. of each paper to F.O. D.O.3 ref. on F 10/165.

JCB. 18/4

WSG 19/4 absence

(B) Extract from Canada N. of C. Debates 11.3.38

(C) " " " " 22.3.38
The n° of Japanese immigrants is small, see table on p. 1730 of (C).
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Dup. (C) to F.O. D.O.3 ref on F 10/165.

JCB. 6/7.
WSG 6/7 absence

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EXTRACT FROM CANADA HOUSE OF COMMONS
DEBATES VOL. LXXIV No. 32 DATED 11th MARCH, 1938

2A

licence were incorporated in the language of the general conditions to be observed; for, having swept out the licence by statute and having substituted for it a private act, it is highly desirable, I think, that we should see that any private act which may hereafter be enacted shall be subject to the provisions, among others, which I have just read.

I congratulate the government upon two of the conditions which they impose. I think the condition which deals with price is an admirable one. I think the condition which deals with surplus is also most admirable. I would only suggest that when the Minister of Justice is considering the terms of the amendment which he has read, it might be well to make it clear that the conditions imposed by the licence shall be the conditions which will apply to any private act.

The Prime Minister very properly used the argument, Why not depend upon the private act? But the reason we should not depend upon the private act is that the terms of the licence which will be obtained by those companies whose licences are to be renewed from time to time contain these provisions, and they are part of the general conditions that govern the whole situation. Therefore the general bill, namely the enabling act, should contain like conditions. I suggest that because I regard one or two of them as being tremendously important. There is, for instance, the one that deals with the question of making no contract for the sale of power except the copy of the private act be attached to the contract. That brings home to anyone who acquires power the situation, so that a vested right may not be obtained.

I mention this, Mr. Chairman, without going further into the matter, because I should like to make it abundantly clear that, in opposing the general position in respect to power export there was nothing in it that had to do in any way, shape or form with immediate conditions; there was no effort to arouse animosity against the government of Ontario. To suggest that thirty-eight or thirty-nine persons were so powerful as to be able to effect this purpose does violence to my understanding of the weight of the thirty-eight persons. To suggest that it can be done involves, in my judgment, the negation of the very theory upon which government by majority rests. But we have followed the traditional policy of this party; we have followed the traditional policy of the Liberal party as declared in this house, the unanimous view, as the Prime Minister was at pains to point out the other day, as expressed on more than one occasion; and it was for that reason that we are opposed to the export of power. I submit that beyond all peradventure, if the amendments which have been suggested, amplified by the one that was just read, being, as I submit with deference, broadened so as to cover the conditions to which I refer, were passed, we would then in the enabling act have indicated to all the general conditions which will govern hereafter the granting of a private act; and, more, we would have maintained that position which the Prime Minister took in 1928, the position which was taken by the late administration, and the position which has been taken by the government of to-day; for there has been no departure that I know of or that any other hon. member has heard of that changes the general attitude of mind of successive governments towards the question of long term export of power. This was the Liberal principle declared time after time in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada.

But it is not necessary to go that far. All one needs to do is to take the statement made on behalf of the government of the day in February, 1928. By that we have stood. If in doing so we have created a cabal; if by doing so we have trodden upon the toes of a new Liberal policy of which we were not advised; if there is a new one in the offing of which we have no knowledge, yet indeed we can say with the greatest consistency that we have maintained the unanimous expression of the people of this country through their representatives in parliament assembled, that we were all opposed to the export of power except in emergency conditions which are provided for in this bill, and that long term sales of power were objectionable to the Canadian people for the reasons given by Mr. Hull as regards its importation to this country.

At six o'clock the Speaker resumed the chair and the house took recess.

After Recess

The house resumed at eight o'clock.

PRIVATE BILLS

SECOND READINGS

Bill No. 41, for the relief of Alice Cecile Pinder Hartt.—Mr. Jacobs.

Bill No. 42, for the relief of Ruby May Foster Ryder.—Mr. Emmerson.

Bill No. 43, for the relief of Ethel Sadie Davidson Case.—Mr. White.

Bill No. 44, for the relief of Ray Simon Stern.—Mr. Jacobs.

P.T.O

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Bill No. 45, for the relief of Norma Adelaide MacKenzie Hird.—Mr. Walsh.

Bill No. 46, for the relief of Mabel Marjorie Thompson Maynes.—Mr. Emmerson.

Bill No. 47, for the relief of Walter Edward Gorham.—Mr. White.

Bill No. 48, for the relief of Margaret Anne Eddie Bender.—Mr. Walsh.

Bill No. 49, for the relief of Kathryn Chronis Briggs.—Mr. Walsh.

Bill No. 50, for the relief of Vera May Levis Holloway.—Mr. Jacobs.

Bill No. 51, for the relief of Robert Andrew Young.—Mr. Walsh.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT, REVISED STATUTES, 1927, CHAPTER 95

The house resumed from Friday, March 11, consideration of the motion of Mr. Neill for the second reading of Bill No. 11, respecting Japanese immigration.

Mr. J. G. TURGEON (Cariboo): It is with a sense of deep responsibility that I rise to-night to take part in this debate. I am quite aware that British parliamentary custom has decided that the whips of the two parties should take very little part in debate. While I am simply deputy whip and act only on occasion, nevertheless I do from time to time take the place of the chief government whip, and therefore I recognize that responsibility in rising to discuss this bill to-night. Were it not for the circumstances surrounding the particular measure now before the house I would not be on my feet. It is my intention to make as sure as I can that no word of mine shall hurt the feelings of any member of this house, and I trust also that nothing will be said which will be even provocative.

There are several matters deeply related to the question under discussion in connection with the two bills that have been introduced purporting to amend the Immigration Act and the Chinese Immigration Act, but I do not intend to deal with these related questions. Rather I shall confine myself to questions embedded in the measures themselves.

The question brought before us by the hon. member for Comox-Alberni (Mr. Neill) is one of deep significance to the province of British Columbia. It is one which, if left unaltered in its present status, will soon be of vital concern to the dominion as a whole. I know the people of western Canada fairly well, and there is one thing that the people of British Columbia require of their public men more perhaps than any other attribute. It is that when any deep and embarrassing question arises, the people of that province shall know where their representatives stand, and out of deference to and in appreciation of that feeling on the part of the people of British Columbia, I state at this point that if these two bills before the house are forced to the conclusion of a vote, I shall vote against the second reading of both. Having so declared myself, I shall later on take the extreme liberty, with whatever force is at my command, of recommending to the proposer of these bills, the hon. member for Comox-Alberni, that in the interests of British Columbia, in the interests of the very object which he has in mind and for which he has been working in and out of parliament for fifteen years or more, he withdraw them so that in the circumstances in which parliament finds itself at the present time it will not be necessary to vote the bills down.

Mr. NEILL: I rise to a point of order. Is the hon. member in order in discussing a bill which is not before the house? He should confine himself to Bill No. 11, and not discuss a bill which is not at the moment up for second reading.

Mr. TURGEON: I do not wish to get into any altercation with the hon. gentleman over a question of order, but the only difference between the two bills is that one purports to amend the Chinese Immigration Act and the other purports to amend the Immigration Act. It is not possible properly to discuss, from the standpoint of British Columbians, the question of the exclusion of Japanese, through any instrument whatever, without discussing everything that arises from immigration and, therefore, from the policies adopted by this parliament to conduct and to regulate immigration.

As I was saying, I intend to suggest to the hon. member that in the very interests of the object he has in mind these bills should not be pressed to a vote during this session. Later on, I shall give my reasons for that suggestion. It is my intention also to show to the best of my ability why I think it is absolutely necessary for me, coming from British Columbia and having a sense of the responsibility that rests upon a member of this house, to vote against the bill on this occasion. Further I intend as well as I can, and even at the expense of repeating some of the arguments that have been made, to put forward some of the reasons why I believe that sooner or later action must be taken to bring about that which these bills purport to accomplish. That action must of necessity be taken.

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EXTRACT FROM CANADA HOUSE OF COMMONS
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Two results have followed from the discussion that has taken place upon the hon. member's motion. One is that this government has already set up machinery which we sincerely hope will bring to light in what degree, if any, illegal entries have been made from Asiatic countries, with particular reference perhaps to the race mentioned in Bill No. 11. There has been set up—or rather enlarged, for I understand it was set up previously—another investigating committee which will act more or less in conjunction with the board of review that is dealing entirely with illegal entrance and the steps necessary to be taken immediately to stop it, but the interdepartmental committee acting in conjunction with that board will inquire, I take it, into the whole question of Asiatic immigration.

Mr. GREEN: May I ask the hon. member a question? Has there been any change since the announcement made by the Prime Minister on March 7? He was asked by the leader of the opposition about these boards of inquiry, and his answer was, as reported at page 1165 of Hansard:

Mr. Mackenzie King: The board has been appointed to deal with the subject of illegal entries—

Mr. Bennett: Only?

Mr. Mackenzie King: Only, yes.

Then he goes on to say:

However, I would assume that in any inquiry directed to illegal entries much information that was incidental thereto would be ascertained.

Is the hon. member suggesting that there is to be another board, or that this board is to go further than the statement of the Prime Minister indicated?

Mr. TURGEON: I do not want to be unkind to the hon. member, for whom I have great personal regard; but if he paid more attention to the answers given by ministers of the crown he would not have had to ask me that question, because he will find on Hansard an answer to his own question, where the Prime Minister said that this interdepartmental committee was set up and is separate entirely from the board of review, whose function is confined to the question of illegal entry. This interdepartmental committee I take it has upon it representatives not only of the Department of Immigration but of the Department of Labour and the Department of National Defence. Perhaps one should not say that too loudly, but these two departments are represented on that committee, which is inquiring into every question relating to oriental immigration into Canada, which, of course, means largely into British Columbia.

A second benefit has resulted from the introduction of this bill by the hon. member for Comox-Alberni. Oftentimes the position of British Columbia in the general scheme of things Canadian is misunderstood. For long years the position of that far western province with respect to all questions relating to immigration has been misunderstood. But I take it from this debate, and especially from the words used by the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) and other ministers, as well as by the leader of the opposition (Mr. Bennett), that now our position is better understood than it has been at any previous time in the history of this question.

What is the situation? I have before me two orders in council passed under authority of the Immigration Act. One is P.C. 2115 dated September 16, 1930, which puts a prohibition upon the entry into Canada, except of course with certain exceptions, of immigrants from Asiatic countries, though it clearly sets out that it is not concerned and does not deal with any Asiatic nation with which Canada has a treaty or convention. Then there is another order in council, which was referred to the other night, P.C. 695, dated March 21, 1931, and amended April 23, 1937. This order in council deals with steps taken to prohibit immigration of any kind into Canada, again with certain exceptions. The exceptions are: Those who come from Great Britain with sufficient funds to maintain themselves until they have opportunity to secure employment; those who come from the United States with sufficient funds, and agriculturists with sufficient funds to go into the business of farming. In this order in council there is also a proviso as regards immigrants as defined in paragraph 2, that is, those entering from the United States, and immigrants as defined in paragraph 4, that is, agriculturists who have sufficient means to farm in Canada: "Provided that these are destined for settlement in a province which has not signified its disapproval of such immigration." There is a clear recognition of the principle that, largely because of conditions in Canada to-day, persons to be admitted to this country must be destined for a province which has not signified objection to their entry.

I do not need to point out that immigrants from Asiatic countries who come to Canada come only to British Columbia. The general principle underlying these prohibitions is this, that because of the situation in which labour

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EXTRACT FROM CANADA HOUSE OF COMMONS
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finds itself, because of the competition with which those who are farming may be faced, because of general competition in labour or in other means of gaining a livelihood in Canada, it is not right to permit immigrants to enter the country. Yet we find that immigration from Asiatic countries is concentrated in British Columbia and is of such a kind that it utterly displaces all other labour with which it comes in contact. That is a situation which cannot be denied and to which I call attention on behalf of British Columbia.

Ordinarily immigration is stopped because of its effect on labour and those engaged in production. In British Columbia we find two results from the immigration policies of Canada. One is that in those parts of the province in which Asiatic settlement is concentrated labour is ousted, farm values lowered very materially, and rural credit lessened and in some places destroyed. What else do we find as a result of the general immigration policies of Canada? My eyes are turned now to that great area of country running from Vancouver north clear through the centre of British Columbia for practically a thousand miles, a country containing the richest mineral section imaginable, from which untold millions of dollars have been taken, but which as yet in many places has been hardly touched and is still open for exploration. In that country we find seven or eight settlements, many of them isolated, several of them finding it impossible to maintain contact with each other because of lack of transportation. In that country there is everything to support a larger population—diversified farming, cattle, hogs, wheat and everything one can think of. It extends both east and west of the mountains. It is traversed by the great valley of the Fraser river and all its tributaries, and from east to west it is crossed by the Peace river watershed, with all its tributaries. Yet we find that because of lack of population that country is not in a position to support itself. It has over seven hundred miles of Canadian National railway lines, owned by the government of Canada. In another direction it is crossed by 450 miles of the Pacific Great Eastern railway, which is owned by the province of British Columbia. Every line of railway line within that area is owned by the taxpayers; yet because it is without immigrants who should be going in there, the railways are unable to operate except at a terrific loss, though they are running through one of the richest parts of Canada.

The situation is this: British Columbia, surfeited on the one hand with Asiatic immigration, is crying and demanding that steps be taken at the earliest possible moment to see what can be done with the government of Great Britain in order to bring to this portion of the province immigrants properly directed, properly financed, properly organized and carefully selected. The province wants them. Only yesterday at Victoria the city of Prince George presented to the Rowell commission a submission in connection with immigration from the British Isles, and that plea for British immigration is not divorced from the question of oriental immigration. During the last few months a new and, if you wish, strange doctrine in international relations has been proclaimed by some great states. The doctrine is that parent states are responsible for the welfare and entitled to direct the destiny of strong minorities of their people who live in foreign states. It is true that up to the present time this refers only to states contiguous to what are called the parent states; but in the western part of Canada we have an Asiatic people migrating to British Columbia, with nothing between Canada and the country from which these people come except the Pacific ocean. With the transportation facilities of to-day the Pacific ocean is hardly a greater barrier than an ordinary boundary line between provinces.

I do not point out these things simply that the government should take cognizance of them because, as I said in the beginning, I realize that already cognizance has been taken of the situation in British Columbia. Having said so much, however, may I just take a few minutes more to state why I cannot vote for this bill. I realize the importance of the measure brought into the house by the hon. member for Comox-Alberni, and I should like to read some remarks made during the course of this debate by the leader of the opposition, for whom it goes without saying I have the highest respect. Mind you, these words were spoken by the right hon. gentleman, who was quite aware of the responsibility that attached to him through his past experience as Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, and who knows the delicate touch with which questions of this kind must be handled even in times of peace. The right hon. gentleman said:

> On the other hand, not for a moment would I pass the bill in its present form. Without placing a time limit as to when it should come into force, or providing that it should become effective by proclamation, I think we would be courting a very serious situation indeed, and one which we could not contemplate at this particular moment, having regard to our earnest desire to keep our own country out of the conflict in Asia.

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DEBATES VOL. LXXIV No. 32 DATED 11th MARCH, 1938

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These are not idle words; they are the words of the leader of the opposition who, as I said, was speaking from the depths of experience. Later on he said:

Therefore, while I should like to commend the hon. member who introduced the measure to the house, and hope that the government are prepared to accept the principle of it, I am one of those who, accepting that measure and believing strongly in it, would not for a moment urge its passing in its present form, as I believe it would be a very dangerous thing for us to do at this time.

I know there are men around me who feel that it is perhaps an exaggeration to point out the difficulties and embarrassments which might arise by reason of any action taken in connection with the exclusion of an Asiatic race from our country, but here are the words of the right hon. gentleman, who says not only that such action is dangerous but that it should not be taken if we are really earnest in our desire to keep this country out of the conflict which is now raging in the orient.

In the last twelve or fifteen years we have gone very far in our relations with the British Empire. We have taken such steps and have declared ourselves from time to time in such manner that the Statute of Westminster of a few years ago was, after all, only a manifestation of that great development which has taken place in Canada. But this I ask the hon. member for Comox-Alberni and those newspapers in British Columbia which have been commenting rather bitterly upon the hesitancy shown by parliament in passing this measure: While it is right that we should become masters in our own home; while it is right that in matters relating to defence we should cut ourselves off from external influence; while undoubtedly it is right that we should decide that our destiny along the pathway of the world should be cleaved only by ourselves, have we reached the time when we can forget what has been the relationship in the past between this country and the British Empire? Have we reached the time when we can pay no attention to the call of kinship? The Prime Minister pointed out, in words that must be heeded by anyone who heard or read them, that in Japan there is a deliberate effort designed to break down the friendly relations which in the past have existed between Japan and the British Empire. If there were in Canada, or in any part of the world, some fiendish mind which wished to make certain that if anything were to happen by way of a world conflagration Canada should be in it, is there anything that such a fiendish mind could conceive which would be more likely to attain its objective than so to arrange matters that the one final spark which brought about a world crisis should be an overt act on the part of Canada, committed by this parliament?

The hon. member for Comox-Alberni, having been satisfied, as he must be, with the discussion which has taken place, and filled, as I know he is, with the desire to relieve British Columbia of its Asiatic problem; realizing that if the suggestions of the leader of the opposition were taken—and the hon. member agreed to accept them the other night—that nothing could be done in any event within a year and a half or two years; that in that time Canada may have gone ahead with a reconsideration of its whole immigration problem, and that she may be making extra relations with the British Isles under which, without offence being given, there might be a greater exclusion of Asiatics, and once more stating that I must vote against this measure if it comes to a vote, hereby showing the hon. member that I am not trying to save myself from embarrassment, with all the sincerity of which I am capable and with all the powers at my command, I ask him in the interests of British Columbia, in the interests of Canada and of all which he has at heart—a better, safer and wiser settlement of the Asiatic problem of British Columbia—seriously to consider the withdrawal of his bill.

Hon. T. A. CRERAR (Minister of Mines and Resources): Mr. Speaker, when the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) stated a few weeks ago, when the hon. member for Comox-Alberni (Mr. Neill) first brought his bill before the house, that it was one of the most important measures parliament would have to consider—particularly at this juncture in world affairs—he stated a fact which I believe appeals to the reason and judgment of every hon. member.

There is no doubt that the question on the Pacific coast is one of deep and vital concern. We have evidence of that in the restrained but definite speeches made by members from that province, and we see it also in the concern exhibited in Vancouver and on the Pacific coast generally in relation to this whole problem. I think, however, if we are to reach a sound decision on the merits of the bill we are now considering, it is necessary to take stock of all that would be implied in the house passing the measure.

The Japanese immigration question first became one of concern a great many years ago. Hon. members will recall that in 1894 the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland entered into a treaty, known as the United Kingdom-Japanese treaty, with the

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Kingdom of Japan. Canada gave adherence to that treaty. One of its provisions stated that the subjects of each party to the agreement should have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other. It was the freedom given in that provision which in the first instance led to the heavy Japanese immigration to the Pacific coast. To such an extent had that immigration increased that in the three years from 1905 to 1907 upwards of 12,000 Japanese came to Canada. Even then the matter was one of considerable concern to the Canadian people. The treaty I mentioned a moment ago, to which Canada had given adherence, was still in effect. It was that situation which led to the mission of the late Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux to Japan in 1907 to discuss with the Japanese government the question of limiting Japanese immigration to this country.

I should like to repeat that which was pointed out by the Prime Minister, namely that the Japanese government acted in a wholly reasonable manner at that time. An arrangement was reached by which Japanese immigration to Canada was limited to about 500 persons a year, and that arrangement, as was stated by the hon. member for Comox-Alberni, remained in effect until after the termination of the treaty, which took place, as I now recall, in 1921.

The so-called gentlemen's agreement negotiated by Hon. Mr. Lemieux continued in effect. It is quite true the matter was discussed in parliament in 1922 or 1923. In 1928 further representations were made to the Japanese government and further reductions in the migration to Canada were effected, bringing the number to 150 a year. I think it is only fair to say that the Japanese government have lived up to the gentlemen's agreement of 1907 and the later understanding of 1928.

Mr. NEILL: No.

Mr. CRERAR: I do not think that can be effectively combated.

Mr. NEILL: Certainly it can.

Mr. CRERAR: In no year since 1928 has the immigration from Japan, under the terms of that arrangement, reached 150. The Prime Minister stated on a former occasion that in the last five years under that arrangement the average has been eighty-one persons admitted to Canada.

Mr. BENNETT: That is the registered number. The illicit number was larger than that.

Mr. CRERAR: Under the agreement it was true that additional numbers of Japanese came to Canada, but they were entitled to come as Canadian citizens. I do not think even the hon. member for Comox-Alberni would deny a Canadian citizen, even if he were of Japanese nationality, the right of entrance to Canada.

Mr. NEILL: I would when they were especially exempted under the agreement.

Mr. CRERAR: The total number of Japanese who came to Canada from September 1, 1928, when the later understanding became effective, to December 31, 1937, all categories, was 1,330. Of those who were entitled to come under the agreement the number was 995. Of those outside the agreement there were 335. As I have said, those in the latter category were persons who, under our law, were Canadian citizens and had the right to come to this country. The hon. member for Comox-Alberni shakes his head, but I am stating the facts.

Mr. NEILL: No.

Mr. CRERAR: I have before me a tabulation taken from departmental figures, giving the numbers by males, females, and children under the agreement and outside the agreement who came to Canada during the period I have just mentioned. I think this information will prove useful to hon. members, and with the consent of the house I shall place it on Hansard. It is as follows:

Japanese Immigration

	Under agreement			Outside agreement			Total immigration			
	*M.	F.	C.	*M.	F.	C.	*M.	F.	C.	
Sept. 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929..	37	43	20	4	14	5	41	57	25	123
Fiscal year 1929-30..	69	46	19	..	37	21	69	83	40	192
" " 1930-31..	50	53	24	..	53	24	50	106	48	204
" " 1931-32..	57	57	21	..	42	18	57	99	39	195
" " 1932-33..	30	47	17	..	16	5	30	63	22	115
" " 1933-34..	46	40	13	..	3	3	46	43	16	105
" " 1934-35..	38	25	11	..	15	3	38	40	14	92
" " 1935-36..	24	34	10	..	15	..	24	49	10	83
" " 1936-37..	24	42	14	..	19	4	24	61	18	103
" " 1937-38 (9 months)..	22	44	18	..	24	10	22	68	28	118
Totals..	397	431	167	4	238	93	401	669	260	1,330

* Males—Females—Children.

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A feeling exists on the Pacific coast that a considerable number of Japanese have entered Canada illegally. The illegal entry of immigrants is not a new thing. We are dealing with it every day in the immigration branch, particularly at the present time with the disturbed condition in Europe. No doubt some Japanese have entered Canada illegally, but I am quite sure that the number is not so great as the hon. member for Comox-Alberni thinks it to be. It must be remembered that if anyone has entered illegally, he is subject to deportation.

When speaking to his bill the hon. member said that he did not intend it to deal with any except those who would come in under the gentleman's agreement. While no doubt a problem is created in British Columbia because of the Japanese population, I understood my hon. friend to say that he did not intend his legislation to touch those Japanese already in the country; that it would apply simply to the Japanese the present exclusion which is applied to Chinese. The problem of illegal entry was recognized by the government before the hon. member brought in his bill. An interdepartmental committee was set up, as alluded to by the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) which studied this question. Certain conclusions were arrived at among which was the one that we should deal only with those Japanese who might be in Canada illegally. When I was on the Pacific coast last summer, I was told that there were hundreds of Japanese who had entered the country illegally, and my hon. friend seems to harbour the same thought. As a result of the work of this interdepartmental committee, a board of review was established this week in Vancouver. This board is made up of Doctor Keenleyside of the Department of External Affairs, Mr. Taylor, Superintendent of Immigration on the Pacific coast, and Inspector Fish of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Every one on the Pacific coast who has a suspicion, or any knowledge, that a Japanese is in the country illegally, has been invited to present his information to the board, either personally or in writing. Any statement made to the board will be fully examined, and any Japanese found to be in Canada illegally will be deported. At the same time, it is only right to say that the Japanese who are legally in Canada will not be disturbed by the work of this board of review.

Mr. NEILL: The minister said that the interdepartmental committee had been established before I brought down my bill; but in replying to some hon. member on this side, I believe it was the leader of the opposition (Mr. Bennett), the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) said that it was his intention to have an interdepartmental committee and a board of review set up. As that statement was made after the bill was brought down, how can the minister reconcile it with the one he makes now?

Mr. CRERAR: This was a matter of discussion between the Department of External Affairs and the immigration branch and one or two other departments. However, that point is not so important. The fact is that the committe was set up and the board of review is now sitting to discharge the duties I mentioned a moment ago.

The bill advocated by my hon. friend provides for straight exclusion. It applies to the Japanese the legislation now applying to the Chinese. In this respect I should like to quote again the statement made the other evening by the Prime Minister. It must be remembered that the Chinese and Japanese have a long civilization behind them. The other evening the hon. member for Comox-Alberni said that the reason the Chinese were dissatisfied with the action taken by Canada was because they felt they were discriminated against as compared with the Japanese. The inference to be drawn from the hon. member's remarks was that if the Japanese were put in the same position as the Chinese, this objection on the part of the Chinese would largely disappear. But that is not the case. The Prime Minister cited some evidence the other evening. A few years ago I had an opportunity of having a long discussion with an eminent Chinese gentleman, a man who, in his knowledge of languages, of history and of philosophy, stands in the front ranks in China. He was a man of great ability, and we discussed this particular question. He did not raise objection to the fact that we did not wish to have Chinese in Canada, but he did object to the manner in which we had gone about effecting this.

My hon. friend proposes to apply the same method to the Japanese. You cannot affront a proud people in this way. The hon. member smiles, but let me read to him what the Prime Minister stated the other night. In 1924 the United States did just about what the hon. member now proposes to do, and this action was a matter of representation by the Japanese government to the United States government. Let me quote from a communication addressed by the Japanese ambassador in Washington to Mr. Hughes, who was then Secretary of State. I quote:

To Japan the question is not one of expediency but of principle. To her the mere fact that a few hundreds or thousands of her nationals will or will not be admitted to the

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Mr. NEILL: The hon. member for Nanaimo (Mr. Taylor) has the floor, but if he is not going to speak—

Mr. TAYLOR (Nanaimo): I merely wished to ask a question, but it is almost nine o'clock.

Mr. SPEAKER: I draw to the attention of the hon. member that if he speaks now he closes the debate.

Mr. BENNETT: I think this bill should pass. I believe this country should not—

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The right hon. gentleman has spoken already.

Mr. BENNETT: No; I have not spoken on this.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Yes.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Question.

Mr. A. W. NEILL (Comox-Alberni): Mr. Speaker—

Some hon. MEMBERS: Question.

Mr. NEILL: When I get order, Mr. Speaker, I shall address myself to the subject. There is only a minute and a half left, and while it would not take long to answer the arguments advanced this evening, I do not think I can do so in a minute and a half. I would be obliged if you would call it nine o'clock.

Some hon. MEMBERS: No.

Mr. NEILL: All right. I shall deal in the minute and a half that is left with the remarks of the hon. member for Cariboo (Mr. Turgeon). He said that some of the British Columbia papers had been commenting bitterly on this bill. There he was wrong. What the British Columbia papers were commenting bitterly upon was the failure of the government to pass the bill—a totally different matter.

An hon. MEMBER: Let us vote on the bill now.

Mr. NEILL: The hon. member talks about machinery being set up, and the Minister of Mines and Resources (Mr. Crerar) gave a flat contradiction to the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) on that point.

Mr. CRERAR: Nonsense.

Mr. NEILL: The hon. member for Cariboo talks about machinery being set up. There have been three men—a policeman, an immigration agent, and a man from Ottawa. Does any hon. member suppose that the policeman and the immigration agent will condemn themselves by saying that they have let men in illegally? Of course not; they will smooth the matter over. Does anyone think I would condemn myself and say, "I am sorry; I am an immigration agent, but I have allowed people to come in illegally." It is a farce from the beginning. Of course I would let them look at the books and go down and show them the wharves, and they would be quite happy. The policeman would convince them that nothing had been done illegally in his department, and the immigration agent would do the same. It would not be human nature to do otherwise. Is that the kind of committee that we are going to trust to decide if people have been coming in illegally or not? Mr. Speaker, it is nine o'clock.

Mr. SPEAKER: It being nine o'clock, the house will revert to the business that was under consideration before six o'clock.

ELECTRIC POWER

TRANSFER TO PARLIAMENT OF CONTROL OF EXPORT EXCEPT IN INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY

The house resumed consideration in committee of Bill No. 21, to amend the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act—Mr. Mackenzie King—Sir Eugène Fiset in the chair.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): I move to add to section 4, subsection (4) paragraph (d) which I believe; meets the suggestions which have been advanced, as far as can be done in a legal clause.

(d) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (c) of this subsection, the said private act shall remain in force for a period of one year from the date of the commencement thereof but may be extended from year to year by proclamation of the governor in council for four further periods of one year each but not so that the said act shall in any case remain in force for more than five years from the date of the commencement thereof, nor shall the said private act operate to vest in any person any right to export power after the expiration or repeal of the said private act.

The hon. member for Leeds said that in fixing a period of five years we seemed to intimate that the power extended for five years, but I believe if we read the subsection carefully we shall see that, instead of extending, it limits the power of the governor in council to extend the private bill. The power is from year to year but not beyond five years. It is rather a limitation than an extension. The other part has the effect of declaring to the world that the act shall not operate to vest in any person any right to export power after the expiration or repeal of the private act.

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While I am on my feet I should like to submit another amendment which comes at the beginning of the section. It reads:

That section four be amended by inserting at the beginning of the section, before the word "section," the following words:

"Subject as hereinafter in this act provided."

Mr. BENNETT: I think the amendment proposed is as reasonable as might be expected under the circumstances, except that it might be well to expand the last two lines, because the vested right might be a right with respect to something other than the mere export of power. For instance, he might claim damages; and as I suggested the other day, he should not acquire a vested right either to export power or for any other purpose; that is to say, he should have no right of action by reason of his allegation of vested right. That is the only suggestion I have to make.

Mr. HEAPS: With regard to paragraph (b) of subsection 4, which deals with the question of the price at which power should be exported, if power under any proposed bill is exported from Ontario, such power being owned by the provincial government, how is the price going to be fixed, and who will be the authority to determine whether the price at which the power is exported is a proper one in the circumstances? I can understand how easy it would be for two experts to be at cross-purposes on the question of a reasonable price and I am wondering who will determine that question.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): Under the amendment as drafted it will be the governor in council, and in my opinion the governor in council should be the authority to decide on the matter. Of course, the governor in council will have the advice of any expert or engineers whom they see fit to employ.

Mr. HEAPS: I quite appreciate the fact that in the case of power being exported the government would obtain the advice of experts; but suppose there were a difference between the experts appointed by the provincial authorities and the experts advising the governor in council. Who is going to be the final authority?

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): We are the deciding authority.

Mr. HEAPS: That is definite?

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): Yes.

Mr. BENNETT: Might it not be well to say "renewed" instead of "extended"?

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): Yes, except that it is not exactly like a licence. It is an act of parliament.

Mr. BENNETT: "Extended" is good, but I thought that possibly in view of the language used in connection with the others, "renewed" might be better.

Mr. CAHAN: Is this a proposed amendment to section 3?

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): No, section 4.

Mr. CAHAN: What becomes then of the amendment which the Prime Minister proposed?

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Sir Eugene Fiset): They are all being considered together.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): This adds another subsection.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Sir Eugene Fiset): Shall the amendment carry?

Amendment agreed to.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Sir Eugene Fiset): The Minister of Justice further moves that section 4 be amended by inserting at the beginning of the section, before the word "section," the words "Subject as hereinafter in this act provided." Shall the amendment carry?

Amendment agreed to.

Section as amended agreed to.

On section 5—Temporary licences.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): I wish to offer the same amendment here, that immediately after the number "5" at the beginning of the section, and before the word "section," the following words be added: "Subject as hereinafter in this act provided."

Amendment agreed to.

Section as amended agreed to.

On section 6—Licence to construct or place wires or pipes.

Mr. CAHAN: In the prior debate I suggested an amendment to this section, and I now beg leave to move that section 6 be struck out and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

6. Section 8 of the said act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

8. (1) All transmission lines or lines of wire or other conductors for the exportation of power and all pipe lines and other like contrivances for the exportation of fluid, from any place in Canada to any place outside of Canada, are hereby declared to be works for the general advantage of Canada.

(2) Subject to any regulation of the governor in council in that behalf, the governor in council may grant licences for the construction, placing or laying of any transmission line or

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JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT, REVISED STATUTES, 1927, CHAPTER 95

The house resumed from Tuesday, March 1, consideration of the motion of Mr. Neill for the second reading of Bill No. 11, respecting Japanese immigration.

Mr. J. G. TURGEON (Cariboo): Mr. Speaker, I am going to ask you to permit me to move the adjournment of the debate on this bill, not for the purpose of killing time, but because I have some remarks to make upon it, and I shall not have time in the five minutes remaining before nine o'clock. I therefore move the adjournment of the debate, for the purpose of resuming it upon a later occasion.

Motion agreed to and debate adjourned.

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OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.
Earnscliffe,
OTTAWA.

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645A/4.

RECEIVED
14 MAR 1938
DOMS. OFFICE

3rd March, 1938.

My dear Dixon,

-/2 The High Commissioner is reporting by this mail upon an interesting debate in the House of Commons on the subject of the exclusion of Japanese immigrants from Canada. You will see that in this despatch reference is made to the bill mentioned in Mason's letter to you -/1 No.645A/3 of the 10th of February, in which he expressed the view that it was not likely to receive a second reading. It certainly seemed unlikely at that time that we should hear anything more of this Bill, but for some reason or other the Prime Minister seemed to be anxious to use it as a peg on which to hang a serious warning as to the undesirability of polemics against the Japanese, and some of his remarks on the subject were, I think you will agree, rather striking. In order to take part in the debate Mr. Mackenzie King had at the last moment to cancel his engagement to be present at a dinner party which was being given the same evening to the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec by the so-called "Chargé d'Affaires of the Apostolic Delegation". Of course he may have been glad of the excuse to do this for various rather obvious reasons,

but/

C.W.Dixon Esq.,C.M.G.,O.B.E.,
Dominions Office,
London.

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but we have heard from various semi-official quarters that the Government do regard with considerable seriousness the presence, and above all the growth in numbers, of Japanese in British Columbia. Gladstone Murray of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation told Mason the other night that there are now between 23,000 and 25,000 able-bodied Japanese men in British Columbia, "fully trained" whatever that may mean, and it is easy to see that the position may arouse genuine misgivings in the mind, for example, of Mackenzie, the Minister of National Defence, who is himself from that Province.

Yours ever,

Hyslop Holmes.

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Office of the High Commissioner
for the United Kingdom,
Ottawa.
3rd March, 1938.

RECEIVED
14 MAR 1938
DOMINIONS OFFICE

No.59.

Sir,

T 5/4/8 (Can.-Japan Commercial Relations)

With reference to my despatch No.380 of the 10th November and connected correspondence regarding the recrudescence of anti-Japanese feeling in Canada which has been provoked by the outbreak of and the incidents in the Sino-Japanese conflict, I have the honour to invite your attention to the introduction in the House of Commons of a private Bill which was designed to place Japanese immigration into Canada on the same level as Chinese immigration.

2. Contrary to expectation the Bill in question, copies of which are enclosed herein, came up for discussion in the House of Commons on the 17th February, sponsored by a Member for a British Columbia constituency. I need not trouble you with the details of the debate, in the course of which several Members of Parliament expressed, in more or less moderate language, their belief that, while it was unnecessary to cast undue aspersions on the Japanese people or the Japanese Government, it was necessary for Canada to consider whether she could assimilate the Japanese race within her own borders.

3. The debate was, however, note worthy in that the Prime Minister, who replied himself to the points raised, evidently regarded the occasion as one which deserved serious attention. Mr. Mackenzie King/

The Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs,
London.

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King began by recalling his own first-hand experience of the countries in the Far East, gained in the course of a tour which he had undertaken as Deputy Minister of Labour before the War in order to report on the question of Oriental immigration into Canada. He then pointed out that the question at issue was one which involved the principle of the exclusion of a great Oriental race from Canada, and that this was not a step which could be lightly regarded in existing circumstances.

4. Mr.King justified the Government's objection to the Bill on these grounds by a striking appeal to the repercussions in which the passing of such a Bill by the Canadian Government would involve the British Commonwealth of Nations as a whole. "I wish to point out particularly" he said, "that any action taken by Canada which would occasion resentment by any country in the Orient would be resented, not merely as a step on Canada's part, but with the relationship of all its parts what they are, as something to be resented against the whole British Commonwealth. In the light of the present world situation we cannot, whatever we do here, afford to lose sight of our obligations to other parts of the British Empire". Later on in his speech Mr. King added "There are those in Japan who are struggling to maintain the friendship which has existed over so many years between the British and the Japanese, and I say that we, as one of the

dominions/

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dominions of the British commonwealth, ought to do, and I believe will do, all that we can to preserve that friendship to the greatest degree possible, and certainly we ought to do nothing to increase the enmity that is being fostered".

5. The Prime Minister's appeal had its effect and, after a further attempt two days later to revive the debate on this subject, the matter lapsed and has not since been renewed. I venture, however, to think that Mr. King's references to the impossibility of dissociating the action taken by one Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations in the eyes of a foreign country from that taken by the Commonwealth as a whole are deserving of special notice.

6. A further manifestation of anti-Japanese feeling took place in the course of a discussion in the House of Commons on the 23rd of February on a private Member's motion to reduce the number of Japanese fishing licences off the coast of British Columbia. Again I need not trouble you with the details of this debate, which was confined in the main, as was natural, to speeches from Members representing constituencies in British Columbia, and which was eventually talked out. The Members who took part in the debate were able, however, to produce an impressive number of instances in which fishermen of Japanese origin in the waters and estuaries of British Columbia had not only interfered with the livelihood of Canadian fishermen in those

waters/

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waters, but had actually committed assaults against Canadians fishing in the same neighbourhood. It is of interest also to note that one Member alleged that the fishermen of Japanese origin, when any source of dispute arose, were in the habit of appealing not to the Canadian Government or to the Provincial Government of British Columbia but to the Japanese Government; that Japan to-day counted these fishermen among her own numbers; and that Japan had approximately 1½ million men engaged in the fishing industry amongst whom she included fishermen operating in British Columbia and other territories outside the Japanese Empire. I have thought that it might be worth while to report briefly on this discussion for purposes of comparison with the despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, No. 116 of the 7th of February, of which Sir Ronald Lindsay has been good enough to send me a copy.

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(Sect. 8 pp. Salmon Industry)

7. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

F. L. C. Floud

8/4

11.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 11.

An Act respecting Japanese Immigration.

First reading, February 1, 1938

MR. NEILL.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

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COMMONS

feet I should like to
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EID

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 11.

An Act respecting Japanese Immigration.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Chinese Immigration Act to apply to Japanese.

1. The provisions of the *Chinese Immigration Act*, chapter ninety-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, except section twenty-seven thereof, shall apply and have the same force and effect as to persons of Japanese origin or descent entering Canada for the purpose of acquiring Canadian domicile, as defined by the *Immigration Act*, as if such persons were persons of Chinese origin or descent, but a person shall not be deemed to be of Japanese origin or descent merely because his mother or his female ancestors or any of them are or were of Japanese origin or descent. And wherever the word "Chinese" appears in the said Act, except in section twenty-seven thereof, such word shall be read, construed and interpreted as applying in like manner and effect to Japanese.

Resident Japanese, except prohibited classes, may continue to reside in Canada.

R.S., c. 95.

2. Every person of Japanese origin or descent resident in Canada before the passing of this Act who was admitted under the provisions of any Act now or heretofore in force and did not secure such admission by fraudulent misrepresentations and does not belong to any of the prohibited classes of persons such as are described in section eight of the *Chinese Immigration Act* shall be deemed to be entitled to continue to reside in Canada.

D.O. 35
Box
680.

M 109/3

INDEX HEADINGS.

1

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Mr. Cumming Bruce 15/4.
Mr. Garnett 19/4
Mr. Cockram
Mr. Garnett
Mr.
Mr. Dixon
Mr. Machtig
Sir H. Batterbee
Permt. U.S. of S.
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State

FOR ACTION :—

Mr.
Conf. Clerks
Copying Dept.
Despatch Section
Registry

From Rep. Canada
No. 86
Date 24th March 1938

CANADA

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

BILL FOR AN ACT TO AMEND THE IMMIGRATION ACT:-

Ref. -/2. Mrs. copy of --- which has been presented by Mr. Neill and is designed to render entrance into Canada impossible for any but English or French speaking persons or members of some other European State.

Connected Papers

-/2

MINUTES.

? Copy to F.O. D.O.3 ref. on F 10/165, with copy encl.

JCB. 18/4

Dept B to RM Sec.

WG
19/4
about

(A) Reuters Message of 15.6.38
Bill defeated in Canadian H. of C by 87 to 39.

Rec'd. Ute F.O - D.O.3 - 19.4.38
Copy to

Pencil WG
16/6
about

Dept B to see
GWG.
18/6.

Printing Instructions

(*539) Wt. 35405—39 40,000 in 21 sorts 5/37 T.S. 640

(*2443—539) Wt. 12273—86 15,000 in 15 sorts 5/38 T.S. 695

PT-O

REUTERS

Mr Price (A)
M109

(42) 7-52 AM

- DELIVERY .2. -

DR
attach to pp 7 etc
CRP 15/6.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

RESTRICTION BILL DEFEATED

OTTAWA, (BY MAIL),

A BILL DESIGNED TO RESTRICT ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA WHICH WAS INTRODUCED BY MR A.W. NEILL, BRITISH COLUMBIA INDEPENDENT, HAS BEEN DEFEATED IN THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS BY 87 TO 39.

THE BILL PROVIDED THAT ALL IMMIGRANTS AGED 15 OR OVER SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO READ AND WRITE ENGLISH OR SOME OTHER EUROPEAN LANGUAGE.

BEFORE THE BILL WAS DEFEATED, ITS SPONSOR TAUNTED THE GOVERNMENT THAT THEY WERE AFRAID OF JAPAN AND LUKEWARM IN THEIR SUPPORT OF GREAT BRITAIN. REUTER

::::::::::::::::

A PREVIOUS BILL, INTENDED COMPLETELY TO EXCLUDE JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA, WAS DEFEATED ON MAY 24.

AP/RAJ/WM....15/6/38

(*2443—539) Wt. 12273—86 15,000 in 15 sorts 5/38 T.S. 695

P.T.O

30.

M109/3

Office of the High Commissioner
for the United Kingdom,
Ottawa.

24th March, 1938. 3

No.86.

RECEIVED
4 APR 1938
DOMS. OFFICE

Sir,

-/2

M109/29
F497/13

In my despatch No.59 of the 3rd March I had the honour to report upon a discussion which took place in the House of Commons on the subject of a private Bill introduced by Mr. Neill, theIndependent Member for Comox-Alberni, which was designed to restrict Japanese immigration into Canada.

2. As reported in my despatch under reference, the Prime Minister deprecated the introduction of measures of this kind as being calculated to give considerable provocation, and thus to exacerbate the already tense state of international relations. Mr. Neill has accordingly made a further attempt to bring about the end which he has in view, by presenting another private Bill, No.38, copies of which I have the honour to enclose. It will be seen that this short Bill is designed to render entrance into Canada impossible for any but English or French speaking persons or members of some other European state. Mr. Neill no doubt hopes that, were this Bill to be accepted, he would be able to claim that no

individual/

The Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, P.C.,M.P.,
Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs,
London.

(*2443—539) Wt. 12273—86 15,000 in 15 sorts 5/38 T.S. 695

PT-O

4

individual country had been discriminated against as regards immigration facilities, while at the same time it would become impossible for any but Europeans to enter Canada. Meanwhile, both this and Mr. Neill's original Bill remain before Parliament and it seems likely that within the next few days a vote will be taken upon the admissibility of one or the other of them for second reading.

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

F.L.C. Hoad

(*2443—539) Wt. 12273—86 15,000 in 15 sorts 5/38 T.S. 695

PT-O

38.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 38.

An Act to amend the Immigration Act.

First reading, March 9, 1938.

MR. NEILL.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

53731

(*2443—539) Wt. 12273—86 15,000 in 15 sorts 5/38 T.S. 695

6
GHD

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 38.

An Act to amend the Immigration Act.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Prohibited classes.

Illiterates

1. Paragraph (t) of section three of the *Immigration Act*, chapter ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1937, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(t) on and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, in addition to the foregoing "prohibited classes", the following persons shall also be prohibited from entering or landing in Canada:— Persons over fifteen years of age, physically capable of reading who cannot read the English or the French language or some other language or dialect commonly spoken by and native to the people of any country, state, province or other political or territorial division of Europe: Provided that any admissible person or any person heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of Canada, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather, over fifty-five years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not and such relative shall be permitted to enter;"

Coming into force.

2. This Act shall come into force on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.

D.O. 35/680

M 109/4

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FOR CIRCULATION :—

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Mr. Price
Mr. Cecil Bruce 6/7
Mr.
Mr. Garnett 6/7
Mr. Mr Cockram
Mr.
Mr. Dixon
Mr. Machtig
Sir H. Batterbee
Permt. U.S. of S.
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State

FOR ACTION :—

Mr.
Conf. Clerks
Copying Dept.
Despatch Section
X Registry

From Rep. Canada
No. 168

Date 13th June 1938

CANADA

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

BILL No. 38 FOR AN ACT TO AMEND THE IMMIGRATION ACT:-

Ref. -/3. Reports on the second reading of the Bill which was negatived by 87 votes to 39. Second reading of Bill No. 11 also negatived by 79 votes to 42. Mr. Neill has not since returned to the subject of Japanese immigration.

(Copy regd. on M.52/7)

Connected Papers

2 pp

achm also a-/2

MINUTES.

Mr Crerar referred to it in debate to the volume of Japanese migration into Canada as ~~only~~ averaging only 80 per year in the last five years. [½ (c)]. The migration aspect is insignificant.

? Dup. to F.O. D.O.3 ref. on /3.

Dept'l B to see. and -/2

JB 6/7.

Seen C.W.H. 9/7/38

6/8
6/7 date

F.O. 371/21738. — D.O.3 — Copy to

Printing Instructions

(*539) Wt. 35405—39 40,000 in 21 sorts 5/37 T.S. 640

Copy recd. on 1452/38.

RECEIVED
25 JUN 1938
DOMS. OFFICE

Office of the High Commissioner
for the United Kingdom,
OTTAWA.
13th June, 1938

NO. 168

2

My Lord,

In my despatch No. 86 of the 24th March I had the honour to transmit copies of a private bill, -/3 No. 38, introduced into the Canadian House of Commons by Mr Neill, Independent Member for Comox-Alberni, and designed to render entrance into Canada impossible for any but English or French speaking persons or members of some other European state.

2. I now have to inform Your Lordship that Mr Neill moved the second reading of this bill on the 10th May last. As predicted in the despatch under reference, he was able to claim that there was no discrimination against any individual country as regards immigration facilities and he adduced in support of his bill as precedents the immigration legislation of the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand. On the conclusion of Mr Neill's speech, however, the Prime Minister intervened on a point of order, asking whether the bill complied with the rules of the House insofar as the right-hand page of the bill as printed did not contain so much of the enactment to be amended as was necessary for the clear comprehension of the purpose of the bill. To Mr Neill's not unnatural chagrin the Speaker ruled that the Prime Minister's point was well taken and that the bill must be declared

out

The Rt Hon. The Lord Stanley, P.C., M.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs,
LONDON.

P1-0

3

out of order.

3. Mr Neill accordingly reintroduced Bill 38, with the necessary explanatory notes on the right-hand page, as Bill 112, and the second reading of this bill was moved by him on the 24th May in a speech which consisted of little more than a resumé of his corresponding speech on the 10th May. Mr Mackenzie, the Minister of National Defence, who is, as Your Lordship will be aware, the Member for Vancouver Centre, spoke against the bill on the grounds that the presence of Japanese in British Columbia constituted a long range economic problem which was not to be solved by the methods proposed by Mr Neill. Incidentally he pointed out that since the bill named the two languages which must be known by an intending immigrant, it would be the simplest thing in the world for an Oriental nation to train its migrants in the use of either of the two languages in question. The Minister of National Defence was followed by Mr J. S. Woodsworth, the leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Group, who also opposed the bill on the grounds that it would not in fact accomplish the purpose for which it was designed. Mr Neill then began, and continued on the 31st May, a long and somewhat discursive speech in defence of his bill, in the course of which he reiterated all his previous arguments and concluded with an appeal to the country not to be intimidated merely by the thought of Japanese susceptibilities. On a division being taken the motion for a second reading was negatived by 87 votes to 39.

P1-0

D.O. 35/680

M 109/8

INDEX HEADINGS.

~~Robbins~~ Report
J.
Pers. K.

1

FOR CIRCULATION :—

Registry 13.2.39.
Mr. ~~Price~~.
Mr. Cumming Bruce 17/2
Mr. Price
Mr.
Mr. Wiseman
Mr. Wiseman
Mr.
Mr. Machtig
Sir H. Batterbee
Permt. U.S. of S.
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State

FOR ACTION :—

Mr.
Conf. Clerks
Copying Dept.
~~Despatch Section~~
Registry DR

From Rep. Canada. No.54.

Date 1st. Feb. 1939.

CANADA: JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

Oriental Immigration into B.C.: Report of Board of Inquiry.

Trs. copy of report; states that number of undesirable aliens in B.C. has been greatly exaggerated.

Connected Papers

Copy of Circ. 95 FO - 20/2. - 23/2/39.

Printing Instructions

MINUTES.

See passages marked in enclosed report. Fears about the volume of illegal Japanese migration are possibly the ~~effect~~ aftermath of Yoshi's activities which came to an end in 1931: for efforts at illegal entry are believed to have ceased almost completely. It is significant that the individuals who raised the clamour in B.C. could produce no evidence at all to substantiate it.

It is difficult to understand the concern of the Canadian and B.C. Governments. In the light of what Sir R. Craigie told the Canadian Chargé d'Affaires at Tokyo (?), the Can. Govt would not be justified in introduction of restrictive legislation

(*2443—539) Wt. 12273—86 15,000 in 15 sorts 5/38 T.S. 695

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BENNETT: I think the amendr
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For instance, he might claim damag
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his allegation of vested right. T
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APS: With regard to paragraph
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to determine whether the pric
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E (Quebec East): Under the
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be the authority to decide
Of course, the governor in
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they see fit to employ.

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there were a difference
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d the experts advising
ncil. Who is going to

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is definite?

bec East): Yes.

ght it not be well
of "extended"?

ec East): Yes, ex-
like a licence. It

for no other reason than to satisfy misguided public opinion. Perhaps the High Commissioner might sound the Canadian Govt.

Draft both for cons. JHB 17/2
Copy desp + encls to
F.O. D.O.4 for inform^n, ref on 1/6.

Sir Gerald Campbell's despatch is a little misleading since he is referring to the scope of the Board's enquiry & not only that of their Report. The Board's function was necessary to enquire Report (see paras 5 & 6)

relates only to illegal entry Galleries & in fact it

Concealed as the question of illegal entry

of Japanese. The numbers of illegal

entrants actually in Canada & the numbers

of recent illegal entrants were found the

negligible; there was no question of

"undesired & undesirable aliens" as Sir

G Campbell seems to suggest. There

is no registration System & the Board did not

suggest that one should be instituted; an

illegal entrant, moreover, is not necessarily an

undesirable immigrant though he may be

a prohibited one!

This Report enquiry has in fact no very direct bearing

on the recent telegraphic cases, except in

so far as the pressure for prohibition of

Japanese immigration might have led as to

motive the (mistaken) idea that the

Japanese were not adhering to the
"Gentlemans Agreement" but were
encouraging a substantial volume of
illegal exports

I think that we need not write to Sir
G. Campbell or that it will be
sufficient to

send copy of despatch to F.O.

D.O. 3 ref au-/4

C.R.P.
17/2

alone.

6/3

I have at once this is
view of Mr Wiseman's
continued absence. He sld.
like an return on 6th March

Mr Wiseman: as see, please.
Seen. I agree that it would be
convenient. Write to Sir G. Campbell.
RAB
22/3/39.

'A' Times

4/10/40.

Sir

RECEIVED
7 OCT 1940
DOMS. OFFICE.

A

Times

4. 10. 40.

4

JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

AN AGITATION REVIVED

FROM OUR TORONTO CORRESPONDENT

The tension in the relations between the British and Japanese Governments is finding reflection in British Columbia in a growing disposition to revive anti-Japanese agitation, which has recurred at intervals in the past to cause the authorities much trouble.

The presence in British Columbia of a Japanese population, now estimated at over 30,000, has aroused public anxiety, which found expression recently in a report published by a special committee of the Vancouver City Council, urging the Federal Government to apply to Japanese residents of British Columbia restrictions similar to those now applied to Canadian residents of Japan. The Government are also being asked to take stricter precautions to preserve Canada "against modern military tactics of the *Blitzkrieg* type, where the element of surprise is paramount, and which have been generally adopted by our enemies." From other quarters there has arisen a demand for the deporation of all Japanese who cannot prove that they have entered Canada legally.

The Japanese community in the Province is naturally perturbed at these manifestations of hostility. Its leaders insist that they are loyal to Canada, and repudiate the suggestion that any Japanese in British Columbia, except possibly a very small minority, are potential enemies. The Japanese Canadian Citizens' League and the Japanese Merchants' Association have submitted briefs to the Vancouver City Council protesting against the agitation "as hate-mongering of the basest kind," and declaring that "it is not reasonable to indict the whole group, if certain individuals behave in a very foolish fashion. If they (the Japanese) have any affection for the land of their origin, it does not imply a feeling of disloyalty towards their adopted country."

Printing

39

D.O.

Mr. Cumming-Bruce 17/2

Mr. Price

Mr.

Mr. Machtig.

Sir H. Batterbee.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

M109/8

5

Qto. for Sir Edward Harding's Signature

Downing Street.

February, 1939.

DRAFT.

SIR GERALD CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.

My dear Campbell,

We were interested to read the particulars about illegal Japanese immigration into British Columbia given in the Report enclosed (1/8) in your despatch No. 54 of the 1st February.

From this Report it seems that there is no foundation for the ~~strong fears~~ alarm that ~~have~~ has been expressed by persons in British Columbia regarding a dangerous volume of Japanese immigration, and it is a little difficult to understand why the Canadian and British Columbian Governments should attach such weight to public opinion on the subject.

Sir

Further action.

See min

Printing

While I am on my feet I should li
submit another amendment which com
the beginning of the section. It reads:

That section four be amended by inse
at the beginning of the section, before
word "section," the following words:

"Subject as hereinafter in this act provi

Mr. BENNETT: I think the amendi
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under the circumstances, except that it m
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say, he should have no right of action
reason of his allegation of vested right. T
is the only suggestion I have to make.

Mr. HEAPS: With regard to paragraph (
of subsection 4, which deals with the qu
tion of the price at which power should
exported, if power under any proposed b
is exported from Ontario, such power bei
owned by the provincial government, how
the price going to be fixed, and who will b
the authority to determine whether the pri
at which the power is exported is a prop
one in the circumstances? I can understa
how easy it would be for two experts to
at cross-purposes on the question of a reas
able price and I am wondering who will
termine that question.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): Under
amendment as drafted it will be the gove
in council, and in my opinion the gove
in council should be the authority to de
on the matter. Of course, the governo
council will have the advice of any e
or engineers whom they see fit to emplo

Mr. HEAPS: I quite appreciate the
that in the case of power being exporte
government would obtain the advic
experts; but suppose there were a diff
between the experts appointed by th
vincial authorities and the experts a
the governor in council. Who is go
be the final authority?

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East):
he deciding authority.

Mr. HEAPS: That is definite?

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East):

Mr. BENNETT: Might it not
say "renewed" instead of "extend

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East):
pt that it is not exactly like a li
an act of parliament.

[Mr. Ernest Lapointe.]

6

Sir Robert Craigie, as you know,

considers that there are strong (17)

objections to the introduction of

legislation to restrict Japanese

immigration. Should an opportunity

present itself, you might perhaps

sound the Prime Minister or ~~perhaps~~

Skelton about the ~~real~~ views of the

Canadian Government on the subject ~~question~~.

Yours sincerely,

39

Office of the High Commissioner
for the United Kingdom,
Ottawa.
1st February, 1939.

No.54.

RECEIVED
13 FEB 1939
DOMINIONS OFFICE

7

Sir,

14

With reference to Sir Francis Floud's despatch No.168 of the 13th June on the question of Oriental immigration into British Columbia, I have the honour to report that, in order to forestall possible attacks that the Dominion Government were not alive to the danger which increased immigration of this type might produce, the Prime Minister appointed in March, 1938, a Board of Review of three persons to proceed to the Province of British Columbia for the purpose of examining the situation on the spot. The Board was headed by Mr. H. L. Keenleyside, a First Secretary in the Department of External Affairs, who formerly served for several years in the Canadian Legation at Tokyo.

2. The Board proceeded to British Columbia in April of last year and embarked on a thorough programme of investigation. Its report has now been issued, and I think that it may be of interest to you to have the attached copy of that report, which is mainly remarkable in that it discloses that the number of unregistered and undesirable aliens of Oriental extraction at present in the Province of British Columbia has been greatly exaggerated and is comparatively insignificant.

3. I also venture to invite your attention to a question addressed to the Prime Minister by a Vancouver/

The Right Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.,
Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs,
LONDON.

H. of C. Debates.
30 JAN 1939

9

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

WORK OF INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE—INQUIRY AS TO REPORT

On the orders of the day:

Mr. H. C. GREEN (Vancouver South): Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask a question of the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) concerning the interdepartmental committee appointed about a year ago to investigate thoroughly the Japanese problem in British Columbia. I am of course not referring to the board of review appointed to look into the question of illegal entry.

A press dispatch from Ottawa contained in the Vancouver *Province,* reaching Ottawa over the week-end, after setting out that there has been the greatest secrecy about this inquiry, states that the results of the inquiry may never be made public. I should like to know whether or not the report of this interdepartmental committee will be made public and, if so, when it may be expected? I would point out that on March 4, 1938, the Prime Minister stated the committee had been instructed to report at an early date.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Order.

Mr. SPEAKER: That would be a proper question to put on the order paper.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, my recollection at the moment is that the interdepartmental committee which, as the hon. member has just said, was constituted prior to the board of review, did make a report to the government, which was intended to be in the nature of a confidential report to guide the government in action which might subsequently be necessary. The action the government thought advisable was the appointment of a board of review, on which there was several representatives.

The board made a very full inquiry. Its report has been printed and tabled in the house. It may be that I am in error in saying that there is no public report of the interdepartmental committee; if I am incorrect in that statement I shall be glad to correct it at another time. However my recollection is that the only report which the government intended to make public is the report of the board of review.

Mr. GREEN: Then there will be no report from the interdepartmental committee?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: If the facts are as just stated, I believe that to be so.

BOARD OF REVIEW

(IMMIGRATION)

REPORT

OCTOBER 12, 1938

BOARD OF REVIEW

(IMMIGRATION)

REPORT

OCTOBER 12, 1938

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G—Summary of the problem as disclosed by the work of the Board	13
H—Problems still to be solved	13
I—Recommendations	15
J—Conclusion	16

71237—1½

OTTAWA, Ontario, October 12, 1938.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith the Report of the Board of Review which was appointed to investigate charges concerning the illegal entry of aliens into Canada. Your instructions to the Board have been carried out to the best of our ability. Inspector Fish and Mr. Taylor desire to join with me in expressing our appreciation of the assistance which was received during the course of our enquiry from the representatives of the various Departments of your Government.

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

HUGH LL. KEENLYSIDE,
Chairman of the Board of Review.

The Right Honourable
W. L. Mackenzie King, P.C., M.P., C.M.G.
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

REPORT

A

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE BOARD OF REVIEW

1. Speaking in the House of Commons on the 4th of March, 1938, in the course of a debate on Japanese immigration, the Prime Minister announced that the Government had decided to appoint a Board of Review to investigate charges that aliens, in particular Oriental aliens, had been entering Canada illegally and surreptitiously in large numbers. In making this announcement the Prime Minister said:—

> As I indicated on February 17, the Government has been investigating the question of surreptitious immigration into Canada, particularly on the Pacific coast. Officials of the interested departments have been considering the matter jointly and the Government intends to intensify the investigation and do everything it possibly can to prevent anything in the way of illegal entry. In accordance with the statement made at that time the interdepartmental committee, consisting of representatives of the branches of the service chiefly concerned; namely, Immigration, Justice, National Defence, Labour, Fisheries, Statistics and External Affairs, has been instructed to re-examine the whole situation and to report at an early date.
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> In addition it has been decided to appoint a Board of Review composed of representatives of immigration and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and external affairs to carry on an inquiry in British Columbia. The board will not necessarily hold public sittings but will be prepared to receive representations from any person claiming to have information regarding illegal entry and anyone having such information will be invited to present it to the Board. These representations will be immediately investigated. A special detail will be assigned by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to work in collaboration with the Board to carry out a thorough check-up. The report of the Board of Review will be given immediate consideration by the government.

2. Public announcement of the appointment and personnel of the Board was made in the House of Commons on the 14th of March.

B

STATEMENTS REGARDING ILLEGAL ENTRY

3. The decision to appoint the Board of Review was taken as a result of statements made prior to and during the course of the parliamentary debate on Japanese immigration, by members of Parliament and other persons holding responsible positions, and it is quite clear that it was primarily the Japanese about whom the complainants were chiefly concerned. Thus, although the Board was instructed to investigate charges of illegal entry made against aliens of any nationality and did, in fact, carry out these instructions, it was apparent from the first that those whose representations had resulted in the appointment of the Board were interested almost exclusively in the Japanese problem. Thus it was inevitable that the work of the Board should become focused upon this aspect of the situation.

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4. Unfortunately the situation in British Columbia is complicated by the circulation of rumours which have little or no proven substance but are disseminated assiduously as records of fact. The resulting picture which has been built up in the minds of many of the people of British Columbia is one in which well organized gangs of smugglers run boat-loads of Japanese across the Pacific, land them in the dark of night on the west coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands or of Vancouver Island, whence they rapidly find their way into the fishing, agricultural, or industiral life of the Province. While this picture is to-day false both in detail and in substance, the public mind in British Columbia was made susceptible and was prepared for its reception by the undoubted fact that between the years 1916 and 1931, and particularly between 1922 and 1931, many Japanese did enter Canada illegally.

5. In reply to questions asked in the House of Commons the Prime Minister stated that the only duty of the Board of Review was to ascertain and report on the facts of the situation relating to illegal entry. He added, however, that it was to be anticipated that the Board might incidentally receive information on other aspects of the Oriental problem and that this might be found useful by the Inter-departmental Committee which had been appointed to review the whole Oriental problem. The Prime Minister's expectations were amply justified in fact, and a considerable amount of general information was collected and has been placed before the members of the Inter-departmental Committee.

6. *This Report deals with the problem of illegal entry only.*

C

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND DEDUCTIONS THEREFROM

7. Before considering the experience of the Board of Review, reference should be made to previous investigations of a somewhat similar nature that have taken place in British Columbia. On the 3rd of July, 1931, Mr. Fred Yoshy, who had been confidential Japanese interpreter for the Immigration Department in Vancouver since 1912, was arrested and charged with conspiracy, breach of trust as a public officer, and unlawfully receiving gifts whilst employed by the Government. As a result of the investigation into Yoshy's activities it was estimated that not less than fifteen hundred (1,500) Japanese had been assisted to enter Canada illegally. During the next six years the Royal Canadian Mounted Police succeeded in apprehending 213 illegal entrants, of whom 161 were deported, 47 others being allowed to remain in Canada on compassionate or other grounds. These figures include illegal entrants who gained access to the Dominion by deserting from ships, or in some other manner. Approximately 50 per cent of all Japanese convicted of violating the Immigration laws, however, gained admission to Canada by means of forged documents supplied by Mr. Yoshy. In addition to the numbers of Japanese who were arrested during these years, it was estimated by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that some twenty-three hundred (2,300) left the country voluntarily actuated by fear of apprehension. Thus by the time the Board of Review was appointed it was estimated by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and by the Immigration officials that altogether some three thousand (3,000) Japanese had entered Canada illegally; that of these, 161 had been deported, 47 allowed to remain in Canada, 2,300 had left voluntarily, and that somewhere in the neighbourhood of 400 were probably still at large within the Dominion. The last estimate was based, to a considerable extent at least, upon the assumption that there must be some justification for the charges about Japanese illegally on the Queen Charlotte

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Islands. It was generally agreed in official circles that very few Japanese had entered Canada illegally since 1932. How these estimates compare with the conditions revealed by the work of the Board will appear below.

D

THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF REVIEW

8. The duties assigned to the Board of Review were indicated in the Prime Minister's statement which is quoted on the first page of this Report. Its first duty was to provide an opportunity for those persons and organizations in British Columbia who had been asserting and reiterating that Orientals were entering Canada illegally in large numbers to present the evidence upon which such assertions were based. In consultation with the government it was decided that the Board would give every possible facility to those residents of the Pacific Coast who might have information to support the charges that had been made. To this end it was agreed that the Board would visit various parts of the Province; that all sessions would be held *in camera;* that all representations would be treated as strictly confidential; and that information might be conveyed to the Board either by personal interview or in writing. Particular care was to be taken to see that all information thus received should be adequateley checked. A wide campaign of publicity for the Board sessions was proposed and approved in order that as few residents of British Columbia as possible should be left in ignorance of its appointment or of the purposes for which it had been established. As promised by the Prime Minister it was arranged that a special detail of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police should be assigned to investigate every clue—no matter how tenuous—that might be disclosed to the members of the Board. The Board also was given wide discretion to recommend other methods of approaching the problem if such should seem advisable.

9. Thus it is fair to say that the Dominion Government by the appointment of the Board of Review and by the latitude of the regulations under which it was to operate, supplied the persons who had been making the charges mentioned above with every reasonable facility to substantiate their accusations. And finally the Board provided convenient and efficient machinery to investigate every shred of evidence, even that based on rumour and hearsay, which the people of British Columbia could place before it.

10. On Monday, the 21st of March, the Board met for the first time in the office of the District Superintendent of Immigration at Vancouver. It was then decided that the Vancouver sessions of the Board would be held in the Immigration Building and arrangements were made to provide the necessary stenographic and clerical assistance.

11. At the outset of its work the Board established contacts with administrative officials in the Provincial Police, in the Provincial Departments of Labour and Education, and with the representatives of the Department of National Defence (Military District No. 11).

12. At the first meeting of the Board it was decided that sessions for the reception of information would be opened on Thursday, the 24th of March, and that they would be continued as long as results appeared to justify such action.

13. In order that the establishment of the Board should become as widely known as possible a statement was released to the press on the 21st of March. Feature articles based on this statement were published and resulted in wide

publicity being given to the program of the Board. At the same time a paid advertising campaign was initiated. Display advertisements were published in the following newspapers on the dates noted:—

Place	Paper	Date (1938)
Vancouver	Province	Mar. 22, 23, 24.
Vancouver	Sun	Mar. 22, 23, 24.
Vancouver	News-Herald	Mar. 23, 24.
Victoria	Colonist	Mar. 25, 26.
Victoria	Times	Mar. 25, 26.
New Westminster	Columbian	Mar. 24, 25.
Prince Rupert	News	Mar. 28, 29.
Prince George	Citizen	Mar. 31.
Kamloops	Sentinel	Mar. 25, 29.
Vernon	News	Mar. 31.
Kelowna	Courier	Mar. 31.
Trail	Times	Mar. 26, 28.

14. By the end of March there could have been few literate persons in the province of British Columbia who did not know of the establishment and purpose of the Board of Review.

15. The complete program of official sessions of the Board during this phase of its activities was as follows:—

	(all dates inclusive)
Vancouver	
Victoria	24th March– 5th April
Port Alberni	6th April – 8th April
Vancouver	11th April
New Westminster	12th April
Chilliwack	13th April
Vancouver	14th April
Prince Rupert	15th April –18th April
Prince George	20th April –22nd April
Kamloops	23rd April
Vernon	26th April
Kelowna	27th April
Penticton	28th April
Vancouver	29th April
	2nd May –13th May

16. Information was supplied the press in advance of any change of venue and the following program of paid advertising was used to supplement this publicity:—

Place	Paper	Date (1938)
Victoria	Colonist	April 4, 5, 6.
Victoria	Times	April 4, 5, 6.
New Westminster	Columbian	April 11, 12.
Prince Rupert	News	April 19, 20.
Prince Rupert	Empire	April 19, 20.
Prince George	Citizen	April 21.
Kamloops	Sentinel	April 19, 22, 25.
Vernon	News	April 7, 21.
Kelowna	Courier	April 7, 21, 28.
Chilliwack	Progress	April 13.
Nelson	News	April 7.
Nelson	Times	April 19, 21, 23.
Port Alberni	News	April 7.
Port Alberni	West Coast Advocate	April 7.
Penticton	Herald	April 21, 23, 26 and 28.

17. Prior to the arrival of the Board in the cities of the North and of the Interior of the province letters were addressed to municipal officials advising them of the itinerary and inviting their co-operation and that of their local Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce. These letters were amply justified by their results in publicity and information received.

18. Office space in the various cities visited by the Board, with the exception of Prince Rupert, was provided by the Dominion Department of Public Works through the agency of the Resident Architect in British Columbia. The arrangements made were admirably suited to their purpose. In Prince Rupert quarters were provided through the courtesy of the Commissioner of the Provincial Police.

19. In addition to its official sessions the Board of Review paid brief visits, for observation or discussion with local residents or officials, to Esquimalt, Nanaimo, Williams Lake, Summerland, Mission, Haney, Maple Ridge, Squamish, and Steveston. Thus it is not an exaggeration to say that during their period of work in British Columbia the members of the Board gave ample opportunity to every resident of the province to communicate with them, and themselves visited every major centre of Oriental activity in British Columbia.

20. As the program of the Board developed it soon became apparent that comparatively meagre results were going to be obtained through the policy of relying for information upon the people of British Columbia. Of those who had been most vigorous in their assertions regarding illegal entry, many failed either to appear before or to communicate with the Board, while those who did make representations either had no information at all or were relying upon rumours of the most inconclusive nature. In the whole course of the investigation not one single name or one item of evidence leading to the apprehension of any individual was supplied to the Board of Review by any person who had been prominently associated with the campaign against illegal entrants. The only useful information on this subject was received from fellow-nationals of the suspects, from persons with grudges to work off, or from private individuals who happened by chance to be in possession of specific information. The total number of suspects uncovered during this phase of the Board's work was one hundred (100), of whom only nineteen were Japanese.

21. As this source of information was seen to be failing, it was decided that the Board would have to devise a method of its own to ascertain the actual facts of the situation. After some consideration it was decided to devote the summer months to a controlled "sampling" of the Japanese community in the province. It was arranged that the Police Detail which had been assisting in the work of the Board would (in addition to clearing up any cases remaining unsolved among the one hundred (100) referred to above) be assigned the task of making a detailed and intensive examination of certain typical and representative Japanese communities throughout the province. It was decided to check every Japanese resident of the selected communities and it was felt that by this method of sampling a fair yard-stick could be obtained whereby the number of illegal entrants currently in Canada could be accurately estimated. The greatest care was taken to include in the areas selected for testing every community that had been referred to as a centre of the movement of illegal immigrants. Thus very special attention was devoted to the Queen Charlotte Islands, to Mayne Island, and to certain Japanese logging operations that had been named by the critics. The list was also compiled with a view to giving adequate representation to all the different types of Japanese activity in the province—agriculture, lumbering, fishing, retail trade, and personal service. The list as finally approved and as actually carried through was composed as follows:—

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Community	Type of Activity	Number of Japanese Residents
1. Bella Vista Ridge, Vernon	Farming	75
2. Port Alberni	Lumbering	176
3. Green Cove	Fish Saltery	14
4. Barnfield	Fishing	17
5. Newcastle Island and Buchin Road	Fishing	
	Shipbuilding	104
6. Glacier	Railroading	32
7. Ocean Falls	Papermaking	310
8. Rivers Inlet	Fishing	
	Fish-canning	79
9. Paldi	Lumbering	106
10. Salt Spring Island	Farming	62
11. Matsqui District	Berry-growing	334
12. Masset and Queen Charlotte Islands	Whaling	
	Fishing	78
13. Kapoor	Lumbering	29
14. Minstrel Island	Logging	none
15. Anacis Island	Small Fruits	
	Fishing	39
16. Allison Harbour	Lumbering	28
17. Mayne Island	Farming	62
18. Powell Street, Vancouver	Retail Trade, Rooming Houses, etc	287
19. Pelley Lake	Lumbering	30
		1,862

22. In making their investigations in the selected districts, the members of the Police Detail examined the papers of every individual with the greatest care. The information thus received was subsequently checked against the files in the Immigration Office in Vancouver. Thus there was little possibility of fraud being successful. Visits to the areas in question, moreover, were made without warning, and indeed with very great care to see that no information concerning the investigation should precede the arrival of the patrol.

23. In addition to the intensive search for illegal entries that has been described above, the Board studied with great care the methods employed by the Immigration officials in the handling of incoming and outgoing steamers. The importance of this subject was emphasized to the members of the Board by a study of the records which showed that prior to 1931 there were many cases of Japanese seamen deserting from ships in port, or of stowaways who gained access to the Dominion by surreptitious landings from ocean-going vessels. Finally the Board examined the organization of and the methods employed in the Vancouver Office of the Immigration Branch.

E

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF RESULTS

24. In the following table is presented a concise statistical summary of the results obtained to date by the activities of the Board of Review:—

A

SUSPECTS NAMED IN SPECIFIC COMPLAINTS TO BOARD OF REVIEW

Nationality	Total Number	Departed voluntarily	Held for Deportation	Illegal Entrant but allowed to remain	Legally in Canada	Complaint unfounded	Not located
Japanese	19	2	4	2	3	8	0
United States citizens	15	1	0	0	8	1	5
Europeans	13	1	4	1	4	0	3
East Indians	53	2	15	1	21	1	13
Total	100	6	23	4	36	10	21

B

RESULTS OBTAINED BY "SAMPLING" JAPANESE COMMUNITIES

Nationality	Total Number	Departed voluntarily	Held for Deportation	Illegal Entrant but allowed to remain	Legally in Canada	Complaint unfounded	Not located
Japanese	1,862	1	7	0	1,854	0	0

C

TOTAL OF JAPANESE CASES

Nationality	Total Number	Departed voluntarily	Held for Deportation	Illegal Entrant but allowed to remain	Legally in Canada	Complaint unfounded	Not located
Total Japanese	1,881	3	11	2	1,857	8	0

D

COMBINED TOTAL

Nationality	Total Number	Departed voluntarily	Held for Deportation	Illegal Entrant but allowed to remain	Legally in Canada	Complaint unfounded	Not located
All Nationalities	1,962	7	30	4	1,890	10	21

25. The significance of Table A is merely that it shows that there is actually very little positive information behind most of the publicized assertions regarding Japanese illegally in Canada. Table B, however, is more important. The Board is strongly of the opinion that the method of sampling employed during the past few months has given a fair and representative picture of conditions in the Japanese community in British Columbia. Generalizing from this experience the members of the Board are prepared to assert that the number of Japanese now illegally in Canada is not greatly in excess of one hundred (100). The actual figure based on the results obtained by this technique would be $8/1862 \times 28000$ or 120. It is of course true that there may be "pockets" of illegal entrants in certain localities not visited by the Police Detail, but this is not considered to be likely, as the Board of Review was careful to include in the list of areas to be examined every district that had been mentioned as a likely harbourage.

26. The officials of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and of the Immigration Service in British Columbia are prepared to join the Board of Review in subscribing to the belief that the number of Japanese at present illegally in Canada is approximately 120. Larger estimates made by the Police some months ago were based, as has already been stated, on fragmentary information about certain areas such as the Queen Charlotte Islands.

27. In view of the publicity the subject has received it is essential that special reference should be made to the situation in the Queen Charlotte Islands. As has already been indicated, the people of British Columbia have been led to believe that it was via these Islands that the main stream of illegal entrants gained access to Canadian territory. For this reason the Board instructed the Police Detail to make a particularly careful survey of the situation on the

Islands and to check over with the local inhabitants and with other persons having special knowledge of northern British Columbia every shred of evidence and every rumour relating to the landing of Japanese or other aliens on the Islands. The result completely contradicted the fiction that had been created in the popular mind. The investigators found a very small Japanese community in the Islands (78 altogether) and obtained no evidence whatsoever that would in any way substantiate the statements that had been made. Indeed the Police Detail discovered, as did the members of the Board during their northern trip in April last, that the nearer they came to the Queen Charlotte Islands the less credence was placed by the local residents on the popular rumours regarding a Japanese influx through that channel. Most of the statements regarding the Islands emanated from people who live in Vancouver or Victoria and know little about actual conditions in the north. As is pointed out in the report submitted to the Board by the leader of the Police Detail which examined the situation in the Islands:—

> In these isolated districts practically every man's movements are known to every other person. Any activity at all would soon be noticed and become common knowledge. Had there been grounds for any such rumours the writer would undoubtedly have been able to locate at least one person who had some concrete facts to offer.
>
> Relatively few Japanese are employed in this district and all are either well known or easily accounted for. It seems extremely unlikely that any illegal entry would choose such a locality in which to hide.
>
> With the number of fishermen and whalers operating in the adjacent waters and the regular Fishery patrols it is hardly creditable that any vessel could make a landing on the coast without being noticed. To any illegal entry landing in such a manner there would yet remain the problem of getting transportation over to the mainland.
>
> The writer made the most extensive enquiries among men who have been resident in this part of the country for many years and who are fully aware of the possibilities available. Nothing whatever could be found to bear out the rumours existent and one could only conclude that they were entirely unfounded.

28. It is the opinion of the Board and of responsible and informed persons in British Columbia generally that very few if any aliens have gained illegal access to Canada by way of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

F

CERTAIN MINOR ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM

29. Before proceeding to a consideration of possible future policies, brief reference should be made to certain minor aspects of the problem which were brought to the attention of the Board.

30. On more than one occasion the statement was made that the apparent readiness with which the federal authorities have in the past agreed to the cancellation of orders of deportation has had a bad psychological effect.

31. It was brought to the attention of the Board that the penalty for allowing a stowaway to land in Canada (under Section 50, subsection (10) of the Immigration Act) is so low (maximum $100) that captains and owners of ocean-going vessels have no real incentive to maintain a satisfactorily strict control over their crews. Thus the temptation to the latter to engage in the unlawful but potentially profitable activity of assisting to smuggle stowaways into Canada is unchecked by the strict supervision which would otherwise be

maintained by the responsible ship's officers. Under the Chinese Immigration Act the penalty in such cases is $1,000, and it is believed that the results are correspondingly more satisfactory.

32. A legal anomaly which was repeatedly drawn to the attention of the Board is found in the fact that a person who has entered Canada illegally and who subsequently secures naturalization by fraud or misrepresentation may have his certificate of naturalization revoked but cannot be deported for any cause whatsoever as the country of his original nationality will almost invariably refuse to extend him passport facilities or to accept him as a deportee. In connection with this subject of naturalization the Board was impressed with the desirability of continuing and adhering strictly to the practice of careful consultation with the Immigration authorities before Certificates of Naturalization are issued. In this way persons who are illegally in Canada will be precluded from obtaining naturalization.

G

SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM AS DISCLOSED BY THE WORK OF THE BOARD

33. As a result of their investigations, the members of the Board of Review believe that the following statement sets forth with reasonable accuracy the facts of the situation which they were appointed to examine.

34. Between the years 1923 and 1931 the enforcement of the regulations of the Immigration Service of Canada at certain points on the Pacific Coast was lax and inefficient and Japanese entered Canada illegally in considerable numbers. This was due in part to the use of an inadequate technique and slack supervision at the actual ports of entry, and in part to malfeasance among the employees of the service, particularly the Japanese interpreter, Yoshy. The total number of Japanese who entered the Dominion illegally prior to the disclosure of Yoshy's activities in the middle of 1931 was not less than 2,500. Of these, 213 were apprehended, approximately 100 can be expected to have died, a number estimated at 200 left Canada for other countries, approximately 120 are believed to be still at large within the Dominion, and the remainder have departed voluntarily for their native land.

35. Following the disclosure of Yoshy's activities, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Immigration officials began a series of check-ups throughout the province and a very much stricter guard was imposed at the ports of entry and along the coast generally. The members of the Board are convinced from their inquiries that since 1931 the number of Japanese who have obtained admission to Canada illegally is very small indeed. It is their conclusion that the present strict application of the Immigration regulations and the continuing activity of the representatives of the Mounted Police in their efforts to apprehend persons illegally in Canada have resulted in an almost complete cessation of efforts on the part of Japanese to obtain entrance illegally into the Dominion.

H

PROBLEMS STILL TO BE SOLVED

36. As has been stated above, the number of Japanese illegally in Canada to-day is probably little more than one hundred (100). This relatively satisfactory condition is the result of several years of strenuous effort on the part of the Police and Immigration authorities and it should be recognized that if the salutary apprehension aroused by recent investigations is allowed to subside, and if at the same time the old lax methods are allowed to reappear difficulties will inevitably recur. The Board is strongly of the opinion (*a*) that efforts

should be made to apprehend the remaining illegal entrants, and (*b*) that no reasonable step should be omitted that might add to the improbability of any future recurrence of this problem. It is to a consideration of these two objectives that the remainder of the present Report is devoted.

37. The members of the Board are of the opinion that Police and Immigration officials should persist in their efforts to apprehend those persons who, having entered Canada illegally, are still at large in this country. Such efforts will not only result in the gradual elimination of those who are illegally in the Dominion but will also discourage others who may contemplate the possibility of seeking to obtain admission to Canada by illegal means.

38. At this point it should be emphasized that this problem of illegal entry is not one that faces Canada alone. It is common to all countries, in a greater or lesser degree. Nor, of course, is it in Canada confined to persons of Japanese nationality. It is moreover a problem that cannot be countered with 100 per cent success, either in Canada or elsewhere, except by the adoption of policies that would be wholly disproportionate as to cost, and repugnant, vexatious, and irritating to travellers and enforcement officials alike.

39. The prevention of illegal entrance in the future has been most carefully considered by the members of the Board and, as has been reported above, the preventive methods currently in use have been examined in detail, both on the ships and in the office. These methods, moreover, have been the subject of repeated discussion between members of the Board and the Police and Immigration officials who have had the responsibility for their enforcement.

40. The methods at present in use by the Immigration authorities in British Columbia are believed to be in consonance with the best accepted practice in other countries. In some respects the methods used in Vancouver and Victoria are more severe than those employed even in the United States of America. Crews as well as passengers are checked, guards are stationed on the docks, and a serious effort is made to see that no person is allowed ashore improperly. In spite of these precautions, however, it is evident that intelligent and determined aliens might with the connivance of even a junior officer of a ship's crew, and with reasonable luck, gain access to Canadian soil. Nor, with one possible exception, are there any methods of checking or safeguarding that could be employed (at any cost that would be at all commensurate with the importance of the service rendered), that would alter this condition. The one exception is the proposal that the Immigration officials should be given the right to demand the immediate fumigation of ocean vessels as soon as the passengers have disembarked and the crew been moved to a position of safety. It is believed that an occasional exercise of this authority would probably suffice to gain the desired end. But there are obvious difficulties which would probably cause trouble with the shipping companies, and in the case of some vessels the difficulties would be increased as a result of the "through" nature of their cargo and passenger list. Nevertheless the Board is inclined to advise that this right be given to the District Superintendent of Immigration to be used at his discretion.

41. A suggestion which was frequently made to members of the Board was that the Japanese population of the Dominion should be registered. Behind this demand was the strong belief that there were in British Columbia a very large number of Japanese who had entered Canada illegally and who were not recorded in the census returns. It was urged that registration would be relatively inexpensive, that it would discourage further attempts at illegal entrance by making eventual discovery almost certain, and that it would be approved by a proportion of the Japanese residents in Canada themselves as establishing finally and conclusively their individual right to be resident in Canada. In some

quarters it was considered that the system of registration might be linked with the removal of political and legal disabilities. Registration was opposed—particularly if it were to include a fingerprint record—on the ground that it would be discriminatory and that it might be made the opening wedge for a wide extension of a process repugnant to Canadian and British traditions of personal liberty.

42. The members of the Board of Review are not prepared to recommend the introduction of the system of registration under present conditions, as the result of its inquiry affords strong evidence against the assumption that there is at present any substantial illegal entry into the Dominion, or any considerable number of Japanese illegally present within the Dominion.

I

RECOMMENDATIONS

43. The investigations conducted by the Board of Review have shown

A. that the number of Japanese who have entered Canada in recent years is very small,

B. that the number of Japanese now illegally resident in Canada is certainly not greatly in excess of 100.

On the other hand, the members of the Board believe that any relaxation in the enforcement of the regulation or in the effort to apprehend those who are improperly in the Dominion would result in a recurrence of the difficulties which were experienced prior to 1932. In view of these facts, the Board submits the following recommendations:—

A. That the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Immigration officials should be instructed to continue their customary efforts to apprehend illegal entrants and that long residence combined with the establishment of a home within the Dominion and a good record before the law should comprise the only circumstances under which orders of deportation against illegal entrants should be set aside.

B. That the handling of ships at the ports of entry in British Columbia should be improved by enactment of and adherence to the following regulations:

I. The Canadian Immigration authorities should issue their own Asiatic identification cards to members of the crews of ships that call regularly at Canadian ports instead of using the United States cards as at present.

II. The Canadian Immigration authorities should have the right to order the fumigation of any vessel arriving in Pacific ports within two hours of its arrival. This right should not be used frequently but its existence should be made known and its employment should be at irregular intervals.

III. Landing cards and visitors' passes should be punched by the ship guards, thus adding another psychological barrier to be surmounted by the would-be illegal entrant.

IV. When Orientals arrive at Canadian ports with the announced intention of visiting the Dominion on business or as tourists, or of passing through Canada to some other country, a brief form of notification should be filled in by the Immigration Inspector and forwarded to Ottawa. Similarly when Orientals leave Canada after tourist or business visits a notification form should be returned to Ottawa from the port of exit. The two forms will then be cancelled

and the case closed. A similar method of checking should be used for insuring the departure of students who have entered Canada to attend college or university.

C. That Section 50, subsection (10) of the Immigration Act be amended to raise the penalty for allowing a stowaway to land in Canada from $100 to $1,000.

D. That close co-operation be continued between the Department of the Secretary of State and the Immigration Branch to the end that no illegal entrant shall be allowed to obtain naturalization in Canada.

J

CONCLUSION

44. In presenting this Report the members of the Board of Review wish to place on record their appreciation of the assistance which they received from civic and provincial authorities in British Columbia and from the representatives of federal departments stationed in that Province. They particularly appreciate the co-operation of the officers and men of the British Columbia Police and of the officials of the Departments of National Revenue, Fisheries, Labour, and National Defence.

45. The members of the Board wish also to commend the work of the representatives of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Immigration Service who were especially assigned to assist in the activities of the Board of Review and who performed this service cheerfully, efficiently, and conscientiously.

OTTAWA: Printed by J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1939.

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