F.O.

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POLITICAL

FAR EASTERN

JAPAN

FILES

379 – 456

to PP 3843

1939

CLOSED UNTIL 1990

from Canada, the subject is not one on which Lord Halifax feels qualified to express an opinion, but, should a measure of exclusion be found necessary, he would venture to suggest that it should be framed in such a manner as to appear non-discriminatory or based upon economic necessity, since it will be recollected that the violent reaction of Japan to the United States Immigration Act of 1924 was caused not so much by the act of exclusion itself as by the manner in which it was brought about.

5. Should His Majesty's Government in Canada desire further information as to probable reactions upon British relations in general in the light of the current situation in Japan, it is suggested that His Majesty's Canadian Minister in Tokyo might care to discuss the matter with His Majesty's Ambassador there, who is being apprised confidentially of the position.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) N. B. RONALD.

MAC 59/1

1939

F

JAPAN

F 895
26 JAN 1939

6

Registry Number } F 895/379/23

FROM Mr. Price (Dominions Office) to Mr. Ashley Clarke.

No. Secret.

Dated 24th Jan:1939

Received in Registry } 26th Jan:1939

F : Japan.

Japanese immigration into Canada.

Transmits copy of final revise of draft telegram to Ottawa regarding Japanese immigration. Suggests that it would be well to make it clear in the proposed telegram to Tokyo that it is not desired that Sir R. Craigie should initiate any discussions. Requests concurrence in the telegram to Ottawa.

Last Paper.

379

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Tel. Tokyo No. 32
25 Jan

(4) D.O. Jan 30 28

(Action completed.) 9/2

(Index.)

Next Paper.

1024

(Minutes)

1. Draft tel. to Tokyo submitted.

2. Mr Price of the D.O. has asked for our concurrence in the attached draft tel. to Ottawa.

Pg. Concur.
Ashley Clarke
26/1.

D.L.D. 27/1

With Mr Ronald's authorisation I have informed Mr Price that we concur in the draft as amended. I do not think that the amendments call for any additions to our draft. Mr Ronald agrees.
Ashley Clarke
27/1.

See within D.O. letter A 1430/30/45 dated 26 Jan.

10892 12/34 F.O.P. C 29

DOMINIONS OFFICE, ~~351~~
DOWNING STREET, S.W.1.

F 895
26 JAN 1939

24/1/39

Secret

Dear Ashley Clarke,

Here is the final version of the draft telegram. The alterations are not very substantial but I was asked to let you see them before the telegram is actually sent off & also to suggest that it would be well to make it clear in the telegram which you send to Sir R. Craigie that it is not desired that he should initiate any discussion with the Canadian Chargé d'Affaires. (It is of course possible that in the absence of a Canadian Minister at Tokyo, the Canadian

resentment in an oriental country might have repercussions
general relations between Japan and the whole British
alth of Nations. The Japanese Government have recently
o justify their proposed creation of an economic bloc
r East (to consist of Japan, Manchukuo and China) by
ing to prove that the British Commonwealth and the
tates of America constitute closed economic units and
okesmen have further declared that they approve of the
principle

DOMINIONS OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, S.W.1.

Authorities will not wish to follow up the suggestion in our telegram for discussions with our Ambassador there)

Would you be good enough to ring me up in the morning & let me know whether we may send the telegram if in its revised form?

Yours sincerely

C.R. Price

D.O. 3.

Communications on this subject should be addressed to—
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
DOMINIONS OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.
and the following number quoted:—
M.109/6.

Reference to previou

Letter to ~~from~~ the Dominions

Sent to 12.

Transmitted by dir
Dominion Affairs.

A copy has also been

Dominions Office, Downing Street,
26 JAN 1939 193

(*1326) Wt. 25174—3707 20,000 10/37 T.S. 695

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t with the view expressed by Y
in February 1938, that action t
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general relations between Japa
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o justify their proposed creati
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tates of America constitute clo
okesmen have further declared th

to follow up the
for discussion
there)

ood enough to
& let me know
the telegram
form?

survey

C R Rice

D.O. 3.

SECRET

Enclosed F.O. ~~252~~ 8

Communications on this subject should be addressed to—
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
DOMINIONS OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.1
and the following number quoted :—
M.109/6.

Subject : Canada – Japanese immigration into —.

F. 921
27 JAN 1939

Reference to previous correspondence :

Letter ~~from~~ to the Dominions Office of the 18/1/39. F.379/379/23.

Secret Tel. 12.

Transmitted by direction of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

A copy has also been sent to the

Dominions Office, Downing Street,

26 JAN 1939 193

(*1326) Wt. 25174—3707 20,000 10/37 T.S. 695

s by the manner in which it was brought about.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is in full
t with the view expressed by you in the Canadian House of
in February 1938, that action taken by Canada which would
resentment in an oriental country might have repercussions
general relations between Japan and the whole British
alth of Nations. The Japanese Government have recently
o justify their proposed creation of an economic bloc
ar East (to consist of Japan, Manchukuo and China) by
ring to prove that the British Commonwealth and the
tates of America constitute closed economic units and
okesmen have further declared that they approve of the
principle

~~253~~

M 109/6

CYPHER TELEGRAM

CANADA

To the Government of Canada.

Sent 10.0 p.m. 25th January, 1939.

No.12. Secret.

Your secret telegram No.8 of 10th January immigration from Japan.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is not of course in a position to express an opinion as to desirability or otherwise of preventing further immigration of Japanese into Canada, nor would His Majesty's Government in Canada, he assumes, wish this, but if Canadian Government should feel that a measure of exclusion were necessary, he would suggest that it should be framed in such a manner as to appear to be non-discriminatory and to be based on economic necessity. It will be recollected that the violent reaction of Japan to the United States Immigration Act of 1924 was caused not so much by the fact of exclusion itself as by the manner in which it was brought about.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is in full agreement with the view expressed by you in the Canadian House of Commons in February 1938, that action taken by Canada which would occasion resentment in an oriental country might have repercussions upon the general relations between Japan and the whole British Commonwealth of Nations. The Japanese Government have recently sought to justify their proposed creation of an economic bloc in the Far East (to consist of Japan, Manchukuo and China) by endeavouring to prove that the British Commonwealth and the United States of America constitute closed economic units and their spokesmen have further declared that they approve of the

principle

principle of equal opportunity provided that it is of world-wide application. In these circumstances any measures of a discriminatory nature designed specifically to exclude Japanese from any part of His Majesty's Dominions might at the present time easily serve as a pretext for further exclusionist measures by Japan in the Far East. This renders it particularly desirable, in the view of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that should any measure of exclusion of Japanese migrants be regarded as essential and decided upon by the Canadian Government it should be framed in the manner suggested above.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs suggests that if Canadian Government should desire further information as to the probable reactions of any particular form of legislation upon relations between Japan and the British Commonwealth generally in the light of the current situation in Japan, they might think it desirable to instruct Canadian Charge d' Affaires in Tokyo to discuss the matter with His Majesty's Ambassador there. Gist of present correspondence is being communicated confidentially to His Majesty's Ambassador in Tokio so that he may understand position if he should be approached in this way.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom much appreciate the opportunity which has been afforded them of offering their observations on this question. Since however any decision is one which must be taken by His Majesty's Government in Canada, who alone can appraise the merits of the question as it particularly affects British Columbia and the Dominion as a whole, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom feel that it would be preferable that any views expressed by Canadian Ministers in Parliament as to the wider repercussions which restrictive action on the part of Canada might have should not be attributed to the United Kingdom Government.

OUT FILE ~~254~~

(F. /379/23).

NO DISTRIBUTION.

Cypher telegram to Sir R. Craigie (Tokyo).

Foreign Office, January 25th 1939. 5.30 p.m.

No.32.

CONFIDENTIAL.

His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of Canada, who are being pressed to exclude further Japanese immigration, have asked whether His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom desire to draw attention to any international considerations which they should bear in mind.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom's reply, of which they asked no public use should be made, declines to advise as to action contemplated, but expressed hope that legislation, if introduced, will appear non-discriminatory, unlike United States Immigration Act of 1924, calls attention to contentions developed by Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs (see your telegrams Nos. 38 and 39 Saving [of 12th December] and suggests that if thought desirable your Canadian colleague might be instructed to exchange views with you.

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1939

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JAPAN

F 1024
~~255~~
31 JAN 1939

12

Registry Number } F 1024/379/23

TELEGRAM FROM

Sir R. Craigie,

No. (Tokyo) 93 decypher.

Dated 31st Jan: 1939.

Received in Registry } 31st Jan:1939.

F : Japan.

Japanese immigration into Canada.

Refers to Foreign Office telegram No. 32 of 25th January (F 895/379/23).

Canadian Chargé d'Affaires called on 31st January on instructions from his Government. Sir R. Craigie stated his views. He felt strongly that introduction of legislation further to restrict Japanese immigration into Canada would be most unfortunate. Expressed hope that at least during next three or four months it might be possible to find some means of delaying the introduction of the legislation. Canadian Chargé d'Affaires agreed and stated that he would inform his Government of Sir R. Craigie's views.

Last Paper.

~~F 927~~ 895

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

14) D.O. 4 Feb.

(Minutes.)

Sir R. Craigie has actually gone further than we but there seems no harm in this -

Copy D.O. Ashley Clarke.

D.I.D. 31/1.

31/1

See within letter from D.O of 11 Feb.

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

Next Paper.

F 1894

17652 8/38 F.O.P.

F 1024
31 JAN 1939

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NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decypher. Sir R. Craigie, (Tokyo). 31st January, 1939.

D. 5.30 p.m. 31st January, 1939.

R. 11.20 a.m. 31st January, 1939.

No. 93.

0:0:0:0:0:0

Your telegram No. 32.

Canadian Chargé d'Affaires called today on instructions from his Government.

I said that looking at the matter purely from an international point of view and without any knowledge of the domestic aspect of the problem I felt strongly that introduction of legislation at this juncture further to restrict Japanese immigration into Canada would be most unfortunate. There appeared to be a growing demand both in United States and Great Britain in favour of strong economic measures in order to bring it home to Japan that both countries stand firmly for independence and integrity of China and for defence of foreign rights against Japanese discrimination. Should such measures be seriously contemplated a great strain must in any case be put on relations between British Empire and Japan and it would be unfortunate if the issue were to be further complicated by intrusion of immigration problem on which probably Japanese people feel more [gp. undec.] than on any other international question. Furthermore the Japanese extremists would use any anti-immigration legislation in Canada however moderate in effect as a pretext for whipping up the Nationalistic opinion and so further aggravating the situation.

In the circumstances, therefore, and as the Canadian Government had been so good as to ask my opinion, I ventured to express the earnest hope that at least during the next three or four critical months, it might be possible to find some means of delaying the introduction of Federal legislation on immigration.

Canadian Chargé d'Affaires said he personally shared my views and would put them to his Government.

F.O.

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INDEXED

Communications on this subject should be addressed to—
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
DOMINIONS OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.1,
and the following number quoted :—
17.109/7

Subject :
~~257~~
Prevention of further Japanese immigration.

Reference to previous correspondence :

Letter ~~from~~ to the Dominions Office of the 4.2.39
F.1024/379/23.

No. 32. 10/2/39.

Transmitted by direction of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

A copy has also been sent to the

Dominions Office, Downing Street,

11 FEB 1939 193

(*1326) Wt. 25174—3707 20,000 10/37 T.S. 695

a and defence of foreign rights. He pointed out that
ld such measures be seriously contemplated great strain
t in any case be put on relations between Members of the
Commonwealth
tish and Japan and that it would be unfortunate if the
e were to be further complicated by intrusion of immigration
blem on which probably Japanese people feel more strongly
n on any other international question. Furthermore
anese extremists would use any such legislation in Canada
ever moderate in effect as pretext for whipping up
ionalistic opinion and so further aggravating the situation.
In the circumstances His Majesty's Ambassador expressed
nest hope that some means might be found of delaying, at
least

M 109/7 S. ~~258~~

CYPHER TELEGRAM

CANADA

To the United Kingdom High Commissioner

in Canada.

Sent 11.15 p.m. 10th February, 1939.

No.32. Secret.

My telegram to Canadian Government No.12 of 25th January Japanese immigration. His Majesty's Ambassador Tokyo reports that Canadian Chargé d' Affaires consulted him on 31st January on instructions from Canadian Government. His Majesty's Ambassador told him that purely from international point of view and without knowledge of the domestic aspect he felt strongly that introduction at this juncture of legislation further to restrict Japanese immigration would be most unfortunate. He drew attention to growing demand in United States and Great Britain for strong economic measures to demonstrate to Japan firm attitude of both countries in respect of independence and integrity of China and defence of foreign rights. He pointed out that should such measures be seriously contemplated great strain must in any case be put on relations between Members of the British Commonwealth and Japan and that it would be unfortunate if the issue were to be further complicated by intrusion of immigration problem on which probably Japanese people feel more strongly than on any other international question. Furthermore Japanese extremists would use any such legislation in Canada however moderate in effect as pretext for whipping up Nationalistic opinion and so further aggravating the situation.

In the circumstances His Majesty's Ambassador expressed earnest hope that some means might be found of delaying, at least

least during next 3 or 4 critical months, introduction of any such Federal legislation.

Canadian Chargé d' Affairs expressed personal agreement with these views and said that he would communicate them to Canadian Government.

We are assuming that Canadian Government will regard what was said in last paragraph of my telegram under reference as applying equally to views expressed by His Majesty's Ambassador.

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1939

JAPAN

17

F 1894
359
27 FEB 1939

Registry Number } F 1894/379/23

FROM Dominions Office

No. M.109/8

Dated 23rd Feb.1939

Received in Registry } 27th Feb. 1939.

F:Japan.

Japanese immigration into Canada.

Refers to Dominions Office letter of 7th July,1938 (F 7354/2924/23). Transmits copy of despatch from High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Ottawa No.54 of 1st February, which reports that a Board of Review of three persons was appointed by the Prime Minister to proceed to the Province of British Columbia in order to examine the immigration situation on the spot. Encloses copy of Report of the Board which shows that number of undesirable Oriental aliens in British Columbia is comparatively insignificant. Also encloses copy of questions addressed to the Prime Minister on 30th January in which reference is made to the Board's Report.

Last Paper.

F 1024

References.

(*Print.*)

(*How disposed of.*)

(*Minutes.*)

This is interesting in view of the fact that the outcry in Canada against the illegal entry of Japse. has been so loud. The conclusions of the Board of Review are contained in paras. 34 + 35 of their report.

Ashley Clarke.

2/3

D.1.D. 4/3

(Action completed.)	(Index.)
Mar 7/3	8/3

Next Paper.

F 4041

16757 3/38 F.O.P.

D.O. 3.

F.O. 18

~~260~~

Communications on this subject should be addressed to—
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
DOMINIONS OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.1,
and the following number quoted :—
M. 109/8.

Subject: Oriental immigration into British Columbia

F 1894
27 FEB 1939

Reference to previous correspondence:
F7354/2924/23

Letter to/from the Dominions Office of the 7. 4. 38
M. 109/4

AO 54: 1/12/39

Transmitted by direction of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

A copy has also been sent to the

Dominions Office, Downing Street,
23 FEB 1939 193

(*1326) Wt. 25174—3707 20,000 10/37 T.S. 695

E. 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.

S. I also venture to invite your attention to a question addressed to the Prime Minister by a

. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.,
of State for Dominion Affairs,
LONDON.

Vancouver/

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

No.54. 1st February, 1939.

Sir,

With reference to Sir Francis Floud's despatch No.188 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 unalive 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 Provinces 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

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

Vancouver/

~~262~~

2.

Vancouver Member of Parliament, on the 30th January (Official Report vol. LXXV No.15 p.473) in which reference is made to the Board's report. The extract in question refers also to the deliberations of an inter-departmental committee of the various interested departments at Ottawa which has been sitting as and when required to deal with the Japanese problem in British Columbia for several months. It appears, however, that no public report by this latter body is likely to be made.

4. The whole question of Oriental immigration into Canada remains active, and I have no doubt that the Premier of British Columbia, Mr. Pattullo, who paid one of his customary visits to Ottawa a few weeks ago, brought the matter once more urgently to the attention of the Dominion Government.

5. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Washington.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

(Signed) GERALD CAMPBELL

H. of C. Debates.
30 JAN 1939

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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.

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BOARD OF REVIEW

(IMMIGRATION)

REPORT

OCTOBER 12, 1938

(Index.)

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BOARD OF REVIEW

(IMMIGRATION)

REPORT

OCTOBER 12, 1938

(Index.)

per.

16757 3/38 F.O.P.

F.O.
371

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1939

F

JAPAN

F 379
~~245~~
12 JAN 1939

1

Registry Number } F 379/379/23.

FROM Dominions Office.

No. M.109/5.Secret.

Dated 12th Jan.1939.

Received in Registry } 12th Jan. 1939.

F: Japan.

Japanese immigration into Canada.

Refers to Dominions Office letter of 7th July 1938 (F 7355/2924/23).

Transmits copy of Canada telegram No. 8 of 10th January which states that pressure is being brought to bear upon the Canadian Government to introduce legislation to exclude further immigration from Japan. Requests observations as to any relevant international considerations which the Foreign Office might care to offer. Enquire whether the Government of Canada would be free to make it known to the Canadian Parliament if such action would be embarrassing to the United Kingdom Government.

Last Paper.

F 13166/2924/23 1938

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

D.f.c.D.O 18 Jan

(Action completed.) 31/1

(Index.)

Next Paper.

J895

(Minutes.)

The trouble between Japan and the U.S. in 1924 over immigration showed that what the former resented was not so much the restriction as the way it was done. Since we are asked to say what we think, we might express the view that, while the necessity for ~~such legislation~~ the exclusion of persons Japanese is purely a matter for the Canadian Govt to decide, we feel that they should not furnish the J^se Govt with an excuse for retaliatory exclusion in the Far East, and suggest therefore that all any measures which may be contemplated should be drafted as far as is practicable on non-discriminating and perhaps purely economic ~~grounds~~ grounds.

I should hardly mention that views of H.M.G. in U.K. or the Canadian Parliament would be undesirable. If we deprecate exclusion we might score a point with the Japanese and lose several points with quite a section of Canadian opinion; if we support it, Mr. Curtis will doubtless have something to say to Sir R. Craigie about closed corps and exclusionist tendencies.

Any reply in the above sense

D.[illegible].D. I agree that it is entirely a question of

17208 5/38 F.O.P.

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G—Summary of the problem as disclosed by the work of the Board	13
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71237—1½

(Index.)

er.

16757 3/38 F.O.P.

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.
>
> 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.

(Index.)

er.

16757 3/38 F.O.P.

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

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

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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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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JAPAN

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F 1041
~~265~~
28 APR 1939

Registry Number } F 4041/379/23.

FROM Department of Overseas Trade.

No. 20953/39.

Dated 27th Apr.1939.

Received in Registry } 28th Apr.1939

F : Japan.

Japanese trade competition in Canada.

Transmits copy of letter of 23rd March and two letters of 3rd April from His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada regarding increasing imports of handkerchiefs and other goods from Japan into Canada and discussing measures which have been proposed to curtail these imports.
(Copy Board of Trade, Dominions Office.)

Last Paper.

F1894

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

E.R. Section.

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

Next Paper.

F6065 (F6215)

16757 3/38 F.O.P.

Low this is clear, as to which Canada is unlikely to consult us.

Best Tobault whether Canadian opinion in Eastern Canada & the Prairie Provinces agrees with B.C. on this question (it certainly did not do so some years ago) and I am not sure that Mr Mackenzie King is not, somewhat subtly, trying to "pass the buck."

My own inclination wd be to suggest that the matter is primarily one which concerns the Canadian Govt but that the Canadian Minister at Tokyo may care to consult H.M. Ambr privately as to the larger issue; for which purpose Sir R. Craigie is being informed & told all F89/8 hold himself in readiness for such conversations.

? Consult D.O. verbally as to this point before taking action on this suggestion.

This has been done J.T.K. Hoctor 14/1

Let us telephone to Mr. Price at the D.O. as suggested by Mr. Hadow and, unless he sees objection, let us thereafter reply officially as proposed in both the above minutes.

MLR 15/1

For dft. tel. to Tokyo + tel. from D.O. to Ottawa see p. F895/379/23.

JAc 20/1

SECRET IMMEDIATE

D.O. 24.

F 379 2
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12 JAN 1939

Communications on this subject should be addressed to :—
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
DOMINIONS OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.1,
and the following number quoted :—
17.109/5

Reference to previous correspondence :—

Letter ~~to~~ from the Dominions Office of the 7. 7. 38. 17.109/4

The Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and, in transmitting herewith, by direction of the Secretary of State, copy of the under-mentioned paper, would be glad to be advised what answer should be returned to the Government of Canada.

DOMINIONS OFFICE,

12th. January 1939.

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	*Subject.*
Secret tel. No. 8 from Government of Canada dated 11/1/39.	Legislation to exclude further immigration from Japan.

Copy also sent to

(R6635) Wt 15568/3657 1,000 7/36 H & Sp Gp 640

JAc 30/1

1939

F

JAPAN

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F 4041
265
28 APR 1939

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E.R. Section. (copy)

JAc 4/5

(Action completed.)

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Next Paper.

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Reference D.O.T. 20953/39

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THE Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade presents his compliments to The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office and transmits herewith copy of the undermentioned paper for information and retention.

Department of Overseas Trade,

35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

27th April, 1939.

F 4041
28 APR 1939

Reference to previous letter :

Letter from / to D.O.T. dated — reference —

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Political 49/39/8036 of 23rd March; 59/39/8036 60/39/8036 of 3rd April. From H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner, Montreal.	CANADA. JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Copy also sent to :— B/T D/O

(3333/710) Wt13398/620/24052 5000 6/38 FHD Gp683
(4316/710) Wt33158/725/48587 5000 11/38

2

3% - special Excise Tax.

5. The Primary Textiles Institute is at the present time engaged in a campaign to curtail imports of cotton textiles from Japan. It claims to have made the representations which resulted in the issuance of Appraisers Bulletins 21 and 22, fixing values for duty under Section 43 of the Customs Act, of towels and accessories and woven fabric of terry cloth, and bedspreads and counterpanes of artificial silk and cotton. It is understood that representations are now to be made covering sheets and sheeting of cotton.

6/

IP/COPY.
20953/39

~~267~~

H.M. SENIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER
IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND,

MONTREAL.

23rd March, 1939.

The Comptroller-General,
Department of Overseas Trade,
London. S.W.1.

Sir,

MONT. "Political" 49/39/8036.

I have been approached by the Primary Textiles Institute, the organ that speaks in Canada for the cotton textile industry, with regard to the increasing imports from Japan of cotton handkerchiefs in competition with handkerchiefs from the United Kingdom.

2. The following are the figures of imports into Canada for the five years 1934-38 inclusive:-

	TOTAL	U.K.	JAPAN
1934	398,548 lbs.	361,838 lbs.	-
1935	491,485 "	428,172 "	6,940 lbs.
1936	525,993 "	397,929 "	73,424 "
1937	606,765 "	394,896 "	139,455 "
1938	583,914 "	329,988 "	162,319 "
1938		£395,942	£68,578

3. Imports from Japan are estimated in dozens as follows:-

1935	-	35,000
1936	-	367,000
1937	-	697,000
1938	-	811,000

4. It will be noted that the imports from Japan have increased in spite of the reduction of the British Preferential tariff from 22½% plus 1.8 cents per lb., to 15%. The duty on Japanese handkerchiefs was reduced on 1st January, 1939, from 30% plus 1½ cents per lb. to 30%. Furthermore, such handkerchiefs will shortly no longer be subject to the 3% - special Excise Tax.

5. The Primary Textiles Institute is at the present time engaged in a campaign to curtail imports of cotton textiles from Japan. It claims to have made the representations which resulted in the issuance of Appraisers Bulletins 21 and 22, fixing values for duty under Section 43 of the Customs Act, of towels and accessories and woven fabric of terry cloth, and bedspreads and counterpanes of artificial silk and cotton. It is understood that representations are now to be made covering sheets and sheeting of cotton.

6/

6. The purpose of the Institute in approaching me was apparently to gain some support for this campaign. It was stated that the Canadian Government had readily agreed to the use of Section 43 of the Customs Act, as indicated above, and that the general reactions in the country had been quite favourable, though strong objection to the rulings had been lodged by the Japanese Legation. It was impracticable for the Institute to make representations in respect of handkerchiefs inasmuch as the manufacture of handkerchief cloth in Canada is very small and the production of handkerchiefs is probably not much in excess of 1,000 dozen per week. It was felt, however, that the matter was one which was of considerable importance to the United Kingdom and that if we protested the large importations of cotton handkerchiefs from Japan, our action would tie in with what the Institute was doing.

7. Mr. Berry, the Assistant Secretary of the Institute, pointed out that the removal of the 15% duty on handkerchiefs from the United Kingdom would be of little value (I did not, of course tell him that we had applied for such a removal) and cited the following to prove his point.

		United Kingdom		Japan
Value per pound		₡1.20		42.2₡
Duty	(15%)	.18	(30%)	12.7₡
Duty paid value		₡1.38		54.9₡

Handkerchiefs from the United Kingdom, free of duty, would thus cost ₡1.20 per lb. as against Japan's duty paid price of 54.9 cents per lb. He claimed, in consequence, that the only remedy was to apply for a fixed valuation under Section 43 of the Customs Act.

8. In reply, I stated that inasmuch as this section was particularly designed to prevent damage to Canadian producers or manufacturers, and as, on his own showing, domestic production was of negligible importance, we could not very well make a case such as he suggested. I added that, in any event, I doubted the willingness of the United Kingdom Government to ask for assistance under the provisions of this section. (In this regard, I believe the Institute to overestimate the readiness of the government to make use of Section 43 of the Act)

9. Mr. Berry then suggested that we might make application for the special valuation for duty of Japanese handkerchiefs under Section 41a of the Customs Act, on the grounds that such goods were not sold for use or consumption in the country of origin. On my asking for an explanation, he informed me that it was his understanding that "the sale in the domestic market (Japan) of the

all-cotton/

all-cotton goods manufactured for exportation is prohibited, except by special permission or for military use". He added that he assumed the Department would be in a position to state whether this regulation was in fact being enforced.

10. I thanked Mr. Berry very much for his information and suggestions and intimated that it was a matter upon which I should have to consult you. I undertook to do this. Inasmuch as he stated that he had discussed the situation with Mr. McKinnon, I added that I would also talk the matter over with Mr. McKinnon when I was next in Ottawa.

11. While this is a matter upon which I think the Board of trade will probably not want to take action, it is possible that the Joint Committee of Cotton Trades Organizations might be prepared to request Mr. K. Greene to take the matter up with the Department of National Revenue.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd:) A.M. Wiseman.

H.M. SENIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER
IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

AMW/PdeB.

IP/COPY.
20953/39.

36

H.M. SENIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER
IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND,

MONTREAL.

3rd April, 1939.

The Comptroller-General,
Department of Overseas Trade,
London, S.W.1.

Sir,

MONT. "Political" 59/39/8036.

I have to refer to my Political despatch No. 49 of 23rd March and to inform you that when I was in Ottawa last week the question of imports of cotton handkerchiefs from Japan was mentioned to me both by the Chief Dominion Appraiser and by the Commissioner of Customs.

2. I learned that the local manufacturer of handkerchiefs was very actively opposing the importation of Japanese handkerchiefs into Canada and that the Member of Parliament representing the constituency in which the plant is located, was making strong representations to the Minister of National Revenue and to other members of the Cabinet.

3. In these circumstances it is clear that the whole question is actively under consideration in Ottawa and I feel that no good purpose would be served were the United Kingdom cotton textile industry also to make representations: indeed, it has been indicated to me that it would be better for us to take no part in the agitation.

4. I also discussed the matter with Mr. Kenneth Greene of Ottawa and we agreed that it would be better for the United Kingdom to remain out of the picture at the present time.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd:) A.M. Wiseman.

H.M. SENIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER
IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

AMW/PdeB.

IP/COPY.
20953/39.

~~C.F.1~~

H.M. SENIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER
IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND,

MONTREAL.

3rd April, 1939.

The Comptroller-General,
Department of Overseas Trade,
London, S.W.1.

Sir,

MONT "Political" 60/39/7389.

CONFIDENTIAL.

I have to inform you that when I was in Ottawa last week the Commissioner of Customs intimated to me, in strict confidence, that his Department was reviewing the whole question of imports from Japan. These include pencils, tile, china and semi-porcelain ware, cotton handkerchiefs, braids and tapes, ribbons and elastics and shoe laces.

2. I have discussed the cotton handkerchief question in a separate despatch. (Political 59/39/8036)

3. I gathered from Mr. Scully that the Department had in mind the possibility of making regulations under Section 43 of the Customs Act in respect of the above commodities and I think he brought the matter to my notice forgetting at the moment that countries entitled to the British Preferential tariff are no longer affected by regulations under Section 43. From this I would judge that he has probably approached the U.S.A. authorities with a view to determining whether they would object to a regulation of Japanese imports by the use of Section 43.

4. I assured Mr. Scully that so far as the United Kingdom was concerned no objection would be raised to the curtailment of the imports of the above mentioned products from Japan.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd:) A.M. Wiseman.

H.M. SENIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER
IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

AMW/Pde B.

IP/COPY.
20953/39.

271

H.M. SENIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER
IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND,

MONTREAL.

3rd April, 1939.

The Comptroller-General,
Department of Overseas Trade,
London, S.W.1.

Sir,

MONT "Political" 60/39/7389.

CONFIDENTIAL.

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2. I have discussed the cotton handkerchief question in a separate despatch. (Political 59/39/8036)

3. I gathered from Mr. Scully that the Department had in mind the possibility of making regulations under Section 43 of the Customs Act in respect of the above commodities and I think he brought the matter to my notice forgetting at the moment that countries entitled to the British Preferential tariff are no longer affected by regulations under Section 43. From this I would judge that he has probably approached the U.S.A. authorities with a view to determining whether they would object to a regulation of Japanese imports by the use of Section 43.

4. I assured Mr. Scully that so far as the United Kingdom was concerned no objection would be raised to the curtailment of the imports of the above mentioned products from Japan.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd:) A.M. Wiseman.

H.M. SENIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER
IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

AMW/Pde B.

F

1939

JAPAN

F 6065
272
19 JUN 1939

33

Registry Number F 6065/379/23.

FROM Foreign Office Minute (Mr.Dening)

No.

Dated 16th June, 1939.

Received in Registry 19th June, 1939.

F: Japan.

Transactions of British Columbia Pulp Company with Japan.

Summarises conversation with representative of "Evening Standard" who left a letter enclosing copy of a telegram furnishing information regarding the transactions of British Columbia Pulp Company and requesting advice as to whether Yokohama Specie Bank will probably meet commitments over a certain period and advice regarding the risks involved in the transaction. Mr. Dening stated that Foreign Office could not proffer official advice in the matter and that the Company must make its own decision although if they could defer a decision for short time the situatio might become clearer.

Last Paper.

F4041

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

see within

L.S.R. 21.6

A. Dening 26/6

J.M. 26/vi

(Action completed.) F.O.B. 27/6

(Index.) 10

Next Paper.

F6215.

17208 5/38 F.O.P.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

F. 6065
19 JUN 19

The City Editor of the "Evening Standard" telephoned to Mr. Heppel, who suggested that the subject of his enquiry should be communicated by letter.

Subsequently Mr. Shepherd called with this letter.

I said that it was of course quite out of the question for us to proffer official advice as to whether the British Columbia Pulp Company should or should not take up the order from Japan. As to the present situation in the Far East, my own personal view was that recent events made it quite impossible to forecast what was likely to happen in the future. Possibly the position would become clearer as time passed, but I could hardly conceive of a moment more unsuitable than the present to hazard even a personal opinion.

Mr. Shepherd suggested that the City Editor might advise the British Columbia Pulp Company that if they could defer a decision for a short time the position might become clearer. I agreed that this might be a suitable line to take, but said that in the final issue I thought the firm must after all make its own decision in the matter.

News Dept. 21.6
E. R. Seaborne 23/6

16/6

347

FOREIGN OFFICE

SECRET

From the Government of Canada.

Dated 10th January, 1908. Received 5.30 a.m., 11th January.

No.5. Secret.

Strong pressure is being brought upon the Canadian Government to introduce legislation to exclude further immigration from Japan. Opinion is becoming early active in this direction in practically unanimous in British Columbia. I should be glad to have any observations, as to any international considerations bearing on the proposed action, which the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs might care to offer. Could we be free to make it known to Parliament here, if it should be the Secretary of State's view that such action would prove embarrassing to the United Kingdom Government?

Their representations may remove or diminish danger of this steps designed specifically to exclude Japanese from any part of its territory's possession might easily serve as an excuse for further exclusionist measures by Japan in the near [illegible] is to the desirability or otherwise of enabling Japanese

[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 35

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Telephone—METROPOLITAN 9464

40

~~274~~

Evening Standard

CITY OFFICE

6, THROGMORTON STREET,

LONDON, E.C.2

SWA/HAW

16th June 1939.

M. E. Dening Esq.,
Far Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
Downing Street, S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

Referring to my conversation to-day on the telephone with your department, I enclose herewith copy of a telegram regarding transactions with Japan.

I shall be grateful if you can see your way to give any guidance.

Yours faithfully,

CITY EDITOR.

(Action completed.) 17.8.39.

(Index.) 4 5 10

Next Paper.

F6669

17208 5/38 F.O.P.

Seen with D.O/t. letter of 24th June.

~~355~~ 41

COPY

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

BRITISH COLUMBIA PULP COMPANY IS SELLING 190,000 POUNDS PULP SUBSTANTIALLY EQUAL MONTHLY INSTALMENT JUNE TO DECEMBER AGAINST FORM B CREDIT UNDERTAKING YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK TO PAY POUNDS ALREADY AUTHORIZED BY JAPANESE EXCHANGE AUTHORITY PAYABLE SIX MONTHS AFTER DELIVERY BILL OF LADING IN EACH CASE STOP THIS BUSINESS WILL REALIZE 65100 POUNDS MORE THAN CORRESPONDING BUSINESS IF PRODUCT SOLD EASTERN UNITED STATES STOP WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR OPINION ON BUSINESS OUR FEELING HERE THAT GOVERNMENT AND BANK WOULD PROBABLY NOT DEFAULT ON COMMERCIAL TRANSACTION STOP HAZARD SEEMS TO CENTRE IN POSSIBLE SUSPENSION DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS STOP IF TROUBLE SHOULD COME IN FALL SHIPMENTS COULD BE STOPPED AND LOSS OR TIE UP LIMITED STOP IF TROUBLE CAME IN SPRING PARTIAL COLLECTIONS WOULD HAVE BEEN MADE STOP COMPANY HAS EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTIES PRIMARILY CONSTRUCTED TO SERVE LARGE JAPANESE MARKET FOR RAYON PULP AND NOTWITHSTANDING PROPAGANDA WITHOUT ABOUT DEVELOPMENT OWN SUPPLIES FEEL THEIR LARGE RAYON BUSINESS MUST SEEK EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN SUPPLIES FOR SOME YEARS STOP IF WE DO NOT SUPPLY ON THESE TERMS MIGHT BE DEFINITELY OUT OF THIS MARKET FOR SOME YEARS STOP WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR ADVICE AS TO WHETHER BANK WILL PROBABLY MEET

3/vii

See written D.O.F. letter of 28th June.

(Action completed.)	(Index.)
4.7.38	4 10

Next Paper.

F6669

17208 5/38 F.O.P.

1

1939

F

JAPAN

43

F 6215

22 JUN 1939

Registry Number F 6215/379/23

FROM Department of Overseas Trade.

No. 20953/39

Dated 20th June, 1939

Received in Registry 22nd June, 1939.

F: Japan.

Japanese trade competition in Canada.

Refers to Department of Overseas Trade letter of 27th April (F 4041/379/23).

Transmits copy of letter of 12th June from His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Montreal enclosing copy of Appraiser's Bulletin Miscellaneous No. 26 issued by Department of National Revenue on 6th June requiring all Japanese cotton fabrics to be subject to appraisal under Section 41 of Customs Act on grounds that such fabrics are not sold in Japan except under Government licence. Commissioner points out that such appraisal will have serious effect on Japanese cotton textile imports into Canada and will probably cause strong Japanese protest.

Last Paper.

F6065

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

This is all to the good in that amounts to an indirect restriction of Japse. textile exports to Canada.

Ashley Clarke.

3/7

D.I.D. 8/7

MR 3/VII

Seen with D.O.T. letter of 28th June.

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

Next Paper.

F6669

17208 5/38 F.O.P.

Reference 20953/39

~~278~~

THE Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and transmits herewith copy of the undermentioned paper for information and retention. 44

F.6215
22 JUN 1939

Department of Overseas Trade,
35, *Old Queen Street, S.W.*1.
20th June x, 1939.

Reference to previous letter :

Letter ~~from~~ ~~to~~ D.O.T. dated 27.4.39 reference 20953/39

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner, Montreal. Pol. 131. 12.6.39.	Measures taken to curtail imports of Japanese cotton goods.

NOTE.—The enclosed document is forwarded by the D.O.T. Registry under Standing Instructions, immediately on receipt and before action. ~~A copy has already been sent to the Board of Trade.~~

☛ **Distribution to other Departments may take place shortly, and if so, a formal notification will be made.**

(1849/1645) Wt26755/464/41970 5000 10/37 FHD Gp683

1

from Japan for the 12 months ended March, 1938, were in excess of ~~the~~ imports from the United Kingdom, this new regulation may be of some assistance.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

A.M. WIGHMAN

H.M. SENIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER
IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

AMW/PdeB

~~279~~

12th June, 1939.

"Political"
131/39/4688B

With reference to my reports on previous measures taken by the Canadian Government to curtail the imports of Japanese cotton goods into Canada, I now have the ..... pleasure to enclose a copy of Appraisers' Bulletin Miscellaneous No. 26, issued by the Department of National Revenue on 6th June, 1939.

2. It will be noted that this memorandum requires all Japanese cotton fabrics and manufactures thereof to be subject to appraisal under Section 41 of the Customs Act on the grounds that such fabrics and manufactures are not sold for use and consumption in Japan except under license issued by the Government.

3. It will be quite clear to you that the uncertainties created by the necessity for such appraisal will have a very serious effect upon the cotton textile exports of Japan to Canada. It is anticipated that the Government of Japan will enter a very strong protest but it is unlikely that Canada will alter the regulation.

4. This ruling will be of interest to United Kingdom exporters not only in respect of lines which are made in Canada but also in respect of such products as velveteens and corduroys of cotton which, apparently, are not produced here. During the past year the principal competition in these lines seems to have come from Belgium while exports from the United Kingdom declined very seriously. As imports from Japan for the 12 months ended March, 1938, were in excess of ~~two~~ports from the United Kingdom, this new regulation may be of some assistance.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

A.M. WISEMAN

H.M. SENIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER
IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

AMW/PdeB

~~280~~

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE, CANADA
(Customs Division)
APPRAISERS' BULLETIN
(Miscellaneous Series)
For the guidance of Customs and Excise Officers.

INDEX SUBJECT

COTTON FABRICS
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON

N.B. Goods shall not be entered at less than their true invoice value.

H. B. Rilly
Commissioner of Customs
Ottawa, 6th June, 1939.

File No. 196655.

Value of Cotton Fabrics and Manufactures thereof from Japan.

The information before the Department at this time is that Japanese cotton fabrics and manufactures thereof are not sold for use or consumption in the country of export, except under license issued by the Japanese Government. Under such circumstances these goods are subject to appraisal as provided for in Section 41 of the Customs Act.

You are, therefore, instructed to accept entries of such goods imported from Japan at invoice values only with an undertaking in writing from the importer or his agent to amend the entry if called on to do so should this be found warranted upon examination of the documents here in the Department.

Interested parties desiring a definite ruling as to the value for duty are at liberty to submit to the Department quotations received together with full description of the goods. Such inquiries will be given immediate attention.

Please advise all known importers accordingly.

MISC. No. 26

d.)

(Index.)

Next Paper.

F 12936

18560 2/39 F.O.P

INDEXED

F6215/379/23

Reference. 20953/39

~~231~~ 47

THE Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade presents his compliments to The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and with reference to D.O.T. letter dated 16th June (Reference No. as above) begs to state that a copy of the undermentioned document has now been forwarded to the Dominions Office.

Department of Overseas Trade,

35, *Old Queen Street, London, S.W.*1.

16th June, 1939.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Political 131/39/4688 B 12th June 1939. H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner, Montreal	Cotton piece goods. Japanese competition.

(756/710) Wt10601/333/16930 500 4/37 FHD Gp683. 1b.

D.I.V.

3/7

3/VII

(Index.)

Next Paper. F 12936

18560 2/39 F.O.P

8

F

1939

JAPAN

F 6669 2~~32~~
1 JUL 1939

43

Registry Number } F 6669/379/23

FROM Department of Overseas Trade.

No. 20953/39.

Dated 26th June, 1939.

Received in Registry } 1st July, 1939.

F : Japan.

Japanese trade competition in Canada.

Refers to Department of Overseas Trade letter of 20th June (F 6215/379/23). Transmits copy of letter of 15th June from His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Canada stating that the reason for the apparent decline in imports from the United Kingdom of woven fabrics wholly of cotton with cut pile was that these imports now appear under different heading, an item which applies only to goods entered under the British Preferential Tariff.

Last Paper.

F6215

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

Next Paper.

F12936

(Minutes.)

This seems to mean that U.K. competition in the lines mentioned may gain by the obstruction to Japse. exports reported in F6215.

Ashley Clarke
3/7

D. I. D. ?F

M
3/vii

18560 2/39 F.O.P

Reference 20953/39

~~283~~

THE Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and transmits herewith copy of the undermentioned paper for information and retention.

F 6669
1 JUL 1939

Department of Overseas Trade,

35, *Old Queen Street, S.W.*1.

26th June , 1939 .

Reference to previous letter :

Letter ~~from~~ to D.O.T. dated 20.6.39. reference 20953/39

F6215 379/23

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
H.M. Trade Commissioner, Montreal. Pol. 135 15.6.39.	Canada - imports of velveteen and corduroys of cotton from U.K.

NOTE.—The enclosed document is forwarded by the D.O.T. Registry under standing instructions, immediately on receipt and before action. A copy has already been sent to the Board of Trade.

☛ Distribution to other Departments may take place shortly, and if so, a formal notification will be made.

(4475/710) Wt35925/740/52887 5000 12/38 FHD Gp683

Your obedient Servant,

A.M. WIGEMAN

H.M. SENIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER
IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

AMW/PdeB

~~234~~

15th June, 1939.

"Political"
155/39/46883

In paragraph 4 of my Political despatch No. 131 of 12th June, I referred to a serious decline in the imports of velveteens and corduroys of cotton from the United Kingdom during the 12 months ended March, 1938.

2. I fear that I made this comment without a full understanding of the statistics. Just as for the year ended 31st March, 1938, so for the calendar year 1938, imports of woven fabrics wholly of cotton with cut pile, n.o.p. (velveteens and corduroys) show a marked decline from the United Kingdom and a substantial increase from Belgium. The reason for this is that imports of velveteens and corduroys from the United Kingdom now appear under the heading "fabrics with cut weft pile, wholly of cotton and of cotton and artificial silk" - an item which applies only to goods entered under the British Preferential tariff. While the first mentioned item, in respect of foreign countries, includes also the classes of goods which enter under the second mentioned item from the United Kingdom, it also includes cotton velours. It is estimated that the imports from the United Kingdom during the year 1938 under this item are made up entirely of cotton velours.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A.M. WIDEMAN

H.M. SENIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER
IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

AMW/PdeB

~~247~~

PARAPHRASE TELEGRAM

CANADA

From the Government of Canada.

Dated 10th January, 1939. Received 2.12 a.m., 11th January.

No.8. Secret.

Strong pressure is being brought upon the Canadian Government to introduce legislation to exclude further immigration from Japan. Opinion in demanding early action in this direction is practically unanimous in British Columbia. I should be glad to have any observations, as to any international considerations bearing on the proposed action, which the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs might care to offer. Would we be free to make it known to Parliament here, if it should be the Secretary of State's view that such action would prove embarrassing to the United Kingdom Government?

these circumstances any measures of a discriminatory nature at this stage designed specifically to exclude Japanese from any part of His Majesty's dominions might easily serve as an excuse for further exclusionist measures by Japan in the Far East. As to the desirability or otherwise of excluding Japanese from/

Under-Secretary of State,
Dominions Office.

JAc 30/1

9

F

1939

JAPAN

F 12936
~~385~~
22 DEC 1939

51

Registry Number F 12936/379/23.

FROM Mr. Garnett, (Dominions Office)

No. W.T. 275/9

Dated 20th Dec. 1939.

Received in Registry 22nd Dec. 1939.

F:Japan.

Export of nickel from Canada to Japan.

Encloses copy letter of 20th December to Mr. Baxter (Ministry of Economic Warfare) referring to letter of 30th November from Mr. Stirling (Ministry of Economic Warfare) to Mr. Collier (N 6978/92/38) regarding exports of nickel to Soviet Union and Japan. International Nickel Company have been informed by Canadian Government that an export permit will be available for further 400 tons of nickel for Japan to be shipped from Vancouver on or about 27th December. No commitment has been made in respect of balance of 835 tons covered by previous contract.

Last Paper.

F 6669

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

Next Paper.

F 3301/3301/23/1940

(Minutes.)

This seems in line with our policy of releasing goods for Japan in driblets, though this is a fairly large consignment. The Chinese are now contemplating purchasing nickel in Canada (see F 12019/11/10) and I think we might perhaps ask the F.O. to get the Canadian Govt. to give them more favourable treatment than the Japs in the matter of export licences.

General Dept. Jose. Hemmiker - Major
7. 1. 40.

I understand that the Chinese Ambassador

20009 9/39 F.O.1.

purpose to pay in cash for any Canadian nickel they can buy. I do not know whether Canadian nickel is really "in short supply" at the moment or whether it is merely being carefully husbanded. If the former, I should be inclined to ask for as favourable treatment for Chinese as for Japanese and, if the latter, more favourable than for Japanese. But I am afraid I know so little about the details of the position that I am inclined to think that whatever we say to Mr. Garnett should be very tentative at this stage.

I mentioned this point to Mr. Garnett on the telephone. I do not think we need go further into it on this paper. JTA 5/1.

D.O.3a.

No. WT 2759

Subject: Export of Nickel to Japan from Canada.

52

Reference to previous correspondence:

F 12936
22 DEC 1939

With the compliments of Mr Garnett.

A copy has also been sent to _____

Dominions Office, Downing Street,
20 DEC 1939 193

(R6639) Wt 15568/3657 20,000(4) 7/36 H & Sp Gp 640

XTER, ESQ., M.C.

dex.)

17208 5/38 F.O.P.

...ese D pay in cash for any
...adian nickel they can buy.
...do not know whether Canadian nickel
...really "in short supply" at the
...ment or whether it is merely
...carefully husbanded. If
...time, I should be inclined D
...favourable treatment
...as for Japanese and, if the
...are favourable than for
... But I am afraid I know
...about the details of the position
...that I am inclined D think that
whatever we say D M. Garnett should
very tentative at this stage.

I mentioned this point to Mr. Garnett on the telephone. I do not think we need go further into it
... this paper. JMc 5/1.

D.O.3a. 52

No. W.T. 275/9. Subject: ~~206~~ Export of Nickel to Japan from Canada.

Reference to previous correspondence:

F 12936
22 DEC 1939

With the compliments of W. Garnett.

A copy has also been sent to _____

Dominions Office, Downing Street,
20 DEC 1939 193

(R6639) Wt 15568/3657 20,000(4) 7/36 H & Sp Gp 640

...AXTER, ESQ., M.C.

...dex.)

17208 5/38 F.O.P.

F/O

~~287~~

WT. 275/9.

20 December, 1939.

Dear Baxter,

N6978/92/38 I see from Stirling's letter to Collier of the 30th November that you are now dealing with the question of exports of nickel to the Soviet Union and Japan.

I have received a note from Canada House stating that the Canadian Government have now informed the International Nickel Company that an export permit will be available for a further 400 tons of nickel for Japan to be shipped from Vancouver on or about the 27th December. No commitment has been made in respect of the balance of 835 tons covered by the previous contract (for which you will remember the Canadian Government refused to grant a licence).

(Sgd.) W. GARNETT.

C. W. BAXTER, ESQ., M.C.

(Index.)

Next Paper.

17208 5/38 F.O.P.

...ur letter to Mr. Garnett about ...
...tentative at this stage.

...mentioned this point to Mr. ...
...on the telephone. I do not ...
...we need go further into it ...
...this paper. JAC 5/1.

~~247~~

PARAPHRASE TELEGRAM

CANADA

From the Government of Canada.

Dated 10th January, 1939. Received 2.12 a.m., 11th January.

No.8. Secret.

Strong pressure is being brought upon the Canadian Government to introduce legislation to exclude further immigration from Japan. Opinion in demanding early action in this direction is practically unanimous in British Columbia. I should be glad to have any observations, as to any international considerations bearing on the proposed action, which the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs might care to offer. Would we be free to make it known to Parliament here, if it should be the Secretary of State's view that such action would prove embarrassing to the United Kingdom Government?

these circumstances any measures of a discriminatory nature at this stage designed specifically to exclude Japanese from any part of His Majesty's dominions might easily serve as an excuse for further exclusionist measures by Japan in the Far East. As to the desirability or otherwise of excluding Japanese from/

Under-Secretary of State,

Dominions Office.

MAc 30/1

F 379/379/23.

OUT FILE ~~243~~

S.W.1.

18th January,1939.

Sir,

With reference to your letter M 109/5 of 12th January, I am directed by Viscount Halifax to state that, since the question of whether or not Japanese should be excluded from Canada is primarily the concern of His Majesty's Government in that Dominion, it would in his opinion be inadvisable to make known to the Canadian Parliament the views of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as to the advisability or otherwise of such a step.

2. Subject to this proviso I am to observe certain points suggesting themselves for consideration in connexion with the general question of Empire relations with Japan. The Japanese Government have recently sought to excuse their proposed creation of an economic bloc in the Far East (to consist of Japan, Manchoukuo and China), by endeavouring to claim that the British Empire and the United States of America constitute closed economic groups, and their spokesmen have further declared that they approve of the principle of equal opportunity provided it is of world-wide application. In these circumstances any measures of a discriminatory nature at this stage designed specifically to exclude Japanese from any part of His Majesty's dominions might easily serve as an excuse for further exclusionist measures by Japan in the Far East. As to the desirability or otherwise of excluding Japanese

from/

The Under-Secretary of State,

Dominions Office.

MAc 39/1

OUT FILE

~~249~~

from Canada, the subject is not one on which Lord Halifax feels qualified to express an opinion, but, should a measure of exclusion be found necessary, he would venture to suggest that it should be framed in such a manner as to appear non-discriminatory or based upon economic necessity, since it will be recollected that the violent reaction of Japan to the United States Immigration Act of 1924 was caused not so much by the act of exclusion itself as by the manner in which it was brought about.

5. Should His Majesty's Government in Canada desire further information as to probable reactions upon British relations in general in the light of the current situation in Japan, it is suggested that His Majesty's Canadian Minister in Tokyo might care to discuss the matter with His Majesty's Ambassador there, who is being apprised confidentially of the position.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Sd.) N. B. RONALD.