

the right immediately to register such births with the Japanese consul there or in Japan as well as with the Canadian authorities. I would like to know first of all if that is a true statement, and if so, have you any figures to indicate the proportion of children born in British Columbia or in Canada who would be registered with the Japanese consul here or in Japan and also with the Canadian authorities.

Professor HAYAKAWA: Dr. Banno will give you the correct figures on that. I can only tell you that it is quite true that a child may be registered in Japan at the same time as it is registered in Canada. The reason is quite simple: First of all, the habit of registering births in Japan is a sort of relic of family tradition and is observed in order that one's family records in Japan will not be incomplete. That is a purely sentimental reason. The practical effect is that if we in British Columbia have no vote and are discriminated against and have only one nationality, we are up against it; we have no one to whom we can appeal; but if we have a dual nationality, so long as there are certain restrictions against us we can get protection.

Mr. REID: This takes place in the United States as well as in Canada, and you have told us that the Japanese born in the United States are granted the United States franchise, but in the states of Washington and Oregon the same procedure applies?

Professor HAYAKAWA: Yes, but as long as there is this economic and social insecurity it is convenient for us to have dual nationality in case we are discriminated against. So far as the practical effects are concerned, we are Canadian citizens and can travel on Canadian passports anywhere in the world, but if I go to Japan and stay there for more than three months I am regarded as a Japanese.

Mr. CAMERON: Who applies the three months' restriction?

Professor HAYAKAWA: The Japanese.

Mr. NEILL: Can you not regain your nationality in Japan in three weeks?

Professor HAYAKAWA: No, in three months. I was there one month last summer and was treated as a Canadian citizen throughout.

Mr. NEILL: This dual nationality is quite convenient?

Professor HAYAKAWA: It has to be convenient so long as there is discrimination.

Mr. GLEN: Would you be considered as a Japanese national?

Professor HAYAKAWA: No. So long as we remain outside the Japanese empire we are not Japanese nationals.

Mr. HEAPS: While you are a Canadian citizen resident in Canada has the Japanese government any claim whatsoever upon you?

Professor HAYAKAWA: None whatsoever.

Mr. TURGEON: Mr. Reid asked you a question concerning registration of births which led up to the question of dual nationality. At the moment I am not the least concerned with dual nationality and do not care whether you have it or not. I am concerned with the question of franchise, and I cannot see any relationship whatever between the question of franchise in British Columbia and the question of dual nationality. I take it that you were born in Calgary or Winnipeg?

Professor HAYAKAWA: I was born in Vancouver.

Mr. TURGEON: There are many Japanese who were born in Calgary, Winnipeg and other parts of Canada who have the vote; there never was any question of their exercising the franchise. They also were affected by this dual registration exactly in the same manner as those who are born in British Columbia. Therefore the two matters are not related. One is not tied up with the other at all. I am not worried over the question of dual nationality.

[Dr. E. Chutaro Banno.]