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It is not a "fundamental human right" of any alien to enter Canada. It is a privilege and a matter of domestic policy. It is subject to the control of the government of Canada alone. This does not mean that we will not seek to remove objectionable discrimination from our legislation.

In this connection there is the problem of oriental immigration. One of the features of our legislation to which strong objection has been taken on the ground of discrimination is the Chinese Immigration Act, which seems to place persons from one particular nation in an inferior category. The government has already initiated action for the repeal of that statute. Chinese residents of Canada who are already Canadian citizens can now obtain naturalization. Then they may bring their wives and unmarried children under 18 to join them here.

In the case of East Indians, they are all British subjects who have been resident here for many years and are therefore Canadian citizens. As such their wives and unmarried children under 18 are admissible. With regard to the Japanese, I stated on August 4, 1944, that the government felt that the immigration of Japanese, in the years after the war, should not be permitted, although this declaration could not be binding indefinitely into the future.