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(A) INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

1. Declaration by United Nations, text of press statement issued January 2, 1942.

The Prime Minister's Office announced today that the Honourable Leighton McCarthy, Canadian Minister to the United States, had signed on behalf of Canada the Declaration by United Nations made today in Washington, D.C. The text of the Declaration reads as follows:

A Joint Declaration by the United States of America, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia.

The Governments signatory hereto,

Having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter,

Being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, DECLARE:

(1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic; against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war.

(2) Each Government pledges itself to co-operate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

2. Statement of Prime Minister regarding policy towards
Persons of Japanese racial origin in British Columbia
January 14, 1942.

The Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government, issued the following statement on January 14, 1942:

1. During recent weeks the Canadian Government has been giving detailed and careful thought to the problems created by the presence in British Columbia of a large number of persons of Japanese racial origin. On the 8th of January a Conference was called in Ottawa to study and report on these problems. At this Conference the Government had the benefit of the advice and assistance of representatives of the Government of British Columbia and of the members of the Standing Committee on Orientals of which Mayor Hume of New Westminster is the Chairman. For the aid thus given the Government is most grateful.

2. Finally the Government has received appreciations of the situation on the Pacific Coast from the representatives of the Defence Services. It has also been advised upon international complications to which certain courses of action might give rise.

3. As a consequence of these various contributions to **its** knowledge the Government believes it is in possession of all relevant facts and that it is in the best position to judge as to the policy that should be adopted.

4. In announcing its programme the Government accordingly believes that it is justified in asking for, and in expecting to receive, the firm support of all Canadians.

The Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government, issued the following statement on January 14, 1942:

In the last few weeks the Canadian Government has been giving detailed and careful thought to the problems created by the presence in British Columbia of a large number of persons of Japanese racial origin. On the 8th of January a Conference was called in Ottawa to study and report on these problems. At this Conference the Government had the benefit of the advice and assistance of representatives of the Government of British Columbia and of the members of the Standing Committee on Oriental Affairs of which Major James H. Macpherson is the Chairman. For the aid thus given the Government is most grateful.

Firstly the Government has received suggestions of the situation on the Pacific Coast from the representatives of the Defence Service. It has also been advised upon international considerations to which certain measures of action might give rise.

As a consequence of these various considerations so far as the Government believes it is in possession of all relevant facts and that it is in the best position to judge as to the policy which should be adopted.

It is considered the program the Government accordingly believes that it is justified in asking for and in expecting to receive, the firm support of all

5. The Government has found no disposition in any responsible quarter to question the justice and validity of the fundamental principles upon which its policy in relation to the Japanese problem has been based. These principles are now reaffirmed; in the future, as in the past, they will provide the standard against which all proposals relating to this problem will be measured. In summary form they may be described as follows:-

- A - National defence and victory are the first and overriding considerations.
- B - Canadians of Japanese racial origin and Japanese nationals resident in Canada will be justly treated.
- C - Every feasible step should be taken to encourage the maintenance of a calm and reasonable attitude among Canadian citizens generally. The full force of the law will be invoked to prevent anti-Japanese demonstrations and to protect Canadian residents of Japanese race.
- D - No action will be taken or permitted which would give any excuse to the Government of Japan for mistreating Canadians under Japanese control. Nor will any action be taken or permitted which would help the Japanese anywhere to arouse Asiatic hostility against the white race.

The Government has found it impossible to
any responsible parties to question the
validity of the fundamental principles upon which the
policy in relation to the Japanese problem has been
based. These principles are now reaffirmed in the
future, as in the past, will provide the standard
against which all proposals relating to this problem
will be measured. In summary form they may be described
as follows:

1. National defense and stability are the first
and overriding considerations.

2. Continued Japanese control of the
Japanese National Railway in Manchuria will
be firmly opposed.

3. Any possible step which would
endanger the independence of a country and
thereby create a dangerous situation
in the Far East will be firmly
opposed. The full benefits of the law will
be sought to prevent such a situation from
developing and to protect American interests
in the region.

4. The United States will be firm in its
policy of opposition to the Government of
Japan for its attitude towards the Japanese
people. It will not assist in any
manner which would help the Japanese
to recover from their present situation.

E - Canada will continue to collaborate with Great Britain and the United States with a view to the substantial coordination of their policies in relation to persons of Japanese racial origin within their respective jurisdictions.

6. In accordance with these principles and in the execution of plans worked out well in advance, the Canadian Government, as a consequence of the new situation created by Japan's treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbour, at once immobilized all fishing vessels operated by persons of Japanese racial origin on the Pacific Coast. All persons of Japanese racial origin will be prohibited, for the duration of the war against Japan, from fishing or serving on fishing vessels; or on other vessels operated by Japanese off the Coast of British Columbia.

7. For the same period the sale of gasoline and explosives to persons of Japanese racial origin will be directly controlled under conditions to be prescribed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

8. Japanese nationals will be forbidden to possess or use short-wave radio receiving sets, radio transmitters and cameras.

9. The present intensive surveillance of Japanese nationals will be continued, and the Defence of Canada Regulations will be strictly enforced.

Canada will continue to deliberate with Great Britain and the United States with a view to the substantial consideration of their policies in relation to persons of Japanese racial origin within their respective jurisdictions.

6. In accordance with these principles and in the execution of plans worked out well in advance, the Canadian Government, as a consequence of the new situation created by Japan's treatment of persons of Japanese racial origin on the Pacific Coast, as once established all fishing vessels operated by persons of Japanese racial origin will be prohibited for the duration of the war against Japan, from fishing or serving on fishing vessels, or on other vessels operated by persons of the Coast of British Columbia.

7. For the same period the sale of fishing licenses to persons of Japanese racial origin will be prohibited under conditions to be prescribed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

8. Japanese nationals will be prohibited from entering Canada during the war against Japan.

9. The issue of executive jurisdiction in respect of persons of Japanese racial origin will be determined by the Government of Canada and the Government of Japan.

10. It is intended to organize a Civilian Corps of Canadian Japanese to be used on projects of value to the national cause, in order to utilize the services of the various groups of Canadian Japanese who have indicated their desire to serve.
11. Steps are being taken to provide for defining Protected Areas in Canada and, subsequent to a date to be announced, all enemy aliens (of whatever origin), except those who possess permits from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, will require to have moved from such Protected Areas on the Pacific Coast as may be defined. Arrangements will be made by the Federal Government to provide accommodation for persons thus removed.
12. A separate organization will be created to provide opportunities for the employment of adult male enemy aliens outside the Protected Areas on work of national value.
13. In order that the Canadian war effort may not suffer because of necessary restrictions placed upon persons of Japanese origin, the Government proposes to arrange at once, through the establishment of a special office in British Columbia, for the sale, lease, requisition or charter, on equitable terms and to suitable persons, of fishing or other vessels and fishing equipment heretofore used or owned by Canadians of Japanese racial origin, now immobilized on the Pacific Coast. The removal of the Japanese fishermen will place upon the white fishermen and

canners of the Pacific Coast a heavy responsibility for seeing that this removal does not reduce the total of fish caught or increase the prices at which the catch is made available to Canada, to the United Kingdom, and to the United Nations.

14. In the working out of its plans the Government proposes to give special consideration to those persons of Japanese race who served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the World War.

15. The Government is of the opinion, and in this it has the concurrence of its technical advisors, that the arrangements outlined above, combined with the steps already taken are very much in the interests of the Japanese residents of British Columbia themselves. It is believed that they will provide adequate safeguards against possible subversive activities, however fomented, in British Columbia. The Government proposes, therefore, to carry through its programme with the utmost expedition and thoroughness. It avails itself of this opportunity to reiterate what has already been said by the Prime Minister that while the utmost precautions will be taken to see that no illegal acts are committed by Japanese or by other enemy aliens resident in Canada, those who conform loyally to the regulations set out for their guidance will be given every protection both for themselves and their property.

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16. In conclusion the Government wishes to express thanks to those public officers and private citizens in British Columbia who, without being blind to the dangers and uncertainties with which they are confronted, have nevertheless set so admirable an example of fair play in their attitude towards those persons of Japanese race now resident in that Province. In this connection the Government wishes particularly to thank the Honourable G. S. Pearson, Minister of Labour of the Government of British Columbia, Mayor Hume, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia, and the other members of the Committee, Mayor Cornett of Vancouver, and all others who have contributed to the steadying of public opinion along the Pacific Coast. Similar thanks is due to the newspapers which almost without exception have realized the weight of their responsibility.

17. The Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia, to which reference has been made above, is composed of the following persons:-

Fred J. Hume, Mayor of New Westminster, CHAIRMAN;
Professor H. F. Angus;
Lieut.-Colonel Macgregor Macintosh;
Assistant Commissioner F. J. Lead;
Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Sparling, D.S.O.

The Commission on Governmental Affairs to

investigate the activities of the various

agencies in order to determine whether

the present and proposed changes will

be beneficial to the public interest.

The Commission is composed of the following

members: [Name], [Name], [Name], [Name],

[Name], [Name], [Name], [Name], [Name],

3. Establishment of a Prisoners of War Information Bureau at Tokyo, Press Statement of January 19, 1942.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has been informed officially that the Japanese Government, although not a party to the Prisoners of War Convention of 1929, has, in accordance with the provisions of that Convention, set up a Prisoners of War Information Bureau at Tokyo. The Bureau will transmit by telegraph to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva, lists of members of the British and Canadian forces taken prisoner at Hong Kong and elsewhere. It is expected that these lists, in accordance with the practice followed by the International Red Cross Committee for lists supplied by the German Prisoner of War Information Bureau at Berlin, will be telegraphed by the Committee immediately on receipt at Geneva to the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa and passed at once to the Departments of National Defence concerned. Before any lists are published the next of kin of each prisoner of war and casualty will be notified by the appropriate Department of National Defence. Not until this notification has been made to the next of kin will any information be given to other persons or will lists be given to the press.

As stated several days ago, an attempt was made to arrange for the lists of prisoners taken at Hong Kong to be transmitted direct to Canada by the delegate of the International Red Cross Committee at Tokyo. It was then thought that the transmission might be made through the International Red Cross Delegate at Montreal. If this channel should be used, which, in view of more recent information, appears unlikely, the Delegate of the International Red Cross at Montreal, who is not authorised to give out any information, would relay the lists at once to Ottawa where the departments of National Defence concerned would check them with their lists of members of the Canadian Forces at Hong Kong, and send out notifications to the next of kin before releasing to the press.

In addition to the transmission of lists through Geneva it is expected that they may also be received from the Argentine Embassy at Tokyo, representing the Protecting Power for Canadian Interests in Japan. Should the lists be received first from the Argentine Embassy the procedure followed at Ottawa would be the same as stated above, the next of kin being first notified of any information received.

Statement of the Secretary of the International Red Cross Commission

The Secretary of the International Red Cross Commission has the honor to inform you that the Commission has received from the Government of the United States of America a copy of the report of the Secretary of the American Red Cross Commission for the year 1917. The report contains a detailed account of the work of the American Red Cross Commission during the year 1917, and is of great interest to the Commission. It is expected that the report will be published in the near future. The Commission is pleased to receive the report, and is sure that it will be of great value to the Commission in its work.

The Commission is also pleased to receive the report of the Secretary of the American Red Cross Commission for the year 1917. The report contains a detailed account of the work of the American Red Cross Commission during the year 1917, and is of great interest to the Commission. It is expected that the report will be published in the near future. The Commission is pleased to receive the report, and is sure that it will be of great value to the Commission in its work.

The Commission is also pleased to receive the report of the Secretary of the American Red Cross Commission for the year 1917. The report contains a detailed account of the work of the American Red Cross Commission during the year 1917, and is of great interest to the Commission. It is expected that the report will be published in the near future. The Commission is pleased to receive the report, and is sure that it will be of great value to the Commission in its work.

4. Text of telegram received from Prime Minister of United Kingdom regarding financial proposals outlined by Prime Minister of Canada, January 27, 1942.

The following is the text of a telegram which has been received on January 27, 1942, by the Prime Minister from the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, following the announcement of the financial proposals outlined by the Prime Minister of Canada in his speech in the House of Commons on January 26:

"Reports have just reached me of the most generous and far reaching financial proposals which you have outlined today in the House of Commons at Ottawa. I recall your memorable words at the Mansion House when you said, "We in Canada are proud to share your burdens. We are determined to share them to the utmost of our strength." Canada under your leadership has given many proofs of that determination in every field of our common endeavour, and I have recently been fortunate enough to see for myself the spirit that inspires you all. Parliament and the people of this country will share my feelings of profound gratitude and encouragement. At this time when the utmost efforts of every nation are required for victory you have again made plain to the world that all the resources and energies of Canada are to be counted upon in support of the fight for freedom."

5. Modification in Conditions of Recruitment for Foreign Forces in Canada.

For some time past, the allied Governments of Poland, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia, have been calling up their own nationals in Canada for military service. Following enlistment, and in most cases, a brief preliminary training period in Canada, groups of recruits have been going forward regularly to the United Kingdom to join the main formations of their own Allied force now on active service overseas.

Up to the present, recruitment in Canada for each of these Allied forces has been restricted to nationals of the Allied country concerned. Canadian nationals and other British subjects have not been eligible to volunteer for enlistment with these Allied forces. From time to time, however, individual cases have arisen where naturalized Canadians formerly of Polish, Norwegian, Netherlands, Belgian or Czechoslovak nationality have sought to volunteer for active service with the Allied force of their former country. Further cases have arisen where Canadian nationals of dual nationality, i.e., persons who are both Canadian nationals and nationals of one of these Allied countries, have sought admission to an Allied force.

As a result of a recent decision of the Canadian authorities, however, naturalized Canadians who were formerly nationals of one of these Allied countries, and Canadians who are, at the same time, nationals of one of these Allied countries, are now permitted, if they so desire, to volunteer for service with one of the Allied forces.

It has also been agreed that persons in these two main categories now serving with the Canadian armed forces may be permitted to transfer to one of these Allied forces, providing such individuals themselves desire to be transferred, and providing the Commanding Officer of the applicant for transfer agrees that such action will not adversely affect the Canadian war effort.

In future, therefore, such persons, who for personal reasons would prefer to serve with an Allied formation with which they may feel more closely associated, will be eligible to volunteer for active service with one of these Allied formations.

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(B) COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

1. On January 14, 1942 the Prime Minister's Office announced that, in view of the Japanese occupation of Thailand it has been decided to close the Consulate General of Thailand at Vancouver.

On January 9, 1942, Mr. J. G. ... Canadian ...
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 ... His Excellency ...
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Air Commodore ... of the ...
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COMMUNIST AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN SINGAPORE

On January 14, 1945 the Prime Minister's Office announced that in view of the Japanese occupation of Thailand it has been decided to close the Consulate General of Thailand at Vancouver.

(C) CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN EXTERNAL SERVICE

1. Major General Victor W. Odlum, High Commissioner for Canada in Australia, arrived at Canberra on January 7, 1942.
2. On January 9, 1942, Mr. W.F.A. Turgeon, Canadian Minister to Argentina and Chile was received by the Vice-President in Exercise of the Executive Power in Chile, His Excellency Senor Don Jeronimo Mendez, and presented his Letters of Credence from the King.
3. Air Commodore S.G. Tackaberry of the R. C.A.F. has been appointed Special Adviser to the Air Attache at the Canadian Legation in Washington.
4. Major-General H.F.G. Letson, M.C., formerly Military Attache at the Canadian Legation in Washington, has been appointed Adjutant General, and has taken up his new duties in Ottawa.

14.

(C)

CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN EXTERNAL SERVICE

1. Major General Victor E. Gahan, High Commandant for Canada in Australia, arrived at Canberra on January 10, 1943.
2. On January 9, 1943, Major General Gahan, High Commandant for Canada in Australia, and Major General Gahan, High Commandant for Canada in Australia, were received by the Vice-President in Exile of the Executive Council in Chicago, His Excellency General Don Macdonald, and presented his letters of credence from the King.
3. Air Commodore S.G. Mackenzie of the R.C.A.F. has been appointed Special Air Officer for the Atlantic at the Canadian Legation in Washington.
4. Major-General H.F.D. Lawson, C.B., formerly Military Attaché at the Canadian Legation in Washington, has been appointed Adjutant General, and has taken up his new duties in Ottawa.

(D) RECENT PUBLICATIONS:

1. Annual Report of Department of External Affairs for year ending December 31, 1941.
2. Declaration of United Nations, done at Washington, January 1, 1942, and the following related documents:

Declaration of Principles, known as the Atlantic Charter, by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the President of the United States, August 14, 1941; and Resolutions approving the Atlantic Charter, and providing for the re provisioning of Europe after the war, adopted at the Inter-Allied Meeting held in London, September 24, 1941. Published as an appendix to these documents is the text of the Tripartite Pact, signed at Berlin, September 27, 1940, and referred to in the above documents.
(Treaty Series 1942-No.1)

