When hundreds of thousands of European Jews were threatened by the rise of Nazism in the 1930s and 1940s, they sought refuge abroad, in countries such as Canada. Like many other countries, Canada ignored the cries for help from the Jews. At the time, antisemitism was widespread in Canadian society and William Lyon Mackenzie King’s government considered Jews to be among the “least desirable” immigrants.

Many of the Jews authorized to come to Canada during the war were “enemy aliens,” coming from Great Britain. Since Hitler’s election in 1933, tens of thousands of German and Austrian Jews had sought refuge in Great Britain. After the outbreak of the war in September 1939, British courts classed the Germans and Austrians in the United Kingdom into three categories.

- Category A: those considered a threat to the country’s safety
- Category B: those presenting little risk, known as “friendly enemy aliens”
- Category C: those presenting no risk to national security.

In the spring of 1940, the British government interned a large number of these Germans and Austrians. The United Kingdom also requested that Canada and Australia, two previous British colonies, welcome some of the “enemy aliens.”

2,300 individuals from categories B and C were sent to Canada. Most of the prisoners were Jewish refugees fleeing Nazism. However, Canada still considered them a potential threat and interned them in camps in Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick. The Jewish inmates shared the camps with Nazi prisoners of war. Unsurprisingly, the situation did not work well. Canadian officials quickly became aware that the Jewish inmates were not safe. However, Jewish inmates were still not granted freedom; instead other camps were established especially for them.

As for the Jews (as few as there were) that arrived in Canada as refugees, they were subjected to admission restrictions by schools, their participation in several fields was reduced (notably in law and medicine), and access to certain properties and vacation sites was prohibited.

Text adapted by the Montreal Holocaust Museum