JAG

C249641

IMPORTANT

Ottawa, December 12th, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Japanese deportation Order

1. You wished to see, before the Cabinet meeting tomorrow, the draft Order for the deportation of persons of Japanese race. A copy is attached with the alternative section 9 which was discussed at this morning's meeting.

I am also attaching an extract from Hansard of August 4th, 1944 setting out your statement of government policy on the general question of the disposition of persons of Japanese race in Canada.

2. I have spoken to External Affairs (Mr. Robertson and Mr. Read) about the proposed Order for revoking the citizenship rights of Japanese who are deported. Both are of the opinion that, given the policy of deportation which has already been announced, it is on balance preferable to deprive such persons of their Canadian status rather than to have them go back to Japan as Canadians.

3. You will observe that in your statement of August 4th you said that "prior to deportation British subjects falling within this class would be deprived of their status as such".

A. D. P. H.

REPORT TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE HONOUR TO REPORT THAT:

WHEREAS during the course of the war with Japan certain Japanese nationals manifested their sympathy with or support of Japan by making requests for repatriation to Japan and otherwise; and

WHEREAS other persons of the Japanese race have requested or may request that they be sent to Japan; and

WHEREAS it is desirable that provision be made to deport the classes of persons referred to above; and

WHEREAS it is considered necessary by reason of the war, for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada, that provision be made accordingly.

NOW THEREFORE the undersigned has the honour to recommend, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, that, under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Your Excellency in Council may be pleased to make an Order as follows:

ORDER

1. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "deportation" means the removal pursuant to the authority of this Order of any person from any place in Canada to a place outside Canada;

(b) "deported" means removed or sent from Canada pursuant to the authority of this Order;

(c) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;

(d) "request for repatriation" means a written request or statement of desire, to be repatriated or sent to Japan.

2. (1) Every person of sixteen years of age or over, other than a Canadian national, who is a national of Japan resident in Canada and who,

(a) has, since the date of declaration of war by the Government of Canada against Japan, on December 8th, 1941, made a request for repatriation; or

(b) has been in detention at any place in virtue of an order made pursuant to the provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations or of Order in Council P.C. 946, of the 5th day of February, 1943, as amended by P.C. 5637, of the 16th day of August, 1945, and was so detained as at midnight of September 1st, 1945;

may be deported to Japan.

2. (Cont'd)

(2) Every naturalized British subject of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who has made a request for repatriation may be deported to Japan: Provided that such person has not revoked in writing such request prior to midnight the first day of September, 1945.

(3) Every natural born British subject of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who has made a request for repatriation may be deported to Japan: Provided that such person has not revoked in writing such request prior to the making by the Minister of an order for deportation.

(4) The wife and children under sixteen years of age of any person for whom the Minister makes an order for deportation to Japan may be included in such order and deported with such person.

3. Subject to the provisions of section 2 of this Order, a request for repatriation shall be deemed final and irrevocable for the purpose of this Order or any action taken thereunder.

4. The Minister may

(a) make orders for the deportation of any persons subject to deportation;

(b) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or arrange for the deportation of such persons, and for their transportation, detention, discipline, feeding, shelter, health or welfare pending their deportation;

(c) make such orders, rules or regulations as he deems necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Order;

(d) subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, employ such officers and other employees as are necessary to assist him in carrying out this Order and fix their remuneration;

(e) authorize from time to time any person to exercise on his behalf any power vested in him under paragraph (b) of this section.

5. An order for deportation made by the Minister shall be in force and effect from the date of the order.

6. (1) Any person for whom an order for deportation is made or who, having made a request for repatriation, is proceeding to Japan without the issue of such an order, shall be entitled, in so far as circumstances at the time permit

(a) at or immediately prior to the time of his deportation from Canada, to purchase suitable foreign exchange to the extent of any money in his possession or standing to his credit in Canada or advanced to him by the Minister pursuant to section seven and to take such foreign exchange out of Canada with him;

6. (Cont'd)

(b) to deposit any money in his possession or standing to his credit in Canada with the Custodian of Enemy Property, who shall provide such person with a receipt therefor and purchase foreign exchange therewith, and transfer the same, less transfer charges, to such person whenever reasonably possible following upon his deportation;

(c) at the time of his deportation to take with him such other personal property belonging to him as may be authorized by the Minister;

and the Foreign Exchange Control Board shall do such things and issue such permits as may be required to implement these provisions.

(2) Where real or personal property of a person who has been deported to Japan or who, having made a request for repatriation, has proceeded to Japan without the issue of an order for deportation, has not been sold or otherwise disposed of prior to departure such real and personal property shall, as of the date of deportation of such person, be vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, who shall sell the same as soon as in his opinion it is reasonably practicable to do so, and in the meantime he may take such measures as he deems proper for the care, maintenance and safeguarding of such property, and the net proceeds realized from such sale, after the deduction of reasonable charges of handling shall be placed to the credit of such person and dealt with as provided in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section.

7. (1) The Minister may at or immediately prior to the time of departure advance to or for a person who is being deported to Japan or who, having made a request for repatriation, is proceeding to Japan without the issue of an order for deportation, an amount in suitable foreign exchange equivalent to the following:

(a) Where such person is sixteen years of age or over and does not possess at least two hundred dollars, the difference between the amount he possesses and two hundred dollars which shall be paid to such person;

(b) Where such person has one or more dependents under sixteen years of age and does not possess at least two hundred dollars together with a further amount computed on the basis of fifty dollars for each such dependent, the difference between the amount he possesses and the total of two hundred dollars and the amount so computed, to be paid to such person.

(2) Any amount advanced as provided for in subsection (1) of this section shall be recoverable from the person to whom it is paid, from any money to the credit of such person with the Custodian of Enemy Property.

8. (1) The Minister may make arrangements with any department or agency of the Government of Canada to assist him in carrying out the provisions of this Order.

8. (Cont'd)

(2) The Department of National Defence shall provide any military guard personnel which may be required in carrying out the provisions of this Order.

(3) The Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall give all assistance which may be required of him by the Minister in the carrying out of the provisions of this Order.

9. Any person for whom an order for deportation is made and who is detained pending deportation or who is placed under restraint in the course of deportation by virtue of any order or measure made or taken under Section 4 of this Order shall, while so detained or restrained, be deemed to be in legal custody.

10. Any person who resists or obstructs or attempts to resist or obstruct any peace officer or other person from carrying out his duties with respect to any order made pursuant to the provisions of this Order shall be guilty of an offence against this Order.

11. Any person who contravenes or omits to comply with any of the provisions of this Order or any order made or given pursuant thereto is guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

12. Every document purporting to be or to contain or to be a copy of an order, certificate or authority made or given by the Minister in pursuance of the provisions of this Order and purporting to be signed by the Minister shall be received as evidence of such order, certificate or authority without proof of the signature or of the official character of the person appearing to have signed the same and without further proof thereof.

GENERAL

13. The costs involved in the administration of this Order shall be paid from the amounts allotted from the war appropriation to the Department of Labour for Japanese administration.

Respectfully submitted

Minister of Labour.

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Statement on Orders in Council
Concerning the Japanese.

I wish to table three Orders in Council - P.C.7355, P.C.7356, and P.C.7357 of December th, all of which have been passed under the War Measures Act to carry out the policy announced by the government with respect to Japanese people in Canada on August 4, 1944, and November 21, 1945. I think it will assist in understanding these if I give a brief explanation of their purpose and effect.

The general outline of the government policy with regard to the Japanese was given in my statement of August 4, 1944, to which I have referred. As a first measure in its implementation, the government sought to determine which of the Japanese now in Canada did not wish to remain here after the war and on November 21 the Minister of Labour referred to the number of applications that had been received for movement to Japan. The Minister announced that the government intended to order the removal from Canada of Japanese nationals who had applied for repatriation; of naturalized persons of Japanese origin who had similarly applied and who had not revoked their applications prior to midnight on September 1, 1945; and of Canadian-born Japanese who wished to go to Japan

and who did not renounce such intention before an order for their deportation was made. The first Order in Council which I am tabling, P.C. 7353, simply provides that the Minister of Labour may execute this policy. He is not ordered to have the persons deported, but he is given the power to arrange for their movement.

In all cases in which removal from Canada is to be effected, it is provided that the persons involved shall be able to take out their personal property and all cash and other movable assets, and that they shall be able to sell or otherwise dispose of their real property or of anything else they do not wish to take with them. In addition, they are to be assured minimum liquid assets to assist in their resettlement to the extent of $200. for each adult ordered deported and $50. for each dependent. In cases where the person going to Japan has a certain amount of cash, but less than $200. plus $50. for each dependent, he will be advanced the difference in order to bring his cash assets up to the minimum I have mentioned. In those cases where the persons to whom cash is advanced have assets with the Custodian, the Minister will recover his advances out of such assets.

The remainder of the Order simply provides the necessary administrative machinery to carry out the terms of the Order.

The second Order in Council I am tabling, P.C. 7356, provides for the removal of British and Canadian status from any persons who now leave Canada for residence in Japan or are deported from Canada pursuant to applications made and orders issued under P.C. 7355. It has, of course, no application to Japanese nationals, but only to persons naturalized in Canada who come under the Order I have tabled and to persons born in Canada who have expressed a wish to go and who do not, as I have said, revoke this application. It may be suggested that status should not be removed in this way from Canadian-born persons. However, I would point out that, apart from children under the age of sixteen who are going with parents who are moving to Japan, the Order will have no application to any Canadian-born person except those who continue in an expressed desire to be sent to Japan. In the case of such persons, I think there is every reason why they should not continue to have Canadian citizenship and be able to claim Canadian diplomatic protection. Whatever the motivating reason, when a person during time of war expresses a desire to go to

live in a country with which we are at war, and does not renounce that desire when he is given every opportunity to do so, I think he has no claim whatever to be allowed to retain the national status, which, by his very action, he is renouncing.

The third Order in Council I am tabling is P.C. 7357. Honourable Members will recall that, in my statement to the House on August 4, 1944, I said that the government intended to establish a "quasi-judicial commission" to investigate the loyalty of certain of the Japanese in Canada "to ascertain those who are not fit persons to be allowed to remain here". The time has now come when this Commission should be appointed. We now know with certainty that some persons do not wish to remain here. There is no object in examining them. There are, however, among those who wish to remain, a number whose behavior casts doubt upon their loyalty and before deciding what should be done about them it is wished to have a full and fair examination of their cases. There are also a certain number of enemy nationals, and naturalized persons of enemy origin, other than Japanese, in Canada, who were interned during the war and, whose conduct in wartime has been such as to raise question as to whether they should not be deported in the national interest, and it is intended to have the Commission examine their cases as well.

In general, the provisions of the Order in Council are as follows. The Governor in Council will be authorized to appoint a Commission of three persons to enquire into the loyalty of:

(a) persons of enemy nationality and naturalized persons of enemy origin who have been detained during the war and whose cases are referred to the Commission by the Minister of Labour or the Minister of Justice; and

(b) other persons of ~~enemy~~ Japanese nationality or naturalized persons of Japanese race whose cases are referred to the Commission by the Minister of Labour or the Minister of Justice.

So far as the Japanese are concerned, I would point out that the Commission will examine only Japanese nationals and naturalized persons. It will not examine any persons born in Canada. It will, moreover, have the power, where recommended by the Minister of Labour, to examine the cases of naturalized Japanese who applied to be sent to Japan and who did not renounce such application prior to midnight on September 1, 1945.

The Commission will, where it deems fit after examination, have the power to recommend deportation. In such cases, any Japanese ordered deported will be deemed to come within the terms of the two Orders in Council I have now tabled. Other interned enemy nationals or interned naturalized persons recommended for deportation by the Commission may be ordered deported by the Minister of Mines and Resources under the procedure prescribed in the Immigration Act.

The problem the government has to face on the question of the Japanese is difficult in the extreme, and even with the measures that have now been decided upon we have by no means reached the end of it. It is difficult in a matter of this type to avoid injury to some who are innocent. In many cases Japanese children under sixteen will be going to Japan, not because they want to but because their parents want to or because their parents have been found disloyal. But while this may be hard in some cases, it would be much worse to contemplate breaking up the families involved. On the whole, I think that the measures that are being taken are fair in the difficult circumstances of the case. The major problem that next has to be faced

C249656

is one, not for this government alone, but for the provinces, the municipalities, and the people of Canada - to show that they can give the persons of Japanese origin who will be remaining here the chance for a peaceful and happy existence in our midst.

C249689

To the Prime Minister of Canada,
And to Whom it May Concern:

We, the undersigned, your recent petitioners requesting cancellation of "repatriation forms" made earlier this year, do hereby extend a joint petition on behalf of our parents and some others who have also asked for cancellation of repatriation forms signed by them, and we do this on the following considerations:

Whereas our parents as a group have shown characteristics common to immigrant groups of other races, clannishness, lack of facility in the use of the English language, failure to appreciate the customs and habits of the Canadian people and an anxiety to succeed in an economic sense, yet they have also sought consistently and continuously to have their children well educated after Canadian standards; they have appreciated highly the democratic way of life and have urged upon their children the full assumption of the obligations of citizenship.

And whereas many of them applying for cancellation have given most of their lives (many of them have been in Canada upwards of forty years and have never been in Japan since their first coming to Canada) in assisting in the building of the basic industries in B.C. (lumbering, fishing, and farming).

And whereas a number of them have signed repatriation forms, not because of any desire to go back to Japan, but because of their failure to understand the manner in which they have been treated and the insecurity and fear which they have suffered as instanced by the following incidents:

(a) The sale of their property.

(b) The declaration of the Government in P.C. 3213, Sec. 7, April 21, 1942, that all persons of Japanese race moved to other provinces from B.C. would be moved again at the close of the war.

(c) Government and municipal restrictions on property ownership and business enterprise.

(d) Family obligations and the responsibility for the maintenance of young children and infirm persons.

(e) The failure of negotiations for work and residence in eastern Canada.

C249690

(f) Their own unfitness to do many forms of work offered to them in the east.

(g) The lack at the time of being required to move east or sign for Japan of any economic security for their families.

And whereas, we their children, being as we are their main hope of support for the future, and feeling strongly the natural ties of blood and affection, are faced with separation from them or exile from our native land, do hereby earnestly plead with you the Prime Minister of Canada and the people of Canada that these our parents be permitted to remain with us if they so desire, that we all may become useful citizens and residents of this our country.

We beg to remain, Sirs,

YOUR FAITHFUL PETITIONERS.

Signed on behalf of the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church at Lemmon Lake Sask.

President Mrs W. J. Lane

Rec Secretary M E Upjohn McClung

BROADWAY PRINTERS LTD.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

DEC 25 1945

FILE: COLLATERAL
WWII - Japanese Canadians

TO HONOURABLE M. J. COLDWELL
NATIONAL LEADER OF THE C.C.F.
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

C249706

We, the undersigned who signed the "repatriation forms" jointly request the Government the following petition:

(a) whereas we have devoted most of our lives in assisting in the building of essential industries, and whereas we have sacrificed the prime part of our lives both physically and morally for the growth of this Nation;

(b) and whereas upon evacuation to Southern Alberta by the wishes of the Government, we have co-operated in every way possible and engaged the arduous labour of beet work, having thus contributed to Canada's essential war industry and aided this Nation to carry on the greatest struggle in human history;

(c) and whereas on evacuation to Southern Alberta we have been deprived of our means of livelihood, property, asset and the various restrictions imposed upon us created a cause of mental anguish and financial destitute;

(d) and whereas we co-operated with the Government willingly by signing the "repatriation forms" and aided to facilitate the solution of the Japanese problem in Canada, and whereas we do not have any intention to cancel our signed "repatriation forms";

(e) and whereas the news of hunger, starvation, and epidemics in defeated Japan created the most unprecedented fear and mental agony to these repatriates;

Therefore, we petition the Government to give special consideration to the following items before carrying out it's announced policy of deportation.

(1) Permission to take with us personal properties such as stocks, bonds, bank deposits and other assets.

(2) Purchase by the Government of our unsold properties at current prices so that proceeds may be made immediately available.

(3) Government subsidy for persons possessing no assets, in the amount necessary for re-establishing livelihood in Japan.

(4) Permission for Canadian born Japanese under 16 who accompany their parents to Japan without losing their Canadian citizenship.

(5) Permission to take with us necessary household articles and tools indispensable to our occupation.

(6) Permission to give us sufficient time before embarkation.

(7) Special donsideration to infants, pregnant woemen, aged persons and those who are physically unfit for voyage.

(8) Minimum guarantee of $500.00 cash for each adult and $200.00 for minors who accompany their parents.

(9) Definite prospect of month or date so that we may prepare for embarkation, or make arrangement with our employers with definite plan.

(10) Compensation by the Government for the property sold compulsory by the Custodian at unfair prices and also financial loss suffered from evacuation.

Jumpe Tamata 07905
Taeko Tamata 07902.
Kuniko Tamata 17431
Kuniyo Tonoda 05953
Natsu Mizuno - 04163
Tomiko Mizuno - 04120
Chiyoko Mizuno - 04114
Frank Shozo Tomura 01226
Asazo Horii - 07040.
Toshi Shimamura 13048
Kanao Tsujiura - 14356.
Akira Tashima 14431
Sumiko Nomura - 07750
Koichi Tsukamoto 02136
Ayako Tsukamoto 02831
Kamesuke Kanamoto 06136
Chujiro Kanamoto 06137
Kitaro Ioki 06865
Hiro Ioki 06844
Kataro Yoshida 06842
Sakuichi Iguchi 10620
Tatsuo Iguchi 10680
Tsuneo Ogawa 09828
Eiichi Ogawa 12914
Seiji Ogawa 16694
Tomosaku Shimamura 13040
Kaoru Shimamura 13051

C249708

Frances Norris 13897

x Mitzi Laguna 14177

C249709

January 2, 1946.

HONOURABLE M. J. COLDWELL,
NATIONAL LEADER OF C.C.F. PARTY,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

WE, the undersigned who signed the "repatriation forms" jointly request the Government the following petition:

(a) WHEREAS we have devoted most of our lives in assisting in the building of essential industries, and WHEREAS we have sacrificed the prime part of our lives both physically and morally for the growth of this Nation; and

(b) WHEREAS upon evacuation to Southern Alberta by the wishes of the Government, we have co-operated in everyway possible and engaged the arduous labour of beet work, having thus contributed to Canada's essential war industry and aided this Nation to carry on the greatest struggle in human history; and

(c) WHEREAS on evacuation to Southern Alberta we have been deprived of our means of livelihood, property, asset and the various restriction s imposed upon us created a cause of mental anguish and financial destitute; and

(d) WHEREAS we co-operated with the Government willingly by signing the "repatriation forms" and aided to facilitate the solution of the Japanese problem in Canada, and WHEREAS we do not have any intention to cancel our signed "repatriation forms," and

(e) WHEREAS the news of hunger, starvation, and epidemics in defeated Japan created the most unprecedented fear and mental agony to these repatriates,

THEREFORE, we petition the Government to give special consideration to the following items before carrying out it's announced policy of deportation.

(1) Permission to take with us personal properties such as stocks, bonds, bank deposits and other assets.

(2) Purchase by the Government of our unsold properties at current prices so that proceeds may be made immediately available.

(3) Government subsidy for persons possessing no assets, in the amount necessary for re-establishing livelihood in Japan.

(4) Permission for Canadian born Japanese under 16 who accompany their parents to Japan without losing their Canadian citizenship.

(5) Permission to take with us necessary household articles and tools indispensable to our occupation.

(6) Permission to give us sufficient time before embarkation.

C249710

(7) Special consideration to infants, pregnant women, aged persons and those who are physically unfit for voyage.

(8) Minimum guarantee of $500.00 cash for each adult and $200.00 for minors who accompany their parents.

(9) Definite prospect of month or date sothat we may prepare for embarkation, or make arrangement with our employers with definite plan.

(10) Compensation by the Government for the property sold compulsory by the Custodian at unfair prices and also financial loss suffered from evacuation.

THEREFORE WE DO HEREBY EARNESTLY PETITION that we be granted the above requests.

RESPECTFULLY, your petitioners,

Matsujiro Tsumoto ---------- Reg.No. 04304

Harue Tsumoto. ---------- Reg.No. 04305

Yoneichi Maycda ---------- Reg.No. 02512

Endorsed by Southern Alberta Main Committee

S. Sakumoto

S. Aoki

M. Amemori

O. Nakatsuka

L. Nomura

A. Sato

M. Oga

U. Yasui

T. Okamoto

S. Takeda

G. A. Kamiya

S. Kumimoto

C249711

Lethbridge, Alberta,
January, 2nd 1946.

Mr. M. J. Coldwell,
National Leader of C. C. F.

We, the undersigned who signed the "Repatriation forms" jointly request the Government the following petition:

(a) Whereas, we have devoted most of our lives in assisting in the building of essential industries, and whereas, we have sacrificed the prime part of our lives both physically and morally for the growth of this Nation; and

(b) Whereas, upon evacuation to Southern Alberta by the wishes of the Government, we have co-operated in everyway possible and engaged the arduous labour of beet work, having thus contributed to Canada's essential war industry and aided this Nation to carry on the greatest struggle in human history; and

(c) Whereas, on evacuation to Southern Alberta we have been deprived of our means of livelihood, property, asset and the various restrictions imposed upon us created a cause of mental anguish and financial destitute; and

(d) Whereas, we co-operated with the Government willingly by signing the "Repatriation forms" and aided to facilitate the solution of the Japanese problem in Canada, and whereas we do not have any intention to cancel our signed "Repatriation forms"; and

(e) Whereas, the news of hunger, starvation, and epidemics in defeated Japan created the most unprecedented fear and mental agony to these repatriates,

Therefore, we petition the Government to give special consideration to the following items before carrying out it's announced policy of deportation.

(1) Permission to take with us personal properties such as stocks, bonds, bank deposits and other assets.

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(4) Permission for Canadian born Japanese under 16 who accompany their parents to Japan without losing their Canadian Citizenship.

(5) Permission to take with us necessary household articles and tools indispensable to our occupation.

(6) Permission to give us sufficient time before embarkation.

(7) Special consideration to infants, pregnant women, aged persons and those who are physically unfit for voyage.

(8) Minimum guarantee of $500.00 cash for each adult and $200.00 for miners who accompany their parents.

(9) Definite prospect of month or date so that we may prepare for embarkation, or make arrangement with our employers with definite plan.

(10) Compensation by the Government for the property sold compulsory by the Custodian at unfair prices and also financial loss suffered from evacuation.

REG.NO.	FULL NAME	REG.NO.	FULL NAME
09734	Shingyuki Kuniyoshi	16402	Isuzi Iwamoto
13138	Kengo Ohno	13416	Jotaro Iwamoto
13139	Kimiyo Ohno	13441	Ichiko Iwamoto
17286	Yachiyo Ohno	10669	Mitsu Ito
11259	Fusao Ohno		Tsugiyo Ito
13271	Masakazu Ohno	13359	Tsutao Ito
13114	Shigemi Ohno	07302	Tomijiro Isogai
15779	Yoshiko Ohno	07303	Isao Isogai
03018	Kimiyo Ohno	16223	Kayo Isogai
13453	Isuro Tajiri	10354	Takaki Katakami
13454	Shizuko Tajiri	13587	Tsuyako Katakami
08474	Yoshino Katakami	08192	Yuzuki Katakami
13403	Denjiro Ito	15784	Kazumi Katakami
08237	Shigemi Nagata	13586	Eachiko Katakami
04021	Nobuichi Takeyasu		
13438	Shigeyo Takeyasu		
15121	George Takeyasu		
13472	Kobe Takeyasu		
13504	Yosugoro Takeyasu		
07022	Kiyomi Makitani		
00236	Fumiko Nomi		
08489	Hana Ikawa		
18208	Shigitaka Ikawa		
08293	Ichiko Ikawa		
08292	Kimie Ikawa		
15322	Masaki Ikawa		
13989	Sukezo Iwamoto		
13388	Hide Iwamoto		
13431	Kezo Iwamoto		

C249713

Lethbridge, Alberta,
January, 2nd 1946.

Mr. M. J. Coldwell,
National Leader of C. C. F.

We, the undersigned who signed the "Repatriation forms" jointly request the Government the following petition:

(a) Whereas, we have devoted most of our lives in assisting in the building of essential industries, and whereas, we have sacrificed the prime part of our lives both physically and morally for the growth of this Nation; and

(b) Whereas, upon evacuation to Southern Alberta by the wishes of the Government, we have co-operated in everyway possible and engaged the arduous labour of beet work, having thus contributed to Canada's essential war industry and aided this Nation to carry on the greatest struggle in human history; and

(c) Whereas, on evacuation to Southern Alberta we have been deprived of our means of livelihood, property, asset and the various restrictions imposed upon us created a cause of mental anguish and financial destitute; and

(d) Whereas, we co-operated with the Government willingly by signing the "Repatriation forms" and aided to facilitate the solution of the Japanese problem in Canada, and whereas we do not have any intention to cancel our signed "Repatriation forms"; and

(e) Whereas, the news of hunger, starvation, and epidemics in defeated Japan created the most unprecedented fear and mental agony to these repatriates,

Therefore, we petition the Government to give special consideration to the following items before carrying out it's announced policy of deportation.

(1) Permission to take with us personal properties such as stocks, bonds, bank deposits and other assets.

(2) Purchase by the Government of our unsold properties at current prices so that proceeds may be made immediately available.

(3) Government subsidy for persons possessing no assets, in the amount necessary for re-establishing livelihood in Japan.

(4) Permission for Canadian born Japanese under 16 who accompany their parents to Japan without losing their Canadian Citizenship.

(5) Permission to take with us necessary household articles and tools indispensable to our occupation.

(6) Permission to give us sufficient time before embarkation.

(7) Special consideration to infants, pregnant women, aged persons and those who are physically unfit for voyage.

(8) Minimum guarantee of $500.00 cash for each adult and $200.00 for minors who accompany their parents.

(9) Definite prospect of month or date so that we may prepare for embarkation, or make arrangement with our employers with definite plan.

C249714

(10) Compensation by the Government for the property sold compulsory by the Custodian at unfair prices and also financial loss suffered from evacuation.

REG. NO.	FULL NAME	REG. NO.	FULL NAME
12558	Asamatsu Uno.		
12553	Yoinyo Uno		
08748	Shimao Yomogita		
03270	Sadaichi Ichizaki		
115377	Nobuo Jigama		
115378	Mune Jigama		
12482	Yonekichi Yukawa		
12483	Katsue Yukawa		
16333	Riseko Yukawa		
12501	Katsue Yukawa		
12405	Saichi Ito		
12406	Ei Ito		
13104	Yonekichi Kitagawa		
13127	Ikuba Kitagawa		
15700	Yaichi Kitagawa		
00570	Yasuya Amato		
10627	Chiyo Amato		
	Kazuo Amato		
	Kiyoshi Amato		
16284	Eiko Amato		
19234	Aiko Amato		
11563	Jue Uchimura		
136991	Kiyosuke Uchimura		
13065	Kihatsu Kamimura		
13066	Tsuruye Kamimura		
12863	Kiyoshi Kinoshita		
12862	Katsue Kinoshita		
07319	Matsuchiro Eguchi		
	Kiyoshi Maeno		

Lethbridge, Alberta,
January, 2nd 1946.

Mr. M. J. Coldwell,
National Leader of C. C. F.

We, the undersigned who signed the "Repatriation forms" jointly request the Government the following petition:

(a) Whereas, we have devoted most of our lives in assisting in the building of essential industries, and whereas, we have sacrificed the prime part of our lives both physically and morally for the growth of this Nation; and

(b) Whereas, upon evacuation to Southern Alberta by the wishes of the Government, we have co-operated in everyway possible and engaged the arduous labour of beet work, having thus contributed to Canada's essential war industry and aided this Nation to carry on the greatest struggle in human history; and

(c) Whereas, on evacuation to Southern Alberta we have been deprived of our means of livelihood, property, asset and the various restrictions imposed upon us created a cause of mental anguish and financial destitute; and

(d) Whereas, we co-operated with the Government willingly by signing the "Repatriation forms" and aided to facilitate the solution of the Japanese problem in Canada, and whereas we do not have any intention to cancel our signed "Repatriation forms"; and

(e) Whereas, the news of hunger, starvation, and epidemics in defeated Japan created the most unprecedented fear and mental agony to these repatriates,

Therefore, we petition the Government to give special consideration to the following items before carrying out it's announced policy of deportation.

(1) Permission to take with us personal properties such as stocks, bonds, bank deposits and other assets.

(2) Purchase by the Government of our unsold properties at current prices so that proceeds may be made immediately available.

(3) Government subsidy for persons possessing no assets, in the amount necessary for re-establishing livelihood in Japan.

(4) Permission for Canadian born Japanese under 16 who accompany their parents to Japan without losing their Canadian Citizenship.

(5) Permission to take with us necessary household articles and tools indispensable to our occupation.

(6) Permission to give us sufficient time before embarkation.

(7) Special consideration to infants, pregnant women, aged persons and those who are physically unfit for voyage.

(8) Minimum guarantee of $500.00 cash for each adult and $200.00 for minors who accompany their parents.

(9) Definite prospect of month or date so that we may prepare for embarkation, or make arrangement with our employers with definite plan.

(10) Compensation by the Government for the property sold compulsory by the Custodian at unfair prices and also financial loss suffered from evacuation.

REG.NO.	FULL NAME	REG.NO.	FULL NAME
16836	Ben S. Hiraki	03897	Minoru Taniguchi
14461	Eda Shiteaze	13095	Kiyoichi Taniguchi
13246	Isao Kimura	14395	Masuyo Taniguchi
13235	Matane Kimura	13160	Ichiro Kadoyama
03816	Aki Kadonaga	13161	Umeno Kadoyama
03815	Riki Kadonaga	13162	Tauya Kadoyama
17108	Tsuneko Kadonaga	13474	Kousuke Ishii
13137	Mitsuyo Ohno	10652	Eiichi Ishii
16536	Tamiko Ohno	13392	Kiyoko Ishii
17179	Kaname Ohno		Koichi Ishii
13656	Ichitaro Yamada	03122	Seitaro Sugamoi
13662	Masao Tokuda	05206	Yae Sugamoi
13666	Isasuke Tateyama	09669	Matsudezo Sugamoi
13665	Sumi Tateyama	05204	Kimiye Sugamoi
03315	Emiko Tokuda	04970	Kenichi Sugamoi
16612	Natsue Tajiri	15974	Sumiko Sugamoi
12781	Ichiro Tajiri	13557	Tokuzo Tsujita
	Tomie Tajiri	13558	Hide Tsujita
04050	Kazuaki Tajiri	16276	Ayako Tsujita
17467	Mabel Tajiri	16747	Emi Tsujita
09319	Haruko Yokota	17381	Etsuko Tsujita
09351	Yasuo Yokota		Masagi Takaoka
09196	Saiza Yokota		Kesa Fujimoto
12883	Hamaye Kakamura		
13581	Tayaji Fujiwara		
13531	Yoshiko Miyanaga		
13530	Kiri Miyanaga		
03091	Kiyo Taniguchi		
03092	Kotoye Taniguchi		

TO THE HONOURABLE M. J. COLDWELL

NATIONAL LEADER OF THE C.C.F.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

C24917

Re: Petition in regard to cancellation of "repatriation forms" made last summer in Southern Alberta.

We, the undersigned, having recently requested cancellation of "repatriation forms" made last summer in Southern Alberta, do hereby renounce the said declaration and send this joint petition based on the following reasons.

(1) whereas we have devoted most of our lives in assisting in the building of the fundamental industry of the Province of British Columbia, namely: lumbering, fishing, farming and business;

(2) and whereas we have sacrifced the prime part of our lives both physically and mentally for the growth of this Nation;

(3) and whereas upon evacuation to Southern Alberta by the wishes of the Government for military reasons, we have co-operated in every way possible and engaged in the arduous labour of beet work, having thus contributed to Canada's essential war industry and aided this Nation to carry on the greatest struggle in human history;

(4) and whereas we did not sign "repatriation forms" this summer because of any desire to go to Japan but because of our failure to understand the way in which we have been treated, and because of the uncertainty and fear which we felt arising out of incidents and circumstances of the following kind:

(a) the sale of property without our consent;

(b) the declaration of the Government in P.C. 3212, section 7, April 21, 1942, that all persons of Japanese origin moved to other provinces from British Columbia would be moved again after the war;

(c) our own inability to do many form of work offered to us in this Province, and the lack of opportunities to make a livelihood by which we were trained and equipped;

(d) restrictions placed by the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments upon persons of Japanese origin as to the ownership and leasing of the property and the rights of carrying on business or enterprise;

(e) the lack, at the time of being asked to sign the "repatriation forms", of sufficient economic security for our families, and the lack of any hope of re-establishing ourselves permanently in this Province;

(f) the lack of any guarantee as to the education of high school children and since some of the students are still asked to pay the tuition fees;

(g) we believed that an opportunity would be given to cancel the declarations requesting repatriation;

(h) we did not consider the signing of "repatriation forms" was to be used as an evidence of our disloyalty as all have shown ourselves in the record of the past three years that we were loyal, law abiding and always had co-operated with the Government within reason, our loyalty to Canada should not be questioned. We strongly protest against the Government's attitude that we are disloyal due to the fact that we signed "repatriation forms"

Therefore, we do jointly request the Government to reconsider it's stand to deport us from Canada and approve our petition to remain, so that we may enjoy the privileges of Canadian citizenship and to exercise a useful contribution to the progress and well-being of this Nation.

Takeo Kimura 08076
Chito Kimura 08077
Fujitaro Moizaki 08100
Yukoi Moizaki 12934
Kiyoko Okano 06614
Yashio Okano 06615
Kinemon Izutsumi 01714
Masazo Akahashi 14181
Minoru Akahashi 14027
Kuriko Akahashi 14182
Nitaro Hamaguchi 01794
Maki Hamaguchi 01799
Haruye Fujita 07726
Goichi Fujikawa 12171
Saigun yamamoto 09744
Matsumon Fujita 02583
Yoshiaki Archie Matsumoto 09834
Miyoko Matsumoto 04175
Seki Sawada 08234
Shinsemon Sawada 08146
Susumu Akahori 16063
Shimei Nomura 13258
Yoozo Nomura 13016
Shizuko Kubo 11975
Masakazu Kubo 17432
Umeno Kubo 04174

(24511

Georgi Seisuke Kuroke 07273
Hideo Seiki Shikawa 16236
Ino Ishikawa 16346
Yoshinja Ishikawa 09768
Hiroshi Imakawa 06300
Chiyoko Imakawa 10651
Kazuo Mitsui 14417
Kawome Matsui ~~11851~~ 3649
Masao Matsui 12182
Keiyuo Matsui 03651
Yukino Matsui 12201
Sumi Matsui 16458
Jake Nakamoto 09700
Kumejiro Nakamoto 14042
Yosuke Oseki 05153
Eiki Oseki 05150
Kimito Oseki 13722
Shigue Oseki 17190
Kiyo Oseki 05151
Yomi Oseki 05154
Aka Komura 15748
Toshikaw Komura 17433
Shigeko Komura 13238
Kimi Komura 13257
Tujiye Sakamoto 15915
Hideo Sakamoto 07856
Mitsue Sakamoto 05655
Hampe Sakamoto 02131
Chikao Kuminoto 13049
Kazuko Kuminoto 13032
Insuke Matsuno 14086
Emi Matsuno 14085
Hiroshi Hoyano 14336
Miyo Hoyano 14176

C249719

TO MR. M. J. COLDWELL, NATIONAL LEADER OF C.C.F., OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

Re: Petition in regard to cancellation of "repatriation forms" made last summer in Southern Alberta.

We, the undersigned, having recently requested cancellation of "repatriation forms" made last summer in Southern Alberta, do hereby renounce the said declaration and send this joint petition based on the following reasons.

(1) Whereas we have devoted most of our lives in assisting in the building of the fundamental industry of the Province of British Columbia, namely: lumbering, fishing, farming and business;

(2) And whereas we have sacrificed the prime part of our lives both physically and mentally for the growth of this Nation;

(3) And whereas upon evacuation to Southern Alberta by the wishes of the Government for military reasons, we have co-operated in every way possible and engaged in the arduous labour of beet work, having thus contributed to Canada's essential war industry and aided this Nation to carry on the greatest struggle in human history;

(4) And whereas, we did not sign "repatriation forms" this summer because of any desire to go to Japan but because of our failure to understand the way in which we have been treated, and because of the uncertainty and fear which we felt arising out of incidents and circumstances of the following kind:

(a) The sale of property without our consent;

(b) the declaration of the Government in P.C. 3213, Section 7, April 21, 1942, that all persons of Japanese origin moved to other provinces from British Columbia would be moved again after the war;

(c) restrictions placed by the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments upon persons of Japanese origin as to the ownership and leasing of the property and the rights of carrying on business or enterprise;

(d) our own inability to do many form of work offered to us in this Province, and the lack of opportunities to make a livelihood by which we were trained and equipped;

(e) the lack, at the time of being asked to sign the "repatriation forms" of sufficient economic security for our families, and the lack of any hope of re-establishing ourselves permanently in this province;

(f) the lack of any guarantee as to the education of high school children since some of the students are still asked to pay the tuition fees;

(g) we believed that an opportunity would be given to cancel the declarations requesting repatriation;

(h) we did not consider the signing of "repatriation forms" was to be used as an evidence of our disloyalty as all have shown ourselves in the record of the past three years that we were loyal, law abiding and always had co-operated with the Government within reason, our loyalty to Canada should not be questioned. We strongly protest against the Government's attitude that we are disloyal due to the fact that we signed "repatriation forms".

Therefore we do jointly request the Government to reconsider its stand to deport us from Canada and approve our petition to remain, so that we may enjoy the privileges of Canadian citizenship and to exercise a useful contribution to the progress and well-being of this Nation.

06090 Shinichi Hamada	14511 Gunjiro Ikeda
08945 Kazuyo Masuda	08898 Iwao Masuda
08899 Kenro Masuda	08959 Shin Masuda
15499 Mino Masuda	05823 Naoyuki Akune
12572 Hatsuye Akune	11478 Jokinnori Kozono
05818 Yoshio Akune	14113 Tsuneo Ikeda
14112 Kiyano Ikeda	16055 Hisako Ikeda
12591 Yoshiye Ikeda	16966 Masato Ikeda
15090 Yoshikazu Tsukamoto	06091 Seizuyo Kawade
08088 Seitaro Yatomi	

C249721

January 2, 1946.

HONOURABLE M.J. COLDWELL,
NATIONAL LEADER OF C.C.F. PARTY,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

Re: Petition in regard to cancellation of "repatriation forms" made last summer in Southern Alberta.

WE, the undersigned, having recently requested cancellation of "repatriation forms" made last summer in Southern Alberta, do hereby renounce the said declaration and send this joint petition based on the following reasons.

(1) WHEREAS we have devoted most of our lives in assisting in the building of the fundamental industry of the Province of British Columbia, namely: lumbering, fishing, farming, and business;

(2) AND WHEREAS we have sacrificed the prime part of our lives both physically and mentally for the growth of this Nation;

(3) AND WHEREAS upon evacuation to Southern Alberta by the wishes of the Government for military reasons, we have co-operated in everyway possible and engaged in the arduous labour of beet work, having thus contributed to Canada's essential war industry and aided this Nation to carry on the greatest struggle in human history;

(4) AND WHEREAS, we did not sign "repatriation forms" this summer because of any desire to go to Japan but because of our failure to understand the way in which we have been treated, and because of the uncertainty and fear which we felt arising out of incidents and circumstance of the following kind:

(a) the sale of property without our consent;

(b) the declaration of the Government in P.C. 1213, Section 7, April 21, 1942, that all persons of Japanese origin moved to other provinces from British Columbia would be moved again after the war;

(c) restrictions placed by the Dominion, Provincial and municipal Governments upon persons of Japanese origin as to the ownership and leasing of the property and the rights of carrying on business or enterprise;

(d) our own inability to do many form of work offered to us in this Province, and the lack of opportunities to make a livelihood by which we were trained and equipped;

(e) the lack, at the time of being asked to sign the "repatriation forms", of sufficient ecomomic security for our families, and the lack of any hope of re-establishing ourselves permanently in this Province;

(f) the lack of any guarantee as to the education of high school children and since some of the students are still asked to pay the tuition fees;

(g) we believed that an opportunity would be given to cancel the declarations requesting repatriation;

(h) we did not consider the signing of "repatriation forms" was to be used as an evidence of our disloyalty as all have shown ourselves in the record of the past three years that we were loyal, law abiding, and always had co-operated with the Government within reason, our loyalty to Canada should not be questioned. We strongly protest against the Government's attitude that we are disloyal due to the fact that we signed "repatriation forms".

Therefore we do jointly request the Government to reconsider it's stand to deport us from Canada and approve our petition to remain, so that we may enjoy the privileges of Canadian citizenship and to exercise a useful contribution to the progress and well-being of this Nation.

RESPECTFULLY, your petitioners,

Reg. No. 03380

Reg. No. 04382

Indorsed by Southern Alberta main committee

S. Sakamoto

S. Aoki

M. Amemori

O. Nakatsuru.

S. Nomura.

M. Oga.

T. Okamoto

S. Iakodo

A. Sato

Lethbridge, Alberta.
January, 2nd 1946.

Mr. M. J. Coldwell,
National Leader of C. C. F.

Re: Petition in regard to cancellation of "Repatriation forms" made last summer in Southern Alberta.

We, the undersigned, having recently requested cancellation of "Repatriation forms" made last summer in Southern Alberta, do hereby renounce the said declaration and send this joint petition based on the following reasons.

(1) Whereas, we have devoted most of our lives in assisting in the building of the fundamental industry of the Province of British Columbia, namely: lumbering, fishing, farming and business; and

(2) Whereas, we have sacrificed the prime part of our lives both physically and mentally for the growth of this Nation; and

(3) Whereas, upon evacuation to Southern Alberta by the wishes of the Government for military reasons, we have co-operated in every way possible and engaged in the arduous labour of beet work, having thus contributed to Canada's essential war industry and aided this Nation to carry on the greatest struggle in human history; and

(4) Whereas, we did not sign "Repatriation forms" this summer because of any desire to go to Japan but because of our failure to understand the way in which we have been treated, and because of the uncertainty and fear which we felt arising out of incidents and circumstance of the following kind:

(a) the sale of our property without our consent;

(b) the declaration of the Government in P.C.3213, Section 7, April 21, 1942, that all persons of Japanese origin moved to other provinces from British Columbia would be moved again after the war;

(c) restrictions placed by the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments upon persons of Japanese origin as to the ownership and leasing of the property and the rights of carrying on business or enterprise;

(d) our own inability to do many form of work offered to us in this Province, and the lack of opportunities to make a livelihood by which we were trained and equipped;

(e) the lack, at the time of being asked to sign the "Repatriation forms", of sufficient economic security for our families, and the lack of any hope of re-establishing ourselves permanently in this Province;

(f) the lack of any guarantee as to the education of high school children and since some of the students are still asked to pay the tuition fees;

(g) we believed that an opportunity would be given to cancel the declarations requesting repatriation;

(h) we did not consider the signing of "Repatriation forms" was to be used as an evidence of our disloyalty as all have shown ourselves in the record of past three years that we were loyal, law abiding, and always had co-operated with the Government within reason, our loyalty to Canada should not be questioned. We strongly protest against the Government's attitude that we are disloyal due to the fact that we signed "Repatriation forms".

Therefore we do jointly request the Government to reconsider it's stand to deport us from Canada and approve our petition to remain, so that we may enjoy the priviledges of Canadian citizenship and to exercise a useful contribution to the progress and well-being of this Nation.

REG. NO.	FULL NAME	REG. NO.	FULL NAME
11197	Yutetsu Kawamura		
11198	Yoneko Kawamura		
13429	Kisaburo Shigemi		
13384	Sayo Shigemi		
13423	Joji Shigemi		
11893	Masaji Shigemi		
13424	Okujo Shigemi		
03480	Hitoshi Nakatsuru		
03902	Mayuno Nakatsuru		
03888	Osamu Nakatsuru		
11023	Tokichi Nuwatsukino		
05255	Home Nuwatsukino		
05733	Hiroshi Nuwatsukino		
05612	Shigeru Nuwatsukino		
16221	Toshiko Nuwatsukino		
09059	Eiji Inouye		
09060	Yasuo Inouye		
12882	Tokichi Nakamura		
14458	Kisao Tatebe		
13367	Sue Tatebe		

C249725

Lethbridge, Alberta,
January, 2nd 1946.

Mr. M. J. Coldwell,
National Leader of C. C. F.

Re: Petition in regard to cancellation of "Repatriation forms" made last summer in Southern Alberta.

We, the undersigned, having recently requested cancellation of "Repatriation forms" made last summer in Southern Alberta, do hereby renounce the said declaration and send this joint petition based on the following reasons.

(1) Whereas, we have devoted most of our lives in assisting in the building of the fundamental industry of the Province of British Columbia, namely: lumbering, fishing, farming and business; and

(2) Whereas, we have sacrificed the prime part of our lives both physically and mentally for the growth of this Nation; and

(3) Whereas, upon evacuation to Southern Alberta by the wishes of the Government for military reasons, we have co-operated in every way possible and engaged in the arduous labour of beet work, having thus contributed to Canada's essential war industry and aided this Nation to carry on the greatest struggle in human history; and

(4) Whereas, we did not sign "Repatriation forms" this summer because of any desire to go to Japan but because of our failure to understand the way in which we have been treated, and because of the uncertainty and fear which we felt arising out of incidents and circumstance of the following kind:

(a) the sale of our property without our consent;

(b) the declaration of the Government in P.C.3213, Section 7, April 21, 1942, that all persons of Japanese origin moved to other provinces from British Columbia would be moved again after the war;

(c) restrictions placed by the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments upon persons of Japanese origin as to the ownership and leasing of the property and the rights of carrying on business or enterprise;

(d) our own inability to do many form of work offered to us in this Province, and the lack of opportunities to make a livelihood by which we were trained and equipped;

(e) the lack, at the time of being asked to sign the "Repatriation forms", of sufficient economic security for our families, and the lack of any hope of re-establishing ourselves permanently in this Province;

(f) the lack of any guaratee as to the education of high school children and since some of the students are still asked to pay the tuition fees;

(g) we believed that an opportunity would be given to cancel the declarations requesting repatriation;

(h) we did not consider the signing of "Repatriation forms" was to be used as an evidence of our disloyalty as all have shown ourselves in the record of past three years that we were loyal, law abiding, and always had co-operated with the Government within reason, our loyalty to Canada should not be questioned. We strongly protest against the Government's attitude that we are disloyal due to the fact that we signed "Repatriation forms".

Therefore we do jointly request the Government to reconsider it's stand to deport us from Canada and approve our petition to remain, so that we may enjoy the priviledges of Canadian citizenship and to exercise a useful contribution to the progress and well-being of this Nation.

REG. NO.	FULL NAME	REG. NO.	FULL NAME
13353	Hironori Shikaze		
05256	Hisako Shikaze		
14462	Kazemon Shikaze		
16097	Kimito Hinatsu		
07603	Sueko Shimoda		
07603	Yoshiichi Shimoda		
13360	Yoshiji Hinatsu		
12361	ITO HINATSU		
13362	HIDEO Hinatsu		
10642	Takaaki Shitsuma		
13506	KINZAEMON TANIGUCHI		
13505	Mai Taniguchi		
16002	Yoshiko Taniguchi		
17081	Haruo Taniguchi		
12960	Shigeo Inouye		
13296	Toshiaki Sawada		
13463	Tamaye Sawada		
16609	Chiye Sawada		
13251	Kumeji Simoda		
13254	C. Shimoda		

Lethbridge, Alberta.
January, 2nd 1946.

Mr. M. J. Coldwell,
National Leader of C. C. F.

Re: Petition in regard to cancellation of "Repatriation forms" made last summer in Southern Alberta.

We, the undersigned, having recently requested cancellation of "Repatriation forms" made last summer in Southern Alberta, do hereby renounce the said declaration and send this joint petition based on the following reasons.

(1) Whereas, we have devoted most of our lives in assisting in the building of the fundamental industry of the Province of British Columbia, namely: lumbering, fishing, farming and business; and

(2) Whereas, we have sacrificed the prime part of our lives both physically and mentally for the growth of this Nation; and

(3) Whereas, upon evacuation to Southern Alberta by the wishes of the Government for military reasons, we have co-operated in every way possible and engaged in the arduous labour of beet work, having thus contributed to Canada's essential war industry and aided this Nation to carry on the greatest struggle in human history; and

(4) Whereas, we did not sign "Repatriation forms" this summer because of any desire to go to Japan but because of our failure to understand the way in which we have been treated, and because of the uncertainty and fear which we felt arising out of incidents and circumstance of the following kind:

(a) the sale of our property without our consent;

(b) the declaration of the Government in P.C.3213, Section 7, April 21, 1942, that all persons of Japanese origin moved to other provinces from British Columbia would be moved again after the war;

(c) restrictions placed by the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments upon persons of Japanese origin as to the ownership and leasing of the property and the rights of carrying on business or enterprise;

(d) our own inability to do many form of work offered to us in this Province, and the lack of opportunities to make a livelihood by which we were trained and equipped;

(e) the lack, at the time of being asked to sign the "Repatriation forms", of sufficient economic security for our families, and the lack of any hope of re-establishing ourselves permanently in this Province;

(f) the lack of any guaratee as to the education of high school children and since some of the students are still asked to pay the tuition fees;

(g) we believed that an opportunity would be given to cancel the declarations requesting repatriation;

(h) we did not consider the signing of "Repatriation forms" was to be used as an evidence of our disloyalty as all have shown ourselves in the record of past three years that we were loyal, law abiding, and always had co-operated with the Government within reason, our loyalty to Canada should not be questioned. We strongly protest against the Government's attitude that we are disloyal due to the fact that we signed "Repatriation forms".

Therefore we do jointly request the Government to reconsider it's stand to deport us from Canada and approve our petition to remain, so that we may enjoy the priviledges of Canadian citizenship and to exercise a useful contribution to the progress and well-being of this Nation.

REG. NO.	FULL NAME	REG. NO.	FULL NAME
13467	Kazuo Wada		
13468	Kumi Wada		
13630	Kajide Kakimura		
03925	Susuma Nakamura		
13629	Choshuro Nakamura		
13669	Teiji Nakamura		
13796	Boshichi Tanaka		
13735	Heiichi Tanaka		
13820	Tsuya Tanaka		
13718	Moisou Tanaka		
13719	Asako Tanaka		
13734	Sueye Tanaka		
13721	Hiroshi Tanaka		
13720	Yoshio Tanaka		
10854	Kimiyo Tanaka		
12404	Koji Ito		
12392	Hideko Ito		
12523	Hikoichi Tashima		
12522	Setsuzo Tashima		
14281	Kaniehi Tsujehiro		
04754	Kisaji Tsujehiro		
11334	Kantaro Tsujehiro		
12143	Tsuruye Tsujehiro		
16542	Tsuruko Tsujehiro		
15805	Ichiro Tsujehiro		
17180	Misayo Tsujehiro		

J/BC

file re

Prime Minister's Office C249747

re) Japanese - Deportation etc

Press Release January 24, 1947

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced today that the government has decided that it is unnecessary to continue in force orders in council permitting, as an emergency measure, the deportation from Canada of persons of Japanese origin. Assistance will, however, be continued for voluntary departure from Canada.

In making his announcement, the Prime Minister issued the following statement:

The decision of the government respecting certain orders in council relating to persons of Japanese origin in Canada marks the substantial completion of a program contained in the statement I made in the House of Commons on August 4, 1944. At that time I indicated the following "tentative measures" which the government proposed to put into effect:

(a) Separation of the loyal from the disloyal among the persons of Japanese origin in Canada, and the removal from Canada of those who were disloyal;

(b) Provisions to enable those loyal to Canada to remain and be treated "fairly and justly"; and

(c) Settlement throughout Canada, rather than exclusively in British Columbia, of persons of Japanese origin remaining in the country.

Under the provisions for assisted movement from Canada which the government put into effect, the separation of those whose continued presence would be undesirable in Canada has been accomplished on a voluntary basis. Nearly 4,000 persons of Japanese origin have now left Canada and returned to Japan. Among these were the Japanese whose deportation would have been necessary had they not gone voluntarily. Accordingly the provisions of the Order in Council (P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945) permitting deportation as an emergency measure have been repealed. In view of the government's decision it is no longer necessary to continue the authority given by the Order in Council (P.C. 7357 of December 15, 1945) authorizing the establishment of a special commission to investigate the loyalty of persons of Japanese origin. That order, therefore, has also been repealed.

The government is retaining the authority to provide free passage and financial assistance to persons of Japanese origin wishing to move to Japan on a voluntary basis. The Order in Council (P.C. 7356 of December 18, 1945) respecting the revocation of the Canadian status of naturalized persons of Japanese origin who leave Canada, has also been repealed. This repeal will not, of course, restore the Canadian status of persons who have already lost such status.

With respect to the property of persons of Japanese origin who were removed from the Pacific coast, and whose property was sold by the Custodian, the government is of the opinion that the sales were made at a fair price. In all cases a complete appraisal was made before disposition. The total of the prices secured is greater in aggregate than the total appraisal value. To ensure, however, the fair treatment promised in 1944, the government is prepared in cases where it can be shown that a sale was made at less than a fair market value to remedy the injustice.

Of 20,558 persons of Japanese origin now in Canada, there are fewer than 1700 who have not as yet settled in new homes and employment. Of these

C249750

1700, a large proportion are aged persons, invalids, or persons otherwise unemployable. These persons are still in government relocation centres.

In 1941, out of a total population of 23,149 persons of Japanese origin, 22,096 resided in British Columbia; only 1,153 resided in all the rest of Canada. On December 31, 1946, the total had decreased to 20,558. Of this number only 6,776 were in British Columbia; while 13,782 now live in other parts of Canada. Since 1941 the population of British Columbia of Japanese origin has declined by 15,320 - or approximately two-thirds. In addition, the pre-war concentration on the coast has been eliminated.

To assist in the resettlement of persons of Japanese origin the government provided free transportation to new locations in Canada, gave financial assistance in resettlement, and, through the Department of Labour, assisted in securing suitable employment outside British Columbia.

To ensure the success of the resettlement, the government has decided to continue the restrictions on movement which are at present in effect. The provision respecting fishing licences which applies

C249751

to persons of Japanese origin will also be continued. All other Orders in Council and special controls respecting persons of Japanese origin, other than those necessary to complete the administration of assets already vested in the Custodian, have been revoked.

JTBC

Prime Minister's Office

Press Release January 24, 1947 C249752

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced today that the government has decided that it is unnecessary to continue in force the orders in Council permitting as an emergency measure the deportation from Canada of persons of Japanese origin ~~who, during the war, had signed declarations of desire to go to Japan. Assistance will, however, be continued for voluntary departures.~~ a possibility under present circumstances, the encouragement for voluntary departures from Canada

In making his announcement, the Prime Minister ~~said that the decision of~~ the government ~~marks the substantial completion of the program respecting persons of Japanese origin contained in~~ the statement ~~he~~ made in the House of Commons on August 4, 1944. At that time the ~~Prime Minister~~ indicated the following "tentative measures" which the government proposed to put into effect: mind the following statement: the decision of respecting certain matters in connection relating to persons of Japanese origin in Canada contained in

(a) Separation of the loyal from the disloyal among the persons of Japanese origin in Canada, and the removal from Canada of those who were disloyal;

(b) Provisions to enable those loyal to Canada to remain and be treated "fairly and justly"; and

(c) Settlement throughout Canada, rather than exclusively in British Columbia, of persons of Japanese origin remaining in the country.

Under the provisions for assisted movement from Canada which the government put into effect, the separation of those whose continued presence would be undesirable in Canada has been accomplished on a voluntary basis. Nearly 4,000 persons of Japanese origin have now left Canada and returned to Japan. Among these were the Japanese whose deportation would have been necessary had they not gone voluntarily. Accordingly the provisions of the Order in Council (P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945) permitting deportation as an emergency measure have been repealed. In view of the government's decision it is no longer necessary to continue the authority given by the Order in Council (P.C. 7357 of December 15, 1945) authorizing the establishment of a special commission to investigate the loyalty of persons of Japanese origin. That order therefore has also been repealed. ~~As~~ mentioned, the government is retaining the authority to provide free passage and financial assistance to persons of Japanese origin wishing to move to Japan on a voluntary

C249754

basis. The Order in Council (P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945) authorizing the revocation of the Canadian status of naturalized persons of Japanese origin who leave Canada, has also been repealed. This repeal will not, of course, restore the Canadian status of persons whose naturalization has already been revoked.

~~The Prime Minister announced that in order~~ to ensure the fair treatment promised in 1944, the government had decided to authorize the investigation of any claims that land, buildings, or other property of persons of Japanese origin removed from the Pacific Coast had been sold by the Custodian at unduly low prices; and the payment of compensation in any case where it was found that less than a fair market value had been secured for the owner.

~~Mr. King drew attention to the fact that~~ Of 20,558 persons of Japanese origin now in Canada, there are fewer than 1700 who have not as yet settled in new homes and employment. Of these 1700, a large proportion are aged persons, invalids, or ~~coloured~~ persons otherwise unemployable. These persons are still in government relocation centres.

In 1941, out of a total population of 23,149 persons of Japanese origin, 22,096 resided in British Columbia; only 1,153 resided in all the rest of Canada.

page 3 - cont'd #

C249755

In the restoration of the property of persons of Japanese origin removed who were removed from the Pacific coast, which were sold by the Custodian, the government is of the opinion that the sales were made at a fair ~~value~~ price. In any case a complete appraisal was made before disposition. The total of the prices received is greater in all cases than the total appraised value. To ensure however, the fair treatment promised in 1944, the government is prepared to in cases where it can be shown that a sale was made at less than a fair market value, to remedy the injustice

On December 31, 1946, the total had decreased to 20,558. Of this number only 6,776 were in British Columbia; while 13,782 now live in other parts of Canada. Since 1941 the population of British Columbia of Japanese origin has declined by 15,320 - or approximately two-thirds. In addition, the pre-war concentration on the coast has been eliminated.

To assist in the resettlement of persons of Japanese origin the government provided free transportation to new locations in Canada, gave financial assistance in resettlement, and through the Department of Labour, assisted in securing suitable employment outside British Columbia.

To ensure the success of the resettlement, the government has decided to continue, ~~for a limited period,~~ the restrictions on movement which are at present in effect.

~~The Prime Minister announced that the government has decided to continue for some time~~ the provision respecting fishing licences which ~~prohibits the operation by~~ persons of Japanese origin, ~~of fishing vessels off the coast of British Columbia~~. All other Orders in Council and special controls, other than those necessary to complete the administration of assets already vested in the Custodian, have been revoked.

C249757

The government is of the opinion that the handling of such property has been fair. In all cases a complete appraisal was made before disposition, and the total of prices received was greater, in aggregate, than the total appraised value. However, if it is established that injustice has been done in any individual case and that less than a fair market value has been received for the land, the government will authorize compensation.

J/BC

C249758

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Re: Policy Concerning Japanese in Canada

A few days ago you asked me to collect the clippings of newspaper reaction to the recent announcement of government policy concerning the Japanese, and also to send forward copies of the orders in council that have been continued in effect.

The attached clippings are those that have been received thus far. In substance the reactions fall into two groups: those approving the government policy, and those criticising the government policy as not going far enough toward the total removal of discrimination. No newspaper items, nor any letters have yet been received suggesting that the original policy of deportation should have been retained. The most critical newspaper comments thus far are those of the Toronto Star, the Montreal Star, the Calgary Herald, and the Toronto Globe and Mail, all of which condemn particularly the retention of movement control.

Apart from the orders in council authorizing the continued administration of property vested in the Custodian, the two orders in council continuing in effect are P.C. 251 of 1942 and P.C. 946 of 1943 (the latter having been amended extensively last week). P.C. 251 provides that no fishing licences, nor any permits to serve on fishing vessels shall be issued to persons of Japanese racial origin "in or off British Columbia". P.C. 946, as amended, authorizes the Minister of Labour to pass regulations to prevent the movement of persons of Japanese origin except under permit issued by the Minister. The intention is to have both of these orders continued in the schedule to the new Transitional Powers Act.

R.G.H.

February 1, 1947.

FILE COLLATERAL
WWII - JAPANESE CANADIAN

PETITION / C249770

According to an Ottawa dispatch, Mr. McNamara indicated that "special legislation may be sought to give the Department of Labour power to control movement of Japanese in Canada for 2 more years."

We, the Canadians of Japanese origin in Southern Alberta, having already endured 5 long years of unfair legislation, and having proved that we are good Canadians, feel that we have a right to be permitted to live in freedom and in honour.

Does the Government think that we are not to be trusted, Have we not proven that we are dependable and loyal?

Canada, by signing the United Nations Charter, has committed herself to "respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the people of the world without distinction of race, sex, language or religion." We feel that she should set her own house in order before she can make utterances of this nature.

Canada also is beginning to think of her future immigration policy and we consider it very poor advertising when some of her present citizens must travel with police permits when no state of war exists.

Because such injustices and restrictions make for a feeling of insecurity and uncertainty, permanent settlement is not likely to be achieved by the use of such methods. Since the majority of us have no homes to go to, a large number, in all probability, will never resettle in British Columbia.

Therefore, we do petition that:

1) Issuance of police permits be cancelled immediately.
2) That we be considered permanent residents of Alberta and hence given the right to exercise our franchise.

David L. Noda	Iron Springs, Alta.
Mrs. M. Noda	Iron Springs, Alta.
B. Kanashiro	
Mrs. B. Kanashiro	
H. Kanashiro	
Mrs M. Aoki	
H. Aoki	
Haruo Aoki	
Hiroko Aoki	
Mrs. T. Hayashi	
[redacted]	
S. Aoki	

C249798

PETITION

According to an Ottawa dispatch, Mr. McNamara indicates that "special legislation may be sought to give the Department of Labour power to control movement of Japanese in Canada for 2 more years."

We, the Canadians of Japanese origin in Southern Alberta, having already endured 5 long years of unfair legislation, and having proved that we are good Canadians, feel that we have a right to be permitted to live in freedom and in honour.

Does the Government think that we are not to be trusted. Have we not proven that we are dependable and loyal?

Canada, by signing the United Nations Charter, has committed herself to "respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the people of the world without distinction of race, sex, language or religion." We feel that she should set her own house in order before she can make utterances of this nature.

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2) That we be considered permanent residents of Alberta and given the right to exercise our franchise.

Kiyoichi Koyanagi
Tokuo Koyanagi
S. Uenki
Ichisaburo Ito.
Ikuo Ito.
Sakenobu Akizuki
Mieko Akizuki
Takeyo Akizuki
H. Sonoda
Y. Sonoda.
Yaeko Sonoda
Yukio Koyanagi

T. Yoneda
O. Yoneda
I. Shoji

C249804

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa, Ontario,
March 17th, 1947

Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King,
Premier of Canada,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,-

The enclosed petition has been forwarded to me by the Southern Alberta Youth Council, Lethbridge, Alberta.

Since it is not in the proper form for presentation to Parliament, I am bringing it to your attention.

Yours sincerely,

M. J. Coldwell

Enclosure

C249805

P.30-9
v-4 (E)
J-15
1947
E-10-4
1947
P-84-2
1947

Ottawa, 19th March, 1947.

M.J. Coldwell, Esq., M.P.,
Leader of the C.C.F. Party,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Coldwell:

I duly received your letter of March 17th enclosing copies of a petition forwarded to you by the Southern Alberta Youth Council of Lethbridge.

Petitions similar to these were also sent to me direct.

Yours sincerely,

W.L. Mackenzie King.

RGR/EMM

C249806

P.C. 1810

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 18th July, 1947.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated 14th July, 1947, from the Secretary of State, representing:

That during the war persons of the Japanese race were evacuated from the protected areas of British Columbia and by Order in Council P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 2483 of March 27, 1942, it was provided that all property situated in any protected area of British Columbia belonging to any person of the Japanese race (except fishing vessels subject to Order in Council P.C. 288 of January 13, 1942, hereinafter referred to, and deposits of money, shares of stock, debentures, bonds or other securities) delivered up to any person by the owner pursuant to an Order of the Minister of Justice or which was turned over to the Custodian by or on behalf of the owner, or which the owner on being evacuated from the protected area was unable to take with him, should be vested in and subject to the control and management of the Custodian as defined in the Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy;

That by Order in Council P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943, it was provided that whenever the Custodian had been vested with the power and responsibility of controlling and managing any property of persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the said protected areas, such power and responsibility should be deemed to include and to have included from the date of the vesting of such property in the Custodian, the power to liquidate, sell or otherwise dispose of such property;

That by Order in Council P.C. 6247 of July 20, 1942, it was provided that all vessels and equipment not disposed of by the committee established by the said Order in Council of January 13, 1942, should on and after the first day of August, 1942, be vested in and be subject to the control of the Custodian;

That pursuant to the above mentioned Orders real and personal property of persons of the Japanese race was disposed of and claims have been made by persons of the Japanese race that in respect of such disposition of their property they have suffered pecuniary loss and

That it is deemed advisable to appoint a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act to investigate the said claims and to make recommendations with respect thereto

... ...

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, advise:

1. That the Honourable Mr. Justice Henry Irvine Bird be appointed a Commissioner pursuant to the Inquiries Act, chapter ninety-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, to inquire into the following claims of persons of the Japanese race who are resident in Canada at the date of this Order, namely -

(a) that by reason of the failure of the Custodian to exercise reasonable care in the disposition of the real and personal property vested in the Custodian pursuant to the above mentioned Orders, the amount received by the Custodian for such property was less than the market value thereof at the time of such disposition; and

(b) that by reason of the failure of the Custodian to exercise reasonable care in the management of personal property, such property was lost, destroyed or stolen but no claim shall be considered in respect of property lost, destroyed or stolen while under the custody, control or management of any person, other than the Custodian, appointed by the owner of the property.

2. That the Commissioner shall examine into each claim and make a report to the Governor in Council setting forth the claims, if any, which in the opinion of the Commissioner are well-founded and the amount which, in his opinion would fairly and reasonably compensate the claimant for failure of the Dustodian to exercise reasonable care.

3. That the Commissioner shall give public notice in such manner as he deems advisable of the time for the filing of claims and for the hearing of evidence and that all claims shall be in writing, verified by statutory declaration and filed in the Office of the Custodian at Vancouver, British Columbia.

4. That the Commissioner be authorized to engage the services of such counsel, technical advisers or other experts, clerks, reporters and assistants as he may deem necessary or advisable.

5. That the expenses of and incidental to the said inquiry be paid out of money appropriated by Parliament.

A. D. P. Heeney
Clerk of the Privy Council.

COLLATERAL
WWII - Japanese Canadian

Vancouver, B. C.,
July 31st, 1947.

JAPANESE POPULATION IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

		JAP. NAT.	NAT. CAN.	CAN. BORN	U.S. CIT.	INTER - MED			
Interior Housing Project									
New Denver	Adults	115	151	66			310		
	Children			151			151	461	
New Denver Sanatorium									
	Adults	13	11	38			62		
	Children			2			2	64	
Roseberry	Adults	10	26	6			42		
	Children			11			11	53	578
Other Points	Adults	1134	722	1208	2	4	3067		
	Children	10		1710			1720	4787	4787
New Denver	Adults	272	89	212		8	581		
	Children			282			282	863	863
Hospitalized									
Juvenile Detention Home				1			1	1	
Essondale Mental Hospital									
	Adults	30	6	16			42		
	Children			2			2	44	
Prince Rupert		1					1	1	
Mission				1			1	1	
Oakalla Prison Farm				1			1	1	
Vancouver	Adults		2	6			10		
	Children			2			2	12	
Provincial Deaf & Dumb School				1			1	1	
Internees Inside Area						29	29	29	90
TOTAL JAPANESE IN B.C.		1593	997	3715	2	41	6318	6318	6318

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE RECORDED IN CANADA

	JAP. NAT.	NAT. CAN.	CAN. BORN	U.S. CIT.	INTER - MED		
Japanese Residents in British Columbia	1593	997	3715	2	41	6318	
Japanese in Prairie & Eastern Provinces as of April 30/47	2904	1588	9721	11	66	14240	
Transfers from British Columbia since April 30/47	42	30	58			130	20688
APPROXIMATE TOTAL JAPANESE IN CANADA	4519	2585	13494	13	107	20688	20688

REMARKS:

It can be noted that there were no births and only 1 death reported in British Columbia during July 1947.

Number of repatriates returned to Japan still remains at 3,861.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR
CANADA

C249809

Ottawa, August 8, 1947. P.30-9 v.4(b)

Mr. R. G. Robertson,
Office of the Prime Minister,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I attach, for your information, copy of statement showing the Japanese population in the Province of British Columbia and Canada as at July 31, 1947.

Very truly yours,

A. MacNamara

A

O

collateral

WWII - Japanese Canadians

Vancouver, B. C.
September 30th, 1947

C249810

JAPANESE POPULATION IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

		JAP. NAT.	NAT. CAN.	CAN. BORN	U.S. CIT.	INTER - WED	T O T A L S		
Interior Housing Projects:									
New Denver	Adults	108	125	66			299		
	Children			149			149	448	
New Denver Sanatorium									
	Adults	13	11	33			57		
	Children			2			2	59	
Rosebery	Adults	10	24	6			40		
	Children			11			11	51	558
Other Points:	Adults	1125	713	1182	2	4	3026		
	Children	10		1707			1717	4743	4743
Non-Evacuees:	Adults	272	89	212		8	581		
	Children			284			284	865	865
Miscellaneous:									
Juvenile Dentention Home				1			1	1	
Essondale Mental Hospital									
	Adults	20	6	14			40		
	Children			2			2	42	
Prince Rupert		1					1	1	
Mission				1			1	1	
Oakalla Prison Farm				1			1	1	
Vancouver	Adults		2	8			10		
	Children			2			2	12	
Provincial Deaf & Dumb School				2			2	2	
Intermarriages Inside Area						29	29	29	89
TOTAL JAPANESE IN B.C.		1559	970	3683	2	41	6255	6255	6255

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE RECORDED IN CANADA							
Japanese Resident in British Columbia	1559	970	3683	2	41	6255	
Japanese in Prairie & Eastern Provinces as of April 30/47	2904	1538	9721	11	66	14240	
Transfers from British Columbia since April 30/47	50	45	91			186	20681
APPROXIMATE TOTAL JAPANESE IN CANADA	4513	2553	13495	13	107	20681	20681

REMARKS:

It can be noted that there were four births and eight deaths recorded in British Columbia during September, 1947.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
CANADA

C249811

Ottawa,
October 2, 1947.

P-30-9
V-4 (1)

Mr. Gordon Robertson,
Secretary,
Office of the Prime Minister,
East Block,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I enclose for your information an estimate of the Japanese population in Canada at September 30, 1947. As controls over Japanese have been revoked outside the province of British Columbia, only an estimated figure can be given for those east of the Rockies.

Yours very truly,

H. Pammett

for A. H. Brown.

C249812

Vancouver, B. C.
November 30th, 1947

JAPANESE POPULATION IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

		JAP. NAT.	NAT. CAN.	CAN. BORN	U.S. CIT.	INTER -WED	T O T A L S		
Interior Housing Projects									
New Denver	Adults	105	124	61			290		
	Children			147			147	437	
New Denver Sanatorium									
	Adults	13	10	29			52		
	Children			2			2	54	
Rosebery	Adults	10	24	6			40		
	Children			11			11	51	542
Other Points	Adults	1116	708	1168	2	4	2998		
	Children	10		1697			1707	4705	4705
Non-evacuees	Adults	272	89	212		8	581		
	Children			285			285	866	866
Miscellaneous									
Juvenile Detention Home				1			1	1	
Essondale Mental Hospital									
	Adults	20	6	14			40		
	Children			2			2	42	
Prince Rupert		1					1	1	
Mission				1			1	1	
Oakalla Prison Farm				2			2	2	
Vancouver	Adults		2	8			10		
	Children			2			2	12	
Provincial Deaf & Dumb School				2			2	2	
Intermarriages Inside Area						29	29	29	90
TOTAL JAPANESE IN B.C.		1547	963	3650	2	41	6203	6203	6203

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE RECORDED IN CANADA

Japanese Resident in British Columbia	1547	963	3650	2	41	6203	
Japanese in Prairie & Eastern Provinces as of April 30/47	2904	1538	9721	11	66	14240	
Transfers from British Columbia since April 30/47	60	51	123			234	20677
APPROXIMATE TOTAL JAPANESE IN CANADA	4511	2552	13494	13	107	20677	20677

REMARKS:

It can be noted that there was one birth and five deaths recorded in British Columbia during November 1947.

C249814

Establishment of the Commission to Investigate Japanese persons

In my statement to the House on Friday last, I outlined the plans of the government for the establishment of a commission to investigate persons of Japanese origin in Canada, with a view to determing the desirability of allowing particular individuals to remain here after the war. To clear up certain points of doubt that have arisen, I might mention that I think there is a good prospect that such a commission can carry out its task with success. Early in the war there was begun a registration of all persons of Japanese race in Canada, in the course of which full particulars concerning them were taken. Subsequently, there was the removal from the Protected Area, the housing in interior camps or dispersal to places of employment in other Provinces. At each stage, the various persons had to give further particulars and details concerning themselves. In addition, we have such things as declarations of desire to serve in the Canadian forces and, on the other hand, declarations of desire to return to Japan which have been made by a few people. In short, in one way or another, we have achieved a documentation and knowledge of Japanese nationals and Japanese Canadians that is more complete and accurate than that concerning any other group of people in this country. All this material will be available to the Commission and will assist it in carrying on its work.

The establishment of the commission will probably be by an Order in Council under the War Measures Act. The problem is obviously related to the war, and by this means of appointment the authority of the commission can be carefully established on the basis that will best enable it to perform its task. Since the matter does not come properly under any one department of government, expenses will probably be met by ~~a special vote~~ under the War Appropriation Act.