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NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

National Office,
84 Gerrard St., E., Toronto.

April 16, 1950.
8.00 P.M.

AGENDA - Vol. III, # 6.

I. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING - Vol. III, # 5, March 12, 1950.

II. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES -

1. Re National JCCA Report Not Published.
2. Re Import of Japanese Goods.
3. Issei Representative.

III. REPORT FROM THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE FUTURE OF THE JCCA - PART II.

1. Education.
2. Health.
3. Trade Unions.
4. Leadership Training.
5. Social Welfare.
6. Political Action.
7. Recreation.
8. Re National Conference.

IV. EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

1. Re Counsels' Meeting With The Minister of Justice.
2. Commissioner's Report.
3. Co-operative Committee Meeting.
4. Findings on Percentage Relationship of Owner's Forced Sale Claims.
5. Invitation to Appear before Senate Committee on Human Rights.
6. Alberta JCCA Conference.
7. Ontario JCCA Conference.
8. Third National Conference Report.
9. Use of Reserve Funds for Educational Material.

VI. New Business.

1. Moving of National Office.
2. Resignation of Office Secretary.
3. Treasurer's Report.

VII. ADJOURNMENT at 11.15 P.M.

May 18, 1950.

ATTENTION
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Notice to all JCCA Executives: the National JCCA Office will be moving from its present address at 84 Gerrard St., East, on or about May 25, 1950, to other office quarters in Toronto. The National Headquarter's new office address wil be announced shortly in the New Canadian and the Continental Times. George Tanaka, National Executive Secretary.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-1-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MINUTES OF THE JCCA NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1950.

Vol.III, #6

The April meeting of the National Executive Committee was held April 16, 1950, 8.00 P.M., at the National Office, 84 Gerrard Street East, Toronto.

CHAIRMAN - Kinzie Tanaka

ATTENDANCE:

Those Present - Fred Kondo, Fred Kayahara, T. Umezuki, T. Sumi, Mariko Tokunaga, T. Kameoka, Kinzie Tanaka, Harry Fukushima, Norah Fujita, Hugo Yamamoto, and George Tanaka.

Regrets - Lucien Kurata, Tom Sagara, Toyo Takata.

I MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING - were adopted as circulated.

II BUSINESS ARISING OUT OF THE MINUTES

1. Motion #1, in regard National JCCA Report not published by Continental Times.
The Executive Secretary reported that the point of the motion had automatically resolved itself in concord with the Committee's wishes with the delayed publication of the report by the Editor on his own initiative.

2. Re Import of Japanese Goods.
The Executive Secretary reported that this was not carried through as the matter was receiving the close attention of the Dominion Government.

3. Issei Representative.
Mr. Kameoka reported that the Issei-bu of the Toronto Chapter was still in process of considering appointee to the National Executive Committee.

III REPORT FROM THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE FUTURE OF THE JCCA - PART II. Read by the Chairman of the sub-committee, Kinzie Tanaka.

Future of JCCA Sub-Committee
Meeting held March 20, 1950. Members present -
Miss Mariko Tokunaga, Fred Kondo, Fred Kayahara,
George Tanaka and Kinzie Tanaka.

Education: Essay Contest

The suggestion was made that in line with the Committee's proposals on culture, an Essay Contest could be conducted by the JCCA on the subject of Culture from the point of view of the Nisei in Canada. Students and non-students could participate, as it seemed more fair to group the participants by age rather than by scholastic standing. Suitable cash awards could be given for scholarships, etc. The purpose of the contest would be to bring out the ideas of the young people of their thoughts on their cultural background, and how that background may affect the Nisei's cultural contribution to Canada. It was seen by the Committee that if this first project was successful, other useful topics could be undertaken along similar lines.

Health

Since the T.B. rate of incidence among the Nisei in Canada is high, it was proposed that a national study on this disease could be conducted in an attempt to determine some of the causes for this condition, etc., among the Japanese people in Canada.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-1-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Ottawa Health Department could be contacted for statistical information as well as the T.B. Associations. Nisei doctors and students could be asked to assist in this study. It would serve a useful purpose if the project could bring out some of the reasons which are contributing factors in the Nisei being so vulnerable to the disease and what preventative measures should be recommended. It was recognized that other groups were working on this subject, but it was also felt that if a study was undertaken strictly on the Japanese, the Nisei and Issei would pay greater heed to the findings.

Trade Unions

It was recognized by your Committee that since the vast majority of the working body of the Japanese Canadians are employees in industry, they should be encouraged to join and participate in the respective trade unions. This, it was felt, would lessen tendencies to discrimination during times of stress and unemployment.

Leadership Training

The Committee recognized that leadership training was very important in order to develop the Nisei's ability to accept greater responsibilities in the Canadian scene. Provincial and National JCCA conferences were deemed very important from this aspect alone, however, it was felt some definite plan in consideration of this matter should be undertaken in an organized manner. With respect to the Issei, it was pointed out that wherever possible the Issei should be accorded the same help as the Nisei and where necessary, material could be translated.

It was recognized that there is a great source of valuable educational material available from the various United Nations agencies which could well be used in education and leadership training.

Social Welfare

One branch of social welfare is tied in with the economic conditions of the communities. Should there be a condition of widespread unemployment, your Committee's report under Economics could be considered.

Another branch of social welfare is with respect of the health of the people. With particular reference to the T.B. patients, it is thought that the various local chapters could encourage these patients in various ways to take part in the activities of the general community through liaison of the local chapters. Also, funds could be collected by the National organization and distributed to the various centres where there are T.B. Sanitoriums to fulfil particular needs that are not ordinarily given to the patients.

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Meeting held March 26, 1950.
Members present - Miss Mariko Tokunaga, Fred Kayahara, George Tanaka and Kinzie Tanaka.

Political Action

The advantage of having a national organization when there is need to take political action is fully recognized. The questions of deportation, property claims, franchise have clearly indicated that maximum effort can best be achieved through a national setup.

The question of Japanese immigration has yet to be considered, also the question of Japanese Canadians still unable to return to Canada because of regulations or other reasons.

Other questions of a political nature such as Bill of Rights and F.E.P.C. are matters that the Japanese in Canada have a definite interest in and these can be acted upon in representative manner through a national organization.

Recreation

Local chapters could be encouraged to participate in the recreational

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-1-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

activities of their respective community centers where facilities are available, and to encourage the establishment of these facilities where they are not available.

Local chapters could help the Issei determine new fields of recreation and help them to organize.

Films from the National Film Board and other sources of supply could be listed for the use of local chapters.

The National Office could find out sources of recreational activity from the Association of Adult Education and also the Youth Commission.

It was suggested that recreational leaders should be developed among Niseis.

MOTION #I MOVED by Kinzie Tanaka that the report be adopted, seconded by Fred Kayahara.

DISCUSSION ON THE MOTION -

Re Essay Contest - Committee discussion on the cultural aspects of a future JCCA program resolved to point the need for making the Nisei conscious of their native cultural heritage and the need to cultivate this possession, if it is the hope to make a worthwhile and significant contribution to Canadian culture.

Toward this question, it was felt an Essay Contest dealing with this subject might be of useful purpose and should therefore be given practical consideration as to its implementation.

Re Scholarship Prize - It was suggested that money from the Reserve Funds could be used to make prizes for scholarships or other worthy purpose prizes in connection with the essay contest.

While the Committee accepted the idea in principle, no decision to act upon the suggestion was made.

MOTION #1 Carried

Re National Conference - The Executive Secretary stated that the Third National Conference had made provision for the holding of a modified conference in Winnipeg at the end of the fiscal year if it was deemed necessary, with one delegate from each Province attending. In determining this matter, it was pointed out the Executive Committee's responsibilities entails bringing to the attention of the Provincial Chapters any points which it feels the Provincial Chapters should have in mind when they also consider this matter. The Committee itself must come to a decision as to whether a modified conference is needed.

When the Executive Secretary was questioned as to the views held by the Third National Conference delegates on this matter, he stated no discussions were held on the question beyond determining the possibility of a need for a modified conference.

A member of the Committee expressed the view that a modified conference in Winnipeg in August or September was necessary, submitting as reasons the need for study by the Provincial Chapters on the general claims question and other important matters.

It was pointed out by Fred Kayahara, one of the delegates to the Third National Conference, that the suggestion for a modified conference was made in one respect to the question of operating budget of the National JCCA for the 1950-51 fiscal year to the extent that it was necessary at least till the Fourth National Conference to be held sometime in 1951.

The Committee tabled this question of holding a modified National Conference for further consideration.

IV EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

1. McMaster and Brewin's meeting with the Minister of Justice on Wednesday, March 15, 1950.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-1-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It was reported the Minister of Justice expressed an appreciation of the points brought to his attention by Mr. Brewin in regard to an early payment of awards to claimants and the matter of interest counsel for the Co-op Committee and claimants considered the Government should pay on awards from the date of sale of the property concerned. However, Mr. Garson pointed out to counsel he was not speaking for the Government.

2. Commissioner's Report.
It is understood the Commissioner submitted his report to the Government about April 6th. Although no definite word has been received, it may be expected, according to Mr. Brewin, the Government will make some announcement on the report in a few weeks time.

3. Co-operative Committee Meeting to be held Tuesday, April 18, 1950.
The draft of a statement to claimants from the Co-operative Committee has been prepared to be finalized at this meeting. The National JCCA Office will mimeograph the statement and have a translation made in Japanese.

4. Findings on Percentage Relationship of Owner's Forced Sale Claims.
From compilations made by the National Office (see below), it is indicated that claimants who sold their own property (in the approximately 200 cases examined) have received an average of 45.5% on their own estimated fair market value of property. These cases therefore compare favourably with claims under the present enquiry.

(Confidential not to be published)

Category	Owner's Estimated Fair Market Value	Selling Price	%	Amt. of Claim	%
Fishing Boats	$ 20,860.00	$ 12,585.00	60%	$ 8,275.00	40%
Automobiles & Trucks	35,702.83	20,839.20	58.4%	14,863.63	41.6%
Personal Property Chattels	34,558.75	8,658.25	25%	25,900.50	75%
Real Estate	12,100.00	4,810.00	40%	7,290.00	60%
Business	170,822.25	84,729.24	49.6%	86,093.01	50.4%
Fishing Gears	4,835.00	1,900.00	40%	2,935.00	60%
	$278,878.83	$133,521.69	45.5%	145,357.14	54.5%

Discussion on above Claims Question Items
Mr. Umezuki asked that Mr. Kondo be added as an additional member of the Co-operative Committee.

MOTION #2 MOVED by T. Umezuki and seconded by T. Sumi that Mr. Kondo be added as a member from the JCCA on the Co-operative Committee.

Carried

The appointment was temporarily accepted by Mr. Kondo.

The JCCA recognizes the need for the claimants to receive the awards as quickly as possible. It was suggested that some M.P.s be contacted on this matter.

MOTION #3 MOVED by Harry Fukushima and seconded by T. Umezuki that an enquiry be made of Mr. Angus MacInnis in Ottawa as to information on the Government's intentions in dealing with the Commissioner's Report. Carried

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-1-3b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

5. Invitation to Appear before Senate Committee on Bill of Rights for Canada.
A letter of invitation has been received by the National JCCA from Senator A. W. Roebuck, Chairman of the Special Senate Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, to present a brief to the Senate Committee on Bill of Rights.
It was felt by the Executive Secretary that the JCCA could deal on the subject of a Bill of Rights from the special point of view of Japanese Canadians with perhaps consideration of the following points:

a) Legislative discrimination against Japanese Canadians.
b) Discrimination and social category in respect to Japanese Canadians.
c) Our sense of responsibility in this matter.

In Committee discussion, one point it was felt should be dealt with in the brief concerned grave injustice of the evacuation which involved Canadian citizens.

MOTION #4 MOVED by Fred Kondo and seconded by Mariko Tokunaga that the Executive Secretary be asked to write a brief in support for a Canadian Bill of Rights.

Carried

6. Reported Alberta JCCA Conference held April 22nd.

7. Reported Ontario JCCA Conference to be held April 29 and 30.

8. Preparation of the Third National Conference Report is almost completed.

9. Use of Reserve Fund for Educational Material.

MOTION #5 - MOVED by Fred Kayahara and seconded by T. Kameoka that the Trustees of the Trust Fund be written with regard to use of the Fund to the extent of $200 for use in defraying expenses for educational material to local chapters.

Carried

VI NEW BUSINESS

1. Moving National Office - Reported by the Executive Secretary that the building has changed hands and the office would be required to move. New space would probably mean the doubling of office rent expense.

2. Resignation of Office Secretary - Letter of resignation tendered to the Committee.

MOTION #6 - MOVED by Hugo Yamamoto and seconded by Mariko Tokunaga that the resignation be accepted.

Carried

MOTION #7 - MOVED by Fred Kayahara and seconded by Harry Fukushima that the Office Secretary be paid to the end of the month.

Carried

3. Treasurer's Report -

(a) N. Fujita reported the receipts and disbursements for the National Office for the month of March, 1950 (as attached).

MOTION #8 - MOVED by Fred Kondo and seconded by T. Kameoka that the Treasurer's Report be accepted.

Carried

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-1-4a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(b) Requisition for April, 1950.

Executive Secretary's salary	$166.67
Office Secretary's salary	156.00
Petty Cash	50.00
Supplies, etc.	227.33
	600.00

MOTION #9 - MOVED by Hugo Yamamoto and seconded by Mariko Tokunaga that the April requisition be approved.

Carried

Adjournment at 11.15 P.M.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-1-4b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

March, 1950

RECEIPTS:

March 21 - National Treasury, March Requisition		$ 450.00
" 21 - Refund from C. Lee (re long distance call)		6.00
" 21 - Contribution from Steveston Women's Association (to be distributed as follows:		
Japan Relief	$500.00	
Canadian Red Cross ...	500.00	
T. B. Patients	500.00	
National JCCA.....	500.00	2,000.00
		$2,456.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary, Executive Secretary	$ 166.67
" , Office Secretary	156.00
Supplies	115.72
Telephone & Telegraph	13.82
Rent	38.42
Travel Expense	12.95
Bank Charges	4.05
Wages & Token Payments	28.11
	$ 535.74

Cash Balance - in Bank	$2,010.16	
- Petty Cash ...	50.00	
	$2,060.16	

BREAKDOWNS:

Supplies - Postage Stamps $94.30; 2 rubber stamps $3.08; Lumber for news photo cases $5.24; Express Charges $3.65; Paper drill $1.00; 50 folders $1.25; Acco fasteners $7.20

Rent - Regular office rental $26.00; Hydro bill payment as per agreement with landlord because of extra use of electricity by office over approx. a year period $12.42.

Travel Expense - Plane fare return for Executive Secy's trip to London, Ont., re Ontario Council meeting $12.95.

Wages and Token Payment - T. Umezuki $15.00 (token payment for translation work re Letter to Claimants approx. 20 hrs. - parts redone due to changes).
- T. Sagara $7.50 (token payment collating, stamping and mailing letters to claimants, 10 hrs.)
- E. Shintani (cutting stencils and addressing envelopes for Letter to Claimants 4½ hrs., other stencilling 3 hrs.) $5.61.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-1-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL JCCA OFFICE INCOMING AND OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE

for the month of March, 1950

Type of Correspondence		In	Out
1. Provincial Chapters -	B. C.	7	7
	Alberta	2	5
	Saskatchewan	1	3
	Manitoba	2	3
	Ontario	5	9
	Quebec	4	6
2. Evacuation Claims -	Co-operative Com. and Legal Counsel	4	2
	B. C.	5	1
	Alberta	3	1
	Ontario	3	1
	Manitoba	1	
3. Dominion Government -	Dept. of External Affairs	4	1
	King's Printer, Ottawa		1
	Foreign Exchange Control Board	1	
4. Individual Cases -	Readmission to Canada from Japan	18	19
5. Individual Cases -	Children's Aid Society		1
	Old Age Pensions		1
	Workmen's Compensation		1
	Vancouver License Dept.		1
	re Estate of Deceased		1
	Property in Japan		1
	Welfare		1
	Marriage of American & Canadian Nisei	1	
6. Other Organizations -	Canadian Jewish Congress		1
	Association for Civil Liberties	1	1
	CCCYG	3	
	CARE	2	
7. Japanese American Citizens League		3	
8. General Office -	Finance	6	3
	News Releases		4
	Equipment, Supplies & Literature	1	1
9. Projects -	Race Relations	1	
	FEPC	1	
	Civil Liberties		1
	Educational & Cultural	1	3
	Health & Welfare	1	
	UNICEF	1	
	Future Action on Claims	1	
	Employment and Unemployment	2	
TOTAL		85	81

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-1-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

F. A. Brewin "Civil Liberties ex Cda During Wartime, (1941) 1 Bill of Rights Rev 112

"Civil Liberties ex Gt Brtn & Cda During War" (1942) 55 Harv. L. R. 1006.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-2-1a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

D. A. Schmeiser, Civil Liberties in Can (London! 1964.) p 206.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-2-1b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Yarnopolsky, W.S.
The Cdn Bill of Rights
(Tor 1966 pp 225-227)

F.R. Scott Civil Liberties
and Cdn Federalism (Tor:
1959)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-2-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

B. Laskin.
"Peace Order & Good Govt"
Re-Examined (1947) 25
Can. Bar Rev. 1054

Apr 23

F. P. Varcoe
The Constitution of Cda (1965)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-2-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

"War & Peace: When Does One End & the Other Begin," (1959) 4 S.D.L. Rev 185

B Laskin, Cdn Constitutional Law (Rev. 3rd ed., 1969), pp 245 et seq. (reconsideration of the general power)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-2-3b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

D A Schmeiser
Civil Liberties in Cda
London 1964 p206

"War; Peace: When Does One
End; the Other Begin"
(1959) 4 S.D.L. Rev 185.

B Laskin Cdn Constitutional
Law (3rd ed 1969)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-2-4a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-2-4b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

B.C. Studies - Roy

Ralston

Dr. Doug Smith interested in my paper

Get address from Archer

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-2-5a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

X BC Studies Journal

- US policy
- pressure from trad groups

2018.16.1.60.2.5

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-2-5b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3 envelopes of Confiscated
Photos & negs of Hz Vessels
in file
Vol 11839 RG. 24 D 11.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-2-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

1948?. A-51

Some Points Expressed by the Executive Secretary in his Talks During the Tour

Since September 2, 1947, the National J.C.C.A. has:

- Gained Naturalization for the Japanese.
- Given assistance to Strandees in Japan.
- Organized machinery enabling the presentation to the Commission of Evacuation Property losses claims.
- Gained extended time for the filing of claims.
- Made representations to the Federal Government for:
  Widening of the present terms of reference.
  The revocation of P.C. 251 and 946 which deny Pacific Coast fishing licence to Japanese Canadians and restrict free movement.
- Appealed to the Dominion Government and Federal Cabinet members for justice in protest against-
  The B. C. Government discriminatory Crown timber policy.
  The Alberta Governments restrictive policy denying full citizenship status.
- Made representations to the B. C. Provincial Government for-
  Lifting of the Crown timber employment disability.
  Lifting of the Public Works employments disability.
  Lifting of the Metaliferous Mines Act employment disability.
  The Provincial franchise.
  Lifting of many other B.C. restrictive measures.
- Further gained public support in the fight against discrimination through-
  Talks given by the Executive Secretary to Caucasian groups.
  Gaining wide publicity and support through the medium of newspapers.
- Cooperated with the Canadian Jewish Congress for a Fair Employment Practices Act.
- Cooperated with the Ontario Committee for a Bill of Rights.
- Jointly sponsored a Race Relations Institute for the purpose of combatting discrimination against Canadian Minority Groups with-
  The Canadian Jewish Congress.
  The Joint Labour Committee to Combat Racial Intolerance.
  The Fellowship of Reconciliation.
- Given innumerable individual services to constituents.

The Secretary believes his personal contacts with the various J.C.C.A. leaders throughout Canada has in some measure contributed toward better understanding and relationship not only between the National Headquarters and the Provincial and Local bodies but also between the Provincial and Local groups, creating a tighter and more closely knit National Organization. It is also believed that his contact with the local constituents in the areas across Canada has brought to these people a clearer picture of the work of the J.C.C.A. The Secretary was often told by these people that they had never before understood clearly the work of the J.C.C.A. and that the Secretary's talk had been impressive and informative.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-3-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Dominion Franchise Extended to all Japanese Canadians:

On June 15, 1948, the House of Commons in Ottawa passed Bill 198, an Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1938, which repealed the federal disqualification against Japanese Canadians under Section 14, Sub-Section 2, Clause (i) of the Act.

The repeal of this provision will be in effect at the time of coming into force of Bill 198 which, it is reported by the Chief Electoral Officer, Mr. Jules Castonguay, will occur in about three months time. Japanese Canadians living in British Columbia will be able to vote in the Federal Elections despite the fact that they are denied the provincial vote.

A year ago, in June, 1947, Mr. Angus MacInnis as a member of the Special Committee on the Dominion Elections Act, moved to have this contentious clause in the Act deleted, but was over-ruled. It was, therefore, gratifying to know that Mr. MacInnis' efforts had finally been rewarded when on the morning of June 16th, this office received a telegram from him informing us of the amendment.

B .C. Government Resolution:

This office has received a copy of the text of the B.C. Government resolution recently proposed by the Attorney-General, Mr. Gordon Wismer. A study of this text indicates that certain employment disabilities against Japanese Canadians have been lifted; namely, the discriminatory employment provisions contained in Government contracts. These refer to the restrictive measures in the B.C. Crown Timber leases and Public Works Act.

We quote the text of the Government resolution:

" Amendment to Resolution Moved by the Honourable Mr. Wismer and Seconded by the Honourable Mr. Pearson and Carried:

'Whereas the Governor in Council of Canada, pursuant to the authority of the 'War Measures Act of Canada,' by reason of the existence of war, ordered the removal of all persons of Japanese racial origin from the coastal zone (as described in the Order) of British Columbia:

And whereas the said Order, made during the emergency of the war and for the expressed reason that the same was necessary for the due prosecution of the war and for the protection of Canada is still in effect:

And whereas as a consequence of said Order a number of persons of Japanese racial origin were obliged to leave the coastal regions of this Province and established themselves in other parts of the Province as permitted by the Dominion Order:

Therefore be it Resolved, That this House is of the opinion that the provisions of contracts with the Government that no Japanese be employed in connection therewith should be altered insofar as that portion of British Columbia in which such Japanese are now permitted by the Dominion Government to reside so as to remove any disabilities against Japanese being employed in such area. "

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-3-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C-157(b)

NATIONAL J. C. C. A. PRELIMINARY SURVEY ON RESETTLEMENT

PROVINCE	Total	Under 35	Over 35	Male	Female
British Columbia	43	13	30	42	1
Alberta	131	77	54	92	39
Saskatchewan	48	22	26	35	13
Manitoba	133	66	67	98	35
Ontario	262	169	93	194	68
Quebec	70	53	17	44	26
Totals	687	400	287	505	182

PROVINCE	QUESTIONS								
	No. 1			No. 3			No. 4		
	Yes	No	?	Yes	No	?	Yes	No	?
British Columbia	7	36	0	43	0	0	43	0	0
Alberta	8	123	0	128	3	0	130	1	0
Saskatchewan	1	46	1	46	2		43	2	3
Manitoba	8	117	8	125	4	4	108	12	13
Ontario	22	236	4	244	14	4	233	20	9
Quebec	5	65	0	61	7	2	63	4	3
Totals	51	623	13	648	30	10	620	39	28

Question #1. If the Government lifts the restrictions to B. C. Coastal areas, would you return there for permanent residence?

" #3. Do you feel that you are making progressive assimilation in your local community?

" #4. Are you receiving the standard rate of wages in your occupation?

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-4-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association
61 College Street,
June 11, 1953.

EXPLANATION OF NATIONALITY AS IT PERTAINS TO PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

DUAL NATIONALITY

Only Niseis (natural-born Canadians of Japanese ancestry) whose birth was registered in Japan are considered by the Japanese Government to possess dual nationality (Canadian and Japanese nationality).

These Japanese Canadians should renounce their Japanese nationality as follows:

PROCEDURE FOR RENUNCIATION OF JAPANESE NATIONALITY

A Japanese Canadian possessing dual nationality should submit a Notification of Renunciation of Japanese Nationality (in Japanese) together with required documents stated below, to the Consulate of Japan, 510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 2, B.C., who will transmit the Notification to the Attorney General of the Japanese Government.

The documents which should be submitted to the Japanese Consulate by the Japanese Canadian renouncer who is 20 years of age or over are as follows:

(1) The Notification of Renunciation of Nationality form which should be filled out in duplicate copies and written in the Japanese language as required by the Japanese Government. (The renouncer must sign his name in Japanese and affix his seal or thumb impression if he has no seal, under the "name of notifier" column in the renunciation form)

(2) One copy of Family Register(Koseki-Shohon) issued within 6 months of notification of renunciation of nationality

(It is recommended that the renouncer obtain a copy of his Family Register known as "Koseki-Shohon" which contains only the name of the head of the family and the name of the renouncer. This Family Register should cost less than the more lengthy Family Register which contains the history of all members of the family tree. In the event the renouncer has no relative in Japan through whom he could obtain a copy of his Family Register issued by the local Japanese Municipal Office, he can write directly to the Minicipal Office enclosing, it is suggested, payment of one dollar postal note to cover cost and mailing of Family Register.)

(3) Two photostat copies of Certificate of Canadian Citizenship or two copies of affidavit of Canadian Citizenship. (The original Certificate of Canadian Citizenship should be retained by the owner as it can be replaced only when lost. Application for a Certificate of Canadian Citizenship should be made on "Form J" and submitted to the Citizenship Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration Ottawa, together with fee of $1.00. "Form J" can be obtained from your local City Hall Citizenship Department.)

In the case where the Nisei renouncer is a wife whose married status is not recorded in the Japanese Family Register, she should fill out her Notification of Renunciation of Nationality (in duplicate copies) under her maiden name and submit it with the following to the Japanese Consulate

(OVER)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-4-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

in Vancouver:

(i) Covering letter addressed to the Japanese Consulate giving her (a) maiden name; (b) date of marriage ; (c) husband's name.

(ii) One photostat copy of her marriage certificate or one copy of affidavit of her marriage.

NOTIFICATION OF RENUNCIATION OF NATIONALITY FORM

The forms, "Notification of Renunciation of Nationality" for niseis and "Report of Renunciation of Nationality" for Isseis, have been printed by the National JCCA and are obtainable from Provincial and local chapters and the National JCCA Headquarters

ACCEPTANCE OF RENUNCIATION OF NATIONALITY BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

When a Notification of Renunciation of Nationality together with two photostat copies of Certificate of Canadian Citizenship or two copies of affidavit of Canadian Citizenship are submitted to the Japanese Consulate in Vancouver, they are forwarded to the Attorney General of the Japanese Government. When the notification is accepted by the Attorney General, the renouncer concerned loses his Japanese nationality and a public announcement to this effect is published in the Japanese Government Official Gazette. The Attorney General will notify the local Municipal Office where the renouncer's name is registered of his change of nationality status. The renouncer's name is transmitted to the Japanese Consulate in Vancouver who in turn will notify the renouncer. If the renouncer wishes to have a certificate of renunciation issued by the Attorney General of the Japanese Government, he must make a request for same at the time he submits his notification of renunciation to the Japanese Consulate. A certificate of renunciation may also be obtained from the Japanese Consulate. Or the renouncer can obtain a copy of his family register in which it will be noted that he has renounced his Japanese nationality.

NATURALIZED CANADIAN CITIZENS (ISSEIS)

In the case of Isseis, when they become naturalized Canadian citizens, the Japanese Government considers that they have automatically renounced their Japanese nationality.

They are required to report their Canadian citizenship through a relative in Japan directly to the local Municipal Office in Japan where their family registry is maintained and submit the following documents:

(1) The report of Renunciation of Nationality filled out in duplicate copies and written in Japanese.

(2) One photostat copy of Certificate of Canadian Citizenship or one copy of affidavit of Canadian Citizenship.

If the person concerned has no relative in Japan but has a relative in Canada possessing Japanese nationality, this relativershould make the report for him directly to the local Municipal Office in Japan

In the event the person concerned has no relatives in Japan or appropriate notifier in Canada as stated in the preceding paragraph, he should make his report to the Japanese Consulate in Vancouver with a covering letter stating that he has no relatives in Japan or appropriate notifier in Canada and submit the Report of Renunciation of Nationality in duplicate copies and two phtostat copies of Certificate of Canadian Citizenship or two copies of affidavit of Canadian Citizenship.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-4-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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National JCCA Bulletin #1
84 Gerrard St., East
Toronto 2, Ont.
Tues., Sept. 17, 1947

The National Executive Committee held their inaugural meeting on Monday, Sept. 15, 1947. The following have consented to act on the committee: Issei - Rev. K. Shimizu, S. Sasaki, T. Kameoka, S. Shinobu, E. Kagetsu; Nisei - K. Tanaka (Chairman), Rev. Tak Tsuji, Norah Fujita, Jack Oki, Roy Shinobu, Muriel Kitagawa, Jin Ide, Kay Shimizu, Henry Ide, Louis Suzuki (Treasurer for Committee). Note: it is expected that Canadians of non Japanese extraction will be approached to act on the committee in an advisory capacity.

Sub-Committees: Committee on National Organization Constitution: - George Tanaka, Roger Obata, Kinzie Tanaka, Norah Fujita, Jack Oki, and Louis Suzuki.

Committee on Publicity - Chairman, Jack Oki.

Committee on National Organization Fund Drive Campaign - Roger Obata, Jack Oki (National Treasurer - Hiroshi R. Okuda).

Duties of the National Treasurer On the matter of the duties of the National Treasurer, the National Executive Committee at their first meeting arrived at the following decision: The National Treasurer shall be responsible for all National Fund obligations from each Provincial Chapter organization. He shall also be responsible for all special donations to the National JCCA which shall be placed in a special reserve fund. He shall also open a bank account in his city for the National JCCA funds. He shall receive directly from each Provincial Chapter organization their respective National Fund obligations (Provincial Chapters please note).

On the matter of monthly National JCCA operating funds, the National Executive Secretary shall send to the National Treasurer in advance a regular monthly statement of the amount of operating funds required for the National office upon which the National Treasurer shall arrange to send to the National Office in Toronto a bank draft for the required amount.

National Fund Drive Campaign committee is now planning a regular weekly publicity campaign to support the Provincial Chapters in their work of raising their quota of the National funds. It is planned to use the medium of the New Canadian in order to reach the public. The Provincial Chapters are requested to send in their fund collections regularly in weekly amounts, if possible, to the National Treasurer. All local organizations should send their fund collections to their respective Provincial Headquarters Organization.

The National Conference Report has now been edited from the original 30-page rough draft and it is expected that it will be available in mimeographed form shortly.

On the Property Losses Issue a press report states that Justice Minister Ilsley announced in Ottawa, September 12th, that the Order-in-Council providing for an inquiry into the disposition of the property of Japanese Canadians had been broadened to meet with the suggestions made by the Public Accounts Committee in its report at the recent session of parliament.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-5-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Under the changes, the commissioner, Mr. Justice Bird of the British Columbia Court of Appeals, will be able to hear claims that the property of Japanese was disposed of for less than a fair market value.

He will also be able to hear claims that personal property vested in the Custodian was lost, destroyed or stolen while under the control of the Custodian or a person appointed by him.

On reading the above press report this office contacted Mr. Brewin for his opinion on the matter.

We report the following memo received:

September 15, 1947

" My office telephoned to-day to the Minister of Justice and were informed that the text of the Order-in-Council amending the terms of reference would not be available until Wednesday or Thursday.

I have had a letter from Mr. MacLennan of Norris & MacLennan to the effect that the Exchequer Court action brought by the Japanese Canadian claimant has been dismissed and further expressing Mr. MacLennan's opinion that no appeal could successfully be taken.

In my opinion any consideration of boycotting the Commission is premature, furthermore my offhand opinion is that any such action would be unwise, and I would not at this stage be prepared to advise the Japanese Canadian Committee or the Co-Operative Committee to proceed with boycott. It would appear that the amendment to the terms of reference removes the main objection which was made to the original terms, namely, the necessity of proving a lack of care on the part of the Custodian. I do not believe that public support could be obtained in any effort to get the terms of reference further widened at this stage, and I think it would be too much to expect those claimants who may have some reasonable prospective success, to forego the right to present their claims.

I believe that your Committee should disassociate themselves from the view taken by the Toronto claimants and should advise the Toronto claimants to reconsider what seems to have been a hasty decision. I would further suggest that as soon as the amended terms of reference are available to us later this week, plans should be made forthwith to present claims as efficiently and vigorously as possible.

F. A. Brewin "

On the Exchequer Court Action brought by Japanese Canadian property owners, we report the following letter received by Mr. Brewin from Norris & MacLennan, Barristers, Vancouver, B. C.

"

September 11, 1947

We thank you for the information contained in your letter of the 8th instant and wish to advise you that on August 28th last the Honourable Mr. Justice Thorson gave Reasons for Judgment in dismissing the claims of the Japanese Petitioners.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-5-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The main ground was that the Custodian is not a servant of the Crown and therefore no Petition lies in the Exchequer Court against the Crown by way of Petition of Right.

The Learned Judge was requested to deal with the validity of the Orders in Council in the event that the Court should come to the conclusion that the Petition of Right did not lie because the Custodian was not a servant of the Crown and he did deal with that aspect at Page 14 of the Reasons for Judgment.

In view of the line of decisions beginning with in Re George Edwin Gray and Fort Frances Pulp and Power Co. and continuing with the reference re Chemical Regulations and Administrative Orders and culminating in reference re Persons of Japanese Race (with which Mr. Brewin is so familiar) it seems clear that no redress from any Court can be expected arising out of the sale of Japanese properties. In our opinion it is now immaterial whether objections were made to the sale of the properties by way of Petition of Right or by way of action against the Custodian as the result would be the same. We do not see any ground for appeal arising out of these Reasons for Judgment and propose to advise our clients accordingly.

We are heartily in accord with your advice that the Japanese-Canadians should make the best of the Commission.....

Yours sincerely,

NORRIS & MacLENNAN, Per: JAM

George Tanaka
National Executive Secretary, pro-tem

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-5-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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National JCCA BULLETIN
84 GERRARD ST. E., TORONTO 2, ONT.

VOL. III, No. 2 February 11, 1949

REPORT ON STRANDEE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

The National JCCA has received over 70 Strandee applications to date from relatives and friends in various parts of Canada who are desirous of effecting the readmission to Canada from Japan of members of their family or friends. The majority of these applications were channeled through the Provincial JCCA Chapters.

Of these applications, permission has been granted for readmission to Canada for 7 persons, while the Canadian Government's decision is awaited on 43 cases and over 20 cases are in the process of compilation.

NATIONAL JCCA PLANS APPEAL TO OTTAWA ON EXCLUDED STRANDEE CASES

The National JCCA has received requests for assistance from relatives and friends in Canada and directly from 2 Nisei Strandees in Japan concerning cases wherein the Canadian Government has ruled Strandee categories to be inadmissible to Canada.

Last June, the National Executive Secretary met with the Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, in Ottawa, in an effort to do everything possible to assist Strandees who are placed in the excluded categories. The Deputy Minister, at the time, advised the JCCA to await the revocation on March 31, 1949, of the existing Federal restrictions against Japanese Canadians before appealing the case of the excluded Strandees to the Canadian Government.

In the plans to take further action on behalf of Strandees after March 31 of this year, the National JCCA has already submitted the following stated inadmissible cases to the attention of the Commissioner of Immigration, Department of Mines and Resources, for purposes of record:

(a) Two Niseis, when of minor age, accompanied their parents to Japan under the wartime exchange agreement and were subsequently deprived of Canadian Citizenship Status under Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942.

(b) A Nisei who was forced to serve in the Japanese Armed Forces for a few months.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-6-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(c) Four Isseis, who returned to Japan under the Canadian Government repatriation movement with subsequent loss of their Canadian domicile or Naturalized Canadian Status under Orders-in-Council P.C. 7355 and 7356 of December 15, 1945, and are now placed in the position where they are unable to accompany their children who are readmissible to Canada.

Through further representations to the Canadian Government, it is hoped to effect ammending Orders-in-Council enabling the return to Canada of members of families on compassionate grounds.

CONVERSION OF JAPANESE CURRENCY INTO U.S. FUNDS

Upon receiving some enquiries from Strandees' relatives in Canada concerning the use of Japanese currency by Japanese Canadian residents of Japan in connection with arranging their return transportation to Canada, the National JCCA communicated with the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Ottawa, on this matter.

The Foreign Exchange Control Board advises that as all dealings between Japan and the outside world including transfers of funds are under the control of the Supreme Commander of the Armies of the Pacific, the Department is not in any position to supply the answers as to what manner persons leaving Japan are permitted to pay their passage, nor the extent, if any, they are permitted to transfer funds from Japan nor the form in which, if transfers are permitted, they may be made.

Also, that they do not know of any market in the U.S. or Canada at the present time in which Japanese yen, whether in the form of currency or otherwise, can be exchanged into United States dollars. Further enquiries are being made to the Supreme Commander in Japan on these questions by the National JCCA.

REVISED JCCA-STRANDEE APPLICATION FORM

The National JCCA has distributed to Provincial JCCA Chapters a revised application form for the return to Canada of Strandee in sufficient quantity for distribution to local organizations.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE HEARS CASE OF EXCLUDED FISHING VESSEL CLAIMS

On Friday, January 7, 1949, Mr. Andrew Brewin, legal counsel to the Co-operative Committee and the National JCCA, received a hearing from the Hon. Stuart Garson, Minister of Justice, on several important matters pertaining to the Japanese Canadian property losses claims.

On the question of claims on fishing vessels sold by the Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee which are presently excluded under the Terms of Reference of the Commission, the Justice Minister, while making no definite commitments, intimated that some consideration might be made by the Government on cases where it can be proved that the sale of fishing vessels by the Disposal Committee were made under circumstances of duress or coercion against the owner.

It was stated by Mr. Brewin that the Co-operative Committee and the National JCCA have record of cases where fishing vessels were sold by the Disposal Committee without the owners' consent and where subsequent to such sales requests were made by the Disposal Committee to the former owners to sign Bills of Sale.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-6-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The National JCCA and the Co-operative Committee will continue to press the Government for a wider Terms of Reference to include fishing vessel claims.

Question on the practice of the Custodian charging commission on the sales of Japanese Canadian property was also brought to the attention of the Justice Minister.

In the appeal to the Government by the Co-operative Committee for the sake of the claimants for financial assistance in the form of a grant to enable the Co-operative Committee to continue its important work on valuations of claimants' property and legal representation in Vancouver on behalf of claimants, the Minister of Justice informed Mr. Brewin that he could not recommend to the Government the acceptance of this request by the Co-operative Committee.

It is now apparent that the Co-operative Committee must rely entirely on its current appeal to claimants for a further 1% payment on the amount of their claim to make possible to continuance of the Committee's important work on behalf of claimants.

It may be recalled that ever since July, 1948, when a submission on the matter of excluded fishing vessel claims was made to the Hon. J. L. Ilsley, the then Minister of Justice, by counsel on behalf of the National JCCA and the Co-operative Committee, and subsequently to the Hon. Louis St. Laurent, continued efforts at representation to the Government on excluded property losses claims has been made.

NATIONAL JCCA CLAIMS BRIEF

The National JCCA recently submitted a claims brief to the Royal Commission on Japanese Canadian Property. Four copies of the brief were submitted together with a copy of "The Japanese Canadian" by Young, Reid and Carrothers, and "The Canadian Japanese and World War II" by Forrest E. LaViolette.

An acknowledgment from the Commissioner, the Hon.Mr. Justice H. I. Bird, has been received with the statement that the brief would be submitted as an exhibit.

500 copies of the brief were mimeographed by the National Office and distributed to the Provincial JCCA Chapters in sufficient quantity for local distribution.

A REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL JCCA CLAIMS BRIEF

It is gratifying to report that the National JCCA has received letters from Counsel for claimants in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario complimenting on the JCCA's Claims Brief which was recently submitted to the Royal Commission on Japanese Canadian Property presently engaged in hearing general evidence on claims in Vancouver.

The opinions expressed by claimants' Counsel on the JCCA's Brief are noted in the following quoted excerpts from their letters:

"This Brief seems to me to be admirably expressed....."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-6-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

"I think that it is an excellent job and am very much impressed with the method of presentation and the volume of material which was put in such a brief submission ....."

"I am impressed by the forcefulness and at the same time the moderation evident on every page of this submission....."

"It is very good material and we wish to compliment the JCCA on the preparation thereof ....."

The 33-page JCCA Brief, which is in four parts, sketches in the first part the historical background of Japanese immigration to Canada and tells the story of the Isseis' struggle through the years for economic security in a new land and the gradual achievement of this security for themselves and their families in the occupation pursuits open to them in agriculture, fishing, lumbering and commerce.

The second part deals with the course of the Evacuation policy and gives adequate voice for the claimants on the conditions and circumstances under which they were forced to undergo evacuation from the cities and towns, the islands, the coastal areas and the Fraser Valley. It brings to attention the conditions which prevailed under the impact of Government Evacuation policy on property administration creating opportunities for economic profiteering at the evacuees' expense and on problems in property management and liquidation.

The third part deals with some of the considerations entering into the problem of property valuations which are undoubtedly of concern to the evacuee claimants and are dealt with under various sub-headings which cover every type of property losses claimed.

The conclusion marshals the various factors which are the concern of the Brief in the appeal to the Royal Commission for a just and reasonable restitution.

PARCEL POST RATES TO JAPAN

In a second enquiry made to the Canadian Post Office Department in Ottawa with regard to the higher Canadian parcel post rates to Japan as compared to the U.S. rates, the National JCCA has been informed by the Director of Administration that every possible reduction in the parcel post rates, which are less than cost, are immediately passed on to the mailing public.

We quote from the letter received from the Post Office Department, Ottawa:

"Perhaps it is not generally known that the rates which are charged on such parcels from Canada to Japan do not cover the actual costs.

In addition to the cost of handling at the office of origin and the transporation from any point in Canada to the seaport, as well as the handling of the parcel at the exchange office of destination, it is also necessary to pay for maritime transit across the Pacific and the charges which the Japanese Postal Administration require for Postal and Customs handling in Japan and delivery to destination.

At present, as there are no direct sailings from Canada to Japan operating on a regular basis, it is necessary to forward these parcels via

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-6-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the United States, which also increases the cost.

However, we would like to add that these parcel post rates are under constant review by the Department, and should circumstances permit a reduction in the charges for parcel post, any advantages thus attained will immediately be passed on to the mailing public.

Yours truly,

E. J. Underwood
Director of Administration
Post Office Department, Canada "

CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE CLAIMS FUND

The Co-operative Committee, with the assistance of the National JCCA Office, has lately completed the task of compiling and mailing letters of appeal to some 1,000 claimants across Canada for payment of a further 1% on the amount of their claim.

The Co-operative Committee, in their letter to claimants, give the following stated reasons which necessitated the appeal:

"It is now clear:

(a) that a tremendous work has been done by the Co-operative Committee and its legal representatives on behalf of roughly one thousand claimants, who presented claims totalling between three and four million dollars;

(b) that the duration of the Commission and the size of the task have turned out to be much greater than anyone could have expected;

(c) that perhaps the most important part of the work -- if substantial recovery is to be made -- remains for the future in Vancouver, when detailed evidence of expert valuators of real estate and other forms of property is presented to the Commission, together with statistical information, records of sales of comparable property and legal argument. In Vancouver also it will be necessary to cross-examine the Government witnesses and valuators in detail;

(d) that, in preparation for final hearings, a staff of expert real estate valuators has been engaged since early in the summer, and much statistical work has been done.

However, the full time work of our counsel and valuation staff will be required for at least six months longer to complete the work. In light of these facts, the 1% retainer fee which was originally set (previous to widening of the terms of reference) has turned out to be entirely inadequate."

ENTRY TO CANADA FROM JAPAN OF JAPANESE STUDENTS

On enquiry for the B.C. Provincial JCCA Chapter, on the question regarding the possibility of entry to Canada from Japan of Japanese university students and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-6-3b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

professors for the purpose of pursuing studies in Canada, the National JCCA has been informed by the Department of Immigration, Ottawa, that Japanese Nationals are not admissible to Canada under existing Immigration Regulations and that it is not considered that any facilities would be warranted at the present time for the temporary entry of Japanese students.

SEEK FULL CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The National JCCA has planned on a course of action with which it is intended to strive for the achievement of the Citizenship rights at present denied Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry in British Columbia.

While it is anticipated that the question of existent discriminatory legislation will again be introduced in the discussions of the B. C. Provincial Legislature through the efforts of the Opposition Leader, Mr. Harold Winch, the JCCA is ready to carry on its campaign to rally public support against the continued existence of these undemocratic statutes and regulations in British Columbia which are prejudicial to Japanese Canadians.

Mindful of a latent factor which, in terms of the cognizance taken by the Premier and some members of the Provincial Government on what may be termed as an indication of the expression of public opinion made through the medium of the three Vancouver newspapers last year, when wide publicity was given on the subject of existent discriminations and the views held by the JCCA opposing their continued existence, all of which publicity was sparked through the efforts, while in Vancouver, of the National Executive Secretary and the President of the B. C. JCCA, the National JCCA presently has written Premier Byron Johnstone placing before him the views of the organization, which declare that the continuance of these discriminations is undemocratic and opposed to the principles of Canadian citizenship which grant full rights, powers and privileges to citizens of Canada, and further appealed to the Premier that these discriminations be revoked this year.

Paralleling these efforts, the National JCCA is in close touch with the Vancouver Civil Liberties Union through Professor Hunter Lewis, Past Chairman, and the University of British Columbia branch of the organization.

It is anticipated that these groups will express their views as opposed to the continuance of discriminations to the Provincial Governments.

Further reports on the work of the JCCA on this important matter will be made.

The following stated submission was also made to the Premier listing the various discriminatory statutes and regulations:

"To the Honourable the Premier
of the Government
of the Province of British Columbia:

Sir:

The following is a summary of the restrictive enactments and regulations existent against Japanese Canadians in British Columbia:

A. By Regulations and Conditions

1). Japanese Canadians are denied the right to receive the old age pension bonus of ten dollars a month. They receive the basic rate of thirty

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-6-4a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

dollars a month only whereas other residents receive the full amount of forty dollars.

2). Because they are termed "Japanese" or "Asiatic", Japanese Canadians are excluded from being employed directly or indirectly by any contractor holding a public works contract. (Public Works Contract (British Columbia) Clause 45 (3)).

B. In addition to the ineligibility to vote in British Columbia Provincial Elections, they are by reference excluded from:

By Provincial Statutes:

1). voting in the Provincial Elections unless they are returned soldiers. (Provincial Elections Act, Sec. 5 (a);

2). voting in Municipal Elections, unless they are returned soldiers. (Municipal Elections Act, Secs. 4 and 54 (2));

3). voting at Improvement District Elections or having their names on an Improvement District voters' list. (Water Act, Sec. 216);

4). voting in the City of Vancouver for mayor, aldermen, school teachers, members of parks board, police commissioners and for by-laws (City of Vancouver Incorporation Act, Sec. 8 (3));

5). applying for admission to the Provincial Home (as "Asiatics"). (Provincial Home Act, Sec. 7);

6). obtaining hand-loggers' licences (Forest Act, Sec. 22, (1) (b));

7). learning or practicing pharmacy (Pharmacy Act, Secs. 14 (i) and (16));

8). serving on juries (Jury Act, Sec. 4);

9). voting under the Public Libraries Act (including the right to petition for assessment in rural school districts for library purposes; and to petition and vote on by-laws of municipalities for establishment of public libraries. (Public Libraries Act, Secs. 2, 19 (2) and 22);

10). voting for school trustees (Public School Act, Sec. 38 (1));

11). voting on beer plebiscites (Liquor Control Plebiscites Act, Sec. 8);

12). qualifying for election as mayor or alderman, or reeve, or councillor of any municipality (Municipal Act, R.S.B.C. 1936, Chap. 199, Sec. 23 (1)).

By Regulations:

1). being enrolled as law students, barristers or solicitors (Rules of the Law Society of British Columbia, Rules 39 and 74 (d));

2). securing beer licences, as individuals, partners or corporations (Liquor Control Board Regulations, Number 28 of 1925.)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-6-4b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C. By the use of indirect language, Japanese Canadians, as such, are prevented from:

By Provincial Statute:

- benefitting from the "Women and Girls Protection Act". (Employment of white and Indian women and children (but this does not include children of Japanese ancestry) in places of business and amusement may be forbidden by the Provincial or Municipal police). ("Women's and Girls' Protection Act," R.S.B.C. 1936, Chap. 309).

By Regulations or Orders:

- competing on equal terms for employment in salt herring and salt salmon plants. (Licences are granted only on the condition that one-half of the work, on a time basis, be done by whites or Indians.) (Provincial Fisheries Order-in-Council).

D. Because of the wide discretionary powers granted to certain officials, commissions, departments, etc., the Japanese Canadians, because of their race, may be arbitrarily discriminated against, e.g.:

1). by the Marketing Board which possesses wide powers as to licensing production and marketing within the Province. (Provincial Marketing Act, R.S.B.C. Chap. 165);

2). under the Forest Act (Secs. 17 (1) (3) and 33 (1), 39) the Minister is given discretion to refuse any offer at Crown Timber auctions and to impose conditions to renewal of timber leases, respectively, and, in practice, this discretion has always been exercised against Japanese Canadians."

DOMINION RESTRICTIONS END

According to the official Dominion Government publication, The Canada Gazette, Part II, Statutory Orders and Regulations, Wednesday, March 24, 1948, it is stated by the Government in "P. C. 804, Continuation of Transitional Measures Act - revoking certain portions of Orders-in-Council respecting the Japanese" as follows:

"Tuesday, the 2nd day of March, 1948.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Fisheries, and under the authority of the Continuation of Transitional Measures Act, 1947, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following Order: ..... 3. Orders-in-Council dated the 13th day of January, 1942 (P.C. 251), and the 5th day of February, 1943 (P.C. 946), are revoked effective the 1st day of April, 1949."

It is therefore certain that P. C. 946, which prohibits entry into the Pacific coastal areas of Japanese Canadians and P. C. 251, which orders that "no fishing licenses authorizing fishing in or off British Columbia, as contemplated by the Fisheries Act, Chapter 42, 22-23, George V, and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, shall be issued to persons of Japanese racial origin; and also, that no person shall be permitted to serve on fishing vessels," shall both be lifted against Japanese Canadians on April 1, 1949.

However, the views held by some British Columbia members of parliament are well

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-6-5a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

known and it is possible these members will press for the continuation of a restrictive policy against Japanese Canadians in the Pacific Coast fishing industry.

On this question, the National Executive Secretary, from past knowledge, is of the opinion that the general policy of the B. C. Fisherman's Union may conform with the trend of public opinion in general in British Columbia which tends to reflect a greater appreciation of democratic principles including the right to employment without discrimination. This attitude may be taken by various interested groups in B. C. In view of the results of the dispersal of evacuees across Canada which has also affected former fishermen, and the cost of fishing vessels and gears which has more than doubled since pre-war years, and the factor of time passage since evacuation, it is difficult to believe a very great number of former fishermen will return to their former occupation.

It is possible that some groups in B. C. will be sympathetic in their attitude to Japanese Canadian fishermen who desire to exercise their democratic right to employment without discrimination. At the same time these groups may feel it warranted to stress the need for care on the part of any Japanese Canadians desiring to return to their former occupation.

The National JCCA does not overlook the importance to combat any restriction which denies the democratic right to free employment to Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry. Every effort is being made to anticipate the possible need for future action with respect to this question.

CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD WEEK, FEBRUARY 20 - 27, 1949

Brotherhood Week, which has been held in past years in the United States, is being held for the first time in Canada during the week of February 20 - 27, 1949, sponsored by the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews and organized by the Rev. Richard Jones, Canadian Director.

RACE RELATIONS INSTITUTE, FEBRUARY 26 - 27, 1949

As in the past two years, the executive members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Joint Labour Committee to Combat Racial Intolerance, Canadian Jewish Congress, and the National JCCA, who constitute the Planning Committee, have organized a Race Relations Institute to be held in Toronto on Saturday, February 26th, and Sunday, February 27th, 1949. The Race Relations Institute is being held in conjunction with Canadian Brotherhood Week.

The purpose of this Institute is to promote a study of inter-racial and inter-cultural problems in Canada with special emphasis on techniques and materials useful in overcoming prejudice and discrimination. Members of various organizations on education, welfare, religion, and labour, in Toronto are being invited to participate in the Race Relations Seminar to be held on Saturday, February 26th, at the Central YMCA, 40 College Street.

Dr. George Tatham, University of Toronto, will act as Chairman during the sessions. Mr. George Schermer of the Detroit Inter-Racial Committee, will give a talk on "Inter-Group Relations". During the luncheon hour, Mr. Lister Sinclair, well-known C.B.C. radio dramatist, will speak on the subject, "The Part Radio Can Play". During the afternoon, group discussions will take place in which the following well-known Toronto people will act as discussion leaders: Mrs. Madeline Acker of the YWCA on "Displaced Persons in Canada"; Mr. Irving Himel, well-known Toronto lawyer, who has been prominent in the movement to protect Civil Rights, will lead

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-6-5b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

a discussion on "Civil Liberties"; Mr. Leslie Wismer, M.P.P., District Director of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, will lead a group discussion on "Minority Groups and Employment"; Mr. Ben Kayfetz of the Canadian Jewish Congress will lead a group discussion on the subject, "Minority Groups and Housing".

The following background information is given on Mr. George Schermer of Detroit who has been invited to participate as special guest speaker in the two-day Race Relations Institute:

-- has been Director of the Mayor's Inter-racial Committee of Detroit for the past 3½ years.
-- majored in political science at Chicago, worked in inter-racial community centre while attending university.
-- worked for 7 years with Chicago Housing Authority, Detroit Housing Commission and as Director for the Federal Public Housing Authority.
-- was Chairman of the Michigan Committee on Civil Rights (1948), and National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (1948).

On Sunday, February 27th, the Race Relations Institute will conclude with a public meeting at 7.00 p.m. at the Bathurst Street United Church, Rev. Gordon Domm, Minister. Mr. Schermer, Mr. Himel and Mr. Wismer will take part in a panel discussion on the subject of Race Relations.

The Race Relations Institute has been organized by the following members of the Planning Committee:

Chairman: Miss Vivian Mahood (Joint Labor Committee to Combat Racial Intolerance)
Secretary: Miss Norah Fujita (National JCCA)
Mrs. Christine Chadwick (Fellowship of Reconciliation)
Mrs. Mildred Fahrni (Fellowship of Reconciliation)
Rev. Richard Jones (Canadian Council of Christians and Jews)
Mr. Ben Kayfetz (Canadian Jewish Congress)
Dr. Roby Kidd (Canadian Association for Adult Education)
Mr. George Tanaka (National JCCA)
Mr. Wm. White (Home Service Association), representing the Coloured people.

RETURN TO JAPAN BY JAPANESE NATIONALS

On a request received from the B. C. JCCA for information regarding permanent return to Japan of Japanese Nationals, the National Office received the following stated information last year from the External Affairs Department, Ottawa.

"Japanese nationals resident in Canada who wish to return to Japan for permanent residence may do so without any document other than proof that they are Japanese nationals. If it is desired to travel through restricted areas of British Columbia en route to a port of departure, then full details should be written to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, 360 Homer Street, Vancouver, B. C., who will arrange the necessary permit for travel through the restricted areas of British Columbia. Arrangements have already been made with the United States Consuls in Canada to provide Japanese nationals returning to Japan for permanent residence with affidavits in lieu of passports which will allow transit through the United States of America to a port of departure."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-6-6a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ENTRY TO JAPAN BY CANADIAN CITIZENS

The following stated information was received from the External Affairs Department, Ottawa, with respect to entry to Japan by Canadian citizens:

"If any of the persons who desire to return to Japan are Canadian citizens, it will be necessary for them to request authorization for return to Japn through the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. Such persons must provide the following information:

1). Full name.
2). Place and date of birth.
3). Citizenship. If naturalized, date and place of naturalization.
4). Present occupation, including name of organization with which employed if applicable.
5). Full explanation of purpose of visit to Japan and full description of nature of work to be performed, including name of organization with which applicant is to be employed or attached or will represent, if applicable, and any title or designation applicant will hold.
6). Particulars concerning subsistence and housing arrangements in Japan.
7). Desired length of stay.
8). Desired date of entry.
9). Point of origin outside of Japan.
10). Probable port of arrival in Japan.
11). Number, date of issuance, date of expiration of passport and issuing authority.

In this connection, I should like to point out that, at the present time, applications by Canadian citizens to enter Japan for permanent residence are not usually given favourable consideration by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, unless there is some exceptional reason why the applicant should proceed to Japan.

J. W. O'BRIEN,
for Acting Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs."

CARE TEXTILE PACKAGES NOW DELIVERED TO JAPAN

Canadian CARE,
193 Sparks Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

To combat the increasing shortage of textile materials in the Orient, and the spiraling of prices which put them beyond the average families' means, CARE textile packages will now be delivered in Japan.

Orders will be accepted at once -- through all CARE offices -- it was announced today by Paul Comly French, executive director of the non-profit agency. The packages, which cost $10 each, including guaranteed delivery, are: CARE woolen package, with 3½ yards of all-wool fabric and the sewing accessories to turn it into coats or suits; CARE knitting wool assortment, containing 2½ pounds of wool and various knitting and crocheting needles; CARE blanket package, featuring two all-wool blankets.

CARE warehouses in Japan already have 15,000 of these packages stock-piled,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-6-6b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mr. French said. Individual orders, designated to relatives, friends or "needy families", will be delivered in Japan by the CARE mission in Tokyo. Bulk orders, for 25 or more CARE parcels will be accepted for Korea and Okinawa.

CARE, which has delivered approximately 7,000,000 food and textile packages to Europe since it was formed three years ago, first extended its services to Japan last July, with a special $10.00 CARE Oriental Food package, at the request of General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in the Pacific. Negotiations are now under way to start CARE services to the Philippines.

"CARE"REDUCES PRICE OF BLANKET PARCELS.

February 16, 1949.

OTTAWA - Because of a subsidy from the Economic Cooperation Administration, and as a public service, CARE today announces a reduction in the price of its blanket packages for delivery in 13 countries.

These parcels, formerly $10, now cost $7.50, including guaranteed delivery for Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, the American, British and French zones of Germany, plus Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Japan, Korea and Okinawa. The parcels will be delivered from CARE stockpiles as long as Supplies last.

The CARE blanket package contains two all-wool blankets, sewing accessories such as thread and needles, which can be used to transform the blanket into clothing; soles and heels for worn shoes; and soap.

Orders may be sent to CARE, 193 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ontario.

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GEORGE TANAKA,

National Executive Secretary.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-6-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Meeting National Executive Committee 15/3/49. A-10

V. EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

(The Office Secretary, Norah Fujita, presented a resume of the reports which have been received to date from the Executive Secretary, George Tanaka, from British Columbia.)

Upon his departure from Toronto, the Executive Secretary went directly to Greenwood, B. C., to attend the B. C. Chapter JCCA Convention held February 26th to 28th. The Convention decided that their Provincial President, Mr. Seiji Homma, should accompany G. Tanaka to Vancouver and Victoria as the matters at issue there would be of prime interest to their constituents. They discovered on arrival in Vancouver that there was keen public interest in the matter of the Japanese Canadians' return to the Coastal Area after March 31st and the general status of their Japanese Canadian residents. Full and favourable publicity was achieved in all the newspapers, editorial opinions being especially favourable.

Among his many speaking engagements, the Executive Secretary has been asked to: address the St. John's United Church Forum, meet with executive members of University of British Columbia organizations, address the Vancouver Civil Liberties Union meeting at the Hotel Vancouver.

The B. C. Fishermen's Union executive has asked G. Tanaka to address their Convention to be held for one week beginning March 21st. Messrs. Sakamoto, Buck Suzuki and Seiji Homma were with him when he met with the Union executive. In view of the importance of explaining the resettlement process of the Japanese Canadians and the JCCA organization to the fishermen, the Executive Secretary has decided to stay over till the Convention and accept the opportunity to speak. He suggests that the occasion of his addressing the Fishermen's Union Convention is an opportunity to make public the policy of the JCCA through the Japanese Canadian press in the interest of the welfare and education of Japanese Canadian constituents.

In order to take into account the more current situation in British Columbia with regard to restrictions the Brief to the British Columbia Government was re-drafted in Vancouver. Professor Hunter Lewis of the Vancouver Civil Liberties Union has been giving great assistance in numerous ways, including this matter of the revision of the Brief.

The Following wire was received from the Executive Secretary on March 4:

"Following full publicity we achieved re restrictions in Sun and Province, dateline March 2nd, report verbatim following stated Sun report carried today dateline, March 3rd: "School Act Racial Ban to end - Victoria. British Columbia is wiping out another of its racial discriminations. An amendment to the School Act introduced in the Legislature Wednesday by Education Minister, W. T. Straith, revokes a former ban against Chinese, Japanese and Indians voting at school meetings in the rural districts. They will now have the right to vote if otherwise qualified and cannot be prevented from doing so on racial grounds.'"

A Long Distance call was received March 7th from the Executive Secretary informing us of:

the introduction of a Premier's Bill to grant the franchise right to Japanese Canadians and Indians by Premier Byron I. Johnson in the British Columbia Legislature that afternoon. Under date of March 11, 1948, a letter from Premier Johnson was received at the National Office

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-7-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

in acknowledgment of a note written to him by the Executive Secretary which states that the Premier fully expects that the Bill(#43) enfranchising Japanese Canadians will pass the House with very little difficulty.

Discussions have been held with Mr. R. J. McMaster on Property Losses Claims. Mr. McMaster informed the Executive Secretary that he is encountering considerable difficulty securing evidence on some categories of claims. It is the opinion of Mr. McMaster that Government Counsel will make a definite offer for settlement about the middle of April. If, and when, such should occur, Mr. McMaster will inform the Executive Secretary, G. Tanaka, who could fly to Vancouver immediately to get the facts and figures then stop off on the way back to meet with Provincial Chapter executives to explain the offer. If this trip is taken, it will be financed by the Co-operative Committee Claims Fund.

MOVED by T. Umezuki and seconded by T. Sagara that this Committee write a letter of appreciation to the Executive Secretary, George Tanaka, for the laudable work he is carrying out in British Columbia; and letters of gratitude and congratulation on the occasion of the Premier's introduction of the Franchise Bill to: the National CCF (Mr. Angus MacInnis), the British Columbia CCF (Mr. Harold E. Winch), B. C. Chapter of the JCCA (Mr. Seiji Homma), Professor Hunter Lewis of the Vancouver Civil Liberties Union.

Carried.

It was agreed, also, that a letter be dispatched from this Committee to Premier Byron Johnson when the Franchise Bill is finally passed in the British Columbia Legislature.

VI. SUB-COMMITTEE REPORTS:

1. Office Secretary's Salary - K. Tanaka, reporting for the sub-Committee on the Office Secretary's salary, stated that in following out the instructions of the National Executive Committee, it has found that the financial state of the organization is satisfactory and, therefore, they recommend THAT $226.70 of the 1947 - 48 Budget operating fund balance of $1,052.45 be used for the purpose of the proposed adjustment of the Office Secretary's salary which will cover: retroactive adjustment back to November, 1948, and up to the end of the 1948 - 49 Budget period, August 31, 1949.

They found that the Receipts to the end of February on the 1948 - 49 Budget allocation are:

Ontario -	$1,500.00	
Quebec -	600.00	
Manitoba -	450.00	TOTAL $2,550.00,

and the amount requisitioned from the National Treasury for the six-months period to be:

Sept. -	$316.33	
Oct. -	443.71	
Nov. -	500.00	
Dec. -	580.00	
Jan. -	500.00	
Feb. -	600.00	TOTAL - $2,940.04.

The Sub-Committee met Tuesday evening, March 4, 1949, with the following members in attendance: K. Tanaka (Chairman), T. Sagara, T. Kameoka, K. Hidaka and N. Fujita (Office Secretary).

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-7-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

June 14, 1949, 8.30 p.m., at the Central YMCA, Toronto, Ontario
" 21, 1949, 8.30 p.m., at the Central YMCA, Toronto, Ontario
" 28, 1949, 8.30 p.m., at Woodsworth House, Toronto, Ontario

A G E N D A

JUNE 14, 1949:

I. Call to Order
II. Attendance
III. Minutes of the Previous Meeting, Vol. II, #14
IV. Correction on Minutes of April 10, 1949, Vol. II, #13
V. Re. Mr. George Tamaki
VI. Resignation - N. Fujita
VII. Report of the sub-Committee on Finance - 1. B. C.'s Quota
2. Trustees and Trust Fund
3. JCCA Finances
VIII. Report of the Executive Secretary on Property Claims.
IX. Adjournment

JUNE 21, 1949:

I. Call to Order
II. Attendance
III. Resignation - I. Kawajiri
IV. Property Claims Question
V. Executive Secy's Report - 1. Fair Employment Practices Legislation
2. Cancellation of Japanese Nationality Forms
3. 3rd National Conference
4. Toronto Inter-ethnic Council
5. Ontario JCCA Conference
6. Formation of local Chapters in Ontario
VI. Treasurer's Report
VII. Ukrainian Property Claims Question
VIII. Adjournment.

JUNE 28, 1949:

Special meeting to hear speaker on Ukrainian Property Claims Question.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-8-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MINUTES OF THE JUNE, 1949, MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vol. II, #15

The June meetings of the National Executive Committee were held as follows:

Tuesday, June 14, 1949, 8.30 p.m., at the Central YMCA, Toronto,
" , June 21, 1949, 8.30 p.m., at the Central YMCA, Toronto,
" , June 28, 1949, 8.30 p.m., at Woodsworth House, Toronto.

JUNE 14, 1949

I. CALL TO ORDER - The meeting was called to order by the Acting Chairman, Mr. Kinzie Tanaka.

II. ATTENDANCE:

Those Present - M. Kitagawa, K. Tanaka, F. Nogami, T. Umezuki, Y. Hyodo, J. Oki, K. Hidaka, R. Obata, M. Sato, S. Shinobu, G. Tanaka, T. Sagara, N. Fujita, Mr. George Tamaki (member of the Saskatchewan JCCA).

Absentees - J. Ide, P. Yamada, I. Uchida, Rev. Shimizu, Rev. Tsuji, I. Kawajiri, E. Nose.

III. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING, Vol. II, #14

MOVED by T. Umezuki and seconded by F. Nogami,
THAT we deal with business on the Agenda first before considering the Minutes of the previous meetings, which were circulated.
CARRIED.

IV. CORRECTION ON THE MINUTES OF APRIL 10, 1949, Vol. II, #13

Page 3, under "Recommendation of Counsel", second para., should read: "It is my opinion, as expressed to the Co-operative Committee, that, etc."

V. RE MR. GEORGE TAMAKI

MOVED by T. Umezuki and seconded by S. Shinobu
THAT Mr. George Tamaki be seated at this meeting as a member-at-large of the JCCA. CARRIED.

VI. RESIGNATION - N. Fujita submitted her resignation as a member of the National Executive Committee on the reason that under existing circumstances in the Committee, she finds she cannot discharge her responsibilities as a member of this Committee and, also, for personal reasons.

AGREED THAT N. Fujita's resignation as a National Executive Committee member does not affect her retaining the offices of Recording Secretary and National Headquarters Treasurer.

MOVED by T. Umezuki and seconded by S. Shinobu
THAT the Committee accept N. Fujita's resignation as a member of the National Executive Committee. CARRIED.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-8-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

V. REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The following report was compiled and read out to the meeting by K. Hidaka, Chairman of the sub-Committee on Finance:

Report of sub-Committee on Finance

The meeting of the sub-committee was held Wednesday, May 25, 1949.

Present: Roger Obata, Norah Fujita, Jack Oki, Kunio Hidaka.
Absent: Fred Nogami.

Problems for discussion: 1. B.C.'s quota to national finances,
2. Trust Fund and Trustees,
3. JCCA finances.

1. B. C.'s Quota to National Finances

The problem of the B. C. quota to National Finances arose out of some difference of view between the president of the B. C. Chapter and the National Executive Secretary as regards the amount of the quota assessed by the National Conference.

The sub-committee first examined the notes of the Conference for a definite statement of the amount agreed on for B. C. but none was included. The sub-committee then decided that there was no alternative but to proceed on the basis of the understanding of persons who were in attendance at the Conference.

As a result of hearing the opinions of delegates, the sub-committee recommends that the B. C. Chapter be advised that delegates now in Toronto, as well as the National President and the National Treasurer, agree with the Executive Secretary, that the B. C. quota was $300 plus $1700; and that the $1700 was to be paid by B. C. if they received assistance from the National Organization for B. C. projects.

Aid to B. C. on Crown Timber problem was $462.25, and on the franchise problem was $493.58, a total of $955.83.

2. Trustees and Trust Fund

The Trust Fund has received sums of money from former organizations in the amount of $3448.87. The present practice of the organization is to keep this trust money as part of the current account and draw from it when necessary for current expenses. At the end of May, because the real current account had been completely depleted, there was a balance of only $2750.13. This means that $698.74 had been borrowed from the Trust Fund for current expenses.

The sub-Committee recommends that all matters concerning the Fund be governed by by-laws. A Board of Trustees should be appointed, consisting of at least five persons, including representatives appointed by the donating organizations. The trustees should be located in either Montreal or Toronto.

Applications for money or loans from the Fund should be made to the Board of Trustees by the National Council at the request of the National Executive Committee.

The Trustees should be empowered to invest the Fund in government bonds.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-8-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It is recommended that these proposals be implemented immediately in the following manner:

Upon approval of these proposals by the National Executive Committee, this sub-committee be instructed to contact representatives of the donating organizations and request that they appoint their representatives. These names will then be brought before the National Executive Committee who will recommend them to the National Council for final approval.

3. JCCA Finances

	Quotas	Receipts	Not Received
B. C.	$ 300	$ 300	$ -
Alta.	1200	400	800
Sask.	100	-	100
Man.	450	450	-
Ont.	3000	2500	500
Que.	800	600	200
Total	$5850	$4250	$1600
1947-48 Ont. Over-pay.	$ 500.	$ 500	-
1948 & 1949 Conf. Exp. (?)	700	-	700
Acc. Total	$7050	$4750	$2300
-Spec. B.C. Proj. Quota	1700	-	1700
Grand Total	$8750	$4750	$4000

National Treasury General Account:

Bal. at end of April	$1550.13
Receipts - May	300.
	1000.
	400.
	$3250.13
Requisition for May	500.
Balance at end of May	$2750.13

Total of Donations to Trust Fund	$3448.87
Amount in General Account May 31st	2750.13
Amount of Trust Fund used for Current Expenses	$ 698.74

This means that the real Current Account is completely depleted and $698.74 has been borrowed from the Trust Fund and used for current operating expenses.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-8-3b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Disbursements from Current Account September to end of April 1949	$4894.74
May Requisition	500.
Approx. Disbursements September-May 1949	$5394.74

1948-49 Receipts Sept.-May 1949	$4750.
Disbursements	5394.74
Current Operating Deficit	$ 644.74
Amount Borrowed from Trust Fund	698.74
(Cash on hand ?)	$ 54.00

Estimated Operating Expenses Required for JCCA

June to August 1949 @ $600 mo.	$1800.
Re-payment to Trust Fund (approx.)	700.
Estimated Income Necessary to Close Fiscal Year without Deficit	$2500.

Expenditures for Fiscal Year Sept. 1948 to Aug. 1949

Sept. to May 1949	$5394.74
Est. June to Aug. 1949	1800
Estimated Total Expenditures for Fiscal Year	$7194.74

MOVED by K. Hidaka and seconded by T. Umezuki that the report be adopted.

Discussion on the Report:

1. re B. C.'s Quota to National Finances - (Reference - Minutes of May Meetings, Vol. II, $14, Executive Secretary's Report: 3, 'B.C.'s quota to the National JCCA Budget', page 21 - "At the B.C. JCCA Conference, their quota to the National Budget was discussed. I stated that I understood that they were committed to the total of $2,000 ($300 as a direct commitment and $1700 to be limited to commitments with respect to any work the JCCA may carry out in B. C. chargeable to that $1700). If at the end of the fiscal year what could be considered B. C. expenses amounted to $900, then that would be all B. C. would need to pay, if the amount exceeded $1700, they would not be liable for more than the $1700.")

   Note: Other National Council members on the Executive Committee interpreted B. C. JCCA Chapter's quota to the National Budget as being $300.00 on straight allocation and $1700.00 additional to be paid in full should assistance be given by the National JCCA in any amount for B. C. projects.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-8-4a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Executive Secretary suggested that it might be advisable to write to the B. C. Chapter first to check with them the statement which he made to the Executive Committee at the May meeting on this matter, as quoted above. It was also expressed that it might be too late to alter the position of the B. C. Conference on this matter and it would therefore be necessary to appeal to the B. C. Chapter on the basis of the reality of the financial position of the National organization.

2. re Trustees and Trust Fund - It was noted that in the 1st National Conference Report that reference is not made to a Trust Fund and Trustees but rather to a Reserve Fund as:

(page 5) - "That the per Province national budget assessment ..... be adopted for this term subject to any changes deemed necessary by the National Executive Committee and approved by the National Council and should donations exceed the estimated National Budget sum of $7,500.00, an additional $700.00 may be added and that any amount over and above $8,200.00 be placed in the reserve fund."

(page 16) - "Manitoba delegates suggested that the $7,500.00 budget be accepted and that any funds necessary for carrying out special projects be drawn from any National Organization reserve fund which would be built up from special donations.
The Manitoba delegate suggested that special donations should be regarded as kind of insurance to be used in case of special need."

At present such special reserve monies are designated in the books of the organization as "National JCCA Special Projects Reserve".

Mr. Umezuki pointed out that most Issei persons whether they referred to a Reserve Fund or Trust Account would assume that monies in such a category would be kept and spent from a separate account and it would be advisable from their point of view to have such a separate account in the JCCA.

Looking at it practically, the question was raised as to how the national organization would function financially if all reserve money were completely separated from the National Treasury.

There appeared to be great anxiety on the part of certain members that a separate Trust Account be set up quickly and that there was no necessity to consult with National Council members beforehand, but that it would be necessary only to advise them that such a step had been taken. If it is decided to set up a separate Trust Account, the by-laws for governing the Fund would have to be incorporated in the Constitution and would therefore be required to be dealt with by the next National Conference. The question was raised whether the National Council would not be the body which would appoint the Trustees should a Board of Trustees be required. If some of the trustees are to be representatives from contributing organizations, it was felt that it would be necessary only to contact the trustees of the contributing organizations. It was noted that the matter of trustees may become more and more complicated if a number of other organizations made donations in the future.

It was also suggested that the National Council might constitute the Board of Trustees or else the National Executive Committee.

Some members felt that this issue as it was being discussed was unnecessary as in the minds of the people who made the donations, they made a donation to the JCCA and therefore the JCCA is the trustee, and the contributors know that the JCCA will use the money in the best way.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-8-4b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MOVED by J. Oki and seconded by T. Umezuki
THAT we set up the Trust Fund according to the recommendation of the sub-Committee.

MOTION RESCINDED upon request by Mr. Shinobu that more time be allowed to study the matter, especially to grasp the real meaning of the Fund and the process of using money in such a fund.

It was agreed that decision on this matter could well be postponed and should not be decided by a straight majority voto.

MOVED by J. Oki and seconded by T. Umezuki
THAT we set up a Trust Fund and appoint the Trustees.

AMENDMENT TO THE MOTION by Y. Hyodo and T. Kameoka
THAT contributions designated as "to the Trust Fund" only should be put into the Trust Account, otherwise it would go into the general account.

AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT by T. Umezuki and R. Obata
THAT the amendment apply to future donations. CARRIED.

THE RESOLUTION AS AMENDED CARRIED.

3. re General Finance - It was noted that even by temporary use of the reserve funds, the National Treasury would be short on operating money, and that the fund raising campaign this year should be launched in September.

MOVED by T. Umezuki and seconded by F. Nogami
THAT the Chapters be informed of the standing of the national organization finances and that they be asked to remit the outstanding balances of their quotas as soon as possible. CARRIED.

MOVED by K. Hidaka and seconded by T. Umezuki
THAT the sub-Committee on Finance continue standing in order to implement some of their recommendations. CARRIED.

VI. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ON PROPERTY CLAIMS

The Executive Secretary reported that replies were received from the Saskatchewan and Quebec Chapters to the letter requesting of Provincial Chapters whether there is information of reversals in decision expressed by claimants in their areas on the Commissioner's proposal of settlement. Both these Chapters state that nothing of that nature has transpired in their Province.

Criticism was raised by Mr. Obata that he understands the letter to the Provincial Chapters did not include a listing of the opinions expressed at the second Toronto Claimants meeting for voting rejection of the Commissioner's proposal. The Executive Secretary believed that it was not in the directive of the Executive Committee that this should be done, and the Provincial Chapters would, in any event, be aware of these points from noting them as listed in the Minutes of the May meetings of this Committee (refer. May meeting Minutes, page 16). Mr. George Tamaki reported that these points were covered by the Saskatchewan Claimants at their meeting when they first considered the Commissioner's proposals, and would presume that other Provinces had done the same.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-8-5a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Executive Secretary requested that further discussions on plans for further action be continued after a report could be given on the interview with Commissioner Justice Bird which took place May 20, 1949, in Toronto, and at which time a delegation consisting of Mr. Brewin, Mr. Obata, Mr. Shin and the Executive Secretary made representations on behalf of claimants to Mr. Bird. A copy of the report on this interview has been circulated to the Provincial and Local Chapter executives.

Mr. Obata requested that he be permitted to give a supplementary report on the interview with the Commissioner before the Executive Secretary proceeded further. The report read out by Mr. Obata covered some of the informal question and answer period with the Commissioner, as he recalled it.

Discussion took place between Mr. Obata and Mr. George Tamaki as to the necessity of a report on the question period and some points raised in Mr. Obata's report.

VIII. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned and it was agreed to meet again on Tuesday evening, June 21, 1949.

JUNE 21, 1949

I. CALL TO ORDER - The meeting was Chaired and called to order by Mr. K. Tanaka.

II. ATTENDANCE:

Those Present - K. Tanaka, K. Shimizu, T. Umezuki, G. Tanaka, R. Obata, K. Hidaka, Y. Hyodo, T. Kameoka, M. Kitagawa, I. Uchida, S. Shinobu, T. Sagara, J. Oki, N. Fujita.

Regrets Received - F. Nogami.

Absentees - M. Sato, J. Ide, P. Yamada, E. Nose, T. Tsuji, I. Kawajiri.

III. RESIGNATION - A resignation as a member of the National Executive Committee was received from Mr. I. Kawajiri who finds he is unable to attend the meetings of the Committee by reason of his being required to work on the night shift.

MOVED by K. Shimizu and T. Kameoka that Mr. Kawajiri's resignation be tabled until September. CARRIED.

IV. PROPERTY CLAIMS QUESTION:

1. The Executive Secretary read a letter received from the National President, Mr. T. K. Shoyama, dated June 10, dealing with the subject of the Property Claims and work of the JCCA organization on this matter.

A draft of a letter to Claimants drafted by Mr. George Tamakai was circulated and studied.

The Chairman asked whether the Committee should not clarify its position as to what should be stressed in working for claimants: to send out information to Claimants or to do the best job possible of representation on behalf of Claimants to the Government.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-8-5b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mr. Obata felt that both were important and called the attention of the Committee to the report on a part of the interview with the Commissioner which he had read at the previous meeting together with a summary which he desired to have circulated.

The Executive Secretary stated that the report which he (the Exec. Secy.) had compiled on the interview with the Commissioner was made on the formal part of the delegation, and although as much information as possible should be released to claimants, much of the question and answer period of the interview were on matters which could be received through our own counsel in confidential material. The Executive Secretary further reported that negotiations are still continuing between Claimants Counsel and the Commission and the Commissioner had not yet handed his recommendation to the Minister of Justice. This interview with the Commissioner, although it did not influence him to raise the percentages, might have helped Mr. McMaster's attempt to bring more special individual cases before the Commission. The Executive Secretary suggested that full information of the question and answer period of the interview could be sent to the Provincial and local Chapters.

MOVED by R. Obata and seconded by T. Umezuki
THAT a concise summary in Japanese in the New Canadian be printed of R. Obata's part of the report on the question and answer period with the Commissioner and that a complete report go just to the Chapters, as a special bulletin. CARRIED.

MOVED by T. Umezuki and seconded by K. Shimizu
THAT we appoint a sub-Committee to draft a letter to Claimants, taking as a basis the draft letter prepared by Mr. George Tamaki and considering points raised by Mr. Shoyama in his letter. CARRIED.

The following members were appointed to the sub-Committee: G. Tanaka (Chairman), R. Obata, K. Shimizu, Y. Hyodo and T. Umezuki.

The following Recommendations were suggested to be studied by the above sub-Committee:

(a) The Claimants should be given responsibility to assist financially to carry on this work; this should be mentioned in the letter and an answer on this point received from them.
(b) It should be pointed out in the letter to Claimants that 2% has been paid by claimants to the Co-operative Committee. At the same time, the JCCA has worked for two or three years on the claims question. If the claimants want further work would the claimants be likely to assist the organization. The claimants should feel an obligation to the JCCA, and they should know the financial picture. Claimants should be informed of estimated future costs.
(c) The sub-Committee might study the matter of publicity on the property claims question.

MOVED by T. Umezuki and seconded by R. Obata
THAT the project of approaching the Dominion Government in raising the percentages for the claims and widening the terms of reference be initiated by the JCCA with the assistance and approval of the Co-operative Committee.

AMENDMENT TO THE MOTION BY K. Shimizu and Y. Hyodo to include the phrase, "and on the approval of the majority of the claimants." CARRIED.

MOTION CARRIED AS AMENDED.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-8-6a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

AGREED that copies of the draft letter to claimants be sent to members of the Executive Committee. Suggestions could be phoned in by Committee members. At least two days will be allowed for consideration of the letter by members before they are mailed out.

AGREED that letters be sent to the Provincial Chapters for distribution to local Chapters, claimants lists to be provided where needed.

2. Reply from the Minister of Justice - The Executive Secretary reported receipt of acknowledgment of our letter to the Minister of Justice requesting the receiving of a delegation from the National JCCA to discuss certain matters pertaining to the Japanese Property Losses Claims, from the Secretary to the Minsiter of Justice who assures us that the letter will be brought to the Minister's attention.

V. EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT:

1. Fair Employment Practices Legislation - The Executive Secretary, G. Tanaka, was part of a delegation from the Association for Civil Liberties in Toronto which presented a brief to Premier Frost of the Government of Ontario requesting his consideration of legislation for Fair Employment Practices in Ontario, on June 7, 1949.

2. Cancellation of Japanese Nationality Forms - These forms have been multigraphed and distributed to member Chapters and organizations in quantity together with English translations of the forms and instructions.

3. 3rd National Conference - In talks with the Executive Secretary while he was in Alberta, Executive members of the Alberta JCCA stated that it would be possible for the Conference to be held there in the last week in October or the early part of November.

MOVED by M. Kitagawa and seconded by T. Umezuki
THAT we send a letter to the Alberta JCCA to make formal contact with the Chapter respecting the National Conference, and to set the Conference dates for the earliest possible dates. CARRIED.

It was suggested that the matter of the organizational finances could be mentioned as a factor in the desirability of an early date.

4. The Toronto Inter-Ethnic Citizens Council - The Toronto JCCA Chapter will take an active part in the Council and have paid the $10.00 membership fee. Mr. Hugo Wolter, Advisor to the Council was invited to address the Ontario JCCA Conference on the subject of Community organization. It is important that the National organization participate in the Toronto Council in that Chapters across the country could be kept informed on the work of such a community organization and the significance of such an organization.

5. The Ontario JCCA Conference - At the Conference of the Ontario JCCA held in Toronto, June 11th and 12th, 1949, certain resolutions were passed and directed to the National organization. It was recommended that an official JCCA lapel pin, an official membership card and uniform letterheads be instituted.

Samples of the membership card designed by the Toronto local Chapter have been distributed to all Provincial Chapters. The Ontario delegates desired space provided in the card for inserting the local Chapter name.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-8-6b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The National letterhead has been adopted by the Manitoba JCCA Chapter and the Alberta Chapter used it for a time.

Agreed that the matter of contacting Provincial Chapters re the above recommendation of the Ontario Conference be left with the Executive Secy.

6. Formation of Local Chapters in Ontario - An Essex JCCA Chapter was reformed in February last, and the Executive Secretary made two trips to Leamington for this purpose.

A Hamilton JCCA Chapter was formed in May last, stated the Executive Secretary, very greatly due to the patient efforts of Mr. Ken Hori, President, (and some of his committee) of the Ontario Chapter, over a period of many months with many trips taken to Hamilton at his personal expense. The Executive Secretary assisted at the organizational meeting of the Hamilton Chapter.

It was suggested that Mr. Kameoka report the organization of these Chapters to the Toronto Chapter Issei group, as they have been enquiring on this point.

MOVED by T. Umezuki and seconded by T. Sagara
THAT a letter go from this Committee to the newly formed Hamilton Chapter conveying our encouragement and greetings. CARRIED.

VI. TREASURER'S REPORT:

1. Statement of Income and Disbursements for the month of May, 1949 - (see attached).

MOVED by S. Shinobu and seconded by T. Umezuki
THAT it be adopted as circulated. CARRIED.

2. Requisition for the month of June -

Executive Secretary's Salary	$233.00
Office Secretary's Salary	156.00
Petty Cash	50.00
Supplies, etc., ...	161.00
	$600.00

MOVED by T. Sagara and seconded by Y. Hyodo that the Requisition for $600.00 be approved. CARRIED.

3. Interim Balance Sheet - The following Interim Balance Sheet, prepared by the National Treasurer, Mr. H. Okuda, was presented by the National Headquarter's Treasurer, N. Fujita:

As at May 31st, 1949:

Assets:			Net Worth:	
Bank		$2,762.63	National JCCA	$ 492.27
National Headquarters Receivables		172.21	National JCCA Special Projects Reserve	3,473.87
		501.60		
Equipment	$557.11			
less Reserve	27.41	529.70		
		$3,966.14		$3,966.14

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-8-7a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

VII. UKRAINIAN PROPERTY CLAIMS QUESTION - R. Obata reported that some officers of the Ukrainian Farmer-Labour Temple were willing to speak on the Ukrainian property claims question and that he would suggest that the National Executive Committee call a special meeting to hear them.

MOVED by J. Oki and seconded by K. Hidaka
THAT we invite some members of the Ukrainian Labour-Farmer Temple to speak to the National Executive Committee on the subject of Ukrainian property claims. CARRIED.

Although there is information that the Ukrainian property claims question is somewhat different from the Japanese Canadian property claims, it was felt that it might be useful to secure some information on the subject of their claims.

R. Obata was asked to contact the guests to arrange for a meeting with them on June 29th, 30th or 28th, in that order of preference.

VIII. ADJOURNMENT - The meeting was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Umezuki.

JUNE 28, 1949 - SPECIAL MEETING TO HEAR SPEAKERS ON UKRAINIAN PROPERTY CLAIMS QUESTION

Those Present - T. Umezuki, J. Oki, R. Obata, T. Kameoka, Y. Hyodo, G. Tanaka, K. Hidaka, K. Shimizu, N. Fujita.
Guests - Mr. Theresyal and Mr. Boychuk of the Ukrainian Labor-Farmer Temple Assoc.

Regrets - K. Tanaka, S. Shinobu.

Chairman - National Executive Secretary, G. Tanaka.

The Committee heard a talk given by Mr. Boychuk of the Ukrainian Labor-Farmer Temple Association on their work respecting the reclaiming of their property seized by the Government during the war. He explained that their Association is purely cultural and educational in nature, but that in 1940 it was declared illegal. Their 108 halls, valued at half a million dollars, were seized and placed in the hands of Government Custodians.

On October 14, 1943, the ban was removed by the Government and plans were made by the Association to seek recovery of the properties, 17 pieces of which had been sold by the Custodian. A Government Committee had been set up to study "manners and means which should be used in releasing the properties" and having them returned to the Association. They tried to negotiate with purchasers to buy back properties from them and found that some would not return them. Cash settlements were offered but the Association wanted the return of the buildings.

The claim for the properties was filed by the one Association (as in contrast to individual claims), and all action on the question was centralized. The matter was left entirely in the hands of the National Executive Committee in which was vested power to make all decisions. This simplified procedure, and they carried out direct negotiations with the Government.

The Association's Executive Committee worked through the Civil Liberties Association and first launched a campaign to arouse public opinion through such means as: contacting newspapers across the country, contacting members of parliament, presenting a brief, filing of petitions, distributing pamphlets, distributing postcards addressed to the Prime Minister.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-8-7b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

A Judge held court hearings across the country at which lawyers gave evidence or Mr. Boychuk, himself. Evaluators were hired and they brought in, in most cases, fair evaluations. The Commission travelled for two months and sat in Ottawa for one year covering each case. Everything was not left in the hands of lawyers as in the Finnish cases where some properties were returned but no refund was received for damages.

All the buildings were finally returned to the Association and compensation was received for damages. It was public opinion which finally did the work.

Large funds are needed to follow through a case in this way. Cost to the Association totalled approximately $25,000.00, not including two year's salary for Mr. Boychuk and for other worker's put on this work. The $25,000.00 was broken down roughly as follows:

$13,050.00	for Lawyers
1,700.00	for Advertising
1,650.00	for Printing
6,500.00	for Travel Expense of Mr. Boychuk, Secretary
1,750.00	for Other Expenses
350.00	for Stamps
$25,000.00	

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-8-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Japanese Canadian

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 1253

CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS:
84 GERRARD ST. E., TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

A-7

Vol. I, No.1
Nov. 29, '49

INFORMATION RELEASE
to National Organization Executives

Dear Executive Member:

The National JCCA Office is providing with this initial Information Release a special bulletin to members of the National JCCA Council, Presidents and Secretaries of the Provincial Chapters and Members of the National Executive Committee. From time to time when this office has special information to release which it is felt should be brought to the attention of the JCCA executives at the earliest opportunity, such information will be given immediate release through this medium.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE TANAKA,
National Executive Secretary.

A REPORT ON THE PRESENT FISHING QUESTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

by George Tanaka, National Executive Secy.

When the Third National Conference of the JCCA at Lethbridge, Alberta, received information which indicated that Cannery Companies are presently making offers of financial loans for fishing equipment to Japanese Canadian fishermen through their Company representatives, the Conference considered this a natter of importance and to involve the JCCA on the fishing question as it was stated by the JCCA to the Convention of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union at Vancouver on March 22, 1949, that the JCCA was opposed in principle to Japanese Canadian fishermen becoming indebted to Cannery Companies.

On the occasion of this Fishermen's Union Convention, it is recalled that the JCCA National Executive Secretary spoke on behalf of the Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry for two hours bringing to the attention of the 200 Union delegates the story of the Japanese Canadians and their worthy record and their right as Canadian citizens to unrestricted employment which included the right to fishing in British Columbia.

The Union, on this particular occasion, recognized the rights of Japanese Canadians and accepted the recommendations of the JCCA in principle, thereby granting to Japanese Canadian fishermen full membership in the Union with all attendant benefits and obligations.

The JCCA therefore does maintain that Japanese Canadian fishermen have the right to fishing in British Columbia.

It has been noted, however, by the JCCA Conference delegates that the JCCA must pay close attention to the present actions of the Cannery Companies as they may in some way cause to harm the present good relations enjoyed by the Japanese Canadians and the JCCA with the Fishermen's Union and their membership in general.

The National JCCA Executive Secretary has consulted in Vancouver with Mr. Buck Suzuki (a well-known Nisei fisherman), the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union and others, as instructed by the JCCA Conference, on the present question of the return to the British Columbia fishing industry of Japanese Canadian fishermen under the influence of Cannery Companies with their offers of financial assistance.

The following facts have now been determined:

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-9-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(a) That four or five Cannery Companies are presently competitively engaged in offering to Japanese Canadian fishermen financial loans for fishing equipment.

(b) That a Cannery Company was the first to initiate this move to offer loans to Japanese Canadian fishermen.

(c) That such financial loans are being offered without the charging of interest or the stipulation of a time limit for repayment.

(d) That similar financial arrangements have been extended to fishermen other than Japanese Canadians.

(e) That Cannery Companies are actually only interested in extending financial loans to the younger and experienced Japanese Canadian fishermen.

(f) That a Cannery Company is considering the building of "bunkhouse" type housing for Japanese Canadian fishermen in the vicinity of New Westminster, B. C.

The JCCA submits the following advice to Japanese Canadian fishermen arising from consultations held with well-informed Nisei fishermen, legal counsel, the Fishermen's Union and others:

(a) The JCCA has been advised by a lawyer that it is very likely that the type of financial contract which the Japanese Canadian fishermen are entering into with Cannery Companies where no stipulation as to time for repayment of loans is made, is the type known as a 'demand note' financial contract. Under such financial contracts, a lien is placed on the fishing equipment involved and the law observes the right of the Cannery Company to demand payment in full at any time of any indebtedness, and should the debtor fail to meet this demand, the Cannery Company is empowered to seize the fishing equipment and retain any payments it has received.

The Japanese Canadian fishermen are therefore advised to accept financial loans only where the contract specifies a time limit for repayment with perhaps provision for extending such time.

(b) Due to the overcrowded conditions in Steveston and the lower Fraser area, Japanese Canadian fishermen are urged to take up fishing in the areas where they formerly fished.

(c) It would be considered extremely unwise of Japanese Canadian fishermen to condone the building of bunkhouse type of second-rate housing for their use, and furthermore, to have such buildings raised in the New Westminster and lower Fraser areas.

(d) Should there be any occasion where a Cannery Company offers fishing equipment which belonged to some other fisherman who perhaps has lost same through inability to meet a demand note payment, it would be wise not to accept such equipment.

(e) The older Issei fishermen are advised to make certain that their applications for financial loans for fishing equipment will be granted by the Cannery Company before they spend their funds for travel expenses to the Pacific Coast.

While in Vancouver, the National Executive Secretary received information from a very reliable, well-informed source to the effect that certain groups of fishermen beyond Powell River had made a protest stating that they feared Cannery Companies are attempting to squeeze out the Occidental and native Indian fishermen through the bringing of Japanese Canadian fishermen to the Pacific Coast and influencing the Fisheries Department to close down their fishing areas two to three weeks in advance of the normal closing dates in spite of the poor fishing season.

The JCCA is of the opinion that Japanese Canadians have every right to return to the fishing industry. However, it should be clearly realized that Japanese Canadian fishermen are returning to the fishing industry under conditions which are not normal to the average fisherman, and it will require the exercise of the utmost precaution on their part.

Japanese Canadian fishermen would be well advised not only to become members of the Fishermen's Union but to make every effort to attend meetings of their Union local branch as their presence will build up confidence with their fellow members to prove that they, too, are lending their active support to strengthen the Union for the benefit of all members.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-9-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In conclusion, we quote the words of one Nisei fisherman who said, "Japanese Canadians have now received full citizenship rights and equal rights as Canadian fishermen; they should therefore maintain a standard of living equal to other Canadians and an independence of spirit no less than equal to other Canadians."

BNA AMENDMENT FOR CANADIAN BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Following the decision of the National JCCA Conference in Lethbridge, the Executive Secretary informed Senator Arthur Roebuck the sentiments of the JCCA organization with regard to his resolution on a Bill of Rights submitted to the Senate recently.

The telegram to the Senator from the JCCA is quoted below together with the reply received from the Senator by the JCCA:

SENATOR ARTHUR ROEBUCK,
PARLIAMENT BLDGS., OTTAWA.

DEAR SIR THE NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION WHICH FULLY REPRESENTS THE CANADIAN CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY DESIRES TO LEND ITS FULL SUPPORT TO YOUR ACTION FOR BNA AMENDMENT FOR A CANADIAN BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND FURTHER DESIRES TO EXPRESS ITS APPRECIATION OF YOUR EFFORTS STOP THE FOLLOWING STATED RESOLUTION OF THE ORGANIZATION WAS ADOPTED AT ITS NATIONAL CONFERENCE HELD IN LETHBRIDGE ALBERTA ON NOVEMBER SEVENTH STOP QUOTE WHEREAS CONSIDERABLE PUBLIC INTEREST AND ATTENTION HAS BEEN CREATED IN VARIOUS LEGISLATIVE MEANS BY WHICH TRUER EQUALITY OF STATUS MAY BE ASSURED TO ALL CANADIAN CITIZENS, REGARDLESS OF RACIAL ORIGIN, THUS STRENGTHENING THE QUALITY AND MEANING OF DEMOCRATIC CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT THIS THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION EXPRESS ITSELF AS BEING SOLIDLY IN FAVOUR IN PRINCIPLE OF DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL BILLS OF RIGHTS STOP NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION STOP GEORGE TANAKA NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Dear Mr. Tanaka:

I have received, and read with great pleasure and satisfaction, your telegram in which you tell me that your Association fully representing Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry, lends its support to my Resolution on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms made in the Senate of Canada. It is most encouraging to me to have this evidence of your approval, and I thank you for it.

The Resolution has provoked a most notable debate in the Senate, which is still proceeding. An hour's speech was delivered by one of the Senators only yesterday afternoon, and, although quite a number have spoken, I understand that still another address will be delivered before I close the debate sometime towards the end of next week.

It is obviously too late now to refer the Resolution to a Senate Committee, for the House will rise in two or three weeks time, and so I plan to withdraw the Resolution at this session, and re-make it at the next, when I am quite confident it will go to a Committee, and that the Committee will invite evidence and expressions of opinion from such Associations as yours. I would welcome most heartily the appearance of spokesmen for your Association when the proper time arrives. The next session will not commence until January or February of next year, at which time I will have the assistance of Mr. Irving Himel, the Toronto Barrister, in organizing the proceedings before the Committee. I hope that you are in touch with him, or will make contact.

I thank you very heartily for your wire and the expressions it contains, and I look forward to association with you in prosecuting this good work.

Faithfully yours,

A. W. ROEBUCK.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-9-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

A59

Japanese Canadian

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 1253

JCCA

CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS:
84 GERRARD ST. E., TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

Vol. I, No.2
Dec. 21, '49

INFORMATION RELEASE
to National Organization Executives

REPORT #2 ON THE PRESENT FISHING QUESTION IN B. C.

(Confidential Information - This Office has been advised by Mr. Stevens that information presently released is not for publication in the press until the Union has completed investigations and is prepared to make a full statement.)

Since the publication of the Executive Secretary's report in the Nov. 30th issue of the New Canadian and the Dec. 6th issue of the Fishermen's Union paper, "The Fishermen", this Office has been advised by Mr. Homer Stevens, Secretary to the Fishermen's Union, that the Union Committee has held a meeting with the Salmon Canners' Operating Committee on the question of the return of Japanese Canadian fishermen to the Pacific Coast.

The Union Committee is now arranging further meetings with the individual Cannery Companies to obtain more concise information on what each Cannery Company has been doing and what future policy they intend to follow.

Mr. Stevens, in his letter to the Executive Secretary, states:

"It appears that we are going to have a rather difficult time to maintain a proper attitude within our organization and also to maintain good relations between the Japanese Canadians and other fishermen during the coming period. However with your co-operation it is my opinion that we should be able to maintain a correct policy and at the same time maintain the unity of our respective organizations."

The following Report was received by this Office on December 17, 1949, from the Secretary of the Fishermen's Union:

Report on Meeting Between Union Committee and Salmon Canners' Operating Committee on Influx of Japanese Canadian Fishermen -

Present for the Union: H. Stevens, A.L. Gordon, Ed Nahaney, A.J. Vidulich, Jack Sheaves, Wm. Mackie, Arne Haksi, Julius Labsinski, Bill Rigby, Eric Burnell, Roy Burnell, John Person, G. Miller, Bob Smith.

Present for the Operators: S.M. Rosenberg (Chairman), J. Macdonald (Secretary), R. Walker - B. C. Packers, Ken Fraser - B. C. Packers, Norman Hyland - B. C. Packers, Johnny Clark - Nelson Bros., Bob Hepple - J.H. Todd, O. J. Macdonald - Queen Charlotte Fish, Moorehouse - Western Fish & Todds, Robertson - A.B.C.

Meeting was opened by a report from the Union spokesman, Homer Stevens, who outlined some of the rumours which have been circulating in the industry in respect to the return of Japanese Canadians and outlined information received from George Tanaka, Secretary of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association. The Union spokesman pointed out that the policy established by the Union at its Convention, and in meetings held since then, was of no discrimination against anyone because of race or nationality. He stated that the Union had accepted the returning Japanese Canadians as full members with all the responsibilities and privileges of other Union members. The Union has stated its position as being opposed to any segregation of Japanese fishermen, either in Company bunkhouses or any other way which would set them apart from the rest of the fishermen.

Brother Stevens also pointed out that the Union is opposed to new fishermen entering the industry under conditions which would place them entirely at the mercy of the Companies, either through heavy indebtedness, being forced to live in Company bunkhouses, or other reasons. The Union spokesman then pointed out

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-10-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

that the Companies, as a group, had not clarified their stand in respect to Japanese Canadians. He stated that it was widely known throughout the industry that certain cannery managers who should be more responsible in their approach to such questions have climbed on the bandwagon of anti-Japanese sentiment started in 1942 and in some cases continuing up until this year. The example given in this respect by the Union spokesman was Ken Fraser, manager of the Imperial Cannery, who in 1943, 1944 on the bandwagon of anti-Japanese sentiment indulged in such statements as "If Japanese ever come back to Imperial, I will be through as a manager." This is hard to tie in with the position of the same Mr. Fraser who is attempting to recruit as many Japanese fishermen as possible.

The Union spokesman pointed out that at the present time owing to overcrowded conditions within the industry a large number of fishermen were finding it very difficult to meet their financial obligations and that any further influx of large numbers of fishermen is definitely opposed.

He pointed out that there were rumours circulating through the industry to the effect that there are anywheres from 200 to 1,000 new Japanese fishermen being recruited from the interior and other provinces.

He stated that the Union wants the following questions answered by the Operators:

1. How many Japanese Canadians are the Companies attempting to bring into the Coast?

2. What is the financial proposition being put out to entice Japanese Canadians?
   (a) Is it true that the Companies have offered to finance to the extent of 75% of the cost of boats and gear up to a total of seven and eight thousand dollars?
   (b) Is it true that the Companies are proposing to charge no interest on money so loaned?

3. Do the Companies contemplate taking boats away from Natives and white fishermen in order to pass them on to Japanese Canadians? If this is not the Company policy, where do they expect to get sufficient boats?

4. Are the Companies preparing to build bunkhouses in Westminster, Steveston, on the Skeena, or elsewhere in order to house Japanese Canadians?

5. In order that we might not be misinformed the Union would like to know which of the Companies started the Campaign to recruit Japanese Canadians and what centres have been visited in this campaign.

Mr. Rosenberg, in replying to the Union, stated that there is no policy established by the Salmon Canners Operating Committee on the question of Japanese Canadians entering the fishing industry. He said that what each company is doing is its own business and is probably being determined on the basis of each Companies problems, experiences and policies. He stated that his own company had received phone calls and letters indicating that certain people had been to the interior talking to the Japanese Canadians and therefore his company had sent someone up to find out what was going on.

He said that he felt it would be impossible for the Salmon Canners Operating Committee to lay down a policy or to divulge information requested by the Union. He said that as far as his company was concerned they felt that whatever basis they use in financing fishermen could not be made available to their competitors. With respect to the question of boats being taken away from fishermen he stated that it is his opinion and he feels that everyone knows that there are fishermen that are not worth their salt, that each company would probably want to get rid of some of these duds and replace them with fishermen who will produce the goods. An example would be if you took say fifty gillnetters, ten of them would be among the high boats, the majority would be average fishermen, and there would always be five or ten at the bottom of the list who regardless of the size of the run would be unable to make expenses.

Bob Walker of B. C. Packers also stated that he felt it would be impossible to discuss this question in the Salmon Canners Operating Committee but that his Company would be quite prepared to meet the Union at any time for such a discussion. He stated that since one representative of their company had been attacked that he felt Mr. Fraser should answer these attacks.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-10-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mr. Fraser stated that although part of what Mr. Stevens had said was quite true that he was only engaged in the argument for the sake of taking the opposite stand and he did not remember making a statement to the effect that he would quit if the Japanese came back.

Mr. Stevens pointed out all of what he had originally charged Mr. Fraser with saying and doing was true and that Mr. Fraser was not indulging in argument for arguments sake but was attempting to arouse other fishermen here against the Japanese. Mr. Stevens stated further that he could, if the meeting wished to go into this discussion, produce a lot of further evidence about Mr. Fraser's activities. No reply from Mr. Fraser.

Johnny Clark of Nelson Brothers also stated that he did not feel it was possible to discuss this in a meeting where all the operators were present but would be very glad to meet a committee of the Union.

Mr. Robertson of A.B.C. suggested that possibly a small committee could be set up from the Union to interview all the Companies and decide on what further action should be taken.

The chairman, Mr. Rosenberg, suggested that the Union arrange these meetings with the individual Companies through the medium of the Secretary of the Salmon Canners Operating Committee.

The Union spokesman repeated again their insistence that certain lines of general policy should be laid down by the Salmon Canners Operating Committee suggesting that they take the following action:

1. No further recruiting of new fishermen.
2. Any financial propositions put to Japanese Canadians by individual Companies should be the same type of proposition as they put to other fishermen.
3. Boats should not be taken away from existing fishermen to be turned over to other fishermen excepting as a last resort where an individual is not producing.
4. There should be absolutely no attempt at segregation of Japanese Canadians through the building of bunkhouses; that for these Japanese Canadians who return there be absolutely no discrimination shown by the Company or its representatives whether it be done in the fishing end of the industry or amongst the shoreworkers or otherwise.

The Union spokesman stated that if certain general lines of policy were established then the Union could attack any violations of such policy directly to the attention of the offending Company. He suggested again that the operators meet as a committee and discuss this situation.

However the Salmon Canners again insisted that the Union should meet separately with the individual companies and the meeting broke up on this basis.

JCCA BRIEF ON EVACUATION LOSSES CLAIMS

(Strictly Confidential - not to be published)

The National JCCA Brief on Evacuation Losses Claims which is presently under preparation will, it is anticipated, contain the following stated points as a basis for submission on the inadequacies of the present claims enquiry:

1. The Difficulty Caused by Limited Scope of Terms of Reference -

   (a) Fair Market value to be determined as at date of sale thus:

      (i) Deterioration, in some cases admitted by the Crown to be extensive, and not caused through any fault of claimant, had the effect of reducing the award.

      (ii) Properties which were tenanted at date of sale, by reason of eviction freezing orders, brought less than they would had the claimant been in occupation. This factor was excluded by the terms of reference. However the properties were only tenanted because of evacuation and the evacuees were urged by the Government to rent and if they did not do so the Custodian rented the property himself.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-10-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(iii) Depression of market value by reason of towns or areas becoming substantially 'ghost towns' resulting from evacuation of Japanese.

(b) Loss of goodwill of business was excluded from the terms of reference. For the most part the goodwill of business disappeared when the owner was evacuated. In many cases tenancies of premises in which businesses were carried on were terminated leaving only the equipment and stock-in-trade to sell. In some cases the Custodian sold the business premises and the chattels separately.

(c) Exclusion of losses on accounts receivable. Evacuees could not themselves collect these accounts by force of law. The Custodian did not, except in a very few cases, employ any collection agency or legal counsel, as a result, a very large number of these accounts were never collected and are now uncollectable.

(d) By requiring that the property must have been sold by the Custodian the terms of reference excluded:

(i) Forced sales by individuals made in the panic of evacuation, despite the fact that the Custodian encouraged sales of businesses particularly.

(ii) Sales of vessels through the Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee concurred in by the claimants only because any further delay would mean rapid depreciation to the vessels.

(e) Failure to provide for losses incidental to evacuation in addition to the sale of property such as has been provided by Act of Congress in the U.S.A.

2. The Difficulty of Strict Legal Proof of Value -

(a) On all types of property after 6 or 7 years have elapsed.

(b) By reason of extensive alterations and/or deterioration to real property.

(c) By reason of the inability to have appraisers examine personal property lost or sold.

(d) By reason of inadequate records by the claimant due to:

(i) The assurance given by the (police) and the Custodian that his property would be protected. Many of the evacuees therefore did not make detailed inventories of all chattels or have any valuations made on property. A large amount of vandalism occured in many cases before the Custodian took physical possession.

(ii) The Custodian often did not take detailed inventories until quite late for the same reason.

(iii) In outlying places particularly, the claimants were given very short notice of removal and did not have time to carefully inventory property.

(iv) In many cases, records and evidence of value of property were left on the premises and never recovered being discarded by the Custodian's fieldmen (as unsaleable).

(e) By reason of wide dispersion of claimants counsel have not been able to consult fully with their clients.

(f) The unwillingness of many persons to give evidence or take part in the proceedings - a problem common to all public enquiries.

3. Proposals -

(a) A percentage of Sale Price allowance on all real properties sold subject to rental regulations.

(b) A percentage of Sale Price allowance on all real properties to cover depreciation.

(c) A percentage of Sale Price allowance for goodwill on all businesses subject to sale.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-10-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(d) Percentage of all uncollected accounts receivable.

(e) Establishment of an adjustment agency to adjust losses on forced sales on claims filed within 12 months with an appeal to the Attorney General for Canada.

(f) A grant of monies to each adult evacuee to compensate for general losses.

(g) Interest on all awards from date of sale.

(h) Adjustments on Real Property not sold to Veterans Land Administration where no special award at a rate equal to the percentage which the average special award bears to the average sale price of properties on which special awards were made.

Mr. Brewin has advised that an additional important point should be stressed in the JCCA brief. This point deals with the 'determination of fair market value at the date of sale under the terms of reference.'

"One of the most important items leading to inadequate awards in this case was the decision of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bird on a preliminary point which was argued at the opening of the hearings. The terms of reference required him to determine a fair market value at the date of sale. We were, of course, bound to accept this as the appropriate date for determining the fair market value. However, we submitted that in considering the appropriate market for determining a fair sale price, an imaginary market should be thought of from which all the effects of the scheme of evacuation itself were excluded. In other words the fair market price should not be allowed to be either increased or decreased by factors which were the direct result of the evacuation scheme. This argument was consistent with the authorities and the decisions of the Privy Council and other courts throughout the civilized world.

It would mean in this case that the fair market price would be considered on the assumption that there had been no evacuation and that the Japanese Canadians had been willing sellers of their property at the particular date at which the actual sale was made. This should have the effect therefore of excluding such matters as depreciation through absence, alteration of market conditions and other factors caused by the evacuation which prevented the market from being a normal market. The principle of law for which we contended, is a well established one in all valuation cases. Unfortunately Mr. Justice Bird did not think it applicable to the terms of reference."

RESOLUTION ON A BILL OF RIGHTS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR ARTHUR ROEBUCK

(From the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of Canada, No. 19, Monday, Oct.31/49)

By the Honourable Senator Roebuck:

Motion of 27th October -- That the Government be requested to submit to the forthcoming Dominion-Provincial Conference on the Constitution the following draft amendment to the British North America Act:

1. The British North America Act, 1867, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following Part, which shall be known as "The Canadian Bill of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms":

XII

148. Every person is entitled to the human rights and fundamental freedoms herein set forth, and notwithstanding anything in the British North America Act, 1867, or in any Act amending same, it shall not be lawful for the Parliament of Canada or Legislature of any province to make laws violating these rights and freedoms.

Article 1

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

Article 2

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-10-3b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Article 3

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 4

Everyone has the right to recognition throughout Canada as a person before the law.

Article 5

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the Constitution or by law.

Article 7

1. No person shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
2. Any person who is arrested or detained shall be promptly informed of the reasons for the arrest or detention and be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time or to release.
3. No one shall be denied the right to reasonable bail without just cause.

Article 8

Every person who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall have an effective remedy in the nature of habeas corpus by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a Court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.

Article 9

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 10

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 11

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 12

Everyone legally resident in Canada has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the country, and the right to leave and return to Canada.

Article 13

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
2. Marriages shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and state.

Article 14

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-10-4a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Article 15

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 16

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 17

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 18

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the Government of the country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in the country.

3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of Government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote.

149. Every person is entitled to all the rights and freedoms herein set forth without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

150. Any person whose rights or freedoms as herein set forth have been violated may apply for relief on notice of motion to the Supreme or Superior Court of the province in which the violation occurred.

151. This Part shall not be deemed to abridge or exclude any rights or freedoms to which any person is otherwise entitled.

2. This Act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1949, and the British North America Acts 1867 to 1946, and this Act, may be cited together as the British North America Acts 1867 to 1949.

NATIONAL JCCA COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 1947-48, 1948-49

by H. R. Okuda, National Treasurer

COMMENT - The National JCCA Comparative Financial Statements for the fiscal years, 1947-48 and 1948-49, have been prepared by the National JCCA Treasurer, Mr. H. R. Okuda, with observance of the decisions of the Third National Conference to the effect that:

The travel and living expenses of the National Executive Secretary incurred while actively engaged in British Columbia upon problems concerning Crown Timber employment discrimination and Provincial franchise discrimination amounting to $955.83 be charged to the Special Project Reserve Fund;

Certain individual donations received by National Headquarters amounting to $47.00 and a contribution from the former Toronto JCCD of $310.10 (the latter covered by written statement to the effect that it may be used for operations of the National JCCA) which have been held in the reserve account and which total $357.10 be credited to the operating account for use in normal operations;

With the express assurances received from the Ontario, Quebec and Alberta Provincial Chapters that they will undertake immediately to remit at the earliest possible opportunity accounts due for the 1948-49 fiscal year in the amounts of $500, $200 and $400, respectively, totalling $1,100, these amounts be continued upon the books of the organization as Accounts Receivable.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-10-4b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It will be noted in the National Treasurer's Financial Report that the budget figures and the actual disbursements are: for the fiscal year, 1947-'48 -- Budget $7,170, Expenditures $6,449.59 (a/c#300 to 350); and for the fiscal year, 1948-'49 -- Budget $6,950 (a/c #300 to 340), Expenditures $6,441.82 (a/c #300 to 350).

And, the National JCCA net worth as at Aug. 31, 1949 to be $1,317.73.

And, the net balance as at Aug. 31, 1949 to be $817.73 ($1,317.73 less $500 for Office Equipement - see a/c #50).

And, the Special Project Reserve net bal. as at Aug.31, 1949 to be $3,172.94.

SCHEDULE A

EXPENDITURES

A/c#		1947 - 48 Budget	1947 - 48 Expenditures	1948 - 49 Budget	1948 - 49 Expenditures
300	Salary, Executive Secy.	3,000.00	2,899.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
301	" , Office Secy. & Casual Help	1,200.00	1,011.00	1,600.00	1,908.42
310	Rent	360.00	153.00	200.00	200.50
311	Telephone & Telegraph	360.00	184.06	300.00	148.61
320	Travelling	750.00	781.00	650.00	197.18
320	Transportation		21.25		73.95
330	Public Relations	500.00	539.12	150.00	117.98
331	Political Action			350.00	
335	Literature			100.00	42.96
340	Supplies	1,000.00	817.66	800.00	870.94
345	Depreciation		27.41		59.20
350	Bank Charges		16.09		22.08
360	B. C. Special Project			1,700.00	1,700.00
		7,170.00	6,449.59	8,650.00	$8,141.82
50	Office Equipment	390.00	500.00	100.00	
		$7,560.00	$6,949.59	$8,750.00	

(N.B. - Office Equipment represents Capital Expenditure.
Accounts #300 - 360 represent Operating Accounts.)

SCHEDULE B

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

A/c #		1947 - 48		1948 - 49	
2	Bank Current		877.70		2,173.38
10	National Headquarters		349.45		316.01
15	Receivables		765.85		1,501.28
50	Office Equipment	527.41		586.61	
	Less Depreciation Res.	27.41	500.00	86.61	500.00
			$2,493.00		$4,490.67
150	National JCCA		1,872.55		1,317.73
151	National JCCA Special Project Reserve		620.45		3,172.94
			$2,493.00		$4,490.67

(N.B. - A/c's # 15, 150 and 151 are adjusted figures following Third National Conference recommendations:

Receivables	1,228.10	2,457.11
Less B. C. JCCA	462.25	955.83
	$ 765.85	$1,501.28

- continued -

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-10-5a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

		1947-48		1948-49
National JCCA		$1,552.45		$ 960.63
Add Toronto JCCD	310.10		310.10	
Special Ind. Contributions	10.00	320.10	47.00	357.10
		$1,872.55		$1,317.73
National JCCA Special Proj. Res.		1,402.80		4,485.87
Less B.C. JCCA	462.25		955.83	
Toronto JCCD	310.10		310.10	
Special Ind. Contr.	10.00	782.35	47.00	1,312.93
		$ 620.45		$3,172.94)

SCHEDULE C

INCOME - OPERATING		1947-48		1948-49
A/c #200	British Columbia JCCA	2,000.00		2,000.00
201	Alberta JCCA	1,200.00		1,200.00
202	Saskatchewan JCCA			100.00
203	Manitoba JCCA	500.00		450.00
204	Ontario JCCA	3,502.04		3,000.00
205	Quebec JCCA	800.00		800.00
210	Toronto JCCD	310.10		
211	Special Individual Contributions	10.00		37.00
		8,322.14		7,587.00
	Less Expenditures (Schedule A)	6,449.59		8,141.82
				(554.82)
			'47-'48 Bal.	1,872.55
	National JCCA (Schedule B)	$1,872.55		$1,317.73

INCOME - RESERVE					
A/c #210	Organization Fund Contribution	1,392.80			3,046.07
	Less Toronto JCCD	310.10			
	B. C. JCCA	462.25	772.35	493.58	493.58
					2,552.49
				'47-'48 Bal.	620.45
	National JCCA Special Proj. Res. (Schedule B)	$ 620.45			$3,172.94

NATIONAL JCCA - TRIAL BALANCE AS AT SEPTEMBER 30th, 1949

A/c #	2	Bank - Current		1,673.38	
	10	National Headquarters		267.65	
	15	Receivables		1,508.03	
	50	Office Equipment	586.61		
	51	Less Depreciation Reserve	86.61	500.00	
	150	National JCCA			1,317.73
	151	National JCCA Special Project Reserve			3,172.94
				3,949.06	
	300	National Exec. Secy Salary	233.00		
	301	Office Secretary Salary	156.00		
	310	Rent	12.00		
	311	Telephone & Telegraph	7.35		
	320	Travelling Expense	12.95		
	321	Transportation Expense	4.00		
	330	Public Relations	3.75		
	335	Literature	7.37		
	340	Office Supplies	104.54		
	350	Bank Charges	.65	541.61	
				$4,490.67	$4,490.67

- George Tanaka, National Treas. [illegible].

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-10-5b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

A-15

NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

National Office,
84 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

December 4, 1949
8.30 p.m.

AGENDA - Vol. II, #22

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. ATTENDANCE

III. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

IV. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES:

1. JCCA Letter to Claimants
2. Sub-Committee on Future Action on Claims

V. NEW BUSINESS:

1. Report on the Third National Conference -

(a) Memoranda for Delegates
(b) Amendments to the Constitution
(c) Direct correspondence between Local Chapters in B. C. and Alta.
(d) Future Programme of the JCCA
(e) National Conferences
(f) National Finance and Budget
(g) British Columbia Fishing Question
(h) The National Council
(i) Japanese Language Schools
(j) National Resettlement Survey
(k) Trustees for Reserve Account
(l) Future Action on Claims

2. Resignation of J. Oki and R. Obata

3. Publicity

4. New National Executive Committee

5. Inter-Ethnic Citizens Council Brief on Arts, Letters and Sciences

6. Requisitions for November and December

VI. NEXT MEETING

VII. ADJOURNMENT

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-11-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MINUTES OF THE JCCA NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD DECEMBER 4, 1949

Vol. II, #21

The JCCA National Executive Committee met Sunday, December 4, 1949, at 8.30 p.m. at the National Office, 84 Gerrard Street, East, Toronto 2, Ontario.

I. CALL TO ORDER - by K. Tanaka, Chairman.

II. ATTENDANCE:

Those Present - G. Tanaka, K. Tanaka, F. Kayahara, T. Umezuki, H. Yamamoto, T. Kameoka, Y. Hyodo, N. Fujita, J. Ide, T. Sagara, S. Shinobu, Mr. Harry Fukushima.

Regrets - I. Uchida.

III. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING - The Minutes of the meeting held October 25, 1949, Vol. II, #21, were adopted as read.

IV. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES -

1. JCCA Letter to Claimants - On the question of the apparent need of having a letter from the JCCA sent to claimants, the Committee was agreed that the JCCA should inform the Claimants on claims proceedings to date through the medium of a letter from the JCCA. And also that the claimants should be invited to submit their views and suggestions to the JCCA.

The Executive Secretary reported that the Third National Conference had taken up this matter and had recommended that such a letter should be sent out to Claimants at the earliest possible date.

Mr. T. Umezuki reported to the meeting that he has recently reported fully on claims proceedings in the Japanese section of the New Canadian.

2. Sub-Committee on Future Action on Claims - It was reported that the sub-committee on future action on claims was not able to meet with Mr. Brewin on the date set for this meeting due to Mr. Brewin having been out of town.

V. NEW BUSINESS:

1. Report on the Third National Conference - The Executive Secretary reported on the Third National Conference as follows:

(a) That the National Office prepared Conference memoranda for the delegates in two parts -

Sec. I - (i) Conference Agenda
(ii) Duties of the Steering Committee
(iii) Executive Secretary's Report to the Conference
(iv) The National Executive Committee memorandum on Constitution by-laws to the Conference
(v) National JCCA Constitution
(vi) JCCA Local Chapter draft Constitution
(vii) Second National Conference Report

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-11-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Sec. II - (i) National Executive Committee's memorandum to Conference on 1948 - '49 Accounts Receivable
(ii) The National Executive Committee's 1949 - '50 suggested Budget and the past two years' budget of the organization
(iii) National JCCA Office Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for September, 1949, and tentative statement for the month of October
(iv) Auditor's Report on the National Finances for the fiscal year, 1948 - '49 and 1947 - '48
(v) Memorandum on the National Resettlement Survey
(vi) National JCCA Bulletin on Human Rights

(b) That the Conference was of the opinion that amendments to the Constitution were required but found that it was faced with the fact that no provision is made in the Constitution for instituting amendments at a National Conference. For practical purposes the Conference was agreed that certain amendments were in order and that the operation of the organization could be accomplished during the interim period under such new provisions while the Provincial Chapters are given an opportunity to study these amendments and that such amendments would then be finalized at the next Conference.

The question of the National Constitution by-laws was referred to the National Executive Committee by the Conference.

(c) That the Conference accepted the proposal of the National Office to have direct correspondence carried on between local Chapters in British Columbia and Alberta and National Headquarters to the extent of having printed matter mailed directly to the local Chapters and the conducting of any necessary correspondence provided that the Provincial Headquarters of each Provincial Chapter be kept continually informed of these mailings and correspondence by National Headquarters. The Conference accepted this proposal having in mind that it would lighten the burden of the Provincial Chapter Secretaries. It was pointed out that this arrangement has been successfully in operation in Ontario during the past two years.

(d) That the Conference gave considerable thought to the future programme of the JCCA and formulated resolutions on race relations programme, Japanese Canadian cultural contribution to Canada, evacuation claims, Strandees; Bill of Rights, FEPC, Fishing question, Japanese Language Schools, Immigration, B. C. Restrictions, National Health Programme.

(e) That the Conference was of the opinion serious consideration should be given to the holding of National Conferences every two years in view of the great expense to Provincial Chapters in holding yearly Conferences. It was therefore decided that the next full-fledged National JCCA Conference be held sometime in 1951. However, due to the fact that no plans could be made for the future operation of the National Organization beyond the present fiscal year, the Conference was of the mind that some consideration should be given to the holding of a modified Conference sometime next summer. It was felt that this matter could be dealt with by the National Executive Committee and the Provincial Chapters.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-11-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(f) National Finance and Budget - That the Conference received and considered the recommendations of the Executive Committee on the proposed Budget for the fiscal year, 1949 - '50 together with Income under Provincial Quotas for this fiscal year. The Committee's memorandum on the 1949 - '50 National Budget finances relative to Accounts Receivable item was also given full consideration by the Conference.

The meeting was informed that the National Office had released through the National JCCA Bulletin, Vol. IV, #1, a memorandum from the Third National Conference under date of November 7, 1949, reporting the full context of the Conference Finance Committee whose recommendations were adopted by the Conference. The Finance Report with which the Conference dealt, covered the following points:

(i) Receivables from Provincial Chapters
(ii) 1949 - '50 Objectives
(iii) Credit to Operating Account
(iv) Changes to National JCCA Special Project Reserve
(v) Operating Reserve
(vi) Salary of the National Executive Secretary
(vii) Summary Budget for 1949 - '50

(g) British Columbia Fishing Question - That the Conference, having had brought to its attention, information which indicated that Cannery Companies are presently making offers to Japanese Canadian fishermen in the way of financial loans for fishing equipment, considered this question to be of importance and instructed the Executive Secretary to investigate this matter fully while in Vancouver and that he should see Mr. Buck Suzuki before consulting with the Fishermen's Union on this matter. The Conference empowered the Executive Secretary to take whatever appropriate action he considered necessary upon completing a full investigation.

The Executive Secretary reported to the meeting that he had consulted with Buck Suzuki and Joe Miyazawa on this question and subsequently with the executive members of the Fishermen's Union. And having completed his investigations in Vancouver, that he had met with the British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba Provincial executives on his return trip to Toronto giving them a full report of his investigations. He also reported meeting with Mr. T. Shoyama in Regina advising him of his findings.

The meeting was also informed that the written report on the present fishing question in British Columbia was sent to the National Council members, Presidents and Secretaries of the Provincial Chapters and members of the National Executive Committee through a special information release to national organization executives under date of Nov. 29th. It was also reported to the meeting that permission was granted by the Executive Secretary to the Fishermen Union to publish his report in the Union's official publication, "The Fishermen".

(h) The National Council - That the Conference received the recommendations of the National Executive Committee with regard to increasing the effectiveness of the National Council as a functioning body with the recommendation that Presidents and Secretaries of Provincial Chapters be elected to this governing body. It was reported to the meeting that the Conference did not change the present set-up of the National Council.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-11-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(i) Japanese Language Schools - That the Conference was of the opinion that Japanese Canadian families should be free to act upon their own individual wishes with regard to sending children to Japanese Language schools.

(j) National Resettlement Survey - That the Conference desired the Executive Committee to give further consideration to the National Resettlement Survey and suggested that the Executive Secretary get in touch with Mr. Kunio Shimizu for advice as to ways and means of concentrating the National Survey into smaller areas of enquiry for practical purposes in view of the obvious magnitude of conducting a nation-wide survey.

(k) Trustees for Reserve Account - That the Conference considered this question of trusteeship and decided that the Board of Trustees be composed of the National President, National Treasurer, the National Executive Secretary and the Presidents of each Provincial Chapter.

It was reported to the meeting that with regard to these funds, the Conference appreciated the need of granting the Executive Committee discretionary powers within reasonable limits in the use of Reserve Funds, such as, in the case of borrowing such funds for operating the National Office during periods when Provincial quotas are not yet received. However, in the case of the actual expenditure of these funds for special projects, it was the opinion of the Conference that at such times the matter should be referred to the Board of Trustees.

(l) Future Action on Claims - That the Conference received the Executive Secretary's report dealing with the proposed JCCA Brief to the Federal Government which the Executive Committee had considered and approved and which Mr. Brewin had advised should deal with the points of limitations of the terms of reference and the difficulty of obtaining proof on claims.

That the Conference felt it desirable to have the proposed brief completed at the earliest possible date in order that it may be distributed to the Provincial and Local Chapters for study.

However, it was the opinion of Mr. McMaster that it might not be wise to have such a Brief distributed widely as there was then distinct possibility that the Commissioner might become aware of the JCCA's plans. However, it was suggested by Mr. McMaster that possibly a newsletter could be released by the National JCCA to the Provincial and local Chapters without mentioning the proposed brief.

The Executive Secretary reported that he had fully informed the Provincial Executives in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba on this matter while on his return from Vancouver.

It was reported by the Secretary that considerable work has been done on the Brief by Mr. McMaster and it was expected that the first draft copy of the Brief would be completed sometime this month. It was stated that Mr. McMaster anticipated that the Commissioner would be submitting his report to the Government sometime in January of next year and that the report would be under consideration by the Government for perhaps a week or two. It may or may not be tabled in the House of Commons. It is difficult at this present time to foresee what course of action the Government might take with regard to

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-11-3b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

acting upon the Commissioner's recommendations. The Government might hold this matter until the next session of Parliament or it might decide to act upon the Commissioner's recommendations without recourse to Parliament. It was the opinion of Mr. McMaster that the Brief could not be finalized until Counsel had some knowledge of the Commission's report. Since these various factors would influence the final decision of Counsel in advising the JCCA with respect to the Brief, it would be impossible at this present time to anticipate what course of action the JCCA would be taking in making representations to the Government.

With regard to this matter, the Executive Secretary stated that he would make every effort to keep in close consultation with Mr. Brewin and Mr. McMaster and to keep the Committee advised accordingly.

2. Resignation of J. Oki and R. Obata - Upon questioning by a member of the Executive Committee with regard to what action the Conference had taken, if any, in dealing with the resignation of Mr. Oki and Mr. Obata, the meeting was informed that Mr. Obata had submitted a 10-page submission to the Conference. While the contents of the submission were not divulged to the meeting as it was the opinion of Mr. Kayahara, a delegate, that it did not concern the Committee, the meeting was informed that the Conference had made no specific decision with regard to the resignations of the aforementioned.

It was reported by the Executive Secretary that Mr. Hidaka submitted his resignation as a member of the Committee by letter to the National President, Mr. Shoyama.

The Executive Committee was of the opinion that the proper channel through which resignations of members of the Committee should be submitted is through the Committee itself.

Due to the public statements made by Mr. Oki and Mr. Obata concerning their resignations from the Committee and due to the fact that the public's curiosity has been aroused as a result of these statements, the Committee was of the opinion that some statement from the Committee on this matter should be made public.

MOVED by T. Umezuki and seconded by T. Kameoka
THAT the resignations of R. Obata, J. Oki and K. Hidaka be accepted and, further, that some statement be made public as coming from this Committee which would adequately deal with the points raised by Mr. Oki and Mr. Obata in their public statement and also, that the decision of the Conference on the question of Trustees and the National JCCA Reserve Fund and the JCCA letter to Claimants be released through the press. CARRIED.

3. Publicity - The Committee recommended that items relating to the Conference which would have news value with respect to indicating to the public the work of the JCCA be released through the National Office to the press. The Committee had in mind the various important questions dealt with in their resolutions.

4. New National Executive Committee - The Executive Secretary reported that the National Conference desired the Committee to form the new Executive from the nominees both suggested by the Executive Committee and the Conference.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-11-4a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The meeting instructed the Executive Secretary to notify all nominees of their nomination and that they be asked to reply at their earliest convenience of their decision on this matter. The following stated attendees have signified consent to act upon the new Executive Committee:

T. Umezuki
Fred Kayahara
T. Kameoka
Y. Hyodo
K. Tanaka

Mr. Harry Fukushima (new appointee)
J. Ide)
T. Sagara) will serve if slate is not filled

5. Inter-Ethnic Citizens Council Brief on Arts, Letters and Sciences -

The Executive Secretary reported briefly on the Inter-ethnic Citizens Council's Brief which has been recently submitted to the Royal Commission on National Development of the Arts, Letters and Sciences. It was the opinion of the Executive Secretary that it was an important document which deals with the cultural contributions to Canada by the ethnic groups other than the Anglo-Saxon and French groups.

6. Requisition for November and December

MOVED by T. Sagara and seconded by F. Kayahara that the following requisitions be adopted:

November, 1949 -

Executive Secretary's Salary	$166.67
Office Secretary's Salary	156.00
Petty Cash	50.00
Supplies, etc.	247.33
	$620.00

December, 1949 -

Executive Secretary's Salary	$166.67
Office Secretary's Salary	156.00
Petty Cash	50.00
Supplies, etc.	127.33
	$500.00

VI. NEXT MEETING - Sunday, December 18, 1949.

VII. ADJOURNMENT - 12.00 p.m.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-11-4b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

A-16

NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

National Office
84 Gerrard St. E., Toronto.

December 18, 1949
8.30 p.m.

AGENDA - Vol. III, #1

I. ATTENDANCE

II. MEMBERSHIP OF THE NEW NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

III. ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE

IV. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING - Dec. 4, 1949, Vol. II, #22

V. EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT:

1. Fishing Question
2. JCCA Claims Brief
3. National JCCA Letter to Commissioner Bird
4. Mansard Report on Strandees
5. Racial Discrimination in Dresden, Ontario
6. Affiliation with Association for Civil Liberties
7. Resolution on a Bill of Rights submitted by Senator Arthur Roebuck.
8. National Office Correspondence.

VI. NEW BUSINESS:

1. Takimoto Case
2. Appointment of sub-Committees
3. Regular Meeting Date
4. Meeting Procedure
5. Treasurer's Report

VII. ADJOURNMENT

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-12-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MINUTES OF THE JCCA NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD DECEMBER 18, 1949

Vol. III, #1

The first meeting of the new National Executive Committee for the 1949 - '50 term was held Sunday, December 18, 1949, at 8.30 p.m. at the National Office, 84 Gerrard St., East, Toronto.

I. ATTENDANCE:

Those Present - George Tanaka, Mr. T. Umezuki, Mr. Fred Kondo, Tammy Marubashi, Kinzie Tanaka, Fred Kayahara, Jin Ide, Senji Sasaki, Miss Mariko Tokunaga, Harry Fukushima, Mr. T. Kameoka, Lucien Kurata, Miss Norah Fujita.

Regrets - Tom Sagara.

II. MEMBERSHIP OF THE NEW NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE -

In addition to those who were present at the meeting, the following persons have accepted membership on the Committee: Toyo Takata, Tom Sagara, Yosh Hyodo.

Due to the insufficient number of Issei members on the Committee, the meeting was agreed to having the Toronto Chapter Issei-bu appoint three additional members to the Committee.

III. ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE COMMITTEE

The meeting being the first assembly of the new National Executive Committee, election of the officers of the Committee took place. The following were elected:

Chairman - Lucien Kurata by acclamation
Vice-Chairman - Jin Ide by acclamation
Recording Secretary - Norah Fujita
Treasurer - Norah Fujita on Motion of Kinzie Tanaka and Tammy Marubashi.
Auditors - Mr. Fred Sasaki and one Issei to be appointed by the Issei-bu of the Toronto Chapter, and one additional Nisei from the Toronto Local Chapter to work with Mr. Sasaki.

Appointment of Office Secretary - reappointment of Norah Fujita on Motion of Mr. T. Umezuki and Jin Ide.

Upon enquiry from the new members of the Executive Committee for information on the duties of the various officers of the Committee, discussion centred on the need of completing the by-laws of the organization at the earliest possible opportunity.

When nominated to a position on a sub-committee, Norah Fujita asked for clarification of her position on the Executive Committee.

IV. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING - December 4, 1949, Vol. II, #22

When a new member of the Executive Committee requested some background information on the resignation of Messrs. J. Oki and R. Obata, the Executive Secretary explained that the reasons for their resignations stemmed from

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-12-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

two basic points of difference with the majority of the Executive Committee:

(a) On the question of who should be the proper trustees responsible for the organization's reserve funds,
(b) On the Claims question.

A brief report was given of the proceedings of past meetings of the Executive Committee when discussions on these matters took place.

MOTION #1 - MOVED by Fred Kayahara and seconded by Mr. T. Umezuki
THAT the Minutes of the previous meeting be adopted. CARRIED.

V. EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT:

1. Fishing Question - For the benefit of the new Executive, a brief report was given on the fishing question in British Columbia. It was noted to the meeting that the Executive Secretary's written report on his findings in British Columbia was published in the November 30th issue of the New Canadian and the December 6th issue of the Fishermen's Union paper, "The Fisherman".

The meeting was informed of recent correspondence received by the Executive Secretary from Mr. Homer Stevens, Secretary of the Fishermen's Union, reporting on the Union's recently held meeting with the Salmon Canners Operating Committee on the subject of the return of Japanese Canadian Fishermen to the Pacific Coast.

The Executive Secretary stated that he intended to publish detailed information on this matter through the medium of the National Office special Information Release to National JCCA organization executives.

MOTION #2 - MOVED by Tammy Marubashi and seconded by Kinzie Tanaka
THAT the information contained in Mr. Stevens' letter and in the Minutes of the meeting between the Fishermen's Union and the Salmon Canners Operating Committees be included in the Minutes of this meeting insofar as necessary at the discretion of the National Executive Secretary. CARRIED.

The meeting was informed that Mr. Stevens' letter to the Executive Secretary reported that the Union's committee, having held the initial meeting with the Salmon Canners Operating Committee, is now arranging to hold further meetings with the individual Cannery Company representatives in order to obtain information on what each Cannery Company has been doing and what future policy they intend to follow with regard to Japanese Canadian fishermen.

Some idea of the present situation, from the Union's standpoint was indicated to the National Executive Committee meeting in the excerpt which was quoted from Mr. Stevens' letter. Mr. Stevens' statement was quoted as follows:

"It appears that we are going to have a rather difficult time to maintain a proper attitude within our organization and also to maintain good relations between the Japanese Canadians and other fishermen during the coming period. However with your co-operation it is my opinion that we should be able to maintain a correct policy and at the same time maintain the unity of our respective organizations."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-12-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In the "Report of the Meeting between the Union Committee and the Salmon Canners Operating Committee on Influx of Japanese Canadian Fishermen", the following stated points were considered noteworty to the Executive Committee meeting and which were brought to the attention of the Salmon Canners Operating Committee by the Fishermen's Union: .....

"The Union spokesman pointed out that at the present time owing to overcrowded conditions within the industry a large number of fishermen were finding it very difficult to meet their financial obligations and that any further influx of large numbers of fishermen is definitely opposed.

"He pointed out that there were rumours circulating through the industry to the effect that there are anywheres from 200 to 1,000 Japanese fishermen being recruited from the interior and other provinces.

"He stated that the Union wants the following questions answered by the Operators:

(a) How many Japanese Canadians are the Companies attempting to bring into the Coast?

(b) What is the financial proposition being put out to entice Japanese Canadians?
- Is it true that the Companies have offered to finance to the extent of 75% of the cost of boats and gear up to a total of seven and eight thousand dollars?
- Is it true that the Companies are proposing to charge no interest on money so loaned?

(c) Do the Companies contemplate taking boats away from Natives and white fishermen in order to pass them on to Japanese Canadians? If this is not the Company policy, where do they expect to get sufficient boats?

(d) Are the Companies preparing to build bunkhouses in Westminster, Steveston, on the Skeena, or elsewhere in order to house Japanese Canadians?

(e) In order that we might not be misinformed the Union would like to know which of the Companies started the Campaign to recruit Japanese Canadians and what centres have been visited in this campaign.

"Mr. Rosenberg, in replying to the Union, stated that there is no policy established by the Salmon Canners Operating Committee on the question of Japanese Canadians entering the fishing industry. He said that what each company is doing is its own business and is probably being dtermined on the basis of each Company's problems, experiences and policies. He stated that his own company had received phone calls and letters indicating that certain people had been to the interior talking to the Japanese Canadians and therefore his company had sent someone up to find out what was going on.

"He said that he felt it would be impossible for the Salmon Canners Operating Committee to lay down a policy or to divulge information requested by the Union. He said that as far as his company was concerned they felt that whatever basis they use in financing fishermen could not be made available to their competitors. With respect to the question of boats being taken away from fishermen he stated that it is his opinion and he feels that everyone knows that there are fishermen that are not worth their salt, that each company would probably want to get rid of some of these duds and replace them with fishermen who will produce the goods. An example would be

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-12-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

if you took say fifty gillnetters, ten of them would be among the high boats, the majority would be average fishermen, and there would always be five or ten at the bottom of the list who regardless of the size of the run would be unable to make expenses. ....."

"..... The Union spokesman repeated again their insistence that certain lines of general policy should be laid down by the Salmon Canners Operating Committee suggesting that they take the following action:

(a) No further recruiting of new fishermen,
(b) Any financial propositions put to Japanese Canadians by individual Companies should be the same type of proposition as they put to other fishermen.
(c) Boats should not be taken away from existing fishermen to be turned over to other fishermen excepting as a last resort where an individual is not producing.
(d) There should be absolutely no attempt at segregation of Japanese Canadians through the building of bunkhouses; that for these Japanese Canadians who return there be absolutely no discrimination shown by the Company or its representatives whether it be done in the fishing end of the industry or amongst the shoreworkers or otherwise.

"The Union spokesman stated that if certain general lines of policy were established then the Union could attack any violations of such policy directly to the attention of the offending Company. He suggested again that the operators meet as a committee and discuss this situation.

"However the Salmon Canners again insisted that the Union should meet separately with the individual companies and the meeting broke up on this basis."

2. JCCA Claims Brief - For the benefit of the new members of the Executive Committee, the Executive Secretary gave a brief resume on the JCCA Brief on Evacuation Losses Claims which was discussed in detail by the Committee at the previous meeting.

In addition, the meeting was informed of the Executive Secretary's meeting with Mr. Brewin. The Executive Secretary stated that Mr. Brewin has advised that an additional important point should be stressed in the JCCA brief. This point deals with the determination of fair market value at the date of sale under the terms of reference:

"One of the most important items leading to inadequate awards in this case was the decision of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bird on a preliminary point which was argued at the opening of the hearings. The terms of reference required him to determine a fair market value at the date of sale. We were, of course, bound to accept this as the appropriate date for determining the fair market value. However, we submitted that in considering the appropriate market for determining a fair sale price, an imaginary market should be thought of from which all the effects of the scheme of evacuation itself were excluded. In other words the fair market price should not be allowed to be either increased or decreased by factors which were the direct result of the evacuation scheme. This argument was consistent with the authorities and the decisions of the Privy Council and other courts throughout the civilized world."

"It would mean in this case that the fair market price would be considered on the assumption that there had been no evacuation and that the Japanese Canadians had been willing sellers of their property at the particular date at

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-12-3b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

which the actual sale was made. This would have the effect therefore of excluding such matters as depreciation through absence, alteration of market conditions and other factors caused by the evacuation which prevented the market from being a normal market. The principle of law for which we contended, is a well established one in all valuation cases. Unfortunately Mr. Justice Bird did not think it applicable to the terms of reference."

At the present time, the following stated four important points are being considered in the Brief under preparation:

(a) The difficulty caused by limited scope of the Terms of Reference.
(b) The difficulty of strict legal proof of value.
(c) Determination of fair market value at the date of sale under the Terms of Reference.
(d) Proposals.

The meeting was also informed that the Executive Secretary had discussed with both Mr. McMaster and Mr. Brewin the desirability of having appended to the Brief additional information, as follows:

(a) Examples of the extreme pressure under which evacuation took place,
(b) Examples of inadequate restitution to claimants under the present enquiry.

3. National JCCA Letter to Commissioner Bird - The meeting was informed by the Executive Secretary that the Third National Conference directed that the National Executive Secretary communicate by letter to Commissioner Bird the mind of the Conference regarding the Commissioner's recent proposal on a method of settlement to claimants: that the claimants had accepted the Commissioner's proposal with the reservation that they strongly protest against the inadequate compensation offered on Vancouver and outside of Vancouver Real Property claims and personal chattel claims.

The Executive Secretary stated that he had discussed this matter with Mr. McMaster while in Vancouver and with Mr. Brewin on his return to Toronto from the West, and informed the meeting that both Mr. McMaster and Mr. Brewin feel that it would be very unwise for the JCCA to write to the Commissioner on this matter at the present time. It was Counsel's opinion that if such a letter was written to the Commissioner it might have a disturbing effect on the present situation in Vancouver where Mr. McMaster is bringing to the attention of the Commissioner claims cases which he believes should be given special consideration for additional compensation. Mr. McMaster is of the opinion that during these hearings on special cases a disturbing factor such as the proposed JCCA letter to the Commissioner might seriously jeopardize the gaining of additional compensation from the Commissioner under special cases hearings: in view of the fact that Mr. McMaster has already gained for claimants additional compensation amounting to $100,000.00 in excess of the Commissioner's settlement proposal, the present special cases under the circumstances are an important consideration.

The Executive Secretary stated that notwithstanding the important point that he and the Committee should observe the decisions of the Third National Conference, the organization should give serious consideration to counsel's advice in this matter to refrain from writing to the Commissioner.

The Chair questioned whether the Committee had the right to reverse any decision of the Conference.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-12-4a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Executive Secretary replied that the Executive Committee is granted some measure of discretionary power under the Constitution and may take the initiative when circumstances require such action to be taken. It would perhaps be proper under the circumstances to refer this matter to the National Council for a final decision since a reversal of a Conference decision is being considered.

The following observations were made by various members of the Committee:

"Under ordinary circumstances, it would be in order that such a letter be written but, in this case, it would seem that there is a distinct possibility that harm to the claimants whose cases are presently being brought to the attention of the Commissioner for special consideration would be the result. I would therefore be in favour of referring this matter for final approval to the National Council and recommending accepting counsel's advice."

"With regard to the Commissioner, the psychological elements are known more to Mr. McMaster and Mr. Brewin and therefore if they advise against sending the letter to the Commissioner, I think their advice should be taken."

"This Committee is faced with the question of having on the one hand the strong advice of counsel that it would be unwise to send the letter under consideration to the Commissioner, and on the other hand, the mandate of the Conference that such a letter be sent to the Commission. It would therefore appear to be wise for this Committee to obtain the opinion of National Council on this matter."

MOTION #3 - MOVED by Kinzie Tanaka and seconded by Jin Ide
THAT this question be referred back to the National Council members in view of the advice received from Mr. McMaster and Mr. Brewin. CARRIED.

It was pointed out by the Chairman that the proposed letter to National Council members should contain a clear explanation of both positions.

The Executive Secretary informed the meeting that the Conference, at the time, could not appreciate the point which is under consideration that such action of writing to the Commissioner might harm the individual claimants whose cases are being brought to the attention of the Commissioner for special consideration. He felt that it might be advisable for the Executive Committee to take a positive approach to this matter and arrive at a decision which would follow the advice of counsel and that the National Council be informed fully on the reasons for the Committee's decision and that this whole matter then be referred to the National Council members for ratification if they so permit.

MOTION #4 - MOVED by George Tanaka and seconded by Jin Ide
THAT this Committee, having considered the advice of legal counsel respecting the Third National Conference decision to restate in a letter to the Commissioner the position of the claimants, with reference to their acceptance of his proposal under strong protest, is of the opinion the harmful consequences which may result from such a communication to the Commissioner is considered sufficiently of a serious nature and it is therefore felt advisable by this Committee to withhold sending this letter to the Commissioner and that this decision be subject to the approval of the National Council. CARRIED.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-12-4b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Chairman, in reviewing the question, stated that while it is desirable that the organization make clear to the Commissioner its position with respect to the proposal on a method of settlement which was accepted by the claimants under protest, the alternative, it would appear, is of considerable importance in view of the fact that any restatement at the present time to the Commissioner of the claimants' position may have a psychological effect on the Commissioner, thereby harmfully affecting recoveries in dollars and cents to claimants. Therefore, these points would best be clearly stated in the letter to the National Council when asking for their decision.

Discussion of the meeting centred about the question as to the reason the Conference felt it desirable to re-state the claimants position to the Commission.

Tammy Marubashi who attended the Conference as a delegate informed the meeting that the Conference felt that the JCCA was not taking a positive stand on this question and that it would be to the best interests of the organization to take such a position on the claims question at this present time.

MOTION #5 - MOVED by Kinzie Tanaka and seconded by Miss Mariko Tokunaga THAT the letter from the National Executive Committee to the National Council should explain both sides of the question of the Conference decision to send a letter to the Commissioner re-stating the position of claimants and the advice of Counsel that it would be harmful to individual claimants to communicate to the Commissioner on such a matter at the present time.

CARRIED.

4. Hansard Report on Strandees - Excerpts from the House of Commons Debates, Saturday, December 10, 1949, were brought to the attention of the meeting by the Executive Secretary who quoted discussions held between Mr. Green, M.P., and Mr. Maybank, Parliamentary Assistant.

Mr. Green proposed the following questions:

"(a) Have any persons of the Japanese race coming within one of the following categories: (i) those who were in Japan throughout the war; (ii) those who were sent to Japan on exchange during the war; (iii) those who went to Japan after the war under the repatriation scheme of the Canadian government, been given permission to return to Canada?

Answer: (i) yes; (ii) no; (iii) yes.

(b) How many in each category have been given such permission?

Answer: (i) 165; (ii) see (a) above; (iii) 36. "

Mr. Green also brought to the attention of Mr. Maybank an editorial from the New Canadian recording the number of Nisei strandees in Japan (3,000) and of the fact that the JCCA is making a determined drive to assist their return to Canada. He pointed out in the House of Commons that while he did not know whether the Japanese Canadians who have been permitted to return to Canada had previously served in the Japanese armed forces during the war, he felt the Government should adopt some policy on this matter and also that it was his opinion those who served in the Japanese armed forces

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-12-5a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

should not be permitted to re-enter Canada.

In reply to Mr. Green's statements, the Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Mines and Resources, stated that it is a definite policy of the Government that those who are Canadian born and against whom there is no charge of disloyalty would have the right to come back. He further stated that all applicants are carefully screened in that respect by the Government.

5. Racial Discrimination in Dresden, Ontario - With reference to the recent referendum held in the town of Dresden, Ontario, on the question as to whether racial discrimination against coloured people denying them to be served in Dresden township restaurants should be prohibited by a by-law and which was rejected by the people of Dresden in a majority vote giving sanction to practicing such discrimination, the meeting was of the mind that the organization should lend its voice as an individual body alongside that of other organizations to the Premier of Ontario voicing strong regret that a referendum which puts to the public the question of the sanctioning of or the banning of the practice of racial discrimination has been permitted to be put to public vote, and that the Association urge upon the Premier that legislation be enacted prohibiting the practice of racial discrimination in the Province of Ontario.

It was felt by the meeting that this question which has been considered of sufficient importance by various organizations, labour unions and the press, conclusively indicates that a substantial portion of public opinion in the Province of Ontario strongly disproves the recent action of the Town of Dresden for permitting this question to be placed before the people of Dresden in the form of a referendum, since the question deals with one of the fundamental rights of Canadian citizens to be free of discrimination based on race, and that therefore no group of Canadian citizens has the right to decide whether their fellow Canadians should be subject to such discrimination.

MOTION #6 - MOVED by Fred Kayahara and seconded by Mr. T. Umezuki
THAT the Executive Secretary write a letter to the Ontario Provincial Government containing the views of the organization on the question of race discrimination as indicated in the Dresden case and urge that legislation be enacted which would prohibit the practice of such discrimination based on race.
CARRIED.

6. Affiliation with Association for Civil Liberties - The meeting was informed that the Toronto Association for Civil Liberties through their Executive Secretary, Mr. Irving Himel, has indicated to the Executive Secretary that the Association would welcome the affiliation of the JCCA to it.

The question was raised in the meeting as to whether the National JCCA, a national organization, could affiliate with a Provincial organization.

The Executive Secretary was of the opinion that while the technical point must be faced as to the suitability of the JCCA as a national body becoming affiliated with a Provincial body, it was his opinion that under the circumstances, in view of the fact that there does not exist a national Association for Civil Liberties, and in view of the fact that members of the Toronto Civil Liberties Association include Canadian citizens of national

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-12-5b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

prominence, that this matter should be given consideration. Whether or not the local Chapter in Toronto be closely related with the Civil Liberties Association, the Executive Secretary reported that in view of his membership in the Council of the Civil Liberties Association, that it would seem desirable to give further thought to this matter and perhaps also encourage the local Chapter to take a more active part with this group.

MOTION #7 - MOVED by Fred Kayahara and seconded by Mr. T. Umezuki THAT a decision on this matter be held in abeyance regarding affiliation of the National JCCA to this body. However, the Committee is in agreement on the principle of affiliation of the JCCA to support the work of the Association of Civil Liberties. CARRIED.

7. Resolution on a Bill of Rights submitted by Senator Arthur Roebuck -

The meeting was informed that the National JCCA has been given to understand through both the letter received by the organization from Senator Roebuck and from Mr. Himel of the Association for Civil Liberties who have been assisting Senator Roebuck on this matter, that sometime during February various organizations would be invited to submit briefs in support of Senator Roebuck's resolution. The National JCCA will also be invited to make supporting representation. It is therefor probable that the National JCCA will be expected to make representation in person in Ottawa in February.

The Executive Secretary informed the meeting that the full text of Senator Roebuck's resolution would be made available to national organization executives through the medium of the special Information Releases.

8. National Office Correspondence - A summary of National JCCA Office Incoming and Outgoing Correspondence for the month of November, 1949, was circulated (as attached).

VI. NEW BUSINESS:

1. Takimoto Case - Mr. T. Umezuki brought to the attention of the meeting the present case of Richard Takimoto, school teacher in the town of St. George, Ontario, who, according to press reports, has been dismissed as a teacher by the School Board. According to press reports, it would appear that Mr. Takimoto's dismissal arises from discriminatory action of some members of the School Board.

MOTION #8 - MOVED by Mr. T. Umezuki and seconded by Kinzie Tanaka THAT the Executive Secretary investigate this case by writing to the School Board of St. George, Mr. Takimoto and the Citizens group who are in sympathetic support of Mr. Takimoto, and that in requesting information desired by the organization that the letters contain a statement of the nature of our organization and the reasons for the organization's interest in this case. CARRIED.

2. Appointment of sub-Committees - The Committee approved the appointment of the following members to act upon the JCCA Claims sub-committee whose responsibilities cover all matters pertaining to the work of the JCCA on the Claims Question and the proposed JCCA brief to the Government on Evacuation Losses Claims. The sub-Committee has also been empowered to take any appropriate action

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-12-6a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

on behalf of the Committee on the question of Claims when conditions of emergency arise.

MOTION #9 - MOVED by Kinzie Tanaka and seconded by Fred Kayahara
THAT the Claims sub-Committee consist of five members.
CARRIED.

The following members were elected to the Claims sub-Committee:

Lucien Kurata
Mr. Fred Kondo
Fred Kayahara
Yosh Hyodo
Harry Fukushima

The sub-Committee was empowered to augment its membership when deemed necessary.

The appointment of the following sub-Committees has been referred over to the next meeting:

(a) Future of the JCCA - determine necessity for holding modified National Conference,
- determine necessity for continued existence of National JCCA beyond present fiscal year.
- determine the necessary organizational machinery best fitted to meet the future needs of a functioning JCCA.

(b) National JCCA Constitution - Constitution amendments
- by-laws.

(c) Bill of Rights Brief.

3. Regular Meeting Date -

MOTION #10 - MOVED by Kinzie Tanaka and seconded by Tammy Marubashi
THAT henceforth the regular monthly meeting date of the Committee be the second Sunday of each month, and that these meetings commence at 7.30 p.m. CARRIED.

4. Meeting Procedure - The meeting expressed the desire that in order to provide sufficient time for individual members to propose discussion, that the regular business of the Committee, including the report from the Executive Secretary, be completed by 10.00 p.m., so as to provide the balance of the meeting time for business introduced by members of the Committee.

MOTION #11 - MOVED by Kinzie Tanaka and seconded by Mr. T. Kameoka
THAT henceforth Committee members who are unable to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee, be required to send notice of regret prior to the meeting and, also, that if a Committee member be absent for three consecutive meetings without informing the Committee through prior contact with the National Office of his absence, he be no longer considered a member of the Committee. CARRIED

5. Treasurer's Report - The Statements of Receipts and Disbursements for the months of October and November, 1949, for the National Office were circulated and tabled.

VII. ADJOURNMENT - at 12.00 p.m.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-12-6b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL JCCA OFFICE INCOMING AND OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE

for the Month of November, 1949

Type of Correspondence		In	Out
1.	Individual Cases - Readmission to Canada from Japan	10	23
2.	Individual Cases - Travel to Japan	1	1
	- Deposits in Japanese Banks in the U.S.	1	
	- Membership in International Association of Machinists	1	2
	- Pension Payments in Japan	1	2
	- Certificate of Canadian Citizenship for Nisei in Japan	1	3
3.	Evacuation Claims	3	3
4.	Other Organizations - CARE (Canada)		1
	- Assoc. for Civil Liberties	2	
	- Co-ordinating Committee for Canadian Youth Groups	2	
	- Inter-ethnic Council	2	
5.	JACL - Anti Discrimination Com., Washington	7	2
6.	Provinces - Gen. Corresp. (Quebec)	1	
7.	Provincial Chapters - B. C.	2	1
	- Alberta	2	2
	- Sask.		2
	- Ontario	2	9
	- Quebec		1
8.	Federal Government - Dept. of the Secretary of State	1	
	- Dept. of External Affairs		1
	- Dept. of National Revenue		1
9.	Office General - Part Report of the 3rd National Conf.	1	
	- National Council	1	1
	- Finance	2	4
	- Publicity		4
	- Travel	1	1
	TOTAL	44	64

NF

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-12-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

A17

NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

National Office,
84 Gerrard St. E., Toronto.

January 8, 1950
8.00 p. m.

AGENDA - Vol. III, #2

I. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING - December 18, 1949, Vol. III, #2

II. THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE REPORT

III. REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS

IV. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:

1. Department of Labour Reply to the National JCCA re Disposition of Hastings Park Canteen Fund created during the Evacuation Period, 1942.

2. International Christian University Foundation

3. Proposed Delegation Representation to the Premier of the Government of Ontario.

V. NEW BUSINESS:

1. Appointment of sub-Committees

a). Future of the JCCA
b). JCCA Constitution
c). For a Bill of Rights Brief

2. October and November, 1949, Statements of Receipts and Disbursements.

3. January Requisition

4. National Finance Campaign Expenses

5. Auditor

6. Additions to the Executive Committee

ADJOURNMENT

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-13-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MINUTES OF THE JCCA NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD JANUARY 8, 1950

Vol. III, #2

The January meeting of the National Executive Committee was held January 8, 1950, 8.00 p.m., at the National Office, 84 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

CHAIRMAN - Lucien Kurata

ATTENDANCE:

Those Present - Mr. T. Umezuki, Mr. Fred Kondo, Fred Kayahara, Kinzie Tanaka, Senji Sasaki, Harry Fukushima, Lucien Kurata, George Tanaka, Norah Fujita, Yosh Hyodo, Mr. T. Kameoka.

Regrets - Mariko Tokunaga, Tom Sagara, Toyo Takata

I. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING - Dec. 18, 1949, Vol. III, #1

MOVED by Mr. T. Umezuki and seconded by Mr. Fred Kondo
THAT the Minutes of the previous meeting be adopted. CARRIED.

II. THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE REPORT

Upon enquiry by a member as to when the Third National Conference Report would be made available, the Executive Secretary stated that the Conference notes were received from the Alberta JCCA on December 27th and it was anticipated the Conference Report would be available within a month's time.

III. REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS

The sub-committee held its preliminary meeting on Friday, January 6th, with the 4-man Liaison Committee of the Toronto Claimants Committee.

The following members of the JCCA's sub-committee were present: Lucien Kurata, Fred Kayahara, George Tanaka (Yosh Hyodo, Harry Fukushima and Fred Kondo of the committee were absent).

The following members of the Liaison Committee of the Toronto Claimants Committee were present at this meeting: Mr. Takashima (chairman), Roger Obata, Kunio Hidaka (Mr. Shin of the committee was absent).

The meeting was informed that the JCCA sub-committee on Claims had decided to hold its initial meeting with an invitation extended to the Liaison Committee of the Toronto Claimants Committee to attend.

It was reported the Toronto Claimants' Committee comprised 12 members including the four members of their Liaison group.

The sub-committee reported on the joint meeting held with the Toronto Claimants Liaison group as follows:

> That the immediate reaction of K. Hidaka upon reading the draft JCCA Claims Brief was that the brief was inadequate and touched only on the fringes of the question of property losses. He stated that in his opinion the most important point of "valuations" was not considered in the Brief, that the clear discrepancy between the total amount of Claims and the amount of the award being considered by the Commissioner had not been considered in the brief.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-13-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

When R. Obata asked what the JCCA was considering as the main point of the JCCA Claims public campaign, the sub-committee stated the JCCA intended to bring to the attention of the Government and to the Canadian public the total picture of evacuation losses suffered. That is to say, this would include excluded claims as well as Claims being considered under the present enquiry. It was explained to the Claimants Liaison Committee that the JCCA felt that this would be the only opportunity given to bring to the attention of the Government and the Canadian public the story of the evacuation and of the losses which were suffered through the Canadian Government evacuation policy.

To this explanation, it was reported to the meeting, R. Obata stated his opinion that this plan of action by the JCCA was, in his opinion, tacticly wrong. He stated that he felt the JCCA should confine its activities in the way of making representation only on the matter of Claims being considered under the present enquiry and that the campaign would be less effective with the inclusion of the excluded claims. He stated the question of excluded Claims should be taken up by the JCCA as a separate issue at some later date.

In reply, the Executive Secretary stated on behalf of the sub-committee that it was in the opinion of the JCCA that the whole question of the evacuation losses claims could not be brought to the attention of the Government or the Canadian people twice as the Canadian public could not be expected to appreciate two issues on the subject of evacuation losses. The point emphasized was that the total question of evacuation losses must be handled as one issue and brought to the attention of the Government and the Canadian public on that basis. It was pointed out that the Commissioner would be recommending certain awards which was in itself an indication and proof that the Claimants were justified in their original appeal for justice and that this point might therefore be utilized in favouring the appeal of those receiving little or no restitution under the present enquiry due to the difficulties experienced under the terms of reference and the excluded claims.

It was also reported to the meeting that the JCCA sub-committee and the Liaison Committee of the Toronto Claimants' committee agreed to act together as a joint committee.

When the Claimants' Liaison Committee informed the JCCA Sub-Committee that they were preparing a letter to be sent out to Claimants and that it was their intention to ask the JCCA to use its machinery to send this letter to various claimants across Canada, they were informed that the JCCA was preparing to send a letter to claimants as had been decided at the Third National Conference held in Lethbridge.

In reply, the Toronto Claimants' Liaison committee stated that perhaps the JCCA letter might cover the purpose of their letter and, therefore, in this case, a joint effort might be considered in order that a letter satisfactory to both committees could be sent to Claimants.

It was also reported the Claimants' Liaison committee desired the JCCA to bring the following three points to the attention of the Co-operative Committee:

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-13-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

a). That they desire to have representation from the Toronto Claimants on the Co-operative Committee,

b). That a meeting of the Co-operative Committee be held in the near future and at that time, representatives of the Toronto Claimants Committee be in attendance. The purpose of the meeting would be to discuss the whole evacuation claims question.

c). That they also desire to know what further charges would be assessed claimants over and above the 2% already assessed.

That the Liaison committee also desired to be informed as to the American Claims situation.

On this point, the JCCA sub-committee stated that a report would be included on the American Claims situation in the JCCA letter to Claimants.

Following the report of the sub-committee to the meeting, discussion took place as follows:

Upon question as to whether the Toronto Claimants Committee was working without consulting Counsel, the Executive Secretary stated that he did not believe they were consulting Counsel.

The sub-committee was of the opinion that the Liaison Committee had very little constructive criticism to offer. It was pointed out, however, that the Claimants' Liaison committee felt confident that the Claimants would raise substantial funds in order to cover the cost of an expansive public campaign.

Concerning the Claimants' Liaison Committee's request for representation on the Co-operative Committee, the Executive Secretary stated that he felt confident that the Co-operative Committee would accept any reasonable recommendation of the JCCA with regard to having the Toronto Claimants' committee represented.

In reply to a question as to what extent the Toronto Claimants' Committee represented the Toronto Claimants, it was stated that two meetings were held of the claimants and that at the first meeting 40 claimants attended and at the second meeting 25 claimants attended. In setting up the Toronto Claimants committee comprising 12 members, the meeting was informed that an election was held by mail. Also, that the first meeting of Toronto claimants was convened by the Issei-bu of the Toronto JCCA Chapter and sanctioned by the National JCCA. However, the second claimants meeting was initiated by the Claimants themselves.

The Executive Committee considered the question that the JCCA should fully inform the Claimants of the expenses which the JCCA has incurred while working for the interest of claimants during the past wo years. It was felt that this information could be brought to the attention of the claimants when the financial report from the Co-operative Committee on claims work is made.

The executive meeting was of the opinion that the claimants' Liaison committee was inadequately represented and that therefore a request be submitted to their committee to increase their representation.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-13-3b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MOTION #2 MOVED by Fred Kayahara and seconded by Harry Fukushima
THAT the Executive Committee request the Toronto Claimants Committee to add two more members on their liaison committee which would increase their committee to 6 members.
CARRIED.

When question was raised as to what would be the powers of this joint committee, comprising the Claimants' Liaison committee and the sub-committee on Claims of the National Executive Committee, the meeting was of the opinion that the powers of the joint committee could not exceed the powers of any sub-committee of the National Executive Committee insofar as the JCCA was concerned. That is to say, the JCCA sub-committee on Claims was at all times answerable to the National Executive Committee and that therefore the authority of the Joint Committee on Claims should not exceed the limit of responsibility granted to the JCCA sub-committee.

MOTION #3 - MOVED by Kinzie Tanaka and seconded by T. Umezuki
THAT the National Executive Committee's sub-committee on Claims be given leave to form a joint committee with the Liaison Committee of the Toronto Claimants committee for the purpose of co-ordinating the work having to do with the Claims question. CARRIED.

MOTION #4 - MOVED by Fred Kayahara and seconded by Yosh Hyodo
THAT Mr. Kameoka and Mr. Umezuki be appointed to the sub-committee on Claims. CARRIED.

IV. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:

1. Department of Labour Reply to the National JCCA re Disposition of Hastings Park Canteen Fund created during the Evacuation Period, 1942

It was reported that the National Office had written the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. MacNamara several months ago that the National JCCA was informed funds totalling several hundreds of dollars was held by the Department which had accumulated through the operation of the Hastings Park Canteen in 1942 for the Japanese Canadian evacuees and that a reply had been received from Mr. MacNamara stating that they have found there was such a fund amounting to $2,215.00. The Department proposed that this money be used to provide special comforts for patients at the New Denver Sanitorium and desired to know whether the JCCA would lend its approval to this suggestion.

The meeting gave a good deal of consideration to this matter and discussed other proposals in disposing of this money; such as, distributing the funds to various hospitals throughout Canada where the money could be of benefit directly to the Japanese Canadian patients in these hospitals. However, it was felt after discussion that this suggestion would be impracticable as it would be difficult under the circumstances to discriminate in the disposition of such funds to provide benefits only to Japanese Canadian patients. The meeting concluded the discussion with the decision to accept the Labour Departments suggestion with the qualification that the JCCA be informed as to the nature of the special comforts which would be provided to the patients at the New Denver Sanitorium.

MOTION #5 - MOVED by Kinzie Tanaka and seconded by Fred Kayahara
THAT we agree to endorse the suggestion of the Labour

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-13-4a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Department to use the Hastings Park Canteen Fund in order to provide special comforts for patients confined at the New Denver Sanitorium and also that we inform the Labour Department that we intend to inform the Japanese Canadian public of this matter. CARRIED.

2. International Christian University Foundation -

It was reported that the Canadian representative of the International Christian University Foundation whose headquarters are in New York had called at the National JCCA office seeking to obtain the financial support of the Japanese Canadians toward their project of building a $50,000,000 Christian University in Japan.

It was stated the initial financial objective of the Foundation was set at $10,000,000 with $500,000 set as the Canadian quota, the balance to be raised in the United States. It was suggested by Mr. LeRoy James, the Canadian representative of the Foundation, that the JCCA could circulate a roster amongst its membership on which the donors could sign their names. It was planned to have such signed rosters sent to Japan so as to make known to the Japanese youth the names of American and Canadian donors including the Japanese Canadians.

MOTION # 6 - MOVED by T. Umezuki and seconded by Senji Sasaki THAT we agree to adopt this proposal in principle, subject to further information. CARRIED.

3. Proposed Delegation Representation to the Premier of the Government of Ontario

The meeting was informed that the Association for Civil Liberties had invited various organizations throughout Ontario to attend a meeting of the Association in order to discuss plans pertaining to a proposed delegation representation to be made to Premier Frost with regard to the question of the need of legislation to oppose the practice of discrimination in its various forms in Ontario against Canadian citizens on grounds of race, creed or colour. The Executive Secretary stated that this representation was intended to be a follow-up on the initial representation made to the Government of Ontario in June, 1949, when the JCCA with over a score of organizations had participated in support of the Civil Liberties Association representation.

V. NEW BUSINESS:

1. Appointment of sub-Committees

a). Future of the JCCA - Following the question of the responsibility of the National Executive Committee to determine to the fullest extent possible the various aspects on the question of the Future of the JCCA, the meeting was fully cognizant of the importance of this work and the responsibility the Committee must undertake. While it was conceded that the Executive Committee must give serious thought to this matter immediately and on a continuing basis to explore this question, it was felt also necessary that the National JCCA should contact the various local Chapters through the Provincial channels in order to gain their views on this important question.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-13-4b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Committee therefore was of the mind that a sub-committee should be appointed to deal with this question and to submit some initial recommendations to the Executive Committee so as to provide some basic information which could be brought to the Provincial and local Chapter's attention to be used as a basis for giving consideration to this question.

MOTION #7 - MOVED by Fred Kayahara and seconded by Senji Sasaki
THAT the following members be appointed to this Committee:

Kinzie Tanaka (Chairman pro tem)
Fred Kayahara
Harry Fukushima
Mariko Tokunaga
T. Umezuki.

CARRIED.

b). JCCA Constitution - work on amendments and by-laws.

It was agreed that the Chairman and Executive Secretary act as the Committee.

c). For a Bill of Rights Brief - required for sometime in February.

It was agreed that a draft copy be prepared by the Executive Secretary and brought before the Committee of the whole.

MOTION #8 - MOVED by Harry Fukushima and seconded by Senji Sasaki
THAT the Executive Secretary be instructed to represent the JCCA at the appropriate time to make representation in support of a Bill of Rights for Canada. CARRIED.

2. October and November, 1949, Statements of Receipts and Disbursements

(See attached)
MOTION #9 - MOVED by Fred Kayahara and seconded by Kinzie Tanaka
THAT the Statements of Receipts and Disbursements for October and November, 1949, be adopted. CARRIED.

3. January Requisition

MOVED by Fred Kayahara and seconded by T. Kameoka (Motion #10)
THAT the following Requisition be approved for January, 1950:

Exec. Secy's salary	$166.67
Office Secy's "	156.00
Travel Expense	260.00
Petty Cash	50.00
Supplies, etc.	117.33
	$750.00

CARRIED.

It was reported that the National Treasury was overdrawn to the extent of $146.62.

AGREED That all Provincial Chapters be sent a letter which would explain the state of the national organization finances and request a remittance on their allocation.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-13-5a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. National Finance Campaign Expenses - The total expenses incurred $252.00.

MOTION #11 - MOVED by Kinzie Tanaka and seconded by T. Umezuki
THAT all literature and publicity expenses in connection with the national finance campaign be chargeable in proportion to the copies of material distributed to the respective Provincial Chapters. CARRIED.

5. Auditor - Mr. Umezuki reported that Mr. Tokujiro Takenaka has been appointed by the Issei-bu of the Toronto Chapter to serve as one of the National Headquarters Auditors. Appointment approved on Motion.

6. Additions to the Executive Committee - The following additional members were appointed by the Issei-bu of the Toronto Chapter to serve on the National Executive Committee:

Mr. Toshiaki Sumi, Mr. Yoriki Iwasaki, Mr. Kenzo Mori.

Above appointees accepted on Motion.

MOTION #12 - MOVED by Kinzie Tanaka and seconded by F. Kondo
THAT Norah Fujita be invited to act as a full member of the Executive Committee. CARRIED.

ADJOURNMENT at 11.00 p.m.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-13-5b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

October, 1949

RECEIPTS:

October 25 - October Requisition	$700.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary, Executive Secretary	$233.00
" , Office Secretary	156.00
Supplies	286.01
Telephone & Telegraph	15.87
Rent	15.50
Public Relations	3.96
Transportation	23.65
Travel Expense	106.50
Literature	3.60
Bank Charges	1.51
Accounts Receivable	22.01
Wages	25.50
	$893.11

Cash Balance - in Bank	$24.54
- Petty Cash ..	50.00
	$74.54

BREAKDOWNS:

Supplies - Multex plates for Japanese translation of Citizenship pamphlet $54.86
" " for "Story of Achievement" $12.96
" " for Financial Appeal circulars $6.48
24M shts. mimeo paper $53.04; 6 tubes of mimeo ink $17.04
Printing cost of 2M copies Japanese translation of Citizenship pamphlet $96.12; Printing cost of 1M mimeo letterheads $3.62;
100 pcs. cellboard $1.90; 2 quires wrapping paper $2.20; 2 ball twine $3.90;
Erasers .35; Felt Pad $1.00; Binding case .50; 1 box cockle bond $2.25;
6 boxes labels $1.50; 2 rolls corrugated $5.45; 1 Bates Stapler $7.95;
1 Stapler refill $1.55; Rubber Cement .45; 1 Light bulb .75;
Postage $7.27; 2 Light tubes $1.80; 3 boards $3.07.

Rent - Regular rental $12.50; Committee room rental, Oct. 11 & 25, $3.00.

Public Relations - 1 yr. subscription to "Pacific Citizen" $3.96.

Travel Expense - London trip expense, Exec. Secy. $6.50
Part payment on Trav. Exp. of Exec. Secy. to National Conf. $100.

Literature - 1 copy of "The Spoilage" $3.60

Accounts Receivable - Prepayments refundable by Toronto Local Chapter $22.01

Wages - C. Tanaka 34 hrs. at .75 $25.50 - preparation of layout and collating Japanese translation of Citizenship pamphlets.

NF

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-13-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

November, 1949

RECEIPTS:

Nov. 4	Refund from Toronto Local Chapter on supplies ($23.37) and Accounts Receivable ($17.73)	$ 41.10
" 4	Refund from Ontario Provincial Chapter on supplies	7.95
" 25	November Requisition	620.00
		$669.05

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary, Executive Secretary	$ 166.67
" , Office Secretary	156.00
Supplies	198.64
Telephone & Telegraph	15.16
Rent	32.50
Bank Charges	.66
Accounts Receivable	56.27
Wages	23.13
	$ 649.03

Cash Balance -	in Bank	$ 44.56
	- Petty Cash	50.00
		$ 94.56

BREAKDOWNS:

Supplies - Express charges $35.35; 21M sheets mimeo paper $46.41; Printing cost of 8,000 copies of "Story of Achievement" and Finance Circulars $86.40; 50 #8 envelopes .20; 200 kraft envelopes $2.65; 3 stapler refills $4.65; 2 rolls kraft tape .80; 1M shts. tissue $1.70; 100 folders $3.00; 12 scratch pads .54; Stamps $16.94.

Rent - Regular office rental for 5 weeks $32.50.

Accounts Receivable - Prepayment refundable by Co-operative Com. $43.25.
" " " Toronto Local Chapter $13.02.

Wages - E. Shintani - cutting stencils for 2nd National Conference report, 11½ hrs. at .75 $9.63
S. Nakai - parcelling and typing, 18 hrs. at .75 $13.50

NF

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-13-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

A-18

NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

National Office,
84 Gerrard St. E., Toronto.

January 22, 1950,
8.00 p.m.

AGENDA - Vol. III, #3

I. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING - Vol. III, #2, Jan. 8, 1950

II. NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER

III. CORRESPONDENCE:

1. Appeal to Provincial Chapters for Remittance on Quota
2. Richard Takimoto Case
3. Association for Civil Liberties
4. Replies from National Council Members re Change in Decision to send a Letter to Commissioner Bird.
5. Reply from Mr. McMaster re Claims of Japanese Organizations
6. Reply from Mr. McMaster re Finalized Claims Brief

IV. REPORT ON JOINT COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD ON CLAIMS:

1. Second Meeting of the Joint Committee
2. Meeting of the Co-operative Committee held on Friday afternoon, Jan. 20th.
3. Third Joint Committee Meeting
4. Re Appeal for Funds in Letter to Claimants.
5. Proposed Meeting with the Co-operative Committee, Saturday, February 4, 1950.

V. ADJOURNMENT

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-14-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MINUTES OF THE JCCA NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD JANUARY 22, 1950

Vol. III, #3

A second January meeting of the National Executive Committee was held Sunday, January 22, 1950, 8.00 p.m. at the National Office, 84 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

CHAIRMAN - Lucien Kurata.

ATTENDANCE:

Those Present - Ken Mori, Kinzie Tanaka, Tammy Marubashi, Jin Ide, Toyo Takata, Senji Sasaki, Harry Fukushima, Lucien Kurata, Fred Kayahara, George Tanaka, Norah Fujita, Hugo Yamamoto, T. Umezuki, T. Kameoka, T. Sumi.

Regrets Received - Fred Kondo, Mariko Tokunaga.

Those Absent - Y. Iwasaki, Tom Sagara, Y. Hyodo.

I. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING - Vol. III, #2, January 8, 1950.

MOTION #1 - MOVED by Fred Kayahara and seconded by Harry Fukushima
THAT the Minutes of the previous meeting be adopted as read.
CARRIED.

II. NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER

MOTION #2 - MOVED by G. Tanaka and seconded by Fred Kayahara
THAT Hugo Yamamoto be accepted as a member of the National Executive Committee on the understanding that he will not be required to do any sub-committee work other than the duties he is accepting to assist in the publicity and public relations of the JCCA through newspaper publicity. CARRIED.

III. CORRESPONDENCE:

1. Appeal to Provincial Chapters for Remittance on Quota - It was reported that remittance has been received to the National JCCA from the Moose Jaw JCCA of $50 which is full payment of their current fiscal year commitment and comprises 50% of the Saskatchewan JCCA's Provincial quota to the National Budget.

It was also reported that cheques totalling $1,900.00 have been received from the Ontario JCCA. In observing the decisions of the Third National Conference on finances, it was pointed out by the Executive Secretary that $500 of this amount would be applied to cover payment in full of the balance of the '48 - '49 quota which the Ontario Provincial Chapter has owed to the National JCCA.

2. Richard Takimoto Case - Following the instructions of the National Executive Committee at a previous meeting, the National Office corresponded with the St. George School Board, the St. George Ratepayers Association (c/o Mr. T. O. Loveless), and with Mr. Richard Takimoto to make enquiry on the present situation regarding Mr. Takimoto's case which has been widely publicized in the daily press, and to offer to Mr. Takimoto the assistance of the JCCA organization should Mr. Takimoto desire assistance from the organization.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-14-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In the JCCA correspondence to the St. George School Board and the Ratepayers Association, it was reported, a statement of the purpose of the enquiry and the reason for the JCCA organization taking an interest in this matter was made.

The Executive Secretary reported the following replies received to the JCCA letters of enquiry:

(a) The St. George Continuation School Board, over signature of Mr. B. Patten, Secretary-Treasurer, replied -

That Mr. Takimoto had been employed by the School Board from Sept. 1, 1948, to December 31, 1949. That Mr. Takimoto was involved in differences with the Principal of the School at the beginning of his term of work but that the School Board had not become aware of these differences until the School Inspector had pointed out last summer to Mr. Takimoto that it would be necessary for him to change his attitude. Later, the Inspoctor reported to the School Board that Mr. Takimoto did not co-operate in the following of his suggestion and that therefore his case bordered on insubordination. That the School Board on November 25th had passed a resolution that the Secretary should write Mr. Takimoto asking for his resignation. This decision was voted in favour by 4 members, with no dissenting vote recorded and with two members refusing to vote.

That the School Board takes the position that rarely are differences entirely the fault of one party, but regardless of any condition where there may be a difference of opinion, the School Board cannot tolerate the condition where the authority of the principal is questioned and it was on this basis that the School Board had come to its decision requesting Mr. Takimoto's resignation.

In conclusion, Mr. Patten, for the School Board, states that there was no question of racial discrimination involved.

(b) The Ratepayer's Association of St. George township, over signature of Mr. T. O. Loveless, replied -

That insofar as the dismissal of Mr. Takimoto was concerned, no question of discrimination was involved in any person other than the Principal, Miss Beckton. It is stated that Miss Beckton apparently influenced the mind of the School Inspector that Mr. Takimoto was insubordinate in his actions to her and that this point was accepted in the School Inspector's report.

Against this, Mr. Loveless states that Mr. Takimoto proved himself a capable teacher and was very popular with the students and was particularly successful in his boy's P. T. classes.

Mr. Loveless' own opinion is that every effort should be made to give Mr. Takimoto assistance by the Department of Education in order to enable him to prove his capabilities under more amiable circumstances.

According to the enquiries of these members of the Ratepayer's Association who were actively engaged in supporting Mr. Takimoto's position, Mr. Loveless states that Miss Beckton's past history as a teacher defintely indicates that Mr. Takimoto's experience with the Principal is paralleled with experiences of other teachers in a similar position.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-14-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(c) Mr. Richard Takimoto replied -

That he extends his sincere appreciation for the interest the organization has taken in his case.

With regard to the position at St. George, he states that this can now be considered a closed issue as a new contract has been drawn up with a new teacher. He further informs that the Department of Education has realized the injustice done and has permitted Mr. Takimoto to register in a special course for teachers this term. Mr. Takimoto states that he is more than happy with the present arrangement.

It was reported that Mr. Takimoto has suggested that the JCCA send a letter of appreciation to the Ratepayer's Association of St. George commending them for their recent stand against the discriminatory action which terminated Mr. Takimoto's position as teacher with the St. George School Board.

The meeting felt that this matter could be reported in the press to the extent that the JCCA had made an investigation, and to point out the fact that while no further action appeared to be necessary on the part of the JCCA, the JCCA could publicly observe the fact that when there was indication of discrimination involved a responsible body of people in St. George who were members of the Ratepayer's Association took a positive stand in support of Mr. Takimoto.

3. Association for Civil Liberties:

(a) Affiliation - It was reported that the Association for Civil Liberties replied to the National JCCA acknowledging appreciation of the National JCCA's gesture to support in principle the Civil Liberties Association.

It was recalled to the meeting that at a previous deliberation on the question of the National JCCA affiliating with the Association for Civil Liberties, doubts were expressed by members as to whether the National JCCA could affiliate with the Association as it was evidently not a nationally constituted body.

The Executive Secretary reported on a letter of reply received from Mr. Irving Himel, Executive Secretary for the Association for Civil Liberties, on this matter and stated that the Association is making provision to enable national bodies to affiliate with the Association as it is the intention of the Association to organize on a national basis. It was further reported that the Association was appealing for financial contributions in order to set up a full-time office staff.

(b) Presentation of Brief to Premier Frost - The Executive Secretary reported that he represented the National JCCA at a meeting held January 16th sponsored by the Association for Civil Liberties which was called to finalize plans for a delegation to appear before the Premier of Ontario in support of the Association's brief on Human Rights and Civil Liberties. The Executive Secretary stated that over 100 representatives of various organizations attended this meeting, many of these representatives having made a special trip to Toronto from the cities of Hamilton, Oshawa, London, Dresden and Windsor.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-14-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It was planned that this delegation would support the Association for Civil Liberties in the presentation of a Brief to the Premier of Ontario on January 24th at 2.00 p.m. at the Ontario Parliament Bldgs., Queens Park, Toronto. The Executive Secretary stated that he had invited Toyo Takata and Hugo Yamamoto as members of the Executive Committee to accompany him to form the JCCA representatives in this delegation.

The meeting was informed that in the Association for Civil Liberties Brief it is pointed out to the Ontario Legislature that the Government has accepted in principle the following two points when it sponsored the Ontario Anti-Discrimination Act in 1944: (i) that racial and religious discrimination are harmful to the public welfare, (ii) that legislation provides an effective means of counter-acting them.

It is contended in the Brief that this Ontario Act should be broadened in its effect to cover the many problems of discrimination based on race which are found in employment, in public places, in housing and ownership of property applying against Canadian citizens. It is pointed out in the Brief that President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights has found that discrimination has a most important bearing: (i) On the health and personality of the individual, (ii) On his standard of living - the welfare and education of his family, (iii) On the existence of bad housing, (iv) On juvenile delinquency and crime, (v) On productive efficiency and the development of creative talent.

Two appendices are attached to the Brief covering: (i) Evidence of the need for legislation wherein the Japanese Canadian case is stated with reference to the proceedings and resolutions of the 1949 Conference of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, and reference is also made to the discrimination confronting Chinese, the Jewish people, the Coloured Canadians and others. (ii) Evidence of public support for such legislation wherein a resolution of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association is quoted expressing the belief that public policy is opposed to discriminatory practices that foster racial and religious discord, and that legislation passed to eliminate such practices should be embodied in the law of the Province.

The following organizations, it was reported, are in support of the Association's Brief and are taking part in the delegation:

United Nations Association (Toronto Branch)
National Student Christian Movement
United Church of Canada. Board of Evangelism and Social Service
Ontario Provincial Federation of Labour (T.L.C.)
Ontario Federation of Labour (C.C.L.)
Registered Nurses Association of Ontario
National Council of Women
Baptist Young Peoples Union of Ontario and Quebec
Canadian Federation of Catholic College Students
Co-ordinating Committee of Canadian Youth Groups
Toronto Labour Council (C.C.L.)
Canadian Jewish Congress
Japanese Canadian Citizens Association.
Jewish Labour Committee
Windsor Interracial Council
London Inter-faith Inter-race Committee

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-14-3b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

National Council of Jewish Women of Canada
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Interethnic Citizens' Council of Toronto
Chinese Community Centre of Ontario
Toronto Finnish Advancement Association
Toronto World Federalists
The Coloured People of Dresden, Ontario
Toronto United Negro Association
Toronto Negro Study Group
Council of Jewish Organizations, Hamilton
Co-operative Committee for Japanese Canadians
Student Christian Movement, Toronto
Trinity United Church, Toronto
Church of All Nations, Toronto
Amherstburg Baptist Young Peoples Association
Young Women's Christian Association, London
Trinity United Young Peoples League, London
Toronto Buddhist Church
First Baptist Church
First Unitarian Congregation
United Steelworkers of America, Local 4010
United Steelworkers of America, Local 2868
United Steelworkers of America, Local 1005, Hamilton
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (Pullman Division)
United Automobile Workers of America, Local 222, Oshawa
United Automobile Workers of America, Local 252
United Packinghouse Workers of America, Local 144
United Packinghouse Workers of America, Local 208
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
United Telephone Workers, Local 4
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Toronto Dist.
Office and Professional Workers Organizing Committee, Local 3
National Association of Pottery workers, Local 4

MOTION #3 - MOVED by Kinzie Tanaka and seconded by Jin Ide
THAT the National JCCA affiliate with the Association for Civil Liberties. CARRIED.

4. Replies from National Council Members re Change in Decision to send a Letter to Commissioner Bird

It was reported that letters in reply were received from the following National Council members: Nobby Ogura, John Kumagai, Robert Hikida, Tom Nishikawa and Fred Kayahara to the National JCCA letter which informed National Council members of the recommendations of the National Executive Committee to reconsider the Third National Conference decision to send a letter to Commissioner Bird which would reiterate the position of claimants that they accepted the Commissioner's proposal under strong protest. It was felt the letter should be withheld in view of the possible harm it may do with regard to the obtaining of the greatest possible amount of awards from the Commissioner through his consideration of special cases presently being submitted to his attention by Mr. McMaster.

It was reported that while the Council members indicated an appreciation of the seriousness of reversing a National Conference decision, the consensus of the replies indicated that their decision after giving the matter very careful consideration was an acceptance of the Executive Committee's recommendation to withhold the letter.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-14-4a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

5. Reply from Mr. McMaster re Claims of Japanese Organizations -

The Executive Secretary stated that he had written to Mr. McMaster at the suggestion of a member of the Executive Committee to enquire as to whether it would be possible at this date to bring to the attention of the Commissioner, claims on behalf of various Japanese Canadian organizations who owned property in British Columbia and who have not submitted a claim for losses.

It was reported Mr. McMaster is of the opinion that it is almost impossible to expect the Commissioner to give any consideration to such a request in view of the fact that the Commission is at present nearing completion of its hearings and that it is over a year since the end of the time given by the Commission for the submission of Claims on property losses. However, Mr. McMaster stated that if the Co-operative Committee desires to instruct him to look into this matter for the JCCA, he would be willing to ask the Commissioner to consider this matter.

The meeting felt that some investigation should be made into this matter and if possible to bring this to the attention of the Co-operative Committee at an early date.

MOTION #4 - MOVED by T. Umezuki and seconded by Senji Sasaki
THAT the Co-operative Committee be asked by the JCCA whether it would be acceptable to the Committee to instruct Mr. McMaster to approach the Commissioner to consider claims to be submitted by the JCCA on property sold by the Custodian and belonging to former Japanese Canadian organizations.
CARRIED.

Discussion took place with regard to the matter of compiling a list of various organizations whose property was sold by the Custodian where no claim for losses has been submitted to the Commissioner.

MOTION #5 - MOVED by Kinzie Tanaka and seconded by T. Umezuki
THAT the Toronto JCCA Issei-bu be asked to look into this matter and to compile a list of such organizations and that letters be written to the representatives of these organizations, where it is possible, to obtain information regarding sale of their property by the Custodian and also that enquiry on this matter be publicized in the papers.
CARRIED.

6. Reply from Mr. McMaster re Finalized Claims Brief - It was reported that Mr. McMaster had recently written a reply to the National Office stating that at the present time he is occupied day and night working on the presentation of special cases to the Commissioner and that therefore he advises that the JCCA rely on Mr. Brewin's advice with regard to any further work on the finalizing of the Brief as he is not able at the present time to devote his attention to this matter.

It was also reported that Mr. McMaster believes the hearings on claims will be completed by the end of this month.

IV. REPORT ON JOINT COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD ON CLAIMS:

The Executive Secretary reported that following the first meeting previously reported, two further meetings were held of the Joint Committee on Claims with the National JCCA sub-committee on Claims meeting with the Liaison group

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-14-4b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

of the Toronto Claimants Committee.

1. Second Meeting of the Joint Committee - At the second meeting of the Joint Committee held on Jan.12, 1950, the following members of the JCCA sub-committee on Claims attended: Fred Kayahara, Fred Kondo, George Tanaka and T. Umezuki.

The following members of the Liaison group of the Toronto Claimants Committee attended: S. Takashima, R. Obata, K. Hidaka.

The JCCA sub-committee on Claims reported some change in the attitude of the members of the Claimants Liaison group who appeared to take a less critical and more co-operative attitude towards the work of the JCCA on the Claims question. It was reported a greater part of this meeting was taken up with discussion arising out of the criticisms of the Claimants Liaison group of the JCCA Claims Brief, where much of the discussion centred on a difference of opinion regarding policy respecting the JCCA future action on the Claims question. Discussion was held on the proposal that a pamphlet telling the story of the Evacuation and slanted toward the present Claims question be written and be prepared for distribution amongst the Canadian public. It was felt that such a pamphlet could include pictures of the Evacuation and include a section telling the Nisei Veterans' story and property losses of Veterans' families.

From discussion on this project, it was reported, the need to realize substantial funds was acknowledged and it was stated the Claimants Committee were prepared to take the responsibility of raising several thousands of dollars to cover the cost of printing such a proposed pamphlet as well as to cover the cost of carrying out other important projects of the Claims public campaign.

2. Meeting of the Co-operative Committee held on Friday afternoon, Jan.20 -

The Executive Secretary reported on the meeting held of the Co-operative Committee to consider the question brought to the Committee's attention by the National JCCA following the request of the Toronto Claimants Committee:

(a) That the Toronto Claimants' Committee desires to have representation from the Toronto Claimants on the Co-operative Committee.

(b) That a meeting of the Co-operative Committee be held in the near future and at that time, representatives of the Toronto Claimants Committee be in attendance. The purpose of the meeting would be to discuss the whole evacuation claims question.

(c) That they also desire to know what further charges would be assessed claimants over and above the 2% already assessed.

At the meeting of the Co-operative Committee, the Chairman, Rev. James Finlay, suggested that he give an outline of background information in order that members of the Committee might better appreciate the three points which they were to consider. The Executive Secretary reported that he informed the Co-operative Committee of the differences of opinion within the ranks of the Executive Committee which existed from the time last May when the Co-operative Committee recommended to Claimants that the Commissioner's proposal be accepted. He also reported he informed the Co-operative Committee of the resignation of R. Obata, since he was a member of the Committee, and also of the

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-14-5a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

resignations of K. Hidaka and J. Oki from the National Executive Commitee and that R. Obata and K. Hidaka were members of the Toronto Claimants Committee. The Co-operative Committee was also informed that the Claimants' Committee was critical of the Commissioner's recommendations and desired to present to the Co-operative Committee their views with regard to this matter.

The Executive Secretary also reported informing the Co-operative Committee of the decision of the Third National JCCA Conference to give consideration to the wishes of the Toronto claimants to the fullest extent possible, and that if it is the desire of Toronto Claimants to be represented directly on the Co-operative Committee, that the National Executive Committee lend their assistance to this end.

The Executive Secretary reported that the Co-operative Committee gave careful consideration to the request of the National JCCA and were of the opinion that they could not accept representation directly from the Toronto Claimants' Committee to their Committee since the Toronto Claimants' Committee represented a purely local group of Claimants whereas the Co-operative Committee was a national organization in that it represented claimants in all the Provinces. However, the Co-operative Committee members realized the need to give every consideration to claimants and came to the decision that representation from the Toronto Claimants Committee to the Committee would be acceptable provided that such members are recommended directly from the National JCCA.

It was reported that R. Obata who attended this meeting as a member of the Co-operative Committee indicated his acceptance of this decision.

With regard to the request of the Toronto Claimants Committee that a meeting of the Co-operative Committee be held at the earliest possible date so as to permit the Claimants' Committee to discuss various matters pertaining to the Claims question, the Co-operative Committee decision was that such a meeting should be convened by the National JCCA. It was felt by the Committee that the National Executive Committee and the Toronto Claimants' Committee should both be invited to the meeting at which the Co-operative Committee would be in attendance.

This suggestion, it was reported by the Executive Secretary, has been accepted by all Committees, and the meeting date for this special meeting has been set for Saturday afternoon, February 4, 1950.

It was stated also that the Co-operative Committee felt it desirable to invite Mr. Brewin to this meeting..

3. <u>The Third Joint Committee Meeting</u> - The third meeting of the Joint Committee on Claims was held on Friday evening, Jan. 20th, with the following members of the JCCA Claims sub-Committee present: Fred Kayahara, Fred Kondo, Yosh Hyodo, T. Umezuki and George Tanaka.

From the Liaison Committee of the Toronto Claimants' Committee the following were reported present: S. Takashima, Mr. Mio, Mr. Mineoka, R. Obata and K. Hidaka.

Also attending this meeting were the following members of the Nisei Veterans Political Action Committee: J. Oki, T. Sagara, F. Nogami.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-14-5b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It was reported that members of the Nisei Veterans Committee were invited to this meeting at the suggestion of R. Obata and, it was stated to the Executive meeting, this suggestion was acceptable to G. Tanaka at the time when R. Obata telephoned him his desire to extend the Veterans Committee an invitation to the Joint Committee meeting. It was thought that the Nisei Veterans might contribute their story in the proposed project of the special pamphlet on Evacuation and Claims. The meeting of the Joint Committee was taken up entirely with discussion on the question of policy due to differences of opinion between the National JCCA and the Toronto Claimants' Committee on the JCCA Claims Brief and the proposed representation to the Government on the Claims question. It was the opinion of the Claimants' Committee that the basis of representation to the Government should be a criticism of the Commissioner's findings within the terms of reference as being totally inadequate and unacceptable to Claimants.

It was pointed out to the Claimants' Committee by the JCCA sub-Committee that this tactic would, in Counsel's opinion, gain nothing for Claimants and might do great harm. The Claimants' Committee was strongly of the opinion that such criticism would not jeopardize the gaining of any awards to Claimants which the Commissioner may recommend.

It was stated to the meeting, the JCCA sub-Committee on Claims pointed out to the Claimants Committee that it could not be assumed that the Government would pay the whole amount of any recommended awards made by the Commissioner. In the opinion of the JCCA, following Counsel's advice, the Government could very easily pay less than the Commissioner's recommended amount of awards.

Discussion at the Joint Committee meeting was also taken up with the point made by the Claimants' Committee, that they desired to poll the opinion of Claimants as to whether they would support the group of Toronto claimants in a flat rejection of the Commissioner's proposal. It was pointed out by the JCCA that even at the time when the Commissioner's proposal was first under consideration, had the Claimants renounced the advice of Counsel, they might have been liable to pay legal fees at that time owing to Counsel amounting to perhaps $60,000. However, had legal Counsel accepted such rejection as an indication of instruction from Claimants that they pursue their efforts further by having the claims heard individually before the Commission, it should be realized that in that event the Commission might have held hearings for several years and that Claimants would be faced with additional legal costs which might amount to upwards of $100,000. It was pointed out to the Claimants' Committee at the Joint Committee meeting that had this been the case, the additional costs would have of necessity had to be paid out by the Co-operative Committee through additional percentage levies on Claims.

It was reported that a letter drafted by the Toronto Claimants' Committee was read out to the Joint Committee.

During the latter part of the meeting of the Joint Committee, the realization of the danger of divided forces was clearly evident to all members of the Joint Committee and expressions of desire to make every possible effort to obviate a split of forces was stressed.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-14-6a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It was reported that Mr. Takashima, Chairman of the Toronto Claimants' Committee had stated the following points to Mr. Umezuki as arising out of the deliberations of the Claimants' Committee at a recently held meeting:

(a) If the JCCA's attitude with regard to the total question of Claims is not changed and it is made clear that the policy of the JCCA and its plans of conducting a public campaign are not ineffective, then it is the feeling of the Claimants' Committee that they would be willing to compromise in their differences of opinion.

(b) That they desire to make clear that the Claimants' Committee were not asking for a new enquiry when they take the position that they wish to reject the Commissioner's proposal.

Discussion

Mr. Sumi, who is a member of both the National Executive Committee and the Toronto Claimants' Committee, expressed the following views which were held by members of the Claimants' Committee:

That there is a great deal of misunderstanding amongst Claimants regarding the question under discussion on Claims and that they do not understand the amount of work the JCCA has done for Claimants. It was his opinion that these misunderstandings were deterimental to the JCCA and that the Issei therefore desired very much to clear up these misunderstandings in order to make it easier for the Nisei to carry on this work on Claims under the JCCA.

He further stated that the Claimants are maintaining that there was no exaggeration in the amount of their Claims and that their Claims were truthful ones despite the wide discrepancy between the $900,000, which is approximately the Commissioner's total amount of awards, as opposed to the total Claims of approximately $5,000,000. It was felt that this difference was too great a gap and that it indicated dishonesty on the part of Claimants.

Mr. Sumi was also of the opinion that expressions of Claimants could well be included in the JCCA Brief. He felt that some effort should be made to compromise between the evident differences of opinion of the JCCA and the Claimants Committee in order that they may work together. He concluded that in his opinion a compromise could be effected between the JCCA and the Claimants' Committee.

Further discussion by the Executive Committee centred on the question of sending the JCCA letter to Claimants.

The proposed Toronto Claimants' Committee letter to Claimants was also reviewed. In the letter to Claimants from the Toronto Claimants' Committee it is stated the Committee believes many Claimants are dissatisfied with the Commissioner's proposal despite the fact that they have indicated acceptance: also, that the Claimants' Committee has had no previous opportunity to present their views to Claimants. The letter states that the Claimants' Committee representing 205 Toronto claimants was formed last December and it is their hope to organize the Claimants to form a national association to carry out work on their behalf.

The letter also states that at the last meeting of the Toronto Claimants in December, the Claimants expressed the following resolution: That Commissioner Bird has not made a satisfactory investigation and that therefore they find his proposals unacceptable and ask the full amount of claims be paid to them.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-14-6b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Other sections of the letter, it was reported, informed the Claimants of their proposed plan to conduct a public campaign with the co-operation of the JCCA.

It was observed that their plans of carrying out a public campaign were identical to the JCCA's plans.

At the conclusion of considerable discussion on this matter, the Executive Committee was clearly of the mind that regardless of what arrangements are made with the Toronto Claimants' Committee in the joint effort of working together, the JCCA must send a letter to Claimants and that in this letter a full report of the JCCA's work must be made, including a report on the present and future plans of the JCCA with regard to the public campaign on Evacuation Losses claims.

It was clear to the members of the Executive Committee that it would not be acceptable to have both the JCCA's letter to Claimants and the Toronto Claimants' Committee letter sent out to Claimants under JCCA mailing. It was felt the conflicting views on policy would greatly confuse Claimants who are without recourse to holding individual consultation with the JCCA and counsel. However, the Executive Committee felt that the Toronto Claimants' Committee had every right to send out their own letter to Claimants if they desired to do so under their own mailing.

While the meeting felt that the alternatives under discussion for the sending of letters to Claimants were both not desirable, the Executive Committee decided that the only compromise that could be acceptable to the JCCA would be to have incorporated in the JCCA letter the essence of the views of the Toronto Claimants' Committee together with any comments the JCCA desires to express on these views.

MOTION #6 - MOVED by G. Tanaka and seconded by Fred Kayahara
THAT this Committee is of the opinion that a letter from the JCCA to Claimants may include the following points:

(a) A full report on the past work of the JCCA carried out for the benefit of Claimants.

(b) A report on the present work of the JCCA on the Evacuation Losses claims and an explanation of the reasons which are guiding the JCCA in carrying out this work.

(c) Incorporate, if required, a special section in the JCCA letter giving the essence of the views of the Toronto Claimants' Committee on the Claims question.

(d) Also, that we reserve the right to express the JCCA's views on the points expressed by the Toronto Claimants' Committee should it be the opinion of the JCCA that it is desirable to do so.

(e) Also, that we extend to Claimants the opportunity to make known to the JCCA their views with respect to the JCCA's report.

CARRIED.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-14-7a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In further discussion of this question, members of the Committee expressed the following views: That every effort be made to have only one letter, without a separate section, sent to Claimants from the JCCA; if the opinion of Claimants was to be polled on the Toronto Claimants' Committee's views, this action should preferably be done in a letter separate from the JCCA's letter.

4. Re Appeal for Funds in Letter to Claimants - With regard to the point raised by the Toronto Claimants' Committee at a meeting of the Joint Committee on Claims, that the Toronto Claimants' Committee felt it was possible to raise as much as $5,000 to pay for the cost of carrying out an extensive public campaign, members of the Executive Committee expressed some doubt as to whether it could be so easily accomplished.

The meeting was also anxious to obtain some clarification from the Toronto Claimants' Committee as to the extent of responsibility they were prepared to assume in any joint action taken on various aspects of the Claims work.

MOTION #7 - MOVED by Fred Kayahara and seconded by Kinzie Tanaka
THAT a letter from the JCCA be sent to the Toronto Claimants' Committee to obtain clarification on the following points:

(a) To what extent their Committee will assume responsibility on the total question of working for the welfare of Japanese Canadian Claimants.

Whether it is their desire and intention to assume a share of the many and various responsibilities which will be attached to this work on Evacuation Losses claims and whether they are willing to assume a share of all the consequences and responsibilities of a project of this nature.

(b) To what extent their Committee represents Claimants and to what extent it desires to represent Claimants.

(c) For what length of period their Committee intends to function if it is the intention of their Committee to support the JCCA in working for the welfare of Japanese Canadian Claimants.

CARRIED.

5. Proposed Meeting with the Co-operative Committee, Saturday, Feb. 4,1950 -

Following the report to the Executive Committee of the suggestion made by the Co-operative Committee at their meeting on January 20th that the National Executive Committee and the Claimants' Committee be represented at the meeting with the Co-operative Committee, the Executive Committee was of the opinion that full representation from both the National Executive Committee and the Toronto Claimants' Committee should be made at the proposed meeting with the Co-operative Committee.

MOTION #8 - MOVED by Fred Kayahara and seconded by Kinzie Tanaka
THAT the proposed meeting of the Committees with the Co-operative Committee to be held on Saturday, February 4th, be convened by the National JCCA following the recommendation of the Co-operative Committee, and that the full Executive of both the National JCCA and the Toronto Claimants' Committee be asked to attend. CARRIED.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-14-7b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The meeting appointed Lucien Kurata to act as Chairman for the proposed meeting with the Co-operative Committee.

It was suggested that the following points be be included in the Agenda for this meeting:

(a) Report from the Co-operative Committee and discussion.
(b) That it be asked of the Co-operative Committee how long the Committee is prepared to participate in the Claims question.
(c) A brief summary report to be given by the JCCA regarding its proposed future plans on the Claims question.

MOTION #9 - MOVED by T. Umezuki and seconded by T. Kameoka
THAT the Agenda be left in the hands of the Executive Secretary and Chairman. CARRIED.

V. ADJOURNMENT at 12.00 p.m.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-14-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

A-19

NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

National Office,
84 Gerrard St.E., Toronto.

February 12, 1950.
8.00 p.m.

AGENDA - Vol. III, #4

I. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING - Vol. III, #3, Jan. 22, 1950

II. REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS:

1. Fourth meeting of the Joint Committee
2. First meeting of the JCCA Sub-Committee on Claims
3. Joint Meetings of the Co-operative Committee, the National JCCA Executive Committee and the Toronto Claimants Committee

III. DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT ON CLAIMS:

1. Re Joint Efforts with the Toronto Claimants Committee
2. Proposed JCCA Letter to Claimants
3. Re Statement in the Continental Times by the Toronto Claimants Com.
4. Representation from the Toronto Claimants Committee on the Co-operative Committee
5. Re Statement of the Co-operative Committee to the Joint Meeting held February 7, 1950
6. Re JCCA Representation on the Co-operative Committee

IV. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT:

1. The B. C. JCCA Convention
2. Fishermen's Co-operative
3. Japan International Christian University Foundation, Inc.
4. UNICEF (United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund)
5. Welfare Case
6. The University of Toronto Film Society
7. National Office Mimeograph Machine
8. Alberta National Budget quota
9. Organization Donations
10. re Project in Human Relations

V. TREASURER'S REPORT:

1. Requisition for February, 1950.
2. Statements of Receipts and Disbursements for December, 1949, and January, 1950.
3. First Quarterly Audit of the National Office books.

VI. NEW BUSINESS:

Cost of Letter to Claimants

VII. ADJOURNMENT at 11.45 p.m.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-15-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MINUTES OF THE JCCA NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD FEBRUARY 12, 1950

Vol. III, #4

The regular monthly meeting of the National Executive Committee was held Sunday, February 12, 1950, 8.00 p.m., at the National Office, 84 Gerrard St. E., Toronto, Ont.

CHAIRMAN - Mr. Jin Ide

ATTENDANCE:

Those Present - Jin Ide, Fred Kondo, Fred Kayahara, Kinzie Tanaka, T. Kameoka, Mariko Tokunaga, T. Umezuki, Norah Fujita, George Tanaka, Harry Fukushima, Yosh Hyodo.

Regrets Received - Tom Sagara, Lucien Kurata, T. Sumi, Tammy Marubashi.

Those Absent - Y. Iwasaki, Hugo Yamamoto, Toyo Takata, Senji Sasaki, Ken Mori.

I. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING - The Minutes of the meeting held Jan. 22, 1950, Vol. III, #3, were declared adopted as read.

II. REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS - by the Executive Secretary.

1. Fourth Meeting of the Joint Committee - The fourth meeting of the Joint Committee on Claims was held on Friday, January 27th, with the following members of the JCCA Claims sub-committee present: T. Kameoka, T. Umezuki, Fred Kondo, Fred Kayahara, Yosh Hyodo and George Tanaka.

From the Liaison Committee of the Toronto Claimants Committee the following were present: S. Takashima, T. Mineoka, T. Mio, A.S. Ozawa, Roger Obata and Kunio Hidaka.

It was reported that at this Joint Committee meeting discussion was again on the proposal of the Toronto Claimants Committee to have their letter mailed to claimants by the National JCCA.

It was further reported that the JCCA sub-Committee informed the members of the Toronto Claimants Committee of the decision of the National Executive Committee with regard to the following:

(a) The JCCA would be willing to incorporate in the proposed JCCA letter to Claimants the essence of the views of the Toronto Claimants Committee provided the JCCA is given the right to comment on these views if deemed necessary,

(b) In the event this proposal is unacceptable to the Toronto Claimants Committee, the National Executive Committee considers the only alternative would be to have the Toronto Claimants Committee send their letter to claimants under their own mailing.

After points (a) and (b) were considered by the members of the Toronto Claimants Committee, they proposed to the JCCA sub-Committee that letters to claimants from both the Toronto Claimants Committee and the National JCCA which would state 'both sides of the question', (It was understood that by the term, 'both sides of the question', it was meant the so-called advantages and disadvantages of any proposals put to claimants), and signed by the respective Secretaries, be sent to claimants under JCCA mailing. Discussion on this proposal took up the entire evening, it was reported, and the JCCA sub-Committee made concessions to the Toronto Claimants Committee to the extent that they would be willing to bring this proposal to the attention of

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-15-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the National Executive Committee. However, the Executive Secretary stated that he could not vote in acceptance of this proposal unless it was subject to the qualification his decision would depend on the contents of the Toronto Claimants Committee letter. At this point the Toronto Claimants Committee abruptly terminated the joint meeting by a sudden walk-out of the members.

The following day an informal meeting between members of the two Committees was held at the suggestion of the Toronto Claimants Committee members. At this informal meeting, the Toronto Claimants Committee criticized the position taken by the Executive Secretary to their proposal as they felt this indicated a lack of faith on his part toward the Toronto Claimants Committee owing to his statement that his decision with respect to their proposal would depend on the contents of the letter.

In reply, the Executive Secretary stated to these people that due to the clearly recognized policy of the JCCA on the claims issue to give every consideration to the advice of legal counsel and the Co-operative Committee, his consideration of this accepted policy would prevent him from accepting an agreement between the JCCA and the Toronto Claimants Committee regarding the sending of the letters to claimants under JCCA mailing, having in mind the resolutions (1) and (2) of the Toronto Claimants Committee which would urge at this time total rejection by Claimants of the Commissioner's proposal.

At this informal meeting, between members of the two committees, the decision was reached that both Committees could no longer consider it practicable to have their respective letters mailed under joint effort through the JCCA to claimants. The Toronto Claimants Committee thereupon decided to mail their letter to claimants under their own mailing and requested the JCCA to ask the Co-operative Committee,on behalf of their committee, for the use of the claimants mailing list.

The Executive Secretary stated that he carried out this request and contacted Miss Boos, Secretary of the Co-operative Committee, who informed him that she could not take the responsibility of giving out the Co-operative Committee claimants mailing list to any group without first consulting with the Co-operative Committee for permission to do so.

2. First Meeting of the JCCA Sub-Committee on Claims - It was reported to the Executive Committee that the first worthwhile meeting of the JCCA sub-Committee on Claims was held on February 2nd, 1950, a full month after its formation, and not withstanding that this Committee had already met five times in a joint effort with the Toronto Claimants Committee, spending many hours in this way, it had failed to make any progress on the project of National JCCA further action on Claims. It was felt by the members of the JCCA sub-Committee that in the desire of the National JCCA to give every consideration to a small group of claimants in Toronto, through joint meetings with the Toronto Claimants Committee, the National JCCA had gained nothing by this effort but had been caused to be placed a month behind in the work of planning future action at this very crucial period. The JCCA sub-Committee, therefore, considered it no longer practicable or wise to attempt to co-operate with the Toronto Claimants Committee as it was becoming increasingly aware to the members of the JCCA sub-Committee that co-operation with the Toronto Claimants Committee on a basis of trust was not considered possible.

The first draft of the proposed JCCA letter to claimants was considered at this meeting.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-15-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3. The Joint Meetings of the Co-operative Committee, the National JCCA Executive Committee and the Toronto Claimants Committee

Two joint meetings of the three Committees were held, the first on Saturday, February 4th, and the second meeting on Tuesday evening, February 7th, 1950.

(Exec. Secy's note - Since a full report on these two meetings have already been made by the National JCCA in published form, it is felt no additional report on these meetings need be made in these Minutes).

III. DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT ON CLAIMS:

1. Re Joint Efforts with the Toronto Claimants Committee - The members of the Executive Committee felt that it was no longer possible for the National JCCA to work in joint effort with the Toronto Claimants Committee on the question of future action on the Claims issue. During the one month of association by the JCCA's sub-Committee on Claims with the Toronto Claimants Committee, it was made clear that the members of the Toronto Claimants Committee had no contribution to make to the JCCA future plans on the Claims question.

While the members of the Executive Committee appreciated the need of the JCCA to bend every effort to listen to and appreciate the views of claimants, giving consideration to the fact that the Toronto Claimants Committee represent the views of some members of Japanese Canadian society, it was felt necessary to recognize the futility of trying to co-operate any further with this small group who are acting under the name of the Toronto Claimants Committee, as such efforts only tended to jeopardize the success of the JCCA work on the Claims question.

2. Proposed JCCA letter to Claimants - The JCCA draft letter to claimants having been considered by the members of the Executive Committee was accepted by the meeting. It was reported that the letter had already been considered by Mr. Brewin and approved.

MOTION #1 - MOVED by Fred Kayahara and seconded by T. Kameoka
THAT the JCCA letter to claimants be approved as amended.
CARRIED.

It was noted that this letter is subject to the approval of the Co-operative Committee before the National JCCA can have use of the Co-operative Committee mailing list.

3. Re Statement in the Continental Times by the Toronto Claimants Committee

The Executive Secretary stated to the meeting that he had been approached by the President of the Hamilton JCCA Chapter with regard to the published statement in the press by the Toronto Claimants Committee which tended to criticize the National JCCA. Specifically, it was pointed out to him that this statement in the Continental Times of Feb. 7th states to the public that the Toronto Claimants Committee approached the National JCCA on several occasions for co-operation in order to seek out the opinions of the claimants across Canada and that the National JCCA had continually refused this request of the Toronto Claimants Committee. Also, that in an ad inserted by the Toronto Claimants Committee,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-15-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

reference is made by the Toronto Claimants Committee to the fact that all their efforts in meeting with the National JCCA in joint committee meetings had been in vain.

It was clearly evident that the intent of these statements aimed at giving the public the impression that the National JCCA was hindering the efforts of the Toronto Claimants Committee to work for the welfare of claimants, and were purposely meant to give the impression to the public that the National JCCA was to blame for all the difficulties the Toronto Claimants Committee encountered in its association with the JCCA - that the Toronto Claimants Committee's only purpose was to work for the welfare of claimants despite the non-cooperation of the National JCCA. It was felt that these were irrational and irresponsible statements in view of the fact that the National JCCA had made every effort to co-operate with the Toronto Claimants Committee and had refrained from making serious criticisms of the attitude and actions of the Toronto Claimants Committee in public statements.

In view of the anxiety expressed by the Hamilton JCCA executive, where it was felt the extremely unfair criticism of the nature heaped upon the National JCCA by the Toronto Claimants Committee tended to create difficulties for the Hamilton JCCA Chapter with their local membership which includes claimants, the meeting felt that some steps to rectify this condition were necessary.

The meeting gave careful consideration to the dangers of refuting publicly in the press any statement of criticism of the National JCCA from the Toronto Claimants Committee, realizing the possible unhappy consequences of adding fuel to the fires of antagonism created by the Toronto Claimants Committee. The meeting felt it was necessary that some public statement should be made in the press by the National JCCA with reference to the Toronto Claimants Committee's recent unjustified criticisms against the National JCCA in the press.

MOTION #2 - MOVED by Kinzie Tanaka and seconded by Harry Fukushima
THAT we write an official letter to the Continental Times as a public statement release to clarify the public statement made by the Toronto Claimants Committee against the National JCCA. CARRIED.

It was stated by Mr. T. Umezuki that in his opinion, in the interests of the JCCA, an explanation should be made to JCCA Chapters with regard to Roger Obata's position on the Toronto Claimants Committee and his psoition as a member of the Co-operative Committee. Mr. Umezuki proposed a Motion to the Committee that whenever it is deemed necessary a statement on these matters should be made to the Provincial Chapters. The Executive Committee prevailed upon Mr. Umezuki to withdraw his motion as it was felt premature to consider this matter at this stage. However, it was agreed that the Committee should give this matter further consideration when it is deemed necessary.

It was now clearly apparent to the members of the Executive Committee, after having associated in five joint meetings with the Toronto Claimants Committee and having participated in joint meetings with this Claimants Committee at the two meetings attended by the Co-operative Committee, that the Toronto Claimants Committee has never had any unified plan of action and has always been influenced by contingencies which arose at each meeting where they participated.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-15-3b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. Representation from the Toronto Claimants Committee on the Co-operative Committee

The Executive Secretary reported having received a letter from the Toronto Claimants Committee which requested a standing representation of five members of their Committee to act on the Co-operative Committee. They proposed to the National JCCA that the following named be appointed by the National JCCA to act on the Co-operative Committee: S. Takashima, S. Z. Shin, T. Mineoka, Roger Obata and Kunio Hidaka.

The meeting expressed surprise at the number of representatives the Toronto Claimants Committee had selected and felt it was not necessary that five members of their Committee be appointed to act upon the Co-operative Committee.

MOTION #3 - MOVED by Yosh Hyodo and seconded by Kinzie Tanaka
THAT the National JCCA advise the Co-operative Committee by letter that they are willing to approve the Toronto Claimants Committee having two of its members act on the Co-operative Committee and recommend that they be one Nisei and one Issei member. CARRIED.

The Executive Committee also desired to ask the Co-operative Committee for clarification on the status of Mr. Obata on the Committee as he is no longer considered a JCCA representative.

MOTION #4 - MOVED by Kinzie Tanaka and seconded by Mariko Tokunaga
THAT any two of the five members suggested by the Toronto Claimants Committee will be acceptable by the National JCCA to act on the Co-operative Committee. CARRIED.

5. Re Statement of the Co-operative Committee to the Joint Meeting held February 7th, 1950.

"Sec. 7(a) - 'appointed by and represent the JCCA.'" (Refer. Notes on Joint Committee Meetings of Feb. 7, 1950, page 13.)

It was noted by the meeting that in the statement of the Co-operative Committee it is stated by this Committee that it is willing to accept members from the Toronto Claimants Committee provided they are "appointed by and represent the National JCCA".

MOTION #5 - MOVED by Fred Kayahara and seconded by Harry Fukushima
THAT the National JCCA notify the Co-operative Committee that:
(a) The Toronto Claimants Committee represent only a section of Toronto Claimants.
(b) While members of the Toronto Claimants Committee are approved by the National JCCA to act on the Co-operative Committee, they are not appointed by or represent the National JCCA.
CARRIED.

6. Re JCCA Representation on the Co-operative Committee - Agreed to appoint Mr. Fred Kondo to act on the Co-operative Committee to take the place of Mr. Kinzie Tanaka and that Mr. T. Umezuki substitute when Mr. Kondo is unable to attend meetings of the Co-operative Committee.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-15-4a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

IV. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT:

1. The B. C. JCCA Convention - A brief report on the Convention was made to the meeting since this information had already been announced through the New Canadian.

The meeting was also informed that the B. C. JCCA Convention had increased their National JCCA Budget commitment from $650 to $1,000.

2. Fishermen's Co-operative - A brief report was made on correspondence between the National Office and Buck Suzuki and the B. C. Fishermen's Co-operative. The JCCA received information on the work of the Fishermen's Co-operative and the benefits this organization could give to member Japanese Canadian fishermen.

MOTION #6 - MOVED by Fred Kayahara and seconded by T. Umezuki
THAT this matter concerning the Fishermen's Co-operative be given public announcement and that the B. C. JCCA be asked to inform the Japanese Canadian fishermen of the nature of this organization to the extent that it is practicable.
CARRIED.

3. Japan International Christian University Foundation, Inc. - The National Office having received further visits from Mr. Leroy C. James, Canadian representative of this organization, with regard to Japanese Canadians supporting this work, the National Executive Secretary reported that on the strength of discussion held on this matter at the last meeting of the Committee, the National Office had intimated to Mr. James that the JCCA could lend its organizational machinery to assist in distributing literature and would be willing to suggest to local Chapters that donations from individual members may be made in support of this work.

4. UNICEF - It was reported that the United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund Committee in Canada had approached the National JCCA to lend its support on behalf of Japanese Canadians to this worthy work.

5. Welfare Case - To illustrate the type of welfare work with which the local Chapters are likely to be faced in the future, a welfare case was brought to the attention of the meeting. A Toronto Issei, 66 years of age, without relatives in Canada had recently used up his unemployment insurance benefits and was having difficulty to obtain employment. Due to the resources of the JCCA, it was possible to channel this Issei case to the proper authority in the Unemployment Insurance Commission department as a special case of an aged applicant requiring assistance. On this basis, the Issei was given special consideration and within a period of four days was able to obtain employment. Also, prior to the Issei obtaining employment, while he was in destitute circumstances without funds to pay for food or rent, the JCCA prevailed upon sympathetic parties amongst the Japanese Canadians to give small amounts of money to provide the Issei with food and lodgings.

6. The University of Toronto Film Society - This student body, which is presently undertaking a project of filming the story of Japanese Canadian Evacuation, has approached the National JCCA for assistance with regard to having a number of copies of the Film Society's shooting script on the Japanese Evacuation story

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-15-4b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

mimeographed. It was also reported that the Toronto local Chapter is giving considerable help to the Film Society by undertaking to provide lunches for the Issei and Nisei actors and actresses who are taking part in this project.

7. National Office Mimeograph Machine - It was reported that the mimeograph machine purchased two years ago by the National JCCA had broken down and that it was not advisable to continue mimeograph operations with this machine since the two-year guarantee had terminated and repairs to the machine would necessitate further service charges which in this immediate case would amount to approximately $25. It was felt not practicable to continue operations with this machine as it was almost 25 years old having been purchased from Gestetners in 1947 when all motor-driven mimeographing equipment was extremely scarce. The meeting considered the proposition made by the Gestetner Company that they would provide the National JCCA with a reconditioned motor-driven mimeograph machine of recent design and would be willing to give, in effect, a new machine guaranteed to five years. Allowing for trade-in value amounting to $125 for the old machine, consideration was given to the purchase of the new machine at a cost of $220.

Since the Toronto JCCA Chapter has occasion to use the mimeograph machine, it has stated willingness to contribute $100 towards the purchase of a machine, leaving the balance of $120 to be paid by the National JCCA.

With regard to the proposition of a joint purchase between the Toronto local Chapter and the National JCCA of a mimeograph machine, the meeting was reminded of the fact that the original machine valued at $125 which was donated to the National JCCA by the former Toronto JCCD organization, was given to the National JCCA on the understanding that the equipment would belong to the National JCCA provided the equipment is not removed from Toronto. It was acknowledged by the meeting that the National JCCA had benefitted in the use of the mimeograph machine through arrangements made in the past with the Toronto local group. Due to the great amount of mimeographing that is done by the National Office and the recognized need for having an efficiently operating machine, the meeting agreed to approve the purchase of the new machine provided the financial arrangement could be made with the Toronto JCCA Chapter.

8. Alberta National Budget Quota - It was reported that a cheque for $150 was received by the National JCCA from the Alberta JCCA as payment on their '48 - '49 debt to the National JCCA Budget.

9. Organization Donations:

(a) A letter was received from Mrs. Ume Miyamaoto, President of the former Steveston Japanese Women's Association which appealed to the National JCCA for assistance in the distribution of certain funds of the Association to be made on an equitable basis to the following four projects: Japan Relief, Red Cross Headquarters, TB Sanatoriums, National JCCA. The National JCCA has replied to Mrs. Miyamoto offering its assistance.

(b) Marpole Japanese Language School Maintenance Association - Following a request received from Mr. S. Suzuki, last president of the Marpole Japanese Language School Association, for the National JCCA to assist in determining the state of the Association's assets and the wishes of its members with regard to disposal of its assets, the National office has drafted a statement following Mr. Suzuki's suggestions which determines these points upon approval of the members and proposes that the funds

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-15-5a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

of the Association exceeding $1,000 be donated equitably to the following organizations: David Lloyd George School,
Toronto Buddhist Temple,
MSCC of the Anglican Church,
The National JCCA.

The meeting was informed that this responsibility has been accepted by the National JCCA with the co-operation of Miss Aya Suzuki to bring this matter to the attention of the members in Ontario and Quebec.

(c) The Fairview Japanese Language School - It was reported that the Fairview Association intends to donate a portion of the Association's funds to the National JCCA.

10. Printed material and a letter was received from Mr. Hugo Wolter, Consultant Community Counsellor, on a proposed project sponsored by the Wakunda Association, Toronto, Ontario, which proposes a project requiring individual and organizational support, both of a financial and moral nature, and which ultimately aims at creating a project in human living and recreation giving access to the cultural contributions of various ethnic groups to this project and having as its basis on which to work the United Nation's Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

V. TREASURER'S REPORT:

1. Requisition for February, 1950:

Salary, Executive Secretary	$166.67	
" , Office Secretary	156.00	
Petty Cash	50.00	
Supplies, etc.	77.33	$450.00

2. Statements of Receipts and Disbursements for December, 1949, and January, 1950 (as attached)

MOTION #7 - MOVED by Kinzie Tanaka and seconded by Mariko Tokunaga
THAT the above reports be accepted. CARRIED.

3. The First Quarterly Audit of the National Office books was reported completed:

"January 25, 1950.

"The National Executive Committee,
Japanese Canadian Citizens Association,
84 Gerrard St. East,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Sirs:

"In accordance with your instructions, we, the undersigned, have made a detailed audit of the books of record of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association located at 84 Gerrard Street, East, Toronto, Ontario, for the period, September 1, 1949, to November 30, 1949. We have received all the information and explanations that we have required from the Treasurer, Miss Norah Fujita, and from the Executive Secretary, Mr. George Tanaka.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-15-5b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

"With regard to the items on the attached statement, we have the following comments to offer:

Cash in Bank, November 30, 1949 - $44.56

We have received confirmation from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, College and Yonge St. Branch, of the amount on deposit at the close of business on the 30th of November, 1949.

Cash on Hand, November 30, 1949 - $50.00

We have examined in detail all the Petty Cash transactions and confirm that the sum on hand on the 30th of November, 1949, was $50.00.

"Subject to the foregoing, we certify that the attached Trial Balance of the General Ledger is, in our opinion, drawn up so as to show a true and correct view of the financial affairs of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association for the period, September 1, 1949, to November 30, 1949, according to the best of our information, the explanations given us and as shown by the books of the Association.

Yours faithfully,

AUDITORS: Fred Sasaki,
Tokujiro Takenaka,

QUARTERLY AUDIT - SEPTEMBER 1, 1949, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1949

TRIAL BALANCE OF GENERAL LEDGER, NOVEMBER 30, 1949

		Dr.	Cr.
ASSETS:			
Cash on Hand		50.00	
Canadian Bank of Commerce		44.56	
Accounts Receivable		68.58	
Equipment	586.61		
Less Reserve for Depreciation	86.61	500.00	
EXPENSES:			
Salary, Executive Secretary		632.67	
" , Office Secretary		468.00	
Supplies		557.87	
Telephone & Telegraph		38.38	
Rent		60.00	
Public Relations		7.71	
Transportation		27.65	
Travelling Expense		119.45	
Literature		10.97	
Bank Charges		2.82	
Wages, Office Help		48.63	
From JCCA National Treasury			1,820.00
JCCA Surplus			817.29
		$ 2,637.29	$ 2,637.29

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-15-6a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NOTE: Breakdown of Accounts Receivable -

Toronto Chapter JCCA	17.30	
Co-operative Committee	43.25	
G. Tanaka	8.03	$68.58."

VI. NEW BUSINESS:

Cost of Letter to Claimants

MOTION #8 - MOVED by Kinzie Tanaka and seconded by T. Kameoka
THAT expenditures to be incurred in sending out the letter to claimants (approximately $150) be paid out of the Reserve Fund and that the National Office contact the persons responsible for approval of this disbursement from the Reserve Fund.
CARRIED.

It was suggested that all National Council members should also be contacted.

VII. ADJOURNMENT - The meeting was declared adjourned at 11:45 p.m.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-15-6b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

December, 1949

RECEIPTS:

Dec. 12 - December Requisition ..... $ 500.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary, Executive Secretary	$166.67
" , Office Secretary	156.00
Supplies	78.67
Telephone and Telegraph	24.13
Rent	26.00
Equipment	17.94
Travel Expense	9.30
Bank Charges	1.65
Accounts Receivable	32.98
	$ 513.34

Cash Balance - in Bank $31.22
Petty Cash ... 50.00
$81.22

BREAKDOWNS:

Supplies - Stamps $15.09; 13M shts mimeo paper, 8½ x 14, $34.84;
12 M shts mimeo paper, 8½ x 11, $24.96.
Printing 1000 letterheads on mimeo paper $3.78.

Equipment - 6 folding chairs at 2.99, $17.94.

Travel Expense - Refund to T. Umezuki, return fare to Chatham to participate in organizational meeting. $9.30.

Accounts Receivable - Prepayments refundable by Co-operative Com. $23.98;
Prepayments refundable by Toronto local Chapter, $9.00.

NF

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-15-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

January, 1950

RECEIPTS:

Jan. 3	- Refund from Lakehead Nisei Club re Citizenship booklet translation expense	$ 5.50	
	Refund from G. Tanaka re book purchase	8.03	
" 25	- Refund from Toronto Chapter re supplies used $2.44, and prepaid accounts $26.30	28.74	
	Refund from Co-operative Com. re stamps, envelopes, printing exp. re Claimants letter ..	67.23	
	Refund re Citizenship booklet translation exp. from: B. C. JCCA $37.00, Moose Jaw JCCA $5.00, Regina Nisei Club $2.00	44.00	
" 25	- January Requisition	750.00	
			$903.50

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary, Executive Secretary	$166.67	
" , Office Secretary	156.00	
Supplies	51.24	
Telephone and Telegraph	11.29	
Rent	32.50	
Public Relations	70.30	
Transportation Expense	7.70	
Travel Expense	272.69	
Bank Charges	2.05	
Accounts Receivable	19.24	$789.68

Cash Balance - in Bank	$145.04	
- Petty Cash ...	50.00	
	$195.04	

BREAKDOWNS:

Supplies - 9 pads writing paper $1.17; 2 doz. HB pencils $2.30; 600 kraft envelopes (3 sizes) $6.00; 12 Qr. wrapping paper $12.00; 2 spool of twine $2.30; 3 tubes mimeo ink $8.52; 1 desk calendar refill $1.20; 6 boxes Kleenex for mimeographing use $1.74; 1 tin Fresh-Air deodorant for after meeting use $2.98; Stamps $13.03.

Public Relations - Christmas greeting ad in New Canadian $10.00;
New Year's greeting ad in Continental Times $9.00;
Special Financial Appeal ad in an October issue of both the New Canadian and Continental Times @ $22.40 (refundable from Provincial Chapters) $44.80.
- 6 mons. subscription to the Globe and Mail.$6.50.

(over)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-15-8a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Travel Expense - Travel expense of G. Tanaka to Third National Conference in Lethbridge and on to Vancouver, B. C., October 31st to November 25th, 1949, $372.69 - less cash advance of $100.00 - $272.69.

Accounts Receivable - Printing cost of Ontario JCCA Bulletin heads refundable by Ontario Chapter $3.24.
- Long distance telephone charge refundable by C. Lee $16.00.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-15-8b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

GEORGE TANAKA
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
1486 Rometown Drive Port Credit, Ont.

B 124

NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN
CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
84 Gerrard Street East
Toronto 2, Ontario

NOTES ON JOINT COMMITTEE MEETINGS OF THE FOLLOWING STATED COMMITTEES ON THE MATTER OF EVACUATION LOSSES CLAIMS:

Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians
JCCA National Executive Committee
Toronto Claimants Committee

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The joint meetings held on Saturday, February 4th and Tuesday, February 7th, 1950, were convened by the National JCCA on the suggestion of the Co-operative Committee to provide an opportunity to the Toronto Claimants Committee to discuss fully with the Co-operative Committee and the National JCCA questions pertaining to Evacuation Property Losses Claims.

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February 7, 1950

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NOTES ON THE JOINT MEETING HELD BETWEEN THE JCCA NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE CANADIANS AND THE TORONTO CLAIMANTS' COMMITTEE ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1950, AT THE CENTRAL YMCA, TORONTO, COMMENCING AT 2.00 P.M.

Those Present:

JCCA National Executive Com. - Mr. Jin Ide, Mr. Kinzie Tanaka, Mr. Senji Sasaki, Mr. Yoshio Hyodo, Mr. Hugo Yamamoto, Mr. Harry Fukushima, Mr. T. Sumi, Mr. Fred Kondo, Mr. T. Umezuki, Mr. Fred Kayahara, Miss Norah Fujita.

Co-operative Committee - Miss Margaret Boos, Miss Grace Tucker, Mr. Fred Haslam, Rev. E. M. Nichols, Mr. Hartley Fowler, Rev. J. M. Finlay, Mr. Andrew Brewin.

Toronto Claimants' Com. - Mr. T. Mio, Mr. A. S. Ozawa, Mr. T. Mineoka, Mr. K. Takahashi, Mr. S. Takashima, Mr. S. Z. Shin, Mr. T. Sumi, Mr. K. Hidaka, Mr. Roger Obata.

Chairman - Mr. Jin Ide,
Recording Secretary - Miss Norah Fujita.

CALL TO ORDER BY THE CHAIR

T. Umezuki - A few moments ago, the Toronto Claimants' Committee asked me to explain why they organized the Claimants Committee:

(1947 or 1949?)

Until December 3rd, there was no claimants' group in Toronto. Therefore, the JCCA suggested that they organize a liaison Committee of Claimants. They accepted this suggestion and met at the Church of All Nations on December 3rd and after another meeting on Dec. 17, the Toronto Committee elected an 11-member committee. Now they are acting and working for the benefit of the Claimants themselves. Until that time the question was handled by the local JCCA's 3 member committee but there were some misunderstandings and the matter was not carried out properly. The JCCA asked them to organize their own committee. This Committee was organized to handle this question at this last crucial moment. The Toronto Claimants Committee wished me to express their position and make this statement to avoid possible misunderstanding.

BRIEF RESUME OF PAST PROCEEDINGS:

G. Tanaka - I would like to state that several weeks ago the Toronto Claimants Committee expressed a desire to the National Executive Committee that it approach the Co-operative Committee on the following three points which were set out in a letter written to Miss Boos.

1. They desired representation from their Committee on the Co-operative Committee.
2. They asked that a meeting of the Co-operative Committee be held at the earliest possible date in order that they could discuss various points with regard to the Claims question with them.
3. They would like to know what further charges would be assessed Claimants.

At a Co-operative Committee meeting held Jan. 20th, it was decided to ask the National JCCA to convene a meeting at which time members of the three respective Committees would be present. That is the reason

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mr. Jin Ido, Vice-Chairman of the JCCA Executive Com., is chairing this meeting.

JCCA Future Plans re Claims - The JCCA has never intended to give up its work on the Claims matter. We consulted with the Co-operative Committee and received the advice that nothing could be done until after the Commissioner submits his report to the Government. The National JCCA has been working preparing a Brief to be presented to the Government to cover various points re Evacuation Losses Claims including excluded claims under the present enquiry.

The general outline of the brief was reported to the Third National Conference in Lethbridge last November and approved by the delegates. The outline of this brief was first considered by the National Executive Committee and advice on it received from Mr. Brewin and Mr. McMaster.

REQUEST FOR AN INTERPRETER - by the Chair

Mr. Kondo - I will offer to interpret, but it will be under the following conditions: I am a member of the JCCA, and I have my own opinion on this matter. I must be assured that no person will consider that as affecting my interpretation. If there is any mistake or misquoting, I want to be corrected on the spot, and not be criticized after the meeting is all over. If I make a statement in Japanese, that is the idea of the original speaker, not my opinion.

Mr. Kondo's offer accepted on his conditions.

Mr. Fowler - If the speaker makes several points at a time, there might be a pause after each point for discussion.

Mr. Kondo - If a point is stated, I wish permission to stop the speaker at that point and interpret it. During prolonged talking, it would ordinarily be impolite for me to stop him in his speech.

STATEMENTS FROM MEMBERS OF THE TORONTO CLAIMANTS' COMMITTEE - read by R. Obata.

R. Obata - Our statements were prepared in Japanese and translated.

1. Introductory Speech on behalf of Claimants Committee by Mr. Takashima.
2. Statement on General Evacuation Conditions by Mr. Minooka.
3. Statement on Farm Property by Mr. Shin.
4. Statement on Principle Involved in Accepting Commissioner's Settlement by Mr. Ozawa.
5. Statement re Treatment of Fishermen at time of Evacuation by Mr. Mio. *
6. Summary by K. Hidaka:

When we approach this matter of Claims, the thing we should have foremost in our minds is that this matter is not just one where we can find out what the price of certain commodities was and hand that to the Japanese people and say the matter is closed. When people were moving out of thier homes, they did not want to leave. Furthermore, they did not get enough time to pack up their belongings to move properly. It was a matter of being told in a good many instances to move out tomorrow, and not being able to take goods with them. They moved out in circumstances of that kind. Just locked the door

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

and took out blankets and clothes. People moved out under these conditions were not able to take a proper inventory or anything of that kind. Furthermore, they were not in that frame of mind. They were not told that they would have to appear 5 or 6 years later to prove their case. If the authorities were to approach the people to say that they must have the type of proof they have to have in court, they haven't a chance. Furthermore, they did not see that there was that requirement on their part. A lot of people had to leave before the Office of the Custodian was set up. People who had their own property and own homes had places to put their things, others in rented homes or country homes had no places to leave them. Some sold them at what they could get. When you try to make a settlement with people who have gone through an experience of that kind, you have to recognize the feelings that they have now regarding that time. Not only did they go through these experiences when they were evacuated after they moved to the sugar beet farms and to the ghost towns and road camps, they heard reports of people breaking in and stealing their property. Some of these properties were very valuable. To approach these people and say that the Commissioner has found that they lost a certain amount of property and certain goods and the Commissioner has put a certain price on them, and that price is extremely low, these people cannot consider it. And for that reason, in any work that we do on claims, we have to recognize these circumstances and get that condition and the feeling of these people to the general public in Canada.

With regard to the people who had real property sold by the Custodian, in a good many instances, it was not only buying a commodity - it meant years of savings. A great many did not have money to buy a farm that was set up. They first saved money by working in mills, or fishing and buying land standing in bush and timber, fixing roads, clearing land, building houses and putting in crops. A good many types of crops were originated by Japanese people there and marketing methods were improved by Japanese people and we think in terms of something built up in a number of years, and the offer of the Commissioner is an exceedingly low price, about 15¢ to the dollar.

(Points raised by K. Hidaka)

1. So far as we know, the evidence submitted by the claimants was not given full consideration. I am informed that evidence taken at the time of the Deputy Commissioner's hearings were not considered. The person put down the price paid for the property and details justifying the price he claimed. Had this been known, there would not have been very much reason for having these hearings in the Provinces where claimants appeared.

2. The Commissioner ruled that Vancouver sales were at fair market value. The only claim allowed was 5% real estate commission. The reason is that Justice Smith had something to do with the sale of these properties. If he is being influenced by what has been done by another Government committee, he is not approaching it with a fair mind.

3. The Commissioner is depending on valuators hired by the Custodian who were making valuations from the standpoint of purchasers. Any person having anything to do with appraisals will understand that when a person is hired to carry out an appraisal, he usually favours that person's position. If the Custodian hired valuators, you can expect that his valuators would bring in a report favourable to that position. We feel that so far as we are concerned, that type of consideration did not work in our favour and we would not be satisfied with valuations established in that way.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. Valuations in many instances were made at a time considerably before the time of sale. The Custodian did not recognize an increase in price at that time. Some VLA lands were valuated in late spring of 1942 and sales took place in '43 or '44. During that time, the price level increased considerably. We feel recognition was not given to increase in price.

5. The market position became depressed after the removal of the Japanese Canadians. They should not be penalized for the depression. There may not be the same demand for the properties in the area. So far as we are concerned, we did not leave these places on our own accord. We were moved out and for that reason should not bear the penalty for that depressed position in that area.

6. The VLA sales were based on ridiculous valuations of the Soldiers Settlement Board. They were acting on behalf of the buyers of the property. The percentage settlement was derived from these valuations and could not be satisfactory.

7. The percentage system of the Commissioner is totally wrong in principle and unacceptable in practice. The person who got a relatively good price will get a good price, while the person who got a low price will get a low award. *

8. Valuations were not made of residential property in Fraser Valley - but arbitrary figure determined by the Commissioner - value of property outside of Vancouver was not properly evaluated. Furthermore, these outside spots would suffer more than Vancouver although their physical value may be equal with those in Vancouver.

9. Chattels - The claimants should challenge the rights on their claims for chattels. Unless actual awards are reasonably close, they cannot find them acceptable. We have no idea which have been accepted and which have been rejected by the Commissioner. For this reason, we should have the right to make further representations on this item.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE STATEMENT BY MISS BOOS

The Co-operative Committee was formed because of the very things we have been hearing about in the last hours, under the leadership of the MacMillan's. Under their leadership, public opinion was roused to the injustices of the Evacuation. Although not a close-knit organization, the Co-operative Committee had to be centred in oneplace, and originally (1943) the nucleous of the Committee in Toronto were concerned with a group of Japanese Canadians coming into Toronto.

We are very well aware of the Evacuation. It was because we were aware that we did the pushing we did. A great deal of work was done in representations to Ottawa. Out of that effort, the rescinding of legislation re Deportation was effected and further efforts re representation to the Public Accounts Committee led to the setting up of the Bird Commission. We debated whether to accept the Government's offer, however, some changes were made in the terms of reference. We decided it best to accept the Government's offer and the over-all machinery was set up. There was strong feeling that it would be more economical if something co-operative in the way of legal assistance could be arranged, with counsel representation in each Province, as follows, to take on work under this set-up:

Mr. Roger Quinet (Quebec); Mr. F. A. Brewin and Mr. R.A. Best (Ontario); Mr. S. M. Chernisck (Manitoba); Dr. M.C. Schumiatcher (Sask.); Mr. W. E. Huckvale and Mr. L.S. Turcotte (Alberta); Mr. R. J. McMaster (British Columbia).

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

STATEMENT FROM MR. BROWN

The Co-operative Committee represented the Japanese Canadians in discussions with the Government and legal proceedings in connection with the Orders-in-Council for Deportation. At that time, through our discussions with members of the Cabinet and Mr. King, we established a fairly friendly contact with the Government which led eventually to the taking of the Orders to the Privy Council which resulted in cancelling the Orders re deportation.

After that, we brought pressure to bear on the Claims question. Discussions were first carried on with the Cabinet, and Mr. King stated that the Government did not believe that the properties sold at less than they should have been. They believed the Custodians did the best they could. But since there was a claim that they were sold at less, they established a Commission to investigate the matter. The Public Accounts Committee reviewed the Custodian's affairs and they recommended that the Commission be appointed. Their original attitude was that there should be nothing paid, that evacuation was a wartime measure of necessity; there may have been hardships but from their point of view, there was no need for a Commission.

We did not choose the terms of reference. We, nor any of the claimants, were not in a position to set the terms. Some were resentful that any Commission should be appointed at all. The original terms of reference were that they would pay the difference between fair market price at date of sale, if it could be shown that it was the fault or negligence of the Custodian or his officials that was responsible for their not getting the full market price. We would have to show that property sold at less than market value. The matter was considered and we interviewed the Secretary of State and Col. Gibson. We impressed upon them that the terms of reference were very inadequate. That any financial loss resulting from the evacuation should be compensated. The Government did not accept our recommendations entirely but did substantially change the terms of reference. They appointed Justice Bird under the Public Enquiries Act to find out whether or not property sold by the Custodian was sold at less than a fair market value at the time of sale. That was a very great advance from what they proposed before. We would not have accepted the first terms of reference. However, under these terms, unsatisfactory as they may be, there would be a real opportunity to prove a substantial loss under the terms of reference. Therefore it was decided that we would co-operate with the Commissioner under these terms of reference to get the best possible results. We have always told the Government that we do not think these terms of reference are enough. But those who represent the claimants have been anxious to get the most favourable consideration from Mr. Bird. Judges are only human and it is not best to attack him publicly to get the best from him.

A Commission was set up with these terms of reference simply to find out the fair market value at the date of sale. Because the Co-operative Committee had effectively stirred up public opinion re the deportation question, it was very naturally thought, could we be of help in regard to the claims, could we assist the claimants in getting proper consideration of their claims. We wanted to help in any way we could, and if the thing could be done co-operatively, we thought it could cut down the cost. The claimants were scattered. The property and evidence are in British Columbia, and that was where the Judge was to sit. This way of organizing saved money and shortened proceedings.

Evidence of claimants were heard by the Commissioner. Very great detail was necessary and they were heard. The evidence given was essential - to hear what the claimants know themselves and to hear what they had to say. General evidence was taken in Vancouver. Our Committee employed experts to deal with each different type of property. To go into city properties, farm properties, comparative sales made, relations to assessment values, etc.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Government did the same employing their own large staff. We reached the stage where, if each individual case were to be separately disposed of, more money would have to be asked. Also, we knew by then pretty well what evidence we could get.

I do not feel that there is anyone in this room who are not sympathetic with what the Japanese went through. When discussing these points on claims, we cannot discuss the other matters of evacuation but must concentrate on the points brought up.

It is impossible for any one to know the value of their own property. Properly conducted auctions are usually considered the best way to determine value, it indicates what you can get on the market. The Government was faced with a proposition of great expense. The Commissioner thought at first that it would take only 3 or 4 months work but it looked as though it would take much longer. The suggestion was made that rather than have separate evidence heard on each case, both Government and Claimants' Counsel should present their argument on a general over-all basis, but it was understood from the beginning that there were cases in which we had managed to collect evidence or evidence by claimants which justified in asking for more than the general percentage and the right to present that. The Government also had the same right. The Commissioner fixed a general percentage. Because of available evidence, we decided that this method of doing the thing must be what we recommend to the claimants. The Commissioner fixed the percentages on evidence presented to him, and the Commissioner stated that he was ready to hear special evidence. We had to do our best to consult the claimants, and the Co-operative Committee sent a letter out to them. A substantial 80% of claimants, while not satisfied with the percentages, did wish us to proceed on that basis. A group in Toronto did not wish us to proceed in this way. Although not satisfied with the percentages mentioned, a very considerable majority wished us to accept this method of conducting it.

I have no doubt now that I would repeat the same advice as I gave to the Co-operative Com. and which they gave to claimants, as I consider it was the wisest thing to do. I am quite sure that many claimants would not have got anything at all if the individual cases were heard. We would have been put to great additional expense and about two year's extension of time, and very likely have secured a lesser return of awards. We had to adopt the method which would achieve the best for claimants.

Mr. McMaster and his staff reviewed every single case with the Commissioner. Some, we have to admit, he fixed higher than he could have on the evidence asked for, e.g., VLA - 80% being very close to what all of the evidence indicated. In some categories, we were not able to persuade the Commissioner to increase the percentages. Since then, Mr. McMaster has been able to argue with the Government Counsel as to the amount to be awarded assuming the general percentages. In many cases, he referred directly to the Commissioner. We hear that Government counsel is being criticized for giving too much on special cases.

In a very few weeks the Commissioner will be sending to the Government his findings.

Re Points Raised by K. Hidaka, Mr. Brewin stated that:

We cannot say the Commissioner acted improperly as a Judge. In some cases, I do not feel he has given enough but I am not in a position to say that the Commissioner should be criticized.

1. Re statement that evidence given by the claimants was not given sufficient attention - They certainly have not accepted claimants own views as to value

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

of property. It is not a reflection on claimants that the Commissioner has not accepted all evidence. The Commissioner believes that evidence was given in good faith without gross exaggeration, e.g., re Toronto claim on a restaurant, a three-fifth award of claim amount has been awarded by the Commissioner.

2. In criticizing the Vancouver settlement proposals, we cannot responsibly say that it was because Justice Smith was on the Committee -- the Commissioner made his conclusions from the Custodian's method of sale.

3. Re Commissioner depending upon reports of Custodian's valuators - It is not correct that Custodian's valuations were made from standpoint of purchasers, they were made as sellers. The Dominion Government might have something to say re the VLA allowance of 80% and more, as it questions the sound valuations of Government valuators. It justifies us that our evidence and not the Government's evidence was accepted in this case.

4. Re depressed market - It is very true that this was the case and we argued to the best of our ability on this point.

5. Re percentage principle wrong - Taking percentage principle as applied to VLA, our evidence of a general nature was given and we were able to show that valuations made by the Government valuators were uniformly low. By and large, their valuations, even though wrong, were consistent. Their percentage basis were reliable. Wherever we could find that percentages were not fair, we had them considered as special cases. Some will receive much more and some will receive less.

How is the Co-operative Committee dealing with this item of claims? I can understand the point of view that taking into the account the injustices, claimants deserve a greater settlement than they are receiving. I would like to change the Government's mind if there is a way of doing so. Many of the claims were reduced by claimants themselves as certain items were not within the terms of reference, some claims were put a little too high.

I cannot look at it as a settlement allowance of 1/6 of what is claimed. What the Government will now pay plus what has already been allowed which Mr. McMaster claims does run to about 60 - 80%, is not a very unreasonable difference.** I think that any statements which the Co-operative Committee or the National JCCA or any group of claimants makes should be very carefully considered.

1. We should recognize that the findings have vindicated the claims of the Japanese Canadian community - shows substantial justice in their claims which the Government was at first unwilling to recognize.

2. It should be said that this is no act of generosity of the Canadian Government or the Canadian people, it is but a bare minimum. There is nothing to be gained by criticizing the Commissioner as such.

What we could do is state that interest should be allowed from the date of sale to the date of payment. I want to argue that point with the Government. It is consistent with international law; it is just, because people have been deprived the use of that money in the interval; and the Government has done this in similar cases. This will mean a substantial addition. This could mean another $350 to $400,000 dollars, but we do not yet know the total amount.

3. We are not aware of the difficulties of the situation in not being able to keep in touch with individual claimants - but cannot agree with the point of view of non-acceptance. The Government was not asking whether we liked it

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

or not. The Commissioner will submit his report, and the Government will send a cheque. It is not our place now to argue with the Government on the way it has been done.

At this stage, the whole Japanese Canadian community and those who are their friends can gain considerably, and serve the purpose of helping to protect other minority rights by putting forth the right kind of statements as can be achieved. An attitude of non-acceptance is not fair to individual claimants nor will it receive the sympathy of the public. We will soon have to approach the Minster of Justice when he receives the Commissioner's report. Public statements will have to be made with regard to the Commission. I do not know anyone who has represented the claimants without trying to achieve the best possible for the claimants. The fact that it was not possible to keep in touch with individual claimants shows the magnitude of the problems. There are some things about the Commissioner we may not like but I would not attack him in a judicial way or his good faith.

QUESTIONS RAISED BY TORONTO CLAIMANTS' COMMITTEE

1. Who were the valuators who worked on Vancouver property. answer?
2. Re special case of property valuation $1,000 to $2,000, then sold for $900 and insurance payments on same.
3. Re property owner asked to put in bath by the Custodian.

Brewin - One point I wish to make. At a meeting last summer, we made the statement that if anyone felt that there was a special case that he wished to explain or wished special investigations to be made, that he should do so. Those received have been dealt with.

Kinzie Tanaka - I understood that this meeting was to find out the various criticisms directed towards the Co-operative Com. and possibly the JCCA. I think the Claimants Com. want to bring these forward.

Obata - The main purpose was to raise issues pertinent in the minds of claimants. In fairness to claimants, the Co-operative Com. should be aware of these views. I would strongly recommend that this take place when Mr. Brewin is present.

Fowler - I would suggest that the rest of the Co-operative Com. remain and share what follows with Mr. Brewin later.

Minoka - If a question arises which only Mr. Brewin can answer, could he reply to us by letter?

Brewin - I would prefer to discuss the points but will be willing to reply by letter.

FURTHER QUESTIONS TO THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE BY THE TORONTO CLAIMANTS' COMMITTEE

4. Where did the Co-operative Committee get the figures for the basic percentages?

5. In the letter from the Co-operative Committee, it is stated that it is confidential material and it is requested that it should not be published. I would like to know if the Commissioner's recommendations of percentages were of a confidentail nature until such a time as when the Commissioner presents it to the Government. Will there be time to make representations to the Government after the report is given to the Government for claimants to make up a brief on their own point of view and will there be time for these things to be considered by the Government.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6. We have been told by the Co-operative Committee and counsel that it was very difficult to produce definite proof of loss to the Commissioner at the hearings and I wish to know if the Co-operative Committee did not consider appointment of or hiring representative members of Japanese organizations, fishermen's organizations, to accompany Counsel or to go to Vancouver to speak to Mr. McMaster in collecting evidence or proof of property.

7. In the letter to claimants, it is stated that in spite of the efforts the Co-operative Committee might make, the recommendations of Commissioner Bird cannot be expected to go considerably higher than at present stated; and in other instances, if claims cases are heard individually, it may be probable that some of the claims may not be considered at all. What would be your opinion on whether the claimants can have hopes of having a claim brought up to a certain amount which may be desirable, by any means which they might consider taking?

8. I would ask your individual opinion as to whether you believe the difference of $6,000,000 and $1,000,000 shows a fair settlement of the claims.

9. There is a danger that if we agree to something like 1/6 that that may also set a precedent, is there not?

10. What is the actual financial picture. As a claimant, we were asked for 2% and have received one financial statement.

TORONTO CLAIMANTS DESIRE TO CONTACT CLAIMANTS ACROSS CANADA

Hidaka - As a result of a number of meetings, it was suggested that claimants contact other claimants in Canada on matters concerning them all. We would like to send a letter out to these people and in the letter, in order to expedite matters in future, it is asked that they assist us by setting up committees of claimants. This Committee would like to have the list of addresses. Would the Co-operative Committee give us permission to use the lists?

Fowler - What is the purpose of setting up the meetings across Canada.

Hidaka - To get opinions of claimants on matters that affect them. To be conversant with the views of the people concerned. We would like to know what their views are on problems that affect us. We want to carry on our work the way these people feel and on their desires.

Haslam - What specific project have you in mind?

Hidaka - This is not a closed issue and matters need to be carried on, and it is the only democratic manner in which to handle this.

Foss - We have always considered the JCCA the organization through which the views would be expressed.

Hidaka - I do not question that but it is quite obvious that the people who are most directly concerned in the matter should be consulted first. So far as our Committee is concerned, we are made up of claimants. There are people in the same position across Canada. The most effective work can be carried on through channels of that kind. A good number of JCCA people are not claimants and hence they are a third party taking part in the claims matter. We want full co-operation from them and are willing to

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

work with them. But we also feel that there should be channels open so that we could contact claimants and get direct representation from them - an opportunity for them to express their views and try to follow up and act on them. I think the situation in Toronto is an indication of the way claimants feel on this matter and it may be stated quite accurately that the position of the JCCA is not necessarily exactly the same as that of claimants and that they are entitled to have their own discussions and come to their own conclusions, but, on the other hand, claimants themselves have the right to carry on discussion and come to their own conclusions. For that reason we would like to have the list and send a letter to them.

Kinzie Tanaka - I think Kunio wants to put in a nice way what he has to say. During last year's National Executive Committee meetings when the question came up of whether we should accept the Co-operative Committee's advice on the method of settlement, the majority of the Executive Committee agreed to accept the Co-operative Committee's advice except Kunio Hidaka, Jack Oki and Roger Obata.

We went along with the Co-operative Committee and lawyers because we believed in all earnestness that the advice of counsel was the best in the light of existing conditions. Since that time, action has been carried out by these three. They are dissatisfied with the way the JCCA has carried on this work.

If the Claimants' Committee could possibly change the opinion of the claimants across the country, they would do so. I think that is one of their purposes because if they should present these views across the country, they would be able to influence them to see that accepting the proposal was not a wise one. They feel that perhaps letters will come back supporting this view. They disagree with the National Executive Committee on that stand. Of course, they have a right to think that way.

What the National Executive Committee did, they felt, would obtain the best deal for the claimants all across the country. That is the thought that has been behind all the work done in co-operation with the Co-operative Committee. And for Kunio to say that some of the members are not claimants - to say that some members do not know of the true interests of claimants - indicates he does not know that many of the JCCA members are claimants, and it is not a fair statement.

Let us hear from the Toronto Claimants Committee exactly what they want - what they want the Co-operative Committee to do -- that they can get the best deal possible.

Hidaka - Are you for or against our having the list.

Kinzie Tanaka - It is not for me to say.

Rev. Finlay - We should take considerable time to think this thing through. No snap judgment should be made. What are the motives, the basis of this thing. Roger was sitting in the Co-operative Committee meetings. There are inferences in Kunio's questions. No word came back to us of disagreement. This whole thing should be thought out very carefully.

Have we the right as the Co-operative Committee to release the names of the claimants?

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The last thing on earth at this juncture that should happen is that there should go out among the Japanese Canadians abroad, across Canada and other groups working alongside, any suspicion of doubt and distrust, because I feel that political groups will take advantage of such conditions to influence the decision. A divided company will be to the disadvantage of all concerned. We should come to conclusions and unify them and the Co-operative Committee will make modifications. It should have been done long ago. We should not let political interests bring in less than we can get.

Hidaka - I appreciate the words of Mr. Finlay. Another thing that I would like to make clear is that whatever I say, is not what I say personally. These points are discussed in committee and are requests made by the claimants. When you consider them, they have to be considered in that light.

Fowler - I do not think any of us have taken anything personally, it is on the basis of an issue.

Boos - We should meet again with Mr. Brewin. Could we find a time to meet with this group, and then consult Mr. Brewin.

Rev. Finlay - As an obligation to claimants, I would be inclined to say that some indication should go to them saying that certain Toronto claimants have had certain questions on the operation of the Co-operative Committee and that that group has asked us to submit their names to them. We would like to know whether they have questions they wish to raise with the Co-operative Committee. And would they be willing that their names be released to them. We cannot turn over the lists to anyone who asks for them.

Fukushima - In B. C. there are as many claimants as in Ontario. They have full confidence in the JCCA. And claimants are on the JCCA committees.

MOVED and SECONDED That Mr. Obata reply to Mr. Kinzie Tanaka's remarks before adjournment. DEFEATED.

MOVED AND SECONDED That the meeting continue after supper. DEFEATED.

AGREED That another meeting be held Tuesday, February 7th, at 7.00 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT at 6.00 p.m.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NOTES ON THE SECOND JOINT MEETING HELD BETWEEN THE JCCA NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE AND THE TORONTO CLAIMANTS' COMMITTEE, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1950, at the Canadian Legion Hall, 22 College St., Toronto, commencing at 7.00 p.m.

Chairman - J. Ide

Those Present:

Co-operative Committee - Rev. E. M. Nichols, Rev. J. M. Finlay, Mr. Andrew Brewin, Miss Grace Tucker, Miss Margaret Boos.

JCCA National Executive Com. - Mr. T. Sagara, Mr. Toyo Takata, Mr. Fred Kondo, Mr. Fred Kayahara, Mr. T. Umezuki, Mr. George Tanaka, Mr. Jin Ide, Mr. Yosh Hyodo, Miss Norah Fujita.

Toronto Claimants Com. - Mr. K. Takahashi, Mr. T. Mio, Mr. S. Takashima, Mr. T. Minooka, Mr. A. S. Ozawa, Mr. Roger Obata, Mr. Kunio Hidaka.

REQUEST FROM J. OKI TO SIT IN ON MEETING

MOVED by Mr. Minooka and seconded by Mr. Takashima
THAT Mr. Oki be permitted to sit in on this meeting. CARRIED.

AGREED that he be permitted to sit in and make comments to only those matters which may arise which refers to him personally.

STATEMENT FROM THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE - PART I -- read by Margaret Boos

"In view of the dissatisfaction expressed by spokesmen for a group of Toronto Claimants on Saturday, February 4th, the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians feels it advisable to make the following statement:

1. At each stage the Committee has carefully considered any question affecting the interests of Claimants who retained it and unanimous decisions have finally been reached after full discussion of matters involved.

2. Throughout the proceedings the Committee has worked in close co-operation with the National JCCA and its representatives across Canada and, in particular, with its National Executive Secretary who has been of great assistance. Representing the National JCCA, George Tanaka and Roger Obata have been active members of the Committee and have agreed with all decisions made.

3. This Committee has full confidence in the legal counsel retained to represent Claimants and is of the opinion that the most effective services possible have been rendered - in particular, by Mr. R. J. McMaster of Vancouver, who has had the major responsibility for presenting cases of Claimants to the Commissioner.

4. Some objection has recently been expressed to the method of procedure adopted by the Commissioner; namely, the fixing of percentages in respect to various categories and the hearing of special cases where special evidence was available. This Committee is convinced that this procedure which was adopted was definitely in the interests of Claimants, although some of the percentages fixed were not satisfactory to Claimants counsel. In such cases, Counsel made every effort to have percentages raised, but final decision rested with the Commissioner.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

All Claimants were consulted by letter, and of those expressing their opinions by letter, or at meetings, an overwhelming majority approved of the method proposed.

5. Claimants with special claims have repeatedly been invited to get in touch with Counsel, and many have done so.

6. Findings of the Commissioner may be reported shortly. This Committee will urge the Government to implement his findings by prompt payment, with interest on all claims from the date of sale. In addition, it will press for special consideration of claims outside the terms of reference which for this reason were rejected by the Commissioner. *

7. With regard to specific requests made through the National JCCA:

(a) Re Representation - It was suggested that additional representatives of Claimants be added to the Co-operative Committee. At its meeting on January 20th, it was agreed that such would be welcome, provided that they be appointed by the National JCCA.

(b) Re Further Costs - Claimants were assessed 1% of their claims and most of them have made this payment. A further 1% has been paid by a considerable number. We hope no additional assessment will be necessary.

The balance of expenses will be paid on a percentage basis out of claims allowed, in accordance with retainers signed by each claimant represented by the Committee. It is not possible to determine exactly how much will be required from successful claimants for this purpose.

All expenses and legal fees will be submitted to independent counsel for checking. In addition, a statement by the Committee's auditors for the period, Sept. 1st, 1947, to August 31st, 1948, has been submitted: audited statements for the period from Sept. 1st, 1948, to August 31st, 1949, will be made available this month.

-- CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE CANADIANS,

per: Rev. J. M. Finlay, Chairman."

(Amendment to Item No. 4, para. 2, ".....an overwhelming majority approved of the method proposed with varying degrees of dissatisfaction.") *

STATEMENT FROM THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE - PART II

Rev. Finlay - This statement arises out of a meeting of a small group last night of Co-operative Committee and Claimants' Committee members.

The statement was made at the last meeting that the National Executive Committee of the JCCA has asked that the Toronto Chapter appoint a Claimants Committee. It was stated that the group which is meeting with us here are representatives of the Committee appointed by the Toronto Chapter at the request of the National Executive. After discussion on a number of things, this conclusion was reached.

That if in the representation of the Claimants that had already been

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-14
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requested on the part of the Co-operative Committee, if those claimants had the national status that would seem to come to them by being approved by the National Executive of the JCCA that requested their appointment, then they could take their places as indicated already on the Co-operative Committee (i.e. due representation) and that from this point on we can proceed as the present Co-operative Committee supplemented by additions of claimants approved by the Executive of the National JCCA. Any approaches made to the claimants generally would be made out of the membership of the wider membership of the Co-operative Committee and would go out over the letterhead and signature of the Co-operative Committee Secretary. It seemed to me, and I felt that it was also the mind of the claimants that met with me, that if some such end as that could be attained, a great many of the things for which we have been meeting and of future concern, would be cared for. If kept on the basis of that principle, it would be in the best interest of all. One thing that it would eliminate would be the divided approach of all claimants. The mind of the claimants would be known through the wider representation of the Co-operative Committee.

STATEMENT FROM THE CLAIMANTS COMMITTEE - R. Obata

There is no statement, as such, from the Claimants Committee. But as you will remember, on the statement made by Kinzie Tanaka, I was to speak. I see that he is not present tonight. I do not feel that it is fair to him to speak when he is not present and I will refrain from making my statement for that reason.

Rev. Finlay - I feel happy about that decision, we can then concentrate on the larger principles for which we have met.

F. Kayahara - I am not satisfied with the way things are proceeding. I understood that the purpose of the joint meetings was to present the points of disagreement and thrash them out till we reach an amicable agreement. There has been a lot of talk on this question and what we have stated now I feel is not enough to smooth things over.

Takashima - The Claimants Committee was not without a statement, but by the statement made by Mr. Finlay that the Co-operative Committee is willing to include representatives from the Claimants Committee to discuss future matters pertaining to this problem, we withheld whatever statement we were ready to make, under these circumstances. But since the point has been raised, we had in mind to say that the majority of claimants agreed to the procedure of over-all settlement under protest and as it seems that that was accepted as a correction the statement made by the Co-operative Committee in Clause 4, that has been clarified. Another matter we had in mind was to enquire by what method the percentages were arrived at. That has not been clarified yet.

These were the two points which we had in mind to include in our statement.

G. Tanaka - The proposal offered by the Co-operative Committee with regard to representation from members of the Claimants Committee has already been discussed by our National Executive Committee. It has been clearly stated now and should be acceptable to the National JCCA. On the method of representation that is suggested, I am sure there will be nothing but agreement. It will solve some of the difficulties we have had. There have been some problems on differences on the question of policy previously, which should now be solved by this offer from the

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-15
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Co-operative Committee.

J. Ide - I can understand what Mr. Kayahara has brought up. I think it is certainly to the credit of the Claimants Committee that they are big enough to see over the small differences and look towards the large issues that will confront us in the future. And they are quite willing to band into co-operative effort in the opportunities to be afforded in the future. While it is true that there will always remain certain differences, we should be big enough and intelligent enough to deal with them -- for this is the purpose for meeting here -- to follow the best possible procedure to benefit the largest number of Claimants.

F. Kayahara - If it was fully understood by the JCCA, the Co-operative Committee and Claimants Committee that small differences could be worked out and we could work together for one purpose, I would be more than satisfied. I was not sure, for myself, whether members of the Claimants Committee were fully aware of the action they have taken.

Rev. Finlay - I do not think it was a change in direction, but a change in emphasis. The representation of the Claimants Committee was given national status because it had the approval of the JCCA. We could not change what we did in the past, but what we could do in the future, we could do with clear direction. It was not a reversal, but a clarification.

Takashima - We, in the Toronto Claimants Committee always desired some united effort with all concerned and the way this meeting was brought to this agreeable present condition is to us a very welcome thing and we are very grateful to all concerned. We have been asking for understanding of the feelings of the claimants to be considered and that in some manner their feelings be incorporated in the actions that were taken along the lines that proceeded in the past. We only organized at such a late date as November 26th, last year, to bring this, our point of view and our hopes to the parties who are actually concerned. Our only regret is the time element. The final stage of this action is so close at hand that we are not entirely too hopeful of great results that may be accomplished within the time allowed before the whole case would be concluded. Now, our only hope is that the case will be concluded to the best that could be expected and we feel thankful that this amicable relationship has been achieved by this meeting.

EXPLANATION GIVEN BY MR. BREWIN RE QUESTION RAISED ON METHOD OF ARRIVING AT PERCENTAGES

Mineoka - This question of percentages, in my opinion, is the deciding point in determining whether the claimants will be satisfied or otherwise. I have asked by letter, addressed to Miss Boos, for all statistical figures and mathematical explanations by which percentages were arrived at. In doing this, I had not intended to lay a complaint, rather, I understand the enormous difficulties under which all concerned were working and appreciate it. But I would like to have fundamental explanations of the means by which this percentage was arrived at. I would like to have this point explained by letter as it is a difficult problem and may not be able to explain orally.

Brewin - Is he concerned with any particular category. The procedure varied according to the various categories. The only person who could give the full explanation of it would be Mr. McMaster.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-16
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Rev. Finlay - Could you ask Mr. McMaster for a statement of the general principle and give examples.

Brewin - Justice Bird made the final decisions on the percentages. It would be difficult to say what finally decided him but in each case, different types of evidence were produced. We could write to Mr. McMaster and ask him for a general statement as to percentages and how they were arrived at in each category.

Mineoka - We are especially anxious to get the means by which VLA was awarded 80% or approximately and others outside of VLA were awarded 12½%; such as; how percentages were worked out and how many cases were taken to work out this percentage.

Miss Boos - Would it be satisfactory to send a copy of the Claimants' letter of request for information to Mr. McMaster?

AGREED that it would be

Takashima - I would also like to enquire of Mr. McMaster whether my understanding is correct that the 5% settlement is a return of the Commission paid out on sales on property in Vancouver.

Brewin - It is the basis on which the Commissioner is making settlement; but he is not required to do it in this way under the terms of reference.

Takashima - What sort of findings did the valuators hired by the Co-operative Committee bring in that the result was so ineffective.

Brewin - My understanding is that a great number of the special cases were Vancouver properties. It may well be that many Vancouver property owners will get more than the 5% but I am not certain, etc.

Takashima - It is not my intention to criticize the legal counsel's action but we are made to understand that the claims were considered in the manner prevalent from the result of legal proof obtained, etc.

Rev. Finlay - May I suggest that a good deal of what has been happening now would be procedure within the Co-operative Committee meeting with its new members. I would expect the Claimants Committee representatives on that Committee would bring in these sort of questions asked here and communications would go to where we could get the answers.

Umezuki - I would suggest to the meeting that a statement be issued on the things accomplished through these two meetings, to clarify the minds of people as to what is going on.

In today's Continental Times, the Toronto Claimants Committee have made a statement that they have negotiated with the National JCCA Executive Committee through several meetings, however, the Claimants Committee's requests were not accepted, therefore, a general meeting will be held in the near future of the claimants. Also, there is an ad inserted by the Claimants Committee calling a meeting for 2:00 p.m. Sunday, at the Labour Temple.

It seems to me that if such a statement has been made to the public saying that the JCCA refused to co-operate, it would create more misunderstanding. I would ask the Toronto Claimants Committee to rescind their

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-17
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report in the Continental Times, and to change the wording carried on the announcement for a general meeting of claimants.

Takashima - The statement which Mr. Umezuki brought up was delivered to the Continental Times on Sunday night and as such it would not be rescinded, but there will be a new statement or report on the way these achievements have been made at these meetings.

Rev. Finlay - We are now understanding are we not, that we move forward from the statements which have been made here tonight. We have indicated our delight in having representatives being an integral part of the Committee. When satisfactory appointments are made, you should let us know who they are. I had hoped that when they are named and approved, that it would include those who asked questions and perhaps someone from B.C. who would know the mind of Claimants of British Columbia.

Obata - I had hoped that we could discuss the more important phases as to what we would do in the future. During the process of joint committee discussions some plans have been formulated. I would like to see a Co-operative Committee formed immediately.

MOTION - MOVED by Mr. Umezuki and seconded by Mr. Kondo
THAT this meeting issue a statement to both papers stating the facts that have been arrived at tonight which will necessarily act as an anti-dote to that first statement by the Claimants Committee. It enables the Toronto Claimants Committee to leave the statement they made as it stands and this will be issued as a new statement.

Kondo - Otherwise, a wrong impression would be given to not only the Claimants themselves but to the general Japanese Canadian community.

CARRIED

Umezuki - I would suggest that one member from each group draft the joint statement.

AGREED that the following draft the statement:

Margaret Boos - Co-operative Committee
Mineoka - Claimants Committee
Tanaka - National JCCA

ADJOURNMENT 9:15 p.m.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-16-18
www.nikkeimuseum.org

GEORGE TANAKA
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
1486 Rometown Drive Port Credit, Ont.

B126

REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO THE NATIONAL JCCA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON THE MEETINGS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE HELD JANUARY 20th, 1950, AND FEBRUARY 15th, 1950.

March 7, 1950.

1. Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians - Minutes of Meeting

Time - Jan. 20th, 1950; 5.15 p.m.

Place - Carlton Church

Present - Boos, Finlay, Fowler, Haslam, Nichols, Obata, Tanaka & Tucker

MINUTES of previous meeting, having been circulated, were adopted as read.

CIVIL LIBERTIES BRIEF - MOTION: Nichols/Haslam: "That the tentative support which representatives of this Committee gave the Civil Liberties Brief being presented to Premier Frost on Jan. 24th, be confirmed." Carried. Agreed that our representatives on the delegation be Tucker and Nichols.

TORONTO CLAIMANTS COMMITTEE - George Tanaka reported the following facts:

(a) When National J.C.C.A. Executive made its majority decision to accept the Co-operative Committee recommendation regarding Commissioner Bird's proposal last April, three members disagreed.
(b) At a second meeting of Toronto claimants, held at that time, their previous decision to accept was reversed.
(c) This dissatisfaction was discussed at National J.C.C.A. Conference last November, and consideration of the following requests was recommended to the Co-operative Committee:

1. Representation on the Co-operative Committee,
2. Arrangement of a meeting as soon as possible.
3. Information as to further costs to claimants.

Discussion which followed indicated a desire on the part of this Committee's members that every effort be made to clear up as much misunderstanding as possible by getting together with representatives of dissatisfied claimants, reviewing the steps that have been taken and explaining reasons for decisions made along the way.

MOTION: Nichols/Fowler - "That the Co-operative Committee invite the National JCCA to convene a Conference of the Joint Committee on Claims and the Co-operative Committee at the earliest possible date." Carried. Agenda to be arranged by the J.C.C.A. in consultation with Brewin and Finlay.

CLAIMANT REPRESENTATION - Agreed that additional representatives would be welcome provided that they be appointed by and represent the National JCCA.

ADJOURNMENT - at 6.30 p.m.

2. Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians - Minutes of Meetings (Part I)

TIME - Feb. 15th, 1950; 5.15 p.m.

PLACE - Carlton Church

PRESENT - Boos, Brewin, Finlay, Haslam, Nichols, Tanaka & Tucker.
Regrets from Fowler and Obata.

MINUTES - as amended were taken as read on MOTION: Boos/Tucker

CONFERENCE REPORT - As requested, the National J.C.C.A. arranged for a Conference of the Joint Claims Committee, Toronto Claimants Committee and the Co-operative Committee, which was held February 4th in Y.M.C.A. A continuation meeting was held Tuesday evening, February 7th. As a result of these two meetings (and a talk which Co-operative Committee Chairman had with Executive of Toronto Claimants Committee) the three groups agreed to work together closely and make every effort to achieve the best possible results in working for welfare of Japanese Canadian claimants. A statement to this effect was prepared by their Secretaries and sent to Japanese section of both the Continental Times and the New Canadian.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-17-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CORRESPONDENCE - A communication from the National JCCA Secretary was read, advising that although five persons were named by the Toronto Claimants Committee for J.C.C.A. approval to act on the Co-operative Committee;

"The National Executive Committee has given this application careful consideration and desires to inform the Co-operative Committee that it will approve the representation of one Issei member and one Nisei member from the above-named members of the Toronto Claimants' Committee to act on the Co-operative Committee.

"In view of the Toronto Claimants' Committee statement that Mr. Roger Obata is representing their Committee as a member, the National Executive Committee desires clarification of Mr. Obata's status on the Co-operative Committee, as he no longer is considered by the Executive Committee as a representative of the JCCA.

"The National Executive Committee also desires to inform the Co-operative Committee that any representatives from the Toronto Claimants' Committee who are approved by the National Executive Committee to act on the Co-operative Committee are considered by the Executive Committee as representatives of a section of Claimants in Toronto, and while their membership on the Co-operative Committee is approved by the National JCCA, they are not appointed by, or do not represent the JCCA."

MOTION: Brewin/Tanaka - "That we accept Mr. Takashima and Mr. Hidaka as members of the Co-operative Committee on the recommendation of the National JCCA." Carried. (Mr. Nichols wished to have it recorded that this motion taken is not strictly in accordance with the section of our recent statement which read: "It was agreed that such would be welcome, provided that they be appointed by and represent the National JCCA.)

Regarding the status of members, the Chairman briefly reviewed the history of this Committee to date, pointing out that membership has so far been on an individual basis, no one having been officially appointed as an organizational representative. When the original Committee was dissolved in 1947, an Advisory Committee consisting of twelve original members, plus a new Secretary and Legal Counsel, was set up. However, when the claims question arose, this Committee assumed an Executive function, arranging a co-operative set-up for the presentation of claims through its Legal Counsel.

MOTION: Nichols/Brewin - "That we ask the National JCCA to name two additional persons to act on this Co-operative Committee." Carried.

MOTION: Nichols/Haslam - "That T. Umezuki replace Kinzie Tanaka on the Co-operative Committee." Carried.

ADJOURNMENT - at 6.00 p.m. to meet with the new members of the Committee.

3. Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians - Minutes of Meetings (Part II)

TIME - Feb. 15th, 1950; 6.00 p.m.
PLACE - Carlton Church.
PRESENT - Boos, Brewin, Finlay, Haslam, Hidaka, Nichols, Tanaka, Takashima, Tucker & Umezuki. (Messrs. Mio, Ozawa & Shin were received as observers for this meeting, on MOTION - Brewin/Tanaka.)
MINUTE - the following excerpt from minutes of 5.15 meeting was read: "MOTION: Brewin/Tanaka - "That we accept Mr. Takashima and Mr. Hidaka as members of the Co-operative Committee on the recommendation of the National JCCA". Carried."

TIMES OF MEETINGS - MOTION: Nichols/Haslam - "That this meeting adjourn at 7.00 p.m. Carried.
MOTION: Brewin/Haslam - "That we plan for an evening meeting on Friday, Feb. 24th at 8.00 p.m." carried.

NATIONAL JCCA LETTER TO CLAIMANTS - A draft letter which the National JCCA proposes to send to all claimants was submitted for approval, with the request for our mailing list of claimants. Mr. Brewin stated that, having studied the draft, he is satisfied such a letter would do no harm to the general cause of claimants. George Tanaka pointed out several minor changes in wording which have been suggested. It was agreed that if, after further study, any member wishes to have further changes made, he should contact George within the next two days.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-17-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MOTION: Nichols/Brewin - "That this Co-operative Committee accept the JCCA proposal, that a statement principally as set before us be sent to claimants, and that our mailing list be made available for this purpose." Carried.

TORONTO CLAIMANTS COMMITTEE LETTER - Kunio Hidaka advised that the Toronto Claimants Committee has a letter which it wishes to send out to all claimants. During discussion which followed the advisability of communications being sent by the Co-operative Committee was pointed out. Agreed that, while they would not be in the same category as those from the National organization (and thus representing a wider point of view), any submissions from a claimant or group of claimants in writing would certainly be considered by this Committee.

NATURE OF CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP - In conclusion, the Chairman outlined briefly the history of this Co-operative Committee, pointing out that when the original Committee was dissolved in 1947, an Advisory Committee consisting of twelve original members, plus a new Secretary and the Legal Counsel, was set up. Although some members have held executive positions in other organizations, their membership on this Committee has been on an individual basis. To-night two Toronto claimants, representing a point of view, have been added.

ADJOURNMENT - moved at 7.05.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-17-3
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B132

GEORGE TANAKA
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
1486 Rometown Drive Port Credit, Ont.

STATEMENT TO CLAIMANTS

RE

ORIGIN, NATURE AND WORK OF

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE CANADIANS

APRIL, 1950

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-18-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Dear Claimant:-

It is expected that the Royal Commission investigating Japanese Canadian Property Losses arising from the Evacuation will shortly submit its findings to the Government. Since a fairly detailed report on claims work has recently been made by the National J.C.C.A., it is our intention at this time to supplement, rather than duplicate its contents. For over six years now, the Co-operative Committee has existed as a channel through which thousands of Canadians, who desired to see Justice done, could make their voices heard. During these critical years its emphasis has shifted as various issues arose, but basically its concern has been full citizenship rights for Japanese Canadians.

The Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians first came into existence in June, 1943. Then a small group of Toronto people -- mainly members of the YWCA and missionary societies -- formed a committee to provide for the needs of the Japanese Canadians who were coming to Toronto from the relocation centers. Shortly afterwards, the committee was broadened to include representatives from the YMCA, Students' Christian Movement, Fellowship of Reconciliation and some Toronto churches. At the suggestion of this committee, the Japanese Canadians organized two sub-committees -- one of men and one of women -- to advise the Co-operative Committee on their needs. Later these two sub-committees jointly initiated the formation of the Toronto Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy.

At first the Co-operative Committee concentrated on providing housing, jobs, and recreation for the incoming Japanese Canadians. Soon, however, they realized that the problem was too big to be solved by providing aid for individuals, and they began to collect information about the whole subject of the evacuation.

In September, 1943, the Co-operative Committee printed and circulated 10,000 copies of the pamphlet called 'A Challenge to Patriotism and Statesmanship, by Dr. Norman Black, calling attention to the plight of the Japanese Canadians in the relocation centres. In June, 1944, it took part with the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy in the campaign to amend Bill 135 which would have disenfranchised all persons of Japanese race for the duration of the war.

Worked Against Deportation

When the "voluntary repatriation" plan was initiated in the spring of 1945, and some 10,000 Japanese Canadians were faced with deportation, the Co-operative Committee was broadened to include representatives of many interested organizations, and a campaign was started to have the deportation plan reconsidered. The Committee collected and publicized sworn statements about the way in which the signatures on the "repatriation" forms were secured; circulated copies of two pamphlets: What about the Japanese Canadians? by Howard Norman of British Columbia, and The Japanese Canadians by F.E. LaViolette; printed and distributed 75,000 copies of a leaflet entitled "From Citizens to Refugees - It's Happening Here!" These pamphlets distributed widely throughout Canada by the Co-operative Committee did much to break down wartime prejudice against the Canadian Citizens of Japanese ancestry.

By this time the Co-operative Committee had developed into an organization representing over forty local and national groups. These groups included Baptist, Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, United, and Evangelical churches; Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., the Toronto Civil Liberties Association, the Toronto Labour Council, trade unions, youth groups, the J.C.C.D. and other Japanese Canadian committees. It had branches in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal, Guelph, Brantford, Hamilton, and London. Its executive became the representative and voice of all those who wanted to see justice done to the Japanese Canadians.

Largely as a result of the Committee's efforts, dozens of public meetings were held across the country, thousands of petitions were circulated, editorials appeared in many leading newspapers, and an avalanche of letters flowed into the office of the Prime Minister protesting the forced deportation. When, despite the public interest, the orders-in-council authorizing the deportations were announced, the Co-operative Committee decided to take legal action. A writ was issued against the Attorney-General of Canada to test the legality of the orders. When a delegation from the Committee interviewed the acting Minister of Justice, the Cabinet agreed to refer the orders to the Supreme Court, to decide whether they were valid. The Co-operative Committee then appealed to organizations and individuals across the country for funds to finance the case. Within a month $10,000 was subscribed, and some $29,000 was collected in all.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-18-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Legal Action Taken Opposing Deportation

When the Supreme Court decision was only partly satisfactory, the Committee carried the appeal to the Privy Council in London. In the meantime, it carried on its work of education, distributing 50,000 copies of a leaflet, "Citizens -- Not Exiles"; and "Japanese Canadians" by Edith Fowkes; and sending a printed memorandum on the Orders-in-Council to every member of the House of Commons and the Senate. Its efforts bore fruit when, although the Orders-in-Council were sustained, the Government itself repealed the orders for deportation.

Then the Committee turned its attention to the problem of securing recompense for those Japanese Canadians who had suffered loss when their property was sold without their consent. It received hundreds of detailed statements from Japanese Canadians about their losses through the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy which conducted an Economic Losses Survey in Toronto in November, 1946. This survey, which was later extended throughout Canada, indicated such substantial losses that the Co-operative Committee made direct representation to the Prime Minister in May, 1947, urging "that the property losses of the Japanese Canadians be fully investigated by a Commission with authority to inquire into all losses incurred by reason of the Evacuation Orders and to arrive at fair and equitable compensation."

(Feeling that the need for such a large committee no longer existed, a continuing group of the Co-operative Committee, consisting of 10 original group members, plus a new secretary and the legal counsel, was set up in June, 1947. At that time its function was considered advisory, but when co-operative legal representation was thought advisable in the fall of 1947, it assumed executive responsibilities.)

Representations to the Prime Minister and the Public Accounts Committee

Finally, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced that consideration would be given the matter of compensation for property losses sustained by Japanese Canadians at the time of evacuation from the B.C. coastal areas. The Co-operative Committee now assumed responsibility for implementation of this promise. Inverviews were obtained with the Secretary of State and it was urged that a Commission be set up with authority to inquire into these losses. The Public Accounts Committee of Parliament investigated the administration of the Custodian and received a delegation on May 27, 1947, of Mr. Brewin and Mrs. MacMillan, representing the Co-operative Committee and Mr. George Tanaka, representing the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy, and subsequently recommended the appointment of a Judicial Commission.

The original terms of reference which appointed the Hon. Mr. Justice Bird as a Commissioner under the Public Inquiries Act, were a grave disappointment. The Co-operative Committee promptly arranged to interview the Government and express their disappointment that the Commissioner might only recommend the payment of losses due to the negligence or lack of care of the Custodian or his staff. Mr. Brewin at that time saw the Hon. J.L. Ilsley, then Minister of Justice, and the Hon. Colin Gibson, Secretary of State - the ministers chiefly concerned.

We urged that the terms of reference be widened so as to permit inquiry into all tangible property losses arising out of the evacuation which would include losses caused by enforced sales by evacuees themselves. The Government, while not willing to go so far, did amend the terms of reference substantially. As amended, they direct the Commissioner to inquire into losses sustained by persons of the Japanese race resident in Canada, through the sale of their property, both real and personal, by the Custodian, at less than its fair market value, or through the loss, destruction or theft of personal property vested in the Custodian (but not while in the care of some person other than the Custodian, into whose custody, control or management it was committed by the owner). Although not satisfied with the amended terms, the Co-operative Committee, after giving the matter searching thought, decided it wise to advise acceptance of the terms under protest.

Royal Commission

And so the Commission was set up. This Commission is unique in the history of Canadian jurisprudence. There have, of course, been many cases in which claims have been made against Governments for property expropriated for public purposes, and there have been inquiries into the values of very extensive properties by judicial commissions. There was the case of the properties of the Ukrainian Labor Farmer Temple Association during the last war. Butthis is the first time that it has been found necessary to inquire into the values of many different sorts of

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-18-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

properties lost to a large group of Canadian residents scattered over the whole of Canada.

This has proved to be a tremendous task. The first step, and by no means a simple one, was the filing of claims. The Co-operative Committee and the JCCA printed suitable forms, and the filling in of these was the first task, and involved a detailed and careful examination of each claim. Indispensable work was done at this stage by the JCCA, its national, provincial and local organizations. Without this assistance and co-operation, the Co-operative Committee could not have undertaken such a tremendous task. The Commissioner travelled across Canada and heard the evidence of a very large number of claimants. To shorten and clarify the evidence to be presented, written forms giving some of the necessary details of the properties in question, were prepared. Government Counsel cross-examined claimants and presented documents indicating the reasons why the Government opposed a claim.

Our Legal Counsel

The Claimants have been represented in nearly all cases by Counsel representing the Co-operative Committee with the exception of Southern Alberta where Mr. A. Gladstone Virtue, K.C., represented a large group of claimants.

Counsel representing the Co-operative Committee have included; Mr. R. J. McMaster and Mr. J.A. MacLennan of Vancouver; Mr. L.S. Turcotte and Mr. N.E. Huckvale of Alberta; Mr. Morris Shumiatcher, Mr. George Tumaki and Mr. P.G. Makaroff in Saskatchewan; Mr. S. M. Cherniak of Manitoba; Mr. Andrew Brewin and Mr. R. A. Best in Ontario; and Mr. Roger Ouimet, K.C., in Quebec. They were greatly assisted in the arduous task of preparing the written evidence and interviewing claimants, by Mr. Leckie and Mr. Jack Gilbert, and representatives of the JCCA whose co-operation has been essential.

We feel certain that all claimants were impressed by the courteous attention of Mr. Justice Bird, but in the time available it was found impossible for the Commissioner himself to hear all the evidence of the claimants, and various County Court Judges were appointed to hear evidence of claimants. Considering all the difficulties, it is remarkable how smoothly and efficiently the evidence was presented and the facts brought before the Commissioner.

In all cases of valuation, the opinion of the expert was required. To establish a fair market value, evidence had to be given by expert real estate valuators. This work was done for the claimants by the Co-operative Committee under the supervision of Mr. R.J. McMaster of Vancouver. (For details, see section, "Methods used to obtain evaluation evidence").

The Commissioner heard general evidence presented by Government Counsel, claims presented by corporations, detailed hearings of a selected number of representative cases dealing with special categories of claims. The evidence of valuators on both sides was presented. Upon the principles established in these representative cases, each case was reviewed and where possible fitted into its category. Cases involving special features were all specially reviewed.

Category Method of Settlement

In the spring of 1949, after the general evidence had been received by the Commission both from claimants and Government counsel, it became clearly evident that the proceedings would be prolonged for many months, if not years, involving much repitition if the Commissioner were to hear evidence in each individual case. It was suggested that the proceedings could be advantageously shortened by what has been generally described as a "settlement". It was proposed that the Commissioner should hear argument from counsel in respect to each separate category of claim, e.g., Sales of Fraser Valley property to VLA, Vancouver City properties, cars, fishing vessels, nets, chattels sold at auction, and should then fix a general percentage allowance applicable for each category. In such cases where there was available special evidence or some special feature with respect to a claim, both claimants' and Government counsel were permitted to submit special evidence or ask for a special award for a claimant.

Commissioner Determined Actual 'Settlement' Formulae

Both the Crown and Claimants' Counsel considered that, if there was provision to permit the submission of special evidence in special claims cases, there was sufficient evidence submitted before the Commissioner on which a general

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-18-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

formulae of awards might be worked out. Counsel for the Co-operative Committee carefully considered this 'overall' proposal together with the offer given by the Commissioner as to percentage allowance he was contemplating in respect to the categories of claims.

The Crown made certain submissions as to what the formulae ought to be and your Counsel did likewise on the basis of the evaluation evidence obtained by our experts. The Commissioner, however, determined the actual formulae not solely upon the representations of Counsel but upon his view of the evidence before him. The formulae of percentages determined by the Commissioner together with the proposed method of shortening the procedure for hearing the claims were then submitted to the claimants on the evident practical basis for approval. The large majority of claimants responding were conditionally in favour of concurrence. Counsel then recommended the method proposed and are now of the opinion that this method has produced results at least as beneficial to the claimants as would have been the case had each case been completed as to hearing in every detail. It should be noted that there was no settlement of agreed amounts. The percentages were the Commissioner's findings on the evidence and argument submitted and were subject to amendments in special cases.

Reason for Recommending Acceptance

The Co-operative Committee expressed both to the Commissioner and the Minister of Justice their strong disappointment at some of the Commissioner's suggested figures, particularly in regard to Vancouver properties. However, it was felt that acceptance in general was in the interests of the claimants. It was our opinion that a refusal to accept the proposal would only involve further prolonged delay, with additional expense to claimants, and would not obtain a greater amount of award but would result in less amounts given in many cases.

It was felt the right given to present special cases would prevent individual injustice - where we had evidence that enabled us to prove higher values.

We realized that many would be disappointed, but our duty, bearing in mind the narrow terms of reference and the difficulties of proof, was to obtain the best possible results for all of the claimants - and also to avoid, where possible, delay and additional expense. We had no doubt, then or now, that the advice given to claimants was in the circumstances, wisest, and the vast majority of claimants across Canada, when we sought their opinion on the basis of the advice which could be given, agreed with the proposed method subject to qualifications mentioned previously.

Special Cases

For almost a year since that time, your counsel at Vancouver has been going through each case with a fine tooth comb in the application of the Commissioner's formulae and collecting and presenting evidence in special cases and arguing the same before the Commissioner. He reports that he is reasonably satisfied that in every case where some special evidence exists it has been brought to the Commissioner's attention and argued before him.

Methods Used to Obtain Evaluation Evidence

The Commissioner has now heard the evidence of all of the claimants. This evidence, while necessary to outline the limits of the claims and to identify the property in respect of which claims are made, is at law of very little weight and value in determining the fair market value of the property claimed. It would require, from a legal point of view, to establish the fair market value of the claims, the necessity of calling experts who from their experience and knowledge could express an opinion as to the value of each item of property. If this were a proceeding relating to the property of one individual, such a task while difficult, having regard to the lapse of six or seven years since evacuation, would be reasonably possible. Where, however, there are some 1300 claimants with a large variety of property, some of it widely scattered along the Coast, the task is an extremely difficult one, if not impossible. We have endeavoured with the resources and personnel available to obtain the maximum amount of expert evidence on this question of fair market value. Due to the immensity of the task and the limitations referred to, it has been necessary in the main to approach the obtaining of such evidence from a broad point of view which would be helpful to all claimants.

Fraser Valley Property (DVLA)

In addition to the evidence of the claimants already referred to, we have placed before the Commissioner the evidence of certain experts dealing with the problem of fair market value in general terms. In this connection, we conducted

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-18-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

studies in five of the major municipalities in the Fraser Valley as to the relationship between prices obtained by Occidentals who sold their property in 1943 and the prices paid to the Japanese by the Veterans Land Act in that year using as the common factor the assessment with respect to both groups of property. We employed the services of Dr. Drummond of the University, a very capable statistician, to analyze this material and had him present evidence with respect to it. In addition, we carried out a study of the 1941 Agricultural Census which shows the value of farm land in the various municipalities of the Fraser Valley in 1941 and related these to prices paid by the VLA. We also engaged the services of Clement Consulting Service with which the Dean of Agriculture of the University is closely associated to make a study from a purely agricultural point of view and Dean Clement presented evidence showing the great discrepancy between the agricultural value of the lands sold to DVLA and the prices paid therefore by DVLA. We also engaged the services of two farm appraisers in connection with DVLA lands. Each property has been individually appraised and an estimated value based thereon made available to the Commissioner for purposes of distribution. We are assured by the Commissioner that the distribution of the awards will be based on this evidence. Recoveries will range roughly from 50% to 250% of Custodians sale price depending upon the evidence filed. The average, excluding certain special cases, will be 80%. Due to the specialized nature of certain of these properties and in a few cases where strong special evidence was available, special awards were obtained. The increase in the total awards arising from special cases, i.e., in excess of 80% on all VLA will be some $50,000.00.

Fishing Boats

In the case of boats, aside from general information as to the increased cost of construction, it was very difficult to obtain expert information. Very few fishing craft of the type owned by the Japanese were prior to evacuation sold through boat brokers. That source of expert opinion, therefore, was not available to us. The boats which came into the Custodian's hands and which were sold by him included many of the older boats. It was difficult to obtain evidence as to the extent of abuse and depreciation suffered by the boats in the hands of the Navy before the Custodian received them.

We were successful in cross-examination of Crown witnesses in obtaining certain information with respect to the treatment of the boats and their sale which was useful. We were able to p ersuade the Commissioner to make his recommendation at 23.5% on boats sold to Nelson Bros. and 28.5% on all others within the terms of reference although the Crown originally offered only a 15% increase.

Nets

Concerning nets, the Custodian employed an appraiser who worked out a formula based on the type of net, cost price, age and depreciation. We engaged the services of both an Occidental fisherman who is friendly to the Japanese and of a Japanese fisherman to examine this formula and it was their opinion that the formula was reasonably fair. We also applied the formula to a reasonable sample of cases and found that it worked out reasonably fair in the opinion of our experts. We also sought the opinion of some of the other Japanese fishermen concerning its use and had the opinion of our experts confirmed.

One major difficulty with regard to nets, however, was the fact that the identification tags attached to the nets had either been torn off or switched so that it is almost impossible to say in many instances whether the net sold by the Custodian was the property of the person whose name appeared on the tag at the date of sale or of some other person. In these circumstances, you will appreciate that it is impossible, aside from the difficulty that an appraiser at this time would not have an opportunity to examine the net, to deal with nets on an individual basis except in very rare cases. The recommendation of the Commissioner is to large measure based upon a study which we did of a fairly large sample of claims on nets applying the formula referred to above. By reason of the impossibility of identifying sales the individual recovery on nets will be 70% of the claimed value of nets alleged to have been sold or which were declared and /or found or lost, less the amount which claimant actually received from the Custodian.

Cars and Trucks

With respect to cars and trucks, we persuaded the Crown to undertake jointly with us a study of actual sales of automobiles which were made by reputable

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-18-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

automobile sales firms in Vancouver in the summer of 1942, at which date most of the automobiles owned by the Japanese were sold by the Custodian. The study so made indicated that the prices obtained on sales through these Companies were some 40% above the prices obtained by the Custodian. However, evidence was introduced by the Crown, and we were unable to refute it, that when the automobiles sold privately through these Companies they carried with them a guarantee as to the state of repair varying from 90 days to one year. The evidence was that this guarantee materially affected the sale price. In the large majority of cases of automobiles owned by the claimants, some repairs would have required to have been done before the automobiles could have been sold with a mechanical guarantee such as applied to the private sales.

With respect to trucks, we found that it was practically impossible to obtain the same type of information as concerning private sale of automobiles and there was some indication that the Custodian received better prices on the sale of trucks.

Taking these factors into consideration on the evidence obtained, a 25% increase over the sale price of the Custodian would appear to give a reasonable measure of justice. In a small number of cases special awards have been obtained where there was clear evidence of exceptional undervaluation on cars of recent vintage. In total, these special awards amount to approximately $2,000.00.

Chattels

With regard to personal property other than that mentioned above, we think that it was recognized at the outset that we were confronted with a most difficult problem. To obtain expert opinion as to the value of an article which were sold in 1943 and which it is impossible for the expert to examine is difficult. The only information he has for evaluation purposes is the description given by the claimant and other information as to age and original cost given by the claimant. It will be readily appreciated that when there is a choice between this kind of evidence and the evidence of a person who actually saw the goods at the time of sale, and having regard to the fact that the goods sold for a certain price at the time of sale, a judge is more likely to accept the latter.

We had hoped to obtain expert opinion to state that when goods are sold by auction, they bring a lower price than when sold by other means. However, we have not been able to find anyone qualified as an expert who will substantiate that view. The two auctioneers whose services we used and who were the best we were able to obtain did not consider this to be the case.

We realize that the proposed settlement with regard to chattels will not be just and equitable in a great many individual cases but even in those individual cases and certainly generally we do not feel optimistic that it is possible to prove the fair market value of the chattels. On chattels sold by auction, the claimants will receive 30% of sale price and on goods sold by tender 12%. In most cases these exceed the actual costs charged up to the claimants. After a tremendous amount of detailed examination of individual claims we have arrived at a ratio between claimed value of goods sold at auction to the sale price to determine the recovery on lost goods. On the average, the percent recovery on lost goods will be 46%. This ratio will apply in all cases where none of the claimants goods were sold at auction. It should be kept in mind that the Commissioner excluded claims on chattels:

(a) not declared and not found by the Custodian
(b) properly abandoned by the Custodian
(c) lost while in the care of some person other than the Custodian

Real Property Other than Vancouver and DVLA

With respect to property outside of Greater Vancouver and not included in the sales to the DVLA it has in most instances been impossible, without considerable expense, to obtain expert advice. Many of the properties are in isolated areas and it would be extremely expensive to have appraisals made.

Vancouver Property

Concerning Greater Vancouver property, most of the Japanese owned property was either concentrated in two or three areas or alternatively, was scattered throughout the Occidental community. Dealing with the areas in which the Japanese property was concentrated, we were confronted with two difficulties. As advised by the City Assessor and others, these areas had been for some time over-assessed and the City has, in fact, for the last several years been reducing the assessment in these areas. Furthermore, having been areas of concentration of Japanese persons, there were very few Occidental private sales in these areas with which any comparison

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-18-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

could be made.

In the case of the properties that were scattered, however, the opposite situation existed, that is, there was a large number of private Occidental sales but there were very few Japanese Sales (through the Custodian) with which the Occidental sales could be compared. The method used in the Fraser Valley required large samples of sales of both Occidental and Japanese properties. While theoretically the assessments in the City of Vancouver should be uniform throughout the City, it is a fairly noted and recognized fact that this is not so and that there are variations between various districts of the City. We did, however, call the City Assessor to give evidence that generally in the City of Vancouver, in his opinion, sale prices in the years 1943-44-45 with respect to private sales exceeded assessment. On the other hand, the Custodian sold most of the Japanese property below assessment. We must admit to ourselves that the assessor's evidence was fairly general although in our opinion it should have carried some weight. However, the Judge has clearly indicated that he places no value upon it as related to the problem in hand. On City property, we also called two real estate men who gave evidence with regard to the methods of sale adopted by the Custodian and expressed the opinion that these methods would not be likely to produce fair market value. However, against this the Judge apparently lays greater weight upon the evidence of the appraisers employed by the Custodian. We have had most of the Greater Vancouver properties appraised by our own appraiser and have received a report from him which even based upon his opinion would not substantiate a very large recovery.

One of the difficulties that we have run into which neither the claimants nor counsel could anticipate has been the effect of the restricted interpretation of the Orders-in-Council placed upon them by the Judge as this interpretation affects City property. The Judge has interpreted the Order-in-Council as meaning that he must determine the fair market value of the property sold by the Custodian as at the date of sale <u>in the condition in which the property was at that date</u>.

You will readily realize that such an interpretation of the terms of reference seriously affects the recovery which may be expected in relation to such things as boats which had depreciated in the hands of the Navy and chattels which had depreciated either in the hands of tenants or by reason of vandalism or storage. However, it hits hardest in relation to City property because not only does it mean that we must take the property in the state of repair in which it was at the date of sale and many of the properties had deteriorated subsequent to the removal of the Japanese but also it means that we must take the properties in the condition of being occupied by tenants who could not be dispossessed except in accordance with the rental regulations.

During the period that the Custodian was selling Greater Vancouver property the rental regulations varied from requiring six months' notice to the tenant and personal occupation of the premises by the owner, to a situation where it was impossible to evict the tenant unless he neglected to pay his rent or was obnoxious. In the opinion of our appraiser, the inability of the Custodian to deliver vacant possession of the premises would make a difference of at least 5% in the sale price in most instances and a larger amount in some instances. Most of the claims we believe were set up on the basis of the price at which the claimants believed the premises could be sold if in the state of repair in which they left them and under circumstances where, if they were selling themselves, they would be able to give the purchaser vacant possession. By reason of the interpretation of the terms of reference, therefore, it must be appreciated that a very large portion of the claim in nearly every instance is excluded.

The Commissioner found that the Custodian sold city property at fair market value but left it open to call evidence in special cases. In about 30 of these, the Commissioner made special awards totalling approximately $18,000.00. When you add together the total sale price and the total award on city properties, the amount represents 55% of claimed fair market value. This is practically equal to the percentage relationship between total sale price and awards and claims with respect to VLA.

<u>Outside Real Property (other than VLA)</u>

This property was mainly dealt with by the Custodian through the New Westminster Advisory Committee. A large block of it was in Steveston, all of which properties we had appraised. Most of this property, however, was in outlying districts, e.g., the Gulf Islands fishing villages on the West Coast

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-18-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

of Vancouver Island, Prince Rupert and isolated communities on the Northern Coast. The Commissioner was prepared to make an over-all recommendation of 10% on these, allowing for the difficulty on the Custodian's part to get proper appraisals and to effect sales. With respect to the property in Steveston and in the Fraser Valley we had appraisals made but except in a few instances where we could hope to make substantial recoveries, we considered the cost of having appraisals made would far exceed the recovery on most of the remainder of these properties. To illustrate, it cost $150.00 each to have the appraisals made in outlying areas on two special cases. As in the case of all other real property, we made searches in the Land Registry Offices to try to find evidence of recent purchases or subsequent resales. Where such evidence was found the case was taken as a special to the Commissioner. Special awards were obtained in approximately 40 cases amounting in total to about $26,000.00. When total recovery, i.e., sale price plus awards are taken in relation to claim the results with respect to these properties compare favourably both with VLA and city property.

Conclusion

The Commissioner has submitted his report to the Government. We have already made representations to the Minister of Justice that the necessary legislation be passed or estimates approved at this session to ensure that the amounts awarded be promptly paid. We have also urged that as claimants have lost the use of the monies represented by the claims allowed for many years they should be allowed interest from the date of sale. This is the usual practice in expropriation cases and would amount to a considerable addition if allowed by the Government. There will also be some formalities required in getting releases signed by claimants when the monies are paid to claimants. We will seek to arrange that there is a minimum of red tape.

There may be a number of other matters arising out of the Commissioner's Report and having to do with the full, fair and prompt carrying out of the Report and payment of the awards to claimants, which will probably require the attention of the Co-operative Committee.

In this, as in everything undertaken by the Committee, it will seek to serve to the best of their ability, the interests and welfare of all those who have looked to it for help.

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THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE CANADIANS
CLAIMS FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1949

Cash in bank, September 1, 1948		$11,350.74
RECEIPTS		
Retainer fees from claimants (net of refunds $141.20)	$20,466.72	
Southern Alberta Central Committee - share of valuation expenses	3,000.00	23,466.72
		$34,817.46
DISBURSEMENTS		
Solicitors' fees	$ 9,000.00	
Solicitors' expenses	9,824.43	
Valuation expenses	7,309.66	
Hearings' expenses	1,120.80	
Bank charges	31.19	
Printing and stationery	294.25	
Miscellaneous expenses	692.78	28,273.11
Balance, August 31, 1949:		
Cash in bank		6,544.35
		$34,817.46

We have compared the above Claims Fund Statement with the books of account and vouchers of the Committee and have found them to be in agreement therewith.

P.S. Ross & Sons,
Chartered Accountants.

TORONTO, Ontario - March 23, 1950.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-18-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DETAIL RE EXPENDITURES

SOLICITORS' FEES:		
Best	$ 500.00	
MacLennan	1,000.00	
Campbell, Brazier, Fisher & McMaster	5,000.00	
Cameron, Weldon & Brewin	2,500.00	$9,000.00
SOLICITORS' EXPENSES:		
Cherniack & Cherniack	343.50	
Cameron, Weldon & Brewin	1,156.82	
Campbell, Brazier, Fisher & McMaster	4,815.01	
Paid on Acct. " " " "	3,000.00	
Jack Gilbert	303.10	
Reid Scott	150.00	
Roger Ouimet	56.00	9,824.43
VALUATION EXPENSES:		
Hewer - Appraisals & Expenses July/48	1,164.13	
Hewer " Aug., Sept., Oct./48	3,120.87	
Hewer " Nov./48 - Mar./49	3,024.66	7,309.66
HEARINGS EXPENSES:		
Interpreting & Translating	641.66	
Interviews	378.62	
Claims sheets (litho.-1,600)	31.97	
Telegraph & Telephone	56.10	
Transportation of files	12.45	1,120.80
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:		
Refunds to Claimants	141.20	
Rubber stamps	4.75	
Publishing Financial Statement	15.12	
Clerical Assistance (mailings)	73.26	
Typewriter rental (J.C.C.A. Office)	6.00	
Transportation of files	2.62	
Telephone calls	2.10	
Travelling Expenses - George Tanaka	543.55	
- Miike & Umezuki	16.00	804.60
PRINTING & STATIONERY:		
Academy Press (5,000 forms)	137.50	
Stamped envelopes (2,000)	86.10	
Information letters & remittance forms (litho. 2,000)	28.08	
Stencilling supplies (J.C.C.A.)	25.29	
Pamphlets - 2,500 of Brewin article	17.28	294.25
BANK CHARGES:		
Exchange on deposits		31.19
TOTAL		$ 28,324.93

FINANCE COMMITTEE STATEMENT

For Period September 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950

Cash in Bank September 1, 1949		$ 6,573.73
RECEIPTS		
Retainer		21.00
		6,594.73
DISBURSEMENTS		
Solicitors' Expenses	5,685.91	
Miscellaneous " (Travel, printing, office supplies, etc.)	490.21	6,176.12
Balance March 31, 1950:		
Cash in Bank		418.61
		$ 6,594.73

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-18-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

8/2/50

GEORGE TANAKA
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
1486 Rometown Drive Port Credit, Ont.

B 107

DUPLICATED IN B. 128 WITH ADDITION OF REPORT FROM LEGAL COUNSEL.

NATIONAL JCCA DRAFT LETTER TO CLAIMANTS

Dear Claimant:

It has become apparent to the National JCCA that we are approaching a very delicate stage of proceedings on the matter of Claims with the Government. We believe the Claims Hearings in Vancouver before the Royal Commission are now coming to an end and it is expected that a report will be submitted to the Government by the Commission in the not too distant future.

During the past 9 months, legal counsel for claimants has been fully engaged in representing the best interests of some 1,300 Claimants and each claim has been carefully considered, and brought to the attention of the Commission for the fullest possible amount of restitution that legal counsel's and Claimant's supporting evidence will obtain.

In order to prevent any possible misunderstanding among some Claimants regarding the Commissioner's over-all percentage settlement proposal, the following interpretation of his average percentage settlement offer is made, e.g., on Fraser Valley property sold through Veterans Land Act Administration, the Commissioner's average percentage settlement offer is 80%. It should be noted that under this offer, some Claimants may receive perhaps as much as 200% and others perhaps 25% of the Custodian's sale price of their property, depending upon their respective evaluations.

The JCCA has realized that Claimants may have felt that they have not received as full information as could be desired on their claims, but it has been difficult for both the Co-operative Committee and the JCCA to report in detail the progress of each individual claim in terms of the actual amount of awards the Commissioner is granting as he has indicated to Claimants' Counsel, this information cannot be made public before his report is submitted to the Government. However, the JCCA is now in a better position to inform the Claimants of the many aspects of the present JCCA work on Claims which has not heretofore been clearly determined to enable a full report to be made to Claimants.

While it may be pointed out that with regard to the present enquiry, Claimants have legally retained the Co-operative Committee which is the organization composed of Canadians other than Japanese formed in 1943 to help Japanese Canadians fight the various problems with which they were faced - Legislative Discrimination, Deportation and Evacuation Losses Claims - the National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association has been acting in close consultation with the Co-operative Committee in order that the views of Japanese Canadian claimants may be known to this Committee and, also, that the machinery of the JCCA organization shall be available to assist the Co-operative Committee and legal counsel to ensure the best effort of all concerned

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-19-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

are directed together for the welfare of Claimants.

The second year's end audited, financial report on the expenditures of monies paid by Claimants will soon be published by the Co-operative Committee who have been legally retained by Claimants to act on their behalf. And for this reason it is desirable to state that the JCCA has no legal status with Claimants but has continually worked in close co-operation with the Co-operative Committee.

The JCCA desires at this time to report to you on the present plans of the JCCA regarding its work for Japanese Canadians who suffered losses as a result of the forced evacuation. The following detailed reports under various headings are therefore submitted for your consideration:

1. Background Information Relative to Present JCCA Plans on the Claims Question

You will recall that under date of April 16, 1949, you received a letter from the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians advising you that an offer on a method of settlement was received in connection with your property losses claims and that for the reasons stated therein it was recommended that the proposals of settlement be accepted. The National JCCA, at that time, considered this matter from all angles and felt that there was, unfortunately, no alternative under the present enquiry but to recommend acceptance of Counsels' recommendation to Claimants. It was never intended, however, that any acceptance of the proposals should be considered as an end of our complaints respecting property losses claims. It was at that time reported to us that a great majority of Claimants who replied to the Co-operative Committee agreed, under strong protest, with their recommendation for acceptance.

The National JCCAhas since fully realized that it would be necessary for the organization to continue to make every effort to gain for Japanese Canadian evacuees just restitution for the losses they suffered from the forced evacuation.

Since August of 1949, the National JCCA has given careful study to the question of future plans of the JCCA with regard to the matter and has consulted with legal Counsel. While the JCCA has appreciated the advice of legal Counsel that it would not be wise to make an early representation to the Government with respect to the Commissioner's proposal on a method of settlement and that it was not timely to bring to the attention of the Government the question of Evacuation Losses Claims which are excluded under the present enquiry, the National JCCA has fully planned to make vigorous representation to the Government on the over-all claims question at a future appropriate date subsequent to the Commission submitting its full report to the Government.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-19-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(Report on American Claims - In order that no stone is left unturned in the preparation of future plans on claims, the JCCA felt it wise to obtain as full information as possible on the Japanese American Claims. And arising from correspondence between the JCCA National Office and Mr. Mike Masaoka, National Legislative Director of the Anti-Discrimination Committee of the JACL in Washington, a meeting was arranged in Toronto on Oct. 23rd between Mr. E. J. Ennis, Counsel for the Japanese American Citizens League; Mr. Masaoka; and Mr. Andrew Brewin, Co-operative Committee Counsel for the Japanese Canadian Claimants; and Mr. George Tanaka, JCCA National Executive Secretary.

The Canadian members present at this meeting were informed by Mr. Ennis and Mr. Masaoka that very little information could be given to them on the work and proceedings of the American Evacuation Losses Claims as the investigation had not advanced beyond the stage of filing Claims and very little preparatory work had been carried out with regard to obtaining proof, evaluations and other important evidence to support the American claims.

Mr. Ennis, Legal Counsel for the JACL, was impressed with the method which has been adopted by Canadian legal counsel and the Co-operative Committee in obtaining general evidence to support the Japanese Canadian claims, where the co-operative efforts of legal counsel representing all Japanese Canadian Claimants has enabled the hiring of expert real estate evaluators, statisticians, etc., who have been able to obtain important evidence to support Japanese Canadian claims.

One outstanding difference was noted by Mr. Ennis and Mr. Masaoka with regard to the attitude of the respective Governments toward the question of Evacuation Losses Claims. In contrast to the unresponsive attitude of the Canadian Government to the case of Japanese Canadian Evacuation Losses claims, Mr. Ennis pointed out that the attitude of the Department of Justice in America, which is directly responsible for handling the Japanese American Evacuation Losses claims, has been entirely sympathetic. However, it was noted that the Department of Justice in America is able to place the responsibility of Evacuation directly upon the shoulders of the United States Army, a condition of placing Evacuation responsibility not possible in Canada.

Contrary to the belief held by some Canadian Claimants, the present American Claims Bill does not provide for a general indemnification claim based on general evacuation hardship.)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-19-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The National JCCA, through its National Executive Committee, presented to the Third National Conference held in Lethbridge, November 4th to 7th, 1949, its recommendations and plans as to what future course of action the National JCCA should take with regard to this important question of evacuation losses claims. The National Conference studied the matter carefully and approved the preparation of the JCCA Brief on Evacuation Losses Claims already undertaken by the Committee with the assistance of legal counsel and which it was proposed be presented to the Federal Government at a future date. The Conference also approved the general over-all plan suggested of conducting a nation-wide public campaign by the JCCA on the matter of Evacuation Losses Claims which would attempt to enlist the support of the press, organizations and individuals.

The National JCCA Conference was of the opinion that this would be the opportunity for the JCCA and the Japanese Canadians to carry out a public campaign to the Canadian people on the injustices of the forced evacuation and the losses suffered.

2. Tentative Plan under Consideration by the National JCCA on the Proposed JCCA Public Campaign on Evacuation Losses Claims.

It is believed the Royal Commission will soon be concluding its hearings and will be submitting its full report to the Canadian Government. The National JCCA is, therefore, formulating its present plans with this consideration in mind and is at present finalizing its over-all plans and is completing preparation of its Claims Brief. It is also expected that after the Commissioner's Report is tendered to the Government, the Government may take several weeks to study the recommendations.

The JCCA Brief on Evacuation Losses Claims will deal with the question of claims under the present enquiry and also on Evacuation Losses Claims which are excluded under the present enquiry. Claims of fishing vessels sold by the Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee and Owner's Forced Sale of Property are examples of these excluded claims. At the appropriate time in the near future, the National JCCA intends to make representations to the Government with this Brief. Copies of the Brief will be distributed to local JCCA Chapters. It is also proposed to distribute copies of this Brief to the press, organizations and others, in order to acquaint them with the basic points dealing with our representation to the Government on this Claims matter.

In the Preamble, the JCCA Evacuation Losses Claims Brief gives specific attention to the fact of the immensity of the task of evacuation and the extreme

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-19-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

haste under which it was carried out, and that little room was left for the protection of individual rights and humanitarian considerations. It is pointed out that 22,000 people were forcefully removed from their homes within the short space of a few months or weeks, and that the attendant liquidation of their property resulted in great losses suffered. And it is stressed that if compensation is limited to the results of the enquiry, the people of Canada will fall far short of providing "reasonable and just compensation".

The JCCA Claims Brief deals with the following specific points:

(a) The difficulty caused by limited scope of terms of reference.

(b) The difficulty of strict legal proof of value.

(c) Determination of fair market value at the date of sale under the terms of reference. (With regard to this point, Claimants' Counsel argued before the Commissioner during the hearings on general evidence that in considering the appropriate market for determining a fair sale price, an imaginary market should be thought of from which all the effects of the scheme of evacuation itself were excluded. It would mean, in this case, that the fair market price would be considered on the assumption that there had been no evacuation and that the Japanese Canadians had been willing sellers of their property at the particular date at which the actual sale was made. Unfortunately, the Commissioner ruled that the fair market price should be determined as at the physical date of sale.)

(d) Proposals by the JCCA to cover more just restitution on Evacuation Losses. (One important proposal which is included in the brief concerns a request for general indemnity to compensate for general evacuation losses.)

And appended to the Brief will be two further sections dealing with:

(a) Examples of the extreme pressure (short notice) under which Evacuation took place.

(b) Examples of inadequate restitution to Claimants under the present enquiry.

It is hoped, in conducting a parallel course of action with a nation-wide public campaign, to enlist the support of the press, numerous organizations; such as, the labour unions, church groups, civil liberties associations, Canadian racial minority organizations; and Members of Parliament and influential individuals.

Local JCCA Chapters will be called upon to take an important and active part in the proposed JCCA nation-wide campaign on Evacuation Losses Claims by enlisting the support of the local press, local organizations, influential individuals and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-19-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Members of Parliament.

3. Record of the Past Work of the JCCA Achieved for Claimants

It is felt that many Claimants would desire to know what the National JCCA, the Provincial JCCA's and the local JCCA's have accomplished during the past two years in working for the welfare of Japanese Canadians on Evacuation Losses Claims.

It has been acknowledged on many occasions by the Co-operative Committee and legal counsel for Claimants that without the valuable and very considerable contribution made by the JCCA organization toward assisting the Co-operative Committee and legal counsel, it would have been difficult to accomplish the submission of Japanese Canadian Claims to the Royal Commission to the extent achieved.

The National JCCA during the past two years has not overlooked the case of Claimants excluded under the present enquiry. In 1948, the JCCA assisted in the preparation of a brief on excluded claims which was presented to the Minister of Justice by the Co-operative Committee and the JCCA.

The National JCCA

Since September, 1947, the National JCCA has expended over $6,000.00 to pay for the services of necessary National JCCA office staff to enable the JCCA organization to function during many important periods in the past two years to work for and assist Claimants.

During the 5 months period from September, 1947, to January, 1948, the National JCCA Headquarters office assisted in the printing and distribution of Claims Forms and considerable informational and instructional material on filing claims printed both in English and Japanese. The National Office thus provided complete information and gave assistance in the filing of Claims to Claimants through JCCA channels and other media, and attended to a great volume of correspondence on Claims matters with Claimants.

From February, 1948, to December, 1948, the National JCCA attended to the printing and distribution of pre-Hearing Claims Forms, printed in English and Japanese, and provided expert assistance in completing the necessary special tabulation of over 1,300 claims. The National JCCA also directed the JCCA organization machinery which has made possible the providing of interpreters for Claimants in all the various local centres in each Province and also made possible the functioning of this machinery to provide assistance in the work of presenting evidence from Claimants to the Commission.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-19-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

During April and May, 1949, the full time of the National Executive Secretary was taken up in making a special trip across Canada to inform the JCCA Provincial and local Chapter executives on the various important points concerning the Commissioner's proposal of an over-all method of settlement, so as to provide Claimants with clear and complete information as possible on the proposal and the Co-operative Committee's recommendation.

The Provincial JCCA's

From October, 1947, to May, 1949, the various Provincial Chapters across Canada have contributed through their Executive and Committee members a very great deal of voluntary time, personal and Chapter financial resources to assist Claimants in the presentation of their claims to the Commission. Provincial and local Chapters have paid for numerous expenses out of their treasuries to cover costs incurred in the renting of meeting halls, typewriters, etc., while giving assistance to Claimants.

Each Provincial JCCA Chapter during this period attended to the complete distribution of Claims Forms and related material to Claimants and has organized the necessary Provincial JCCA machinery which has made possible, through the co-operation of local Chapters, providing assistance to Claimants in the filing of Claims and the preparation of important evidence for presentation to the Commission during the Claimant's hearings.

Thus, the Provincial JCCA Executive and Committee members gave many hours and days of their time to assist Claimants.

The Local JCCA's

Similar to the contributions of time, effort, and personal financial resources which have been given by Provincial JCCA Chapter Executives, each local JCCA Chapter's executive and committee members have contributed their voluntary time to assist Claimants during the past two years. Through their efforts, it has been possible for Claimants to submit their Claims to the Commissioner and to provide important evidence for legal counsel with the minimum of confusion despite the language difficulty.

The Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians

It is appropriate at this time to acknowledge in appreciation the work of the Co-operative Committee whose membership mainly is comprised of Canadians other than Japanese who formed the Committee in 1943 for the express purpose of helping Japanese Canadians through their many difficulties since the evacuation.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-19-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Co-operative Committee has held a great many meetings during the past 6 years, and in the course of working, each member of the Committee has acted faithfully and well in a desire to help Japanese Canadians and to correct the injustices which have been put upon them.

Noteable are the achievements of this Committee in combatting the many legislative discriminations: the outstanding examples are - the successful work against the Federal deportation law and gaining recognition from the Government on the question of Evacuation losses with the appointment of a Royal Commission.

The Co-operative Committee raised over $10,000.00 in their appeal for financial support made to hundreds of Caucasian Canadians across Canada and thus financed the greater part of the cost of its work in opposing the Federal deportation law against Japanese Canadians.

The JCCA also desires to acknowledge with appreciation the work, past and in progress, of legal counsel in all the Provinces, who consented to act on behalf of Claimants through appeal of the Co-operative Committee due to a desire to assist in correcting the injustices of the forced Evacuation.

Conclusion

The National JCCA in concluding this report on the work which has been accomplished for the welfare of Japanese Canadian Claimants, desires to extend at this time an opportunity to Claimants to submit their views and suggestions to the National JCCA on the Claims work. It is the desire of the JCCA organization to fully present the views of Japanese Canadian Claimants when making representation to the Government and to the public on their behalf. The organization therefore would appreciate receiving Claimant's individual comments, either directly by mail to the National JCCA Office or through their local JCCA Chapter organization.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE TANAKA,
National Executive Secretary.

February 8, 1950.

National JCCA,
84 Gerrard St. E.,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-19-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

National Office,
61 College St., Toronto.

June 27, 1950,
8:00 P.M.

AGENDA - Vol. III, #8

I. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING - May 14, 1950, Vol. III, #7.

II. BUSINESS ARISING OUT OF THE MINUTES - EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

1. Manitoba Flood
2. Claims Question
3. Modified Conference

III. TREASURER'S REPORT

IV. ADJOURNMENT

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-20-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MINUTES OF THE JCCA NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD TUESDAY, JUNE 27th, 1950.

Vol. III - #8

The June meeting of the National Executive Committee was held June 27th, 1950, 8:00 P.M. at the National Office, 61 College Street, Toronto.

Chairman: Jin Ide

Attendance:

Those Present - Miss Mariko Tokunaga, Jin Ide, Fred Kayahara, Kinzie Tanaka, Fred Kondo, T. Umezuki, T. Kameoka and George Tanaka.

Regrets - Tom Sagara, Yosh Hyodo, Harry Fukushima

1.. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING - Minutes of the last meeting were duly approved as circulated.

2. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

Manitoba Flood - It has been authorized at the last meeting that $100 be sent immediately to the Manitoba Flood Relief Fund directly. In view of the situation in Winnipeg where the Manitoba JCCA Chapter has accepted some responsibility in connection with this national emergency and set up a special committee to give direct assistance to Japanese Canadians suffering from the flood (especially in this respect the Issei folk), it was afterwards felt that it would be more helpful and wiser to direct the $100 contribution to that Chapter for the special committee flood relief work. The Manitoba JCCA Chapter would then use its discretion as to its disbursement. It was felt confidence should be placed in the Manitoba JCCA as to the proportion of such funds to be used as necessity dictates for this purpose and what amount being the balance to be donated to the General Fund. Provincial and local chapters throughout Canada are raising funds and are sending donations directly to the Manitoba Chapter. A special campaign is being conducted by the Quebec Chapter to raise funds for both the Rumouski Fire and the Winnipeg Flood Fund.

Motion #2 - Re Meeting of Public Relations Committee - This committee has not had a meeting due to the fact that the National Office had been required to move to its present quarters, and also since there had not been an opportunity of calling all the members together.

New Office - The Executive Secretary reported that the new office quarters had been leased through Gibson Brothers Real Estate and tenancy is on a monthly basis at a rental of $43.00 per month. The leasee has no responsibility for heat and light and are permitted to use the office at any time.
Since the local chapter would require facilities for meetings, etc., the Executive Secretary recommended that they be allowed use of the National Office for committee meetings on a suggested rental basis of $8.00 per month. As far as the budget is concerned, the Executive Secretary stated that it will be necessary to cut down on other items on the budget. $338 had been budgetted for rent and he said that it would not be possible to keep the rent within the budgeted amount in continuing to the end of the fiscal year - August 31, 1950.

MOTION #1 - Moved by Fred Kayahara, seconded by Fred Kondo that this Committee endorse the Executive Secretary's actions in securing office space at the rental of $43.00 per month.
--- Carried

MOTION #2 - Moved by Fred Kayahara, seconded by T. Umezuki, that the National Office approach the local chapter regarding a rental charge of $8 to $10 per month for use of the National Office. It was agreed that the local chapter would have free use of the office, providing it does not conflict

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-20-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

with the National JCCA's use of the same.

--- Carried

2. CLAIMS QUESTION

George Tanaka reported that since the last meeting, Mr. Brewin had met with the Minister of Justice, Mr. Garson, about two weeks ago and at that time Mr. Brewin had stressed to Mr. Garson the importance of having payments made as early as possible. The point of interests on awards was also stressed by Mr. Brewin to the Minister of Justice. Although Mr. Garson stated that he personally felt in accord with the suggestion, he did not intimate what might be the Government's recommendation. It was the Co-operative Committee's feeling that a letter should be written to the Prime Minister urging upon the Government the payment of interests on awards.

The Executive Secretary reported on the Commissioner's Report to the Government, stating that the Report does not give the reader a true picture -- the hard work that went into the claims, the injustices borne by the evacuees, the work undertaken by counsel, the tremendous difficulties and handicap which stood in the way of claimants - these are not considered in the Commissioner&s Report. Although the Commissioner had had an opportunity of writing a document which could so easily acknowledge some of the injustices of the evacuation, however, only praise and commendation for the custodian and the Government were noted.

The only disturbing report that the Executive Secretary had received regarding the Commissioner's report had come from the B.C. JCCA Chapter. The Vancouver Sun apparently had an editorial "handing out bouquets" to the Government - and as a result of this editorial, a telegram had been received from the B.C. JCCA informing the National Office that the Vancouver JCCA Chapter was quite disturbed about this matter and requested some action. The Vancouver JCCA questioned the reason why no action had been carried out on the pre-arranged plan of the National JCCA for a nation-wide campaign dealing with the inadequacies of the enquiry and terms of reference. In his reply to both the B.C. JCCA and the Vancouver JCCA, the Executive Secretary reported that he had pointed out the inadvisability of conducting a nation-wide campaign and reiterated what had already been stated to JCCA Chapters and had further informed them that a finalized brief to the Government on the injustices of the evacuation and the narrow terms of reference would be soon submitted to the Government. The Executive Secretary had the JCCA brief approved by Mr. Brewin.

The question arose as to how best to make representation to the Government - whether the brief should be submitted to the Minister of Justice and the Members of the Cabinet - or to the Prime Minister directly.

After some discussion on the method which would best serve to obtain results, it was agreed by the members that the Executive Secretary should submit the proposed brief to the Prime Minister and copies submitted to the Cabinet Members.

3. MODIFIED CONFERENCE

A decision on this matter had been deferred from the last meeting since it was deemed necessary that the committee give much thought to this question. It was pointed out that the National Conference held in Lethbridge had authorized this committee to make its recommendations on the matter of a proposed conference. The Executive Secretary stated that in the consideration of a conference, it was necessary to decide whether such conference would meet the purpose it was intended under present circumstances. He believed it was not now necessary to hold such a conference. One of the reasons for suggesting the holding of the proposed conference was based, at the time of the National Conference in Lethbridge, on the question of budget since operations would cease without the necessary finances. The need for some clear indication from local and provincial chapters on the future of the JCCA would suggest the point of a need for an acceptable JCCA future program to be given study by all JCCA Chapters.

F. Kayahara felt that greater achievement of strength in unity would seem to lie in holding of the proposed conference for such a conference would have a morale raising

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-20-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

benefit and produce desirable thinking by participating chapters.

The concensus of the meeting indicated feeling that while it was fully recognized the advantages of having representative association of delegates at conferences, in view of present conditions where it is clearly apparent the work of the JCCA must continue and knowing a full-fledged conference is planned to be held next year, the modified conference would not now seem to be necessary. By the time that the full-fledged conference is held, plans would be more crystalized as to what JCCAs across the country are doing. It was felt that a modified conference late this summer would not achieve the looked for benefits desired of such conference.

It was suggested that perhaps by holding a nation-wide meeting night of all JCCA chapters across the country, much could be achieved by organizing such a project properly co-ordinated with a given purpose in mind. The basic idea proposed struck sharply in the minds of the committee members the many good points to consider such as the united effort involved in such a nation-wide participation which would enable JCCA chapters to hold a meeting in unison to discuss and study on the future of the JCCA.

Mariko Tokunaga stated that the Youth Commission had also held such a nation-wide meeting in unison which was entitled "Partners in Planning" and which had been very successfully carried out. This type of program may also be effectively done by the JCCA.

It was agreed that a joint meeting of the two sub-committees, the Future of the JCCA, and the Public Relations Committee be held to discuss the suggested plan and endeavour to have some recommendations to present to the Executive Committee at their next meeting. It was agreed that the sub-committee meeting be held on July 7th.

4. TREASURER'S REPORT

The Treasurer's Report (appended) which was submitted to the Committee for the month of May was duly considered and accepted by the meeting.

5. JUNE REQUISITION

MOTION #3 - Moved by K. Tanaka, seconded by M. Tokunaga that the following requisition be approved for June, 1950.

Executive Secretary's Salary	$166.67
Wages, Office Staff	60.00
Rent	43.00
Telephone & Telegraph	20.00
Supplies	60.00
Petty Cash	34.33
Travel and Transportation	66.00
	$450.00

--- Carried

6. NATIONAL TREASURER'S REPORT

The Executive Secretary submitted the following Financial Report received from the National Treasurer, Mr. H. R. Okuda.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-20-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

Trial Balance as at May 31st, 1950.

2	Bank - Current		$ 2,909.39	
10	National Headquarter		967.91	
15	Receivables		463.24	
50	Office Equipment	610.22		
51	Less Reserve	86.61	523.61	
			4,864.15 #	
175	Income Tax Payable			10.90
150	National JCCA		1,317.73	
151	National JCCA Special Reserve		3,027.25	4,344.98
200	B.C. JCCA		650.00	
202	Saskatchewan JCCA		66.50	
203	Manitoba JCCA		225.00	
204	Ontario JCCA		2,400.00	3,341.50
210	Organization Fund Contribution		2,000.00	
211	Special Individual Contribution		18.30	2,018.30
				$ 9,715.68
300	N.E.S. Salary	1,632.69		
301	Stenographer	1,328.12		
310	Rent	240.92		
311	Telephone	114.12		
320	Travelling	425.04		
321	Transportation	61.70		
330	Public Relations	93.01		
335	Literature	64.50		
340	Office Supplies	868.39		
350	Bank Charges	23.04	4,851.53 #	
			$ 9,715.68	

Disbursements to May 31/50 - 4,851.53
Equipment to May 31, 1950 - 23.61
4,875.14

June, July, August operating budget balance 1,558.86
6,434.00

PROVINCIAL QUOTA 1949-1950 BALANCES AS AT JUNE 10, 1950.

Alberta /49-/50	1,000.00	1,000.00
Saskatchewan		33.50
Manitoba		225.00
Ontario		800.00
Quebec /48-/49	200.00	
/49-/50	700.00	900.00
		2,958.50
Re above /48-49 represents		200.00
/49-50		2,758.50

Aside from the above, B.C. JCCA has provided for an increase in its /49-/50 allocation by $350.00

1949-50 allocations paid	3,341.50
" " balances due	2,758.50
	6,100.00
Contingent Income	334.00
	6,434.00

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-20-3b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

June, 1950

RECEIPTS:

June 20 - Refund from Co-operative Committee re printing of Co-operative Committee Statement to claimants ..... $ 109.03

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary, National Executive Secretary	$166.67
Supplies	140.07
Telephone and Telegraph	11.94
Rent	43.00
Wages	56.64
Income Tax	10.90
	$429.22

Cash Balance -	in Bank	$597.72
	- Petty Cash	50.00
		$647.72

BREAKDOWNS:

Supplies - Inspection of typewriter with ribbon (Feb. Mar. Apr.) $4.50; 1 Bates refill $1.50; 1 ball jute twine $.50; 1 Packer moistener $9.95; 1 roll kraft tape $1.35; 1 ball Marline twine $3.10; 1 Bates refill $1.50; 6 black ink $17.04: Fulls Cap $35.28, 12 M #318 white Fulls Cap $26.52; 2 M buff Quo. $4.68; 1 M green Qto. $2.34; 12 dup. keys $3.30; 100 ft. elec. wire and staples $1.85; 3 boxes Kleenex, Spic and Span $1.09; postage $7.67; paint brush, paints, wax, dusting cloth, 6 ash trays, coat hangers, bracket, dust pan, whisk brush $12.30; electric light bill (Apr. and May re 84 Gerrard E.) $5.60.

Wages to Extra Office Help - Eileen Shintani, 7½ hrs. typing $5.63
Yoshio Hikida, 12½ hrs. typing $9.38
Barbara Murata, 4 hrs. typing $3.00
Tom Sagara, 29 hrs. mimeographing, etc. $21.75
Hattie Kunitomo, 22½ hrs. collating, mailing $16.88

7. NEXT MEETING

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Executive Committee be held Sunday, July 16th, at 8.00 P.M.

NO FURTHER BUSINESS, MEETING ADJOURNED 11.00 P.M.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-20-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

National Office,
61 College Street, Toronto.

August 29, 1950,
8.30 P.M.

AGENDA - Vol. III - #10

I. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING - July 17, 1950, Vol. III, #9.

II. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES -

1. Manitoba Flood.
2. Meeting with the Issei-bu.
3. Sub-Committee Report.

III. JCCA NATION-WIDE OPEN FORUM

IV. CLAIMS QUESTION

V. TREASURER'S REPORT

VI. JULY REQUISITION

VII. NEW BUSINESS

1. Re Gestner.
2. Use of National Office by Local Chapter.
3. Welfare.
4. New Fiscal Year.
5. Next Meeting.

IX. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

X. ADJOURNMENT.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-21-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MINUTES OF THE JCCA NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1950.

Vol. III - #10

The August meeting of the National Executive Committee was held August 29, 1950, 8.30 p.m. at the National Office, 61 College Street, Toronto.

Chairman: Lucien Kurata

Attendance: Fred Kondo, Jin Ide, Fred Kayahara, Kinzie Tanaka, T. Umezuki, Tom Sagara, T. Sumi, Yosh Hyodo, Lucien Kurata, George Tanaka.

I. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING - Minutes of the last meeting were distributed to the members.

Question arose as to the cash balance of $1010.30 noted in the treasurer's report. The Executive Secretary reminded all that the National office was holding $500.00 cash in trust, which money was donated by the Steveston Women's Association. The full sum of $2000.00 donated by this association has been distributed with the exception of the $500.00 at present held in trust. The $500.00 will be distributed among hospitalized T.B. patients. The provincial chapters have been asked to ascertain the number of patients in hospitals and what local chapters are near these various hospitals. Complete information on this matter has not been received.

MOTION #1 - Moved by Kinzie Tanaka that the minutes be adopted. Seconded by Jin Ide.

CARRIED

II. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES-

Manitoba Flood - It was reported no further word has been received from the Manitoba JCCA re the flood relief since the last meeting.

Meeting with the Issei-bu - Suggested by T. Kameoka, F. Kondo and T. Umezuki that the Executive Secretary meet with the Issei-bu to discuss the claims question. The Executive Secretary suggested meeting with them after the brief has been presented to the Government.

SUB COMMITTEE REPORT

K. Tanaka stated no meetings were held in August of the sub-committee on the future of the JCCA.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-21-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

III. JCCA NATION-WIDE OPEN FORUM

It was reported letters had been sent to the provincial and local chapters regarding the open forum but replies had not been received from all Provincial chapters. Those replying being: Quebec and Ontario, both stating in favour of the project, Alberta stated that this matter would be discussed at a meeting scheduled at the end of August. It was pointed out by Ted Aoki, the Alberta JCCA President, that September was not an appropriate time for the open forum as it conflicted with the harvesting season. He stated that the end of October was a much better time for Alberta JCCA. The B.C. chapter, it was reported, stated in favour of the modified conference but gave no reasons for their decision.

K. Tanaka felt that the B.C. chapter probably did not realize fully the implications regarding the Committee's recommendation respecting the alternate to a modified conference. It was suggested that another letter should be sent to the B.C. JCCA asking for the reasons as to why they preferred the modified conference. The two suggestions were incorporated into the following motion:

MOTION #2 - Moved by F. Kayahara, seconded by J. Ide that a letter be sent to all Provincial chapters giving further information regarding the open forum project; especially in respect to the point that the proposed project is considered an important preliminary to the holding of the 1951 National Conference and to request the chapters' views as to the date of the event.

CARRIED

MOTION #3 - Moved by K. Tanaka, seconded by F. Kayahara that the matter of the open forum be sent back to the sub-committee.

CARRIED

It was suggested that a detailed memorandum on the forum project giving the various ideas brought out by the National Executive Committee in its studies be sent to Provincial chapters. It was felt advisable to point out the findings of the Committee were merely of tentative nature while a result of considerable research by the National Executive Committee. And also to point out that the importance of obtaining the opinions of the Provincial chapters was most necessary.

IV. CLAIMS QUESTION

The Executive Secretary reported that the Co-Operative Committee is presently preparing mailing to claimants containing 2 forms; namely, a Release Form and a Authority Form; the Release Form having been provided by the Custodian and the Authority Form by the Co-Operative Committee, and a covering letter by the Committee giving full details in each claim such as the amount of claimant's award, additional charges to claimants, etc. It was pointed out additional assessment on claims are to be deducted from the award. Included in the mailing are all the necessary Japanese translations.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-21-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It was pointed out that the Release form from the Custodian requires the claimant to sign the Release in which the claimant is required to give up any further claims against the Government on properties sold by the Custodian.

The Executive Secretary reported that last August when he received a copy of the Release he was concerned with this particular point and had written to George Tamaki for his advice as to whether it would be wise to advise claimants to sign the Release in the event they asked the National JCCA. He stated that Mr. Tamaki had carefully examined the Custodian's Release form and confirmed the view that it served as a complete release on all legal claims against the Government by the claimant for properties which were vested in the Custodian. However, Mr. Tamaki felt that the Release should be sent to claimants as prepared as he had serious doubts as to whether any legal action will lie against the Government in respect to properties left at the coast by evacuees.

The Executive Secretary also informed the Executive Committee that he had brought this matter to the attention of Mr. Brewin and the Co-Operative Committee who, after giving this matter careful study, were of the opinion that claimants would be well advised to sign the Release form in order to obtain payment of their awards.

In respect to the additional charges being made to claimants out of their awards, it was reported the Committee had retained P. S. Ross and Sons, chartered accountants, to examine carefully into the books of the Committee and to make charges proportionately against the awards in amount sufficient to cover legal fees which are still owing by the Committee to its lawyers. The accountants were instructed by the Committee to assess charges in addition to the original 1% through a percentage charge against each award to cover all additional costs. P. S. Ross and Sons has submitted to the Committee their findings which indicated that a charge of 5.784% on each award would cover all costs still unpaid. The Executive Secretary pointed out that with respect to the second 1% charged claimants, this charge was automatically incorporated by the accountants in the 5.784% charge on awards to claimants. In other words, claimants are being charged in total only the original charge of 1% on the amount of their claim, plus the additional charge of 5.784% on the amount of their award.

In some cases where claimants are receiving an extremely small award in relation to the amount of their claim and their retainer fee paid on account, the Co-Operative Committee has decided to reduce charges to claimants in these particular cases to not more than 25% of the amount of their award. It was pointed out that in some cases, the amount claimants have already paid in retainer fees are found to be as high as 70 or 80% of the amount of their award. In these comparatively few cases, claimants will receive both the full amount of their award, plus a rebate from the Co-Operative Committee on their original retainer.

In addition to the total award of over a million dollars which the Government is paying against all claims submitted to the Royal Commission, the Government is paying an additional amount of $150,000.00, of which something less than $100,000.00 is payment of awards on claims which are outside the terms of reference where the Commissioner recommends an award be paid.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-21-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The balance of approximately $58,000.00 the Government has paid to cover costs incurred by the Co-Operative Committee and their legal counsels and others in the presentation of claims to the Commission. These costs are in the main evaluators' and statisticians' fees and various other office staff and travelling expenses incurred by various lawyers but do not include legal fees which the Government will not pay. Of this amount, approximately $45,000.00 is being paid by the Government to the Co-Operative Committee which represents the largest group of claimants. This sum now has been received by the Co-Operative Committee thereby making it possible to reduce the amount of additional payment claimants are required to make to cover cost of legal fees.

It was reported that the Co-Operative Committee, in its covering letter, requests the claimants to sign both the Release and the Authority and return these forms to the Committee, who will forward them to the Custodian. The Custodian, upon receipt of the Release and the Authority which authorizes the Custodian to deduct from the amount of each award the balance of charge owing to the Committee will forward the award cheque directly to the claimant.

The Executive Committee felt some assurance should be given to claimants that a final and complete audited report would be published by the Co-Operative Committee when final payments are made and the Committee's work is completed. The Executive Secretary assured the meeting that the Committee was aware of its responsibilities in this respect and fully intended to publish such a financial statement at the appropriate time. The Executive Committee further felt that permission should be obtained from the Co-Operative Committee to include this point in the Japanese translation of the covering letter to claimants since it was not too late to implement this request.

MOTION #4 - Moved by Jin Ide and seconded by K. Tanaka that permission be secured from the Co-Operative Committee to place in the Japanese translation of the Committee's letter a statement to the effect that a full audited statement will be published at the appropriate time.

CARRIED

V TREASURER'S REPORT

The Treasurer's report (appended) submitted to the Committee for the month of July was duly considered and accepted.

VI JULY REQUISITION

MOTION #5 - Moved by Tom Sagara, seconded by Fred Kayahara that the July requisition for $450.00 be accepted.

CARRIED

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-21-3b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

VII. NEW BUSINESS

1. The Executive Secretary reported that the Gestner mimeograph machine purchased last April should be paid. The National Office is to pay $120.00 and the Toronto chapter has agreed to pay the remaining $100.00 for this machine.

MOTION #6 - Moved by Kinzie Tanaka, seconded by Jin Ide that payment be made.

CARRIED

2. Use of National Office by Local Chapter

Kinzie Tanaka reported that the local chapter has agreed to pay $8.00 per month commencing September for the use of the National office for their Executive Committee meetings. The Executive Secretary reported that a payment for 4 months rent in advance has been received from the Toronto chapter. The National JCCA office rent is thereby reduced from $43.00 to $35.00 monthly.

3. Welfare

Since a number of local welfare cases are directed to the attention of the National office, the local chapter has decided to hold in trust at the National office a sum of $50.00 to be used in needy welfare cases requiring immediate attention.

4. New Fiscal Year

The Executive Secretary called attention to the fact that the 1950-51 fiscal year commences in September and that some consideration is required by the Committee regarding a 1950-51 National JCCA Operating Budget.

MOTION #7 - Moved by Kinzie Tanaka, seconded by Yosh Hyodo, that a Budget Committee be appointed.

CARRIED

The following members were nominated to the Budget Committee:

Yosh Hyodo
Tom Sagara
Tammy Marubashi
T. Kameoka
Kinzie Tanaka
Lucien Kurata

MOTION #8 - Moved by Fred Kayahara, seconded by Kinzie Tanaka that the above members compose the Budget Committee.

CARRIED

5. Next Meeting

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Executive Committee be held Tuesday, September 19th.

6. Meeting adjourned - 11 p.m.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-21-4a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

August, 1950

RECEIPTS

August	14 -	Revelstoke JCCA - U.N.I.C.E.F.	$ 5.00
"	14 -	Refund - Accounts Receivable C. Lee	5.00
"	29 -	Rent - Re Toronto JCCA- Sept.- Dec., 1950	32.00
"	30 -	August requisition	450.00
			$492.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Salary - National Executive Secretary	166.67
Supplies	82.18
Telephone	31.20
Rent	43.00
Equipment	120.00
Bank charges	.60
Wages	58.50
U.N.I.C.E.F.	5.00
	$507.15

Cash Balance in bank	$995.15
Petty cash	50.00
	$1045.15

BREAKDOWNS: re Disbursements

Supplies - 1 #10 wastebasket $1.50; 100 Kraft envelopes $1.75, 1 roll sello-tape .88; plastic tape dispencer .55; 1 bottle ink .35; 100 sheets carbon paper $4.00; 1 roll labels .65; 3 tubes ink $8.52; 2M green Qto paper $4.96; 3M goldenrod Qto paper $8.10; 3M blue Qto paper $7.44; 3M pink Qto paper $7.44; addressograph multi-graph $6.00; spray $3.78; cleaning office $4.00; 2 books car ticket $4.00; floor cleaner and soap .66; rubber stamp $1.10;

Receivables (welfare) - $16.50

Wages - Yoshio Hikida - August 35 hours - $26.25
Cana Tanaka - April 13 hours - May 12 hours, June 11 hours, July 7 hours - 43 hours - $32.25

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-21-4b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

A-27

NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

National Office,
61 College Street, Toronto.

October 16, 1950,
8 P. M.

AGENDA - VOL. LLL - #12

1. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING - Vol. III, #11.
2. REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE NATION-WIDE OPEN FORUM.
3. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT:
    (a) Submission to the Prime Minister and Members of the Cabinet
    (b) Report on the October 11th. Co-Operative Committee meeting
    (c) JACL Convention
    (d) 4th. National Conference
    (e) National JCCA Finance Campaign
4. TREASURER'S REPORT.
5. ADJOURNMENT.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-22-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MINUTES OF THE JCCA NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD MONDAY,

OCTOBER 16, 1950.

Vol. III - #12

The October meeting of the National Executive Committee was held October 16, 1950, 8 P.M. at the National Office, 61 College Street, Toronto.

Chairman: Lucien Kurata

Present: Jin Ide, T. Umezuki, T. Kameoka, Fred Kayahara, Tammy Marubashi, Kinzie Tanaka, George Tanaka, Lucien Kurata.

1. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING - Vol. III - #11 - In respect to section 8 of the minutes re letter from the Toronto Claimants Committee of September 12, ... it was felt that the allusive phrase "be ignored" should be deleted as it was not the expressed views of the Committee.

MOTION #1 - Moved by Jin Ide, seconded by K. Tanaka that the appropriate amendment be made in section 8 (ammendment incorporated in final printed minutes).

CARRIED

In regard to the recommendations received from the Sub-Committee on Budget, which subsequently were accepted by the Executive Committee, question was raised as to whether it could now be considered that the implementation of some of these recommendations could now be made or whether this would be considered premature and any action on the recommendations should await the consideration of the next National Conference.

Discussion centered on the question as to whether the Executive Committee had the authority to expend any part of the $6,268 fund which the National JCCA received from the Government in reimbursement of expenditures incurred in claims work.

Following considerable discussion on this matter, the Committee concluded that the expenditure of this fund should be considered as a special matter and any proposals which the Committee may consider advisable to put into effect in the near future should first be referred to the National Council for approval. The following motion was then proposed:

MOTION #2 - Moved by T. Umezuki and seconded by K. Tanaka, that the matter of disbursement of the special $6,268 fund be herewith referred to the National Council for approval on any proposals that the Committee recommends.

CARRIED

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-22-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The meeting also felt that the recommendation for the reimbursement of the National Executive Secretary's salary for the past 3 years, from the special $6,268 fund, should be referred to the National Council for approval.

MOTION #3 - Moved by F. Kayahara and seconded by K. Tanaka, that the Corresponding Secretary of the National Council be requested to write to the members of the National Council submitting the recommendation of the National Executive Committee to reimburse the National Executive Secretary his full salary for the past 3 year period out of the special $6,268 fund, before the end of the year.

CARRIED

2. REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE NATION-WIDE OPEN FORUM

The Chairman of the Sub-Committee, K. Tanaka, briefly outlined the work accomplished by the Committee during the past 4 or 5 months which has resulted in the organizing of the Nation-Wide Open Forum. He reported that the Committee was responsible for the following detailed material on the subject of the future of the JCCA which was made available in memoranda form to all chapters:

1. A suggested outline for panel discussion meetings
2. A 9 page memorandum on the Future of the JCCA
3. A 5 page memorandum on Some Aspects of the JCCA and its Future
4. A 3 page memorandum listing questions on the JCCA organization

He reported the following articles written by members of the Committee:

1. A JCCA Creed by George Tanaka
2. The Present Situation of the Japanese Canadians by Mariko Tokunaga
3. The Value of Organization by Jin Ide
4. An Issei's Statement in Support of the JCCA by Fred Kondo
5. On the Topic of Culture by Fred Kondo

The Chairman expressed his appreciation for the valuable contributions which were made by the members of the sub-committee and indicated that there had been a keen interest shown by the members on this important project. He expressed the opinion that participation in the work of one of the most important and interesting sub-committees during the past months afforded each individual member keen satisfaction.

The Executive Committee expressed their appreciation of the work of the sub-committee and a vote of thanks was made to the Chairman for the fine accomplishments achieved by his committee.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-22-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Executive Secretary reported that the B.C. JCCA had written stating that it was very happy to give its full support to the Open Forum project and that it would urge upon its local chapters to give their co-operation.

MOTION #4 - Moved by K. Tanaka and seconded by F. Kayahara, that the report of the sub-committee be adopted.
CARRIED

3. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

(a) Submission to the Prime Minister and Members of the Cabinet

The Executive Secretary reported that the National JCCA's claims brief was submitted to the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet under date of September 23rd. He reported the briefs were mailed just prior to his departure to Chicago to attend the JACL Convention. Sufficient copies of the brief were also mailed to all JCCA local chapters.

In regard to the question of publicity on the National JCCA's submission, the Executive Secretary reported that he had taken the advice of the editor of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Press, who stated that the National JCCA would gain a greater opportunity for publicity for the brief if the press release originated from Ottawa. The Executive Secretary felt it would be well to heed the advice given in view of the fact that the Prime Minister was at the Federal - Provincial Conference in Quebec, and it was not likely that he would receive the brief for several days. Arrangements were made to have the Toronto C. P. office forward a copy of the JCCA brief to their Ottawa branch with the instructions that their representative interview the Prime Minister upon his return respecting the submission. The Executive Secretary reported that he had noted a C. P. release on the JCCA submission in a local paper subsequent to his return from Chicago.

The Prime Minister's letter of acknowledgment to the National JCCA on the claims brief was read out to the meeting. The Prime Minister stated in his letter that "The government appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the claims of the Japanese Canadians and to ascertain what would be fair and just under all the circumstances to the Japanese Canadians and to the Canadian public generally. The Commission recommended that a certain sum of money be paid to the claimants. The government has concurred in the recommendations and money has been made available to meet the claims. In carrying out the recommendations of Mr. Justice Bird we feel we have discharged our obligations both to the Japanese Canadians and to the general public."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-22-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Committee felt that the National JCCA should take exception to the Prime Minister's statement that the government had ascertained what would be "fair and just under all the circumstances" to the claimants through the appointment of a Royal Commission and that their concurrence of the recommendations submitted had met their obligations in full. It was felt that the National JCCA should again write to the Prime Minister respecting this point.

(b) Report on the October 11th. Co-Operative Committee meeting

The Executive Secretary reported that the purpose of the Co-Operative Committee held Wednesday, October 11th., was to receive a written statement from the Toronto Claimants Committee, whose representatives are members of the Co-Operative Committee, which was intended for publication to clarify to the claimants at large, both the position of the Co-Operative Committee and the Toronto Claimants Committee in respect to the present situation on the claims question. The Co-Operative Committee took exception to the statements which the Toronto Claimants Committee published in which claimants were informed "that the Toronto Claimants Committee were seeking the co-operation of the Co-Operative Committee and the National JCCA with respect to the advice it gave to claimants not to sign the release form." This question had already been dealt with by the Co-Operative Committee at a previous meeting when members of the Toronto Claimants Committee were made fully aware of the decision of the Co-Operative Committee to advise claimants to sign the release form for payment of award from the Government.

Furthermore, it was reported the Co-Operative Committee considered it very unethical of the Toronto Claimants Committee to communicate directly with the Custodian, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, protesting the nature of the Government release form required to be signed by claimants before payment of award is made. The Co-Operative Committee considered the actions of the Toronto Claimants Committee in this matter as being extremely unethical, since it was the official body retained by claimants to represent them and any official action taken on behalf of claimants should be their responsibilty.

While the Co-Operative Committee recognized the right of the Toronto Claimants Committee to express its own views on the question of claims, it criticized the actions of the Toronto Claimants Committee in publishing statements which contradicted the advice given to claimants by the Co-Operative Committee.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-22-3b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Co-Operative Committee had invited the members of the Toronto Claimants Committee to draft a statement which would clarify the true position of both the Co-Operative Committee and the Toronto Claimants Committee on the question of the signing of releases. The Co-Operative Committee had felt that it would be a fine democratic gesture to have the Toronto Claimants Committee draft the statement required.

Discussions by the National JCCA on the above report:

Following discussion of the Executive Secretary's report, the Executive Committee felt that the actions of the Toronto Claimants Committee should no longer be tolerated as they were not a credit to Japanese Canadians. Great concern was felt by the meeting over the conduct of the Toronto Claimants Committee and especially the conduct of the individual members of the Toronto Claimants Committee who are acting on the Co-Operative Committee, for it was clearly shown that they had destroyed the fine feeling of goodwill that had always prevailed within the Co-Operative Committee. The Executive Committee felt that the relations between the Toronto Claimants Committee and the Co-Operative Committee had worsened to a shameful degree and tending to mar the fine feeling of appreciation and goodwill the National JCCA had created and extended to the Co-Operative Committee.

MOTION #5 - Moved by F. Kayahara, seconded by K. Tanaka, that a letter be sent to the Co-Operative Committee announcing that the National JCCA could no longer approve having any member of the Toronto Claimants Committee acting on the Co-Operative Committee for the following reasons:

(1) the unethical dealings of the Toronto Claimants Committee
(2) their misrepresentations concerning the position of the National JCCA and the Co-Operative Committee
(3) being a purely local organization they had no right to make public statements which created confusion in the minds of claimants throughout Canada concerning the advice tendered to claimants by the Co-Operative Committee.

CARRIED

MOTION #6 - Moved by F. Kayahara, seconded by K. Tanaka, that the unethical and insulting letter which the Toronto Claimants Committee had written to the National JCCA under date of September 12th. should be acknowledged and that the reply should be published in the press both in English and Japanese.

CARRIED

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-22-4a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(c) JACL Convention

Since time was limited, the Executive Secretary refrained from giving any detailed report on his trip to Chicago as a representative of the National JCCA. He stated that he would make a complete written report at the earliest possible date. He considered the National JCCA representation worthwhile both from the point of good public relations and also in respect to the information obtained, which would be useful to the National JCCA. He felt that much of what he had learned concerning the JACL Convention would be useful to the sub-committee appointed to make plans for the 4th. National Conference, etc. He was invited to speak on 3 occasions during the Convention. He spoke to the Convention the first day on Canadian evacuation claims and at two evening functions; first, during the Convention opening ceremony in the evening and at the Testimonial Banquet which terminated the Convention.

The Conference as a JACL project impressed the Executive Secretary as being a very great affair compared to the National JCCA Conferences. He was informed that the cost of putting on the convention was in the neighbourhood of $23,000.00. Rental for the Convention Ballroom in the world's largest hotel, the Stevens Hotel, exceeded $1000.00. There was no doubt in his mind that the Convention was a first class affair by any American standards. Undoubtedly the success of the Convention was a result of the years of experience the JACL organization have had in holding such functions.

(d) 4th. National Conference

In response to the suggestion from the National JCCA to provincial chapters respecting the proposal to hold the 4th. National Conference during Easter week next year, it was reported the Alberta JCCA were anxious to know as soon as possible the final decision on this matter as their provincial chapter usually hold their conferences during Easter week. The B. C. JCCA, it was reported, have already set their provincial conference for next February.

(e) National JCCA Finance Campaign

In respect to the National Finance Campaign, the Executive Committee felt that the Nation-Wide Open Forum project could be considered as a good contribution in public relations in the appeal for funds.

It was felt to be an effective way of bringing to the attention of the public the work of the JCCA. The committee approved the suggestion that a National JCCA ad making a direct appeal for support to the public be

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-22-4b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

placed in the New Canadian and the Continental Times. It was decided that any further matters regarding the Finance Campaign could be taken up again at the next meeting.

5. TREASURER'S REPORT

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

September 31st, 1950

RECEIPTS

September requisition	$350.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Salary - National Executive Secretary	$250.00	
Salary - Office Secretary	90.00	
Supplies	52.11	
Rent	43.00	
Telephone	10.05	
	$445.16	
Income Tax re office secretary taken off but not remitted till October	3.75	
	$441.41	
Cash balance in bank	$903.74	(Note - of this amount, $500 from the former Steveston Japanese Women's Ass'n is held in trust in the National JCCA Office bank account for distribution to Japanese Canadian T. B. patients.)
Petty cash	50.00	
	$953.74	

BREAKDOWNS: re Disbursements

Supplies - Canadian Pacific Express $1.15; taxi fare $1.50; 2 books street car tickets $4.00; Postage stamps $23.00; 4 Qr. Stencils $14.40; 1 M.G. Catalogue $1.08; 1 R-100 uno guide $1.80; 1 LR uno guide $2.48; 1 S-104 uno guide $2.70.

MOTION #7 - Moved by K. Tanaka and seconded by F. Kayahara that the treasurer's report be adopted.

CARRIED

6. Meeting adjourned at 11:15 P. M.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-22-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

B135

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE
ON
JAPANESE CANADIANS

TORONTO, ONT.

GEORGE TANAKA
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
1486 Rometown Drive Port Credit, Ont.

94 Homewood Ave., Apt. 28,
Toronto 5, Ont.,
November 24th, 1950.

Dear Sir or Madam:

Re: Japanese-Canadian Claims Commission

According to our records a release and authority were sent to you recently for completion in order that you might be able to secure from the Custodian the award found due to you by the Commission.

A large majority of the claimants have now completed these releases but our records do not indicate that you have had the release completed and returned to us.

Will you please let us know whether you received the necessary release and authority, whether you have completed it, and if not why you have not completed it, and whether you propose to do so in the near future.

The Government have not as yet set any deadline upon completion of these forms but we know they are anxious, if possible, to have all of the monies paid out and the matter completed before the end of the year and we think it would be advisable, if you have not yet done so, that you should complete the form as soon as possible and sent it to us so that you may get the monies to which you are entitled.

Yours very truly,

Margaret F. Boone

Secretary.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-23
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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GEORGE TANAKA
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
1486 Rometown Drive Port Credit, Ont.

Erl Ames March 16, 1976

GEORGE TANAKA
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
1486 Rometown Drive - Port Credit, Ont.

ALL INDIVIDUALS NAMES CONFIDENTIAL

CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE CLAIMS

Claims in which rebates are to be made to claimants on retainers paid

(Cases where fee charged is limited to 25% of award)

Case No.	Name	Total Charge	Pd. on Account	Auditor's Balance Recoverable	AWARD	% Ratio of Total chg. to award.	Revised Chg. 25% of award.	Rebate on retainer	Revised Balance Recoverable
4	[illegible], Kiseburo	61.46	86.66	(25.20)	140.50	43 2/3%	35.12	51.54	
7	IWATA, Mrs. Haruko	27.25	24.35	2.90	50.16	54 1/3%	12.54	11.81	
22	YASUDA, Nami	33.00	33.00	nil	nil				
36	AGARI, Sadajiro	67.06	67.06	nil	nil				
44	KAMEDA, Mrs. Shimo	318.05	295.90	22.15	383.69	83%	95.92	199.98	
66	ARAI, Yu	13.96	11.40	2.56	44.30	31 1/2%	11.07	.33	
88	YADA, Genji	42.51	36.00	6.51	112.50	37 3/4%	28.12	7.88	
97	OHORI, Genichi	114.40	35.00	79.40	162.50	70 2/5%	40.62		5.62
100	SHIMOYAMA, Kichinosuke	61.75	48.73	13.02	225.00	27 2/5%	56.25		7.52
116	MINAMIDATE, Ryuichi	14.00	12.40	1.60	27.62	57 7/10%	6.90	5.50	
120	KAWACHI, Masao	7.05	7.05	nil	nil				
142	INOUE, Zennosuke	231.26	231.26	nil	217.84	106%	54.46	176.80	
147	AWANO, Teiichi	13.70	13.70	nil	nil				
172	NISHIMURA, Jiro	58.15	nil	58.15	217.26	26 3/4%	54.31		54.31
176	ASAHINA, Jinichi	6.70	5.25	1.45	25.00	26 4/5%	6.25		1.00
180	TAINAKA, Yonetaro	193.53	5.00	188.53	475.96	40 2/3%	118.99		113.99
184	ARAKI, Sayemon	29.55	35.00	(5.45)	75.00	39 2/5%	18.75	16.25	
185	ANZAI, Kenji	34.12	26.62	7.50	129.67	26 1/3%	33.42		6.80

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-24-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

GEORGE TANAKA
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
1486 Rometown Drive Port Credit, Ont.

Claims in which rebates are to be made to claimants on retainers paid

(Cases where fee charged is limited to 25% of award)

Case No. & Name	Total Charge	Pd. on Account	Auditor's Balance Recoverable	AWARD	% Ratio of Total chg. to award	Revised Chg. 25% of award.	Rebate on retainer	Revised Balance Recoverable
187 ARAKI, Manzo	13.60	11.60	2.00	34.50	39 1/3%	8.62	2.98	
189 MINAMIA, Katsue	92.10	78.64	13.46	232.77	39 1/2%	58.19	20.45	
194 ISHIHARA, Tonigoro	14.51	11.25	3.26	56.46	25 7/10%	14.12		2.87
196 GONDO, Seki	53.15	43.21	9.94	171.87	30 9/10%	42.97	.24	
213 MATSUHARA, Kamenosuke	63.44	53.03	10.41	179.97	35 1/4%	44.99	8.04	
214 NISHIURA, Jutaro	136.36	30.00	106.36	373.61	36 1/2%	93.40		63.40
230 YAMURA, Yukitoshi	16.09	12.48	3.61	62.50	25 3/4%	15.62		3.14
250 ARAI, Kozo	83.98	118.02	(34.04)	297.88	28 1/5%	74.47	43.55	
262 YAMASHITA, Manjiro	25.33	23.25	2.08	36.00	70 1/3%	9.00	14.25	
270 HIGASHI, Shizuichi	29.70	25.92	3.78	65.80	45 1/2%	16.32	9.60	
312 SASAKI, Mitsuye	82.43	65.25	17.18	297.00	27 3/4%	74.25		9.00
334 OKADA, Nuinosuke	45.62	nil	45.62	156.75	29 1/10%	39.19		39.19
337 TERADA, Kane	13.06	11.06	2.00	34.60	37 3/4%	8.65	2.41	
364 MORISHITA, Teiji	211.40	1.00	210.40	428.93	49 3/10%	107.23		106.23
365 TANIGUCHI, Juntaro, Teki	106.68	nil	106.68	180.35	49 1/10%	45.09		45.09
367 SUZUKI, Koto	111.00	93.33	17.67	305.54	36 1/3%	76.38	16.95	
368 SHIBUTAKAHAC, Kozo, Shin	389.67	302.00	87.67	1515.54	25 7/10%	378.88		76.88
377 FURUDA, Harry, Suzo	151.22	nil	151.22	330.28	45 4/5%	82.57		82.57
388 MATSUMOTO, Kuniye	1.80	1.50	.30	5.15	35%	1.29	.21	

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-24-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Case No. & Name	Total Charge	Pd. on Account	Auditor's Balance Recoverable	AWARD	% Ratio of Total chg. to award	Revised Chg. 25% of award	Rebate on retainer	Revised Balance Recoverable
401 [redacted]	31.91	27.00	4.91	84.90	37 3/5%	21.22	5.78	
410 [redacted]	36.11	nil	36.11	53.34	67 6/10%	13.33		13.33
523 [redacted] Beneficiary of Husband's Estate	42.34	nil	42.34	140.00	30 1/5%	35.00		35.00
547 [redacted]	6.00	6.00		abandoned				
551 [redacted]	54.00	54.00	nil	nil				
577 [redacted]	11.16	11.16		withdrawn				
587 [redacted]	15.22	12.20	3.02	52.15	29 1/5%	13.04		.84
600 [redacted]	22.50	43.12	(20.62)	16.35	137 3/5%	4.09	39.03	
619 [redacted]	46.49	nil	46.49	159.74	29 1/5%	39.94		39.94
639 [redacted]	20.44	20.00	.44	38.40	53 1/4%	9.60	10.40	
887 [redacted]	20.80	20.80		abandoned				
897 [redacted]	22.70	22.70	nil	nil				
899 [redacted]	2.00	2.00	nil	nil				
917 [redacted]	2.50	2.50		abandoned				
930 [redacted] Hiroshi,	53.00	53.00	nil	nil				
933 [redacted]	6.50	6.50	nil	nil				
954A [redacted]	28.54	28.54		abandoned				
958 [redacted] Gengi	57.72	47.60	10.12	175.00	33⅓	43.75	3.85	
963 [redacted]	26.85	25.00	1.85	31.98	84%	8.00	17.00	
989 [redacted]	18.37	14.65	3.72	64.25	28 3/5%	16.06		1.41
1000 [redacted]	17.78	14.00	3.78	65.43	27 1/6%	16.36		2.36

GEORGE TANAKA
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
1486 Rometown Drive Port Credit, Ont.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-24-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Case No. & Name	Total Charge	Pd. on Account	Auditor's Balance Recoverable	AWARD	% Ratio of Total chg. to award	Revised chg. 25% of award	Rebate on retainer	Revised Balance Recoverable
1003 [redacted] Fumi	20.31	19.25	1.06	18.30	111%	4.58	14.67	
1004 [redacted]	18.86	18.86	nil	nil				
1022 [redacted]	74.18	57.29	16.89	291.95	25 2/5%	72.99		15.70
1024 [redacted]	31.51	50.00	(18.49)	112.50	28%	28.12	21.88	
1038 [redacted]	44.40	35.00	9.40	162.50	27 1/3%	40.62		5.62
1059 [redacted] Kazuo	73.16	nil	73.16	115.10	63 3/5%	28.77		28.77
1082 [redacted]	38.68	30.00	8.68	150.00	25 7/10%	37.50		7.50
1089 [redacted]	450.77	350.00	100.77	1625.00	27 3/4%	406.25		56.25
1091 [redacted]	41.84	75.00	(33.16)	75.00	55 7/10%	18.75	56.25	
1116 [redacted]	9.35	9.00	.35	6.00	156%	1.50	7.50	
1118 [redacted] & 1119 Shuzo (combined)	30.07	25.50	4.57	77.50	38 4/5%	19.37	6.13	
1137 [redacted]	18.62	15.00	3.62	62.50	29 4/5%	15.62		.62
1140 [redacted]	10.10	10.10	nil	nil				
1166 [redacted]	62.23	nil	62.23	177.40	35%	44.35		44.35
1190 [redacted] (Dec'd I. Shimatsu)	34.63	27.00	7.83	131.96	25 2/3%	32.99		5.99
1209 [redacted]	4.54	9.00	(4.46)	2.50	182%	.62	8.38	
1233 [redacted]	52.73	32.00	20.73	182.12	29%	45.55		13.55
1242 [redacted]	93.70	45.00	48.70	300.05	31 1/5%	75.01		30.01
1243 [redacted]	32.69	27.00	5.89	90.50	36 1/3%	22.62	4.38	
1265 [redacted]	6.50	6.50	nil	nil				

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-24-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Case No. & Name	Total charge	Paid on Account	Auditor's Balance Recoverable	AWARD	% Ratio of Total Chg. to award	Revised chg. 25% of award	Rebate on retainer	Revised Balance Recoverable
1274 [redacted]	5.95	4.68	1.27	21.89	27 1/8%	5.47		.79
1295 [redacted]	4.11	3.75	.36	6.25	65 3/4%	1.56	2.19	
1300 [redacted]	32.98	nil	32.98	92.50	35 2/3%	23.12		23.12
1304 [redacted]	21.00	21.00	nil	nil				
1310 [redacted]	272.93	50.00	222.93	960.40	28 2/5%	240.10		190.10
1316 [redacted] (dec'd) [redacted]	35.06	nil	35.06	87.50	40%	21.87		21.87
1373 [redacted]	238.77	nil	238.77	779.79	36 1/5%	194.95		194.95
1376 [redacted]	236.16	nil	236.16	322.65	72%	80.66		80.66
1378 [redacted]	51.95	41.33	10.62	180.77	28 3/4%	45.19		3.86
1379 [redacted]	23.83	18.50	5.33	92.10	25 7/8%	23.02		4.52

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-24-5
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Japanese Canadian

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 1251

JCCA

CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS:
[illegible] TORONTO 2, ONTARIO
61 College Street

December 11th, 1950.

Dear

Mr. Tadayoshi Sakamoto, residing at 22 Albermarle Avenue, Toronto, has asked the National JCCA to assist him in determining the wishes of the various persons whose chattel properties were stored in the building owned by him at 500-508 Cordova Street, Vancouver, B. C., respecting the monies from the sale of the aforementioned properties credited jointly to the owners by the Custodian. Mr. Sakamoto has been advised by the Custodian that he will make payment of the above stated monies upon proper authorization of the owners.

The National JCCA has therefore prepared the enclosed Letter of Authority addressed to the Custodian for your consideration as you are one of the beneficiaries concerned. We have noted the amount to be credited to each person upon instructions we have received from Mr. Sakamoto whom we sincerely believe has endeavoured to be as equitable as possible under the circumstances where no accurate record as to the ownership of the properties is available from the Custodian.

If you agree to the proposals as set forth, please sign the enclosed Authority and return it to the National JCCA, 61 College Street, Toronto, as quickly as possible. When we receive the completed Authorities, we shall forward them to the Custodian who will make payment directly to each owner.

Yours sincerely,

George Tanaka,
National Executive Secretary.

GT:yo
Enc.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-25-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

LETTER OF AUTHORITY TO THE CUSTODIAN

Name:

Custodian File No:

_____
Address

_____
Date

Custodian of Enemy Property,
506 Royal Bank Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: Credit in the sum of $177.35 for chattels left at 500-508 Cordova Street

I have received a communication from the National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association advising that it has received a request from Mr. Tadayoshi Sakamoto to assist him in determining the wishes of the following named persons whose chattel properties were stored on the property of Tadayoshi Sakamoto at 500-508 Cordova Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Since no identification is possible as to the ownership of the aforementioned chattel properties sold for which there is a credit of $177.35 in the Custodian's books, the undersigned find Mr. Sakamoto's proposal for the division of the said sum acceptable, believing that he has made every effort to be as fair as possible to all concerned respecting their properties.

I hereby agree to the proposal to payment and authorize you to pay to the following named persons the amounts indicated so as to close your books in respect of this account.

Name	Address	Custodian File No.	Payment
~~Seizen Hida~~	69 Durie Avenue, Toronto.	11821	$ 7.35
~~Chikayoshi Yamada~~	R. R. #3, Vernon, B. C.	14151	20.00
~~Keizo Sugimoto~~	Vavenby, B. C.	11901	20.00
~~Yoichi Tokuda~~	295 Victoria Avenue, Kamloops.	11018	20.00
~~Shoichi Nishimura~~	33 Howard Avenue, Toronto.	3676	20.00
~~Yosaku Hokaiwa~~	1261 Everett Avenue, Apt. 8, Montreal		20.00
~~Kumetaro Ashiya~~	3653 Hutchinson Street, Montreal	11147	20.00
~~Tadayoshi SAKAMOTO~~	22 Albermarle Avenue, Toronto.	11110	20.00
~~Michi Onodera~~	1070 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg.	15240	30.00
			$177.35

Yours truly,

GEORGE TANAKA
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
1486 Rometown Drive - Port Credit, Ont.

INDIVIDUALS' NAMES CONFIDENTIAL

MARCH 16, 1976.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-25-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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GEORGE TANAKA
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
1486 Rometown Drive Port Credit, Ont.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE CANADIANS

TORONTO, ONT.

94 Homewood Ave., Apt. 28,
Toronto 5, Ont.,
February 22, 1951.

Dear

Both our records and the information we have received from the Custodian, indicate that you have not yet signed and sent in the release which it is necessary for you to complete before you can secure the award to which you are entitled from the Claims Commission.

We have been informed that the Government is putting pressure on the Custodian to close up the office and finish up all matters in connection with the Claims Commission.

We suspect that it will not be long before a time limit for filing releases may be fixed.

Already, out of the one thousand claimants whom we have represented, more than nine hundred have completed their release forms and received the monies which they were awarded.

It may be that you have overlooked completing the release form, or that for some reason you do not intend to complete it. If you do intend to complete the release, we would be much obliged if you would arrange to have the release form completed and sent to us as soon as possible. If on the other hand you do not wish to complete the release form, and do not wish the Co-operative Committee to look after the matter further on your behalf, will you please notify us to that effect.

If we do not hear from you within a reasonable time, we shall have to assume that there is nothing further that you wish the Co-operative Committee to do, and any arrangements in respect to payment of the claims or otherwise would then have to be made directly by you with the Custodian.

You will no doubt have received the statement as to the amount of money which you owe to the Co-operative Committee out of the balance held by the Custodian to your credit.

If you do not intend to complete the release form, would you please nevertheless complete the direction to pay to the Co-operative Committee, the amount owed to them.

May we hear from you as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

Margaret F. Rae

Secretary.

P.S. If you have recently mailed your forms to the Co-operative Committee, please disregard this letter.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-60-26
www.nikkeimuseum.org