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JAPANESE-CANADIAN
COLLECTION

L.5

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

FOLDER NO.

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August 14th, 1942.

Mr. W. Hartley,
B.C. Security Commission,
Slocan, B.C.

Dear Sir:

We would like to have your kindest consideration in the following matter.

In the houses recently occupied at Popoff's, there are no sinks installed, and neither is there any supply of wood or coal. And, although a water system is being built in a few days, at present, there is no water supply as yet.

Therefore, since the cooking facilities are not yet complete, we humbly request that the persons in these houses be given your kind permission to eat at Messhouse No. 5 until all facilities are completed.

Please give this matter your kindest consideration.

Yours respectfully,

SLOCAN MASS EVACUATION KAI.

Tomoyuki Uchida

T. K

T. F. Kawaguchi

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MEMORANDUM July 7, 1942

1. When we are located in Slocan Valley how are we to make our living?
   Ans. Mostly agriculture but there will be other occupations too.

   In helping carpenters, clearing land, etc. are we to be paid certain rate of pay?
   Ans. Yes. From 25¢ an hour up to 45¢ an hour for skilled men.

   What of the families without menfolks, would they have to work on the land or are they allowed relief? If it is relief to what extent?
   Ans. No one is forced to work. Will be allowed relief. Minimum of $22.00 maximum of $45.00 adjustable.

2. When winter sets in and no work can be done would we be allowed relief? To what extent?
   Ans. Same as above. No one is going to lack food and clothing.

3. When farming gets into operation must we live on the income from the products we grow on these farms?
   Ans. Not necessarily.

   Products we grow on these farms for our private use?
   Ans. Yes. Any extra you may sell it to the commission's store.

4. When farming is out would we be allowed relief?
   Ans. Yes Set rate of relief.

5. Must we have eight people in one house?
   Ans. Not necessarily.

6. Is it permitted to make own groups to occupy one house when leaving here or is it to be set by the proper authorities after we arrive in Slocan?
   Ans. Could be arranged at Slocan.

7. Families with husbands in road camps. Place to be reserved for them?
   Ans. Definitely yes.

8. Where are the intenees family going?
   Ans. Anywhere they wish.

9. Fuel problem. Is it to be supplied or must we get it ourselves?
   Ans. Must get it ourselves, but there is plenty nearby.

10. What arrangements are planned in regard to the provision of fuel, water, and any other modern facilities?
    Ans. Will have to dig well.

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Telephone PAcific 7531

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

MARINE BUILDING

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Slocan City, B. C.,
August 15, 1942.

Japanese Committee,
Slocan City, B. C.

Gentlemen:

With reference to your list dated August 12th of persons to be called.

We are now in receipt of instructions from Head Office to the effect that no more families are to be evacuated from the locations given us in your list, until such time as the Hope project is completed.

In view of the above, we are sorry that we are unable to do anything in this matter.

Yours very truly,
British Columbia Security Commission

Supervisor Walter Hartley
(Walter Hartley)

TB:HS

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The University of British Columbia

August 17th, 1942.

MR. WALTER HARTLEY,
Slocan City, B.C.

Dear Sir:

In connection with your request to have the two houses at the rear of your office building vacated, we have visited the occupants again yesterday. We tried our best to convince them to realize the importance of the situation and that we can place them in new houses of the same size. However our effort was fruitless and we regret to report that they are still refusing to move.

Their reason for refusing is that:
" Their husbands came back from road camps just a week ago to join their families and they feel just settled now. They can not believe that the supervisor would order them to vacate the houses so suddenly.

It was Mr. Hartley himself who knew their circumstances and placed them in the houses where they are now; and Mr. Hartley should have known in advance the necessity of new office spaces.

If Mr. Hartley needs these houses so badly, they will vacate them at any time, provided that they are furnished with houses at nearby locations with all facilities such as water, sink, lights and etc."

Since we have no authority to force them, we could not take any further steps. We hope you will deal with this case directly with Mr. Ichikawa and Mr. Higo, the persons concerned.

Yours faithfully,

SLOCAN MASS EVACUATION HAI.

per:

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August 19th, 1942.

MR. WLATER HARTLEY,
Slocan City, B.C.

Dear Sir:

There have been many complaints received from the Japanese people of Slocan by our Japanese Committee that their personal letters have been opened at your office.

We would greatly appreciate it if you could give us your assurance that this is not true.

Yours respectfully,

SLOCAN MASS EVACUATION KAI.

per:

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August 20th, 1942

MAJOR H. MELLOR
B.C. Security Commission,
Marine Building,
Vancouver, B.C.

PEOPLE HERE GREATLY DISAPPOINTED OVER NEW INFORMATION NO MORE FAMILY MOVEMENT TO SLOCAN UNTIL HOPE PROJECT COMPLETED STOP WORKMEN WORKING HARD TO COMPLETE EVACUATION BEFORE WINTER SEASON TO AVOID HARDSHIPS FOR ALL WOMEN AND CHILDREN DESIRING TO COME HERE STOP WORKERS HERE CANNOT SEE WHY THEIR FAMILIES CANNOT COME WHEN ACCOMODATIONS ARE ALL READY STOP FAMILIES OF WORKERS HERE WILL NOT GO TO HOPE IN ANY CASE SO WE REQUEST YOU SEND THESE FAMILIES IMMEDIATELY STOP IF FURTHER DELAY IN MOVEMENT OF FAMILIES THERE IS FEELING AMONG WORKERS THAT TROUBLE MAY ARISE STOP WE HUMBLY REQUEST YOUR KIND REPLY IMMEDIATELY STOP THIS TELEGRAM RESULT OF RESOLUTION MADE AT MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL JAPANESE RESIDENTS OF SLOCAN

SLOCAN MASS EVACUATION KAI

G. Takahashi secretary

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August 20th, 1942.

The following proceedings were discussed at a meeting of the Japanese Representatives Committee on the night of August 19th.;

1. In regards to the relief problem, we have acknowledged information from the B.C., Security Commission that they are planning to establish four individual single persons as one unit or one family. By this it means that the Commission is planning to pay on a average of Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents ($7.50) to each person of this unit.

2. To from four individuals as one unit or one family; and having an individual mixing into a family is destroying the family life of the Japanese. It is apparent that such a plan is an impractical one.

3. At the present time, we Japanese are eager to have the present relief amount increased. The said relief sum of $7.50 per person is equal to only eight cents ($.08) permeal, and it is to be realized that it is impossible to live on this amount. We doubt if the Commission would confirm this $7.50 rate as a fair one. We, therefore, ask you to solve out a reasonable relief rate that would guarantee the good health of the Japanese.

4. Up to this date, the majority of the Japanese evacuated from town, were able to supplement their relief amounts with their personal stored provisions they had brought with them. However, at the present time, these people find that they are unable to bear with the present relief amount, because they have consumed all their food articles they had at the time of their evacuation.

5. Rather than have any controversy over the relief rate, we suggest that single persons be fed at the Commission mess-houses; we feel that this is the most logical measure that can be taken.

Owing to the outbreak of the present war, and Canada's situation in the war, we, the people of Japanese origin,

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have been deprived of our employment and have been cut off from our means of livelihood. However, fully understanding Canada's position in the war, we Japanese, fully realizing the hardships and difficulties that faced us, have obeyed the order of the Government of Canada and have evacuated from the Protective Area.

Therefore, due to the fact our incomes have been stopped, we feel that we are unable to endure with the amount of the present relief rate.

In the future, the above relief problem will not only affect the minority of the Japanese, but it will affect the majority of the Japanese residents of Slocan. This problem is of vital importance among the Japanese in their course of living. Your planned rate of relief will menace the actual living conditions of the Japanese families

Therefore, as a result of the meeting of the Japanese Representatives Committee, we submit the above brief for your kindest consideration.

Yours respectfully,
SLOCAN MASS EVACUATION KAI.

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August 22nd, 1942.

At 7:30 this morning, when the truck drivers went for the keys to their trucks as they usually do every morning, they were refused the keys by Mr. Hartley and were told by him that the men were not going to work today.

Then he called the Japanese Committee to his office in the presence of Corporal W. J. Durnin. The reason Mr. Hartley gave for refusing the keys was that he wanted to know if we had any reply to the telegram we had sent to Major Mellor of the B.C. Security Commission yesterday (Aug. 21st.). When we informed him we had no reply as yet, he told us to tell the men to go back to work. He said the keys for the trucks would be given out as usual over the counter. We told Mr. Hartley we would have to have time to explain to the men the reason he stopped the men this morning.

After we left the office and before we had explained to the men, Mr. Bell came out of his office with a bunch of keys and handed one to one of the drivers that was there. However, the keyx was handed back to Mr. Bell by one of the Committee members with the reason that this was not the usual procedure and was not in accordance with what Mr. Hartley had said a few minutes ago.

The executive committee members then met at their office and after discussing the matter, decided to go to work as per our agreement with Corporal W. J. Durnin made on the 21st of August. The explanation was given to the workmen that according to our agreement with Corporal Durnin, we were to await further word from the Headquarters of the R. C. M. P. in Vancouver regarding the report that Corporal Durnin made on the 21st to his O. C. in Vancouver.

The men accepted this explanation and started to go to work. The truck drivers went for their keys at Mr. Hartley's office, but they were told that the keys would not be given out until a written statement was sent from the Japanese Committee explaining the conditions of the men ~~going~~ returning to work.

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THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM WAS SENT TO THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION AT VANCOUVER

August 22 1942

MAJOR AUSTIN C TAYLOR
B C SECURITY COMMISSION
MARINE BUILDING
VANCOUVER B C

SLOCAN MASS EVACUATION KAI REPRESENTING TWELVE HUNDRED EVACUEESX REQUEST IMMEDIATE REMOVAL OF SUPERVISOR HARTLEY STOP REASON IS NO COOPERATION FROM HIM: ALSO NO CONFIDENCE IN HIM AS FULL REPORT MADE BY CORPORAL DURNIN TO COLONEL HILL ON AUGUST TWENTY ONE STOP NOBODY WORKING TODAY DUE TO HARTLEYS ORDER STOP AWAITING REPLY STOP COPY FORWARDED TO MAJOR MELLOR AND MISTER EASTWOOD

SLOCAN MASS EVACUATION KAI

オースチン、テーラー氏への電文.

当地在留日本人千弐百人を代表する
マス、エバクエーレション会議は コムミツショナー 監督
ハートレー氏の即時辞職を次の理由の下
に要求する。
即ち今日本人日会氏の協力を得る能
はず最早や会氏を絶体に信頼し得
なくなった。詳しい事は昨廿一日マウンテッド
ポリス、ドーリン氏よりの報告の通りである。
吾々日本人は今日はハートレー氏の命令に
基き一人も働いてゐない。
貴下よりの返電を待つ。
電文宛レ= イーストウッド、両氏に送る。
メラー

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August 25th, 1942.

There is an understanding between Mr. Hartley and the Japanese Committee, that the Committee will look after and be responsible for the allotting of houses for evacuees.

The workers came here from Vancouver on a promise that their families would be called first.

Basing our system on this promise, we are allotting houses to the families of the workers according to the order of the workers' arrival here.

As the houses are built, they will be drawn by number, by workers in order of their arrival here, and these houses will be reserved for their families.

When families are to be called for, lists will be made of each family's name, their allotted house number, and the number of persons in the family; and these lists will be sent to Mr. Hartley's office to be forwarded to Vancouver.

It is the Committee's wish that no other families, outside of those on the lists handed to Mr. Hartley, be sent for as far as possible. This will avoid confusion among the workers.

At present there are approximately 350 workers waiting to have their families called. (These workers are those that have arrived here between July 14th to August 25th.)

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August 25th, 1942.

Questions we wish to ask.

1. Who are to be housed in the apartments being being built at present?
2. Iffamilies are to be housed in these apartments, what kind of arrangements will be made? Such as the number of persons, cooking facilities and such.
3. If single persons are to be housed, how will the arrangements be for accomodations? (How many to each room, etc.)
4. What housing arrangements will be made for married couples? For three persons family? For four persons Family?
5. In connection with the above question, will a distinction be made between families with grown-up children and families with young children?
6. In the small houses that have two rooms, (a
7. kitchen and a bedroom), we would like to ask if partitions would be built in the bedroom ?
7. How many persons will be housed in large houses? In small houses? Consideration must be given to the ages of the children in the family.
8. <u>School</u> - When will school be ready to start? Preparations must be made. immediately.
9. <u>RELIEF</u> - Will relief be given to girls over 16 years of age.
10. There are quite a few workers who wish to call their families to tent-houses, and are quite willing to have their families stay in the tents and wait till their turn for houses. Most of these workers are recent arrivals. What should be done about these?
11. There are approximately a dozen persons working

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at New Denver and Rosebery who have families here in Slocan. These workers were sent to New Denver and Rosebery directly from road camps through Hope on a promise that they would be able to join their families as soon as they arrived in New Denver and Rosebery. If replacements could be sent to those two places, will these men be able to come to Slocan to join their families and work here?

12. Registration -

19. Over a month ago, a group of 19 workers were sent to Rosebery to tear down an old building. They were promised they would be returned to Slocan as soon as this work was completed. We understand that this work has been finished. We desire that these men be sent back here immediately.

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Slocan City, B.C.,
August 25th, 1942.

Officer Commanding,
"E" Division,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:

We, the undersigned, both British and Japanese residents of Slocan City and district, respectfully petition you to use your power and influence to have Constable A. W. Grimmitt retained as Special Constable here.

During his two months' tenure as the R.C. M. P. officer at Slocan City, he has won the complete confidence of the townspeople as well as the Japanese. We feel that a better man could not have been picked for this spot.

Under his guidance and tact, disputes and squables which otherwise might have serious have been settled peacefully. His interests in extra-curricular activities has also been a big factor in keeping the morale of the people to its present high level.

We hope that our plea will receive special consideration and immediate attention.

Yours truly,

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September 2nd, 1942.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We deeply regret that Mr. Vogler, our construction foreman, has been recalled to Vancouver.

During his all too brief stay here, he has proved to be a man of great capability in his work. His ability has been shown in the great progress in construction that has been made since his arrival here.

He has won the trust and confidence of all the Japanese of Slocan.

We wish to show our appreciation in this small way, of Mr. Vogler's work here, both as a foreman and as a friend. If there is any possibility at all, we greatly desire that Mr. Vogler stay on with his work here.

Yours truly,

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SEPTEMBER 7TH 1942,

Slocan Mass Evacuation Kai,

Slocan City B. C.

Aug. 3rd	Invoice	232.65
7th	"	65.50
	"	9.75
		307.90

65.50
9.75
75.25
30
105.25

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP
573 E. HASTINGS ST.
Per

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September 7th 1942

Slocan Mass Evasuation Kai,

20	Bdls	Mimeograph Paper White	1.31	26.20
6	Lbs.	" Ink Black	3.75	22.50
1	Lbs.	" " Blue	3.75	3.75
2	Rolls	Stencils Paper	2.50	5.00
1	Pack	" " for Type.	2.40	4.80
1	Pack	Carbone Paper " 2	.75	.75
1	Only	Stencil Board	2.50	2.50
				65.50

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP
573 E. HASTINGS ST.
Per

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September 7th 1942,

Slocan Mass Evacuation Kai,

1	Jar	Waterman's Ink 32 oz.	1.25	1.25
1	Only	Date Stamps	.95	.95
1	Pack	Carbone Paper for Typing	.75	.75
1	Pack	Stencil Paper # 762	2.50	2.50
1	Only	Rubber Stamp " Slocan Mass "	.70	.70
1	Only	Blue R. S. Ink	.60	.60
1	Only	Stamp Pad		---
1	Only	Mimeograph Correction Fluid	1.50	1.50
1	Only	" " "		---
1	Only	Rubber Stamps " Nisei Mass"		---
2	Tins	Mimeograph Ink Part Used		---
1	Pack	" Stencil Paper Part Used		---
1	Pack	Paper Folders		---
1	Set	Index Folder		1.50
				9.75

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP
573 E. HASTINGS ST.
Per [signature]

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前略御免下され度く
早速申上げますが当方にも一
旅で病院便乗まで山口御地より
数名の大工を送らるゝとの風聞を耳
に致しました。故に乱筆にて早速
御願の申上ぐる次第で御座います
何卒大工を送らるゝ事を考慮
致し下さる可く御願の申上げます
小生らも B.C.S.C. 対私達の間
の事情が未だセットルして居りません
故もし数名の大工を御送りされ
際に起る事情を[illegible]して御考慮
下さる可く御願の申上る次第で御座
います
ニューデンバー
日本人委員会
十一月廿六日
スローキャン
日本人委員会御中

SLOCAN MASS EVACUATION KAI

Chairman	-	Tsuchikawa,	Otohachi	Popoff
Vice Chairman	-	Ibuki,	Suejiro	City
Housing	-	Ukitsu,	Taichi	Lemon Creek
		Takahashi,	Toyozo	"
		Teranishi,	Toyokichi	Popoff
		Shoji,	Inosuke	Lemon Creek
		Uchiyama,	Kiyoshi	"
		Nakamura,	Sohei	"
		Kimura,	Minoru	"
		Kumagai,	Akira	Popoff
		Wakabayashi,	Tokuzo	Lemon Creek
Baggage	-	Hirai,	Fukutaro	Popoff
Warehouse	-	Suzuki,	Yasumi	Bay Farm
Supply	-	Tabata,	Kiyoshi	Lemon Creek
Secretary,	-	Wakabayashi,	Chujiro	Lemon Creek
		Hayami,	Shigeo	Popoff
		Suga,	Kiyoshi	Lemon Creek
		Kojima,	Ju	"
Carpenter Head	-	Rikimaru,	Kiichiro	Mine
		Taniguchi,	Juntaro	Popoff
Lumber Yard	-	Kawasaki,	Shigeru	Bay Farm
Plumber Head	-	Fukuda,	Mineyoshi	City
Chief Steward	-	Sakai,	Shinkichi	City
Logger Head	-	Terakita,	Hideo	Popoff
Farmer Head	-	Sunohara,	Junichi	Johnson Farm
Sanitary	-	Sato,	Shinichi	City
Transportation	-	Shiomi,	Kenkichi	Bay Farm
Fire Marshal	-	Kawabata,	Yahei	Mine
		Shiraki,	Kazuo	City
Former Secretary	-	Takahashi,	Gihei	Lemon Creek
Former Educational	-	Watanabe,	Nobuhei	Bay Farm

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British Columbia Security Commission

VANCOUVER, B. C.

September 30 1942

COMMISSION PERMIT **No. 01819**

JAPANESE REGISTRATION No. 07963

This Permit authorises T. YAMADA,

514 Powell Street,

Vancouver, B.C.

~~to travel~~ in accordance with the provisions of Orders-in-Council Nos. P.C. 1665 and 365.

and Amendment thereto, Feb. 26/43.

to remain in Vancouver until October 25th and be exempted from Curfew until that ~~and reside at~~ date unless otherwise ordered by this Commission. Assisting in the final evacuation of the Japanese from Vancouver.

(Signed) M L Brown

For British Columbia Security Commission.

This Permit not valid unless signed by one of the following authorised signatories:

AUSTIN C. TAYLOR.....Chairman
F. J. MEAD.....Member
JOHN SHIRRAS.....Member
GRANT MAC NEIL.....Secretary
or
M. L. BROWN .....For Secretary
British Columbia Security Commission.

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Slocan City,
October 9, 1942.

W. Hartley, Esq.,
The Supervisor,
B.C. Security Commission,
Slocan City, B.C.

Dear Sir:

We are enclosing herewith a separate list of names of people whom we wish to ask your favour to include in your prepared list of families to be called from Vancouver.

From what information we can gather, there are indications though rather vague that some of the families here listed may be sent to places other than Slocan. Should such information be true, we wish to ask you for your special consideration that at least one or more members of each of the listed families are now here and that they have come here to work with an understanding that their families be allowed to come to join them at later date. These families here listed are most anxious that they be allowed to join their husband at Slocan. Will you, sir, therefore be kind enough to give this matter a thorough consideration and take necessary steps to have them come here.

We are very anxious to hear your reply, sir. Thank-you in advance, we are,

Yours very sincerely,

The Mass Evacuation Kai.

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The University of British Columbia

Slocan City,
October 10, 1942.

C.W. Swain, Esq.,
The Supervisor,
B.C. Security Commission,
New Denver, B.C.

Dear Sir:

We understand that Mr. Ryohei Masuda, Registration No. 07346, who is now visiting at Slocan, has gone to Roseberry to work with an understanding that he will be transferred to wherever his family settles. Mrs. Masuda and eight children, a family of nine at present, are now well settled at Slocan and are very anxious that he could be transferred. Mr. Masuda too feeling his parential responsibilty is very anxious to obtain his transfer from his present district to Slocan where he can be with his family. Of this, we have made an inquiry to the Security Commission at Slocan and have been given a favourable answer that provided Mr. Masuda obtain his transfer permit from the Supervisor of the Security Commission at New Denver, he may come and live here with his family.

Will you, therefore, consider this matter and upon your good judgment, give him his transfer permit, we beg of you, sir.

Thanking you in advance, we are,

Yours very sincerely,

THE MASS EVACUATION KAI.

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Slocan City, B.C.,
October 23, 1942.

Mr. W. Hartley,
The Supervisor,
B.C. Security Commission,
Slocan City, B.C.

Dear Sir:

At the beginning of August, Mr. Takahashi, then our secretary, had an interview with you concerning the single men employed in housing construction. The Commission's plan as explained at that time was definite in that even when this housing work is completed, there will be other works available and that there is no danger of single men being sent out to the road camps. When this report was made known to the people, they were relieved of that uncertainty. The people had firmly believed in this report as they rightly ought to have believed. And they are still of that unchanged opinion today.

There are talks going round today, however, that though seeminly a mere rumour, nevertheless these talks are persistent in nature to warrant belief that the single men are to be sent out from Slocan to some road camps before the month is over. The worried people are constantly visiting this office to know what we know of it. And they are once again alarmed as to what had become of the Commission's original plan as explained to them through Mr. Takahashi.

Having received many enquiries about the single men's situation, the committee is once again faced with a problem which necessitates making this second enquiry intothe matter regarding the position of single men and what is the Commission's latest plan as regards it.

As you no doubt know, the single men are not all single, independent, and all by themselves, in a sense of strict singleness. The majority of them are now together with their families, settled. The rest, which is not very many in number, can be quite adequately housed in the accommodation now ready.

Since the Commission's recognition of the family evacuation and as its direct result, the families are now well settled in family units including those single men, need it be said then that this is what they had from the very beginning wished to see. The single men therefore, constitute and inseparable part of the family unit. They are a part of the well nigh five thousand people now in Slocan. And as the Japanese are people who will do their utmost in maintaining good neighbour policy, there can be found sufficient work for them to be fully occupied. Where soils are suitable, for an instance, and there are many locations where soils are quite arable, there can be cultivated a profitable farming. This, in conjunction with the nation's policy of war-time emergencies to produce all food materials, we belive our suggestion quite in line with the government policy. And to give these single men chance to venture forth in farming is by no means unsound.

Having given you our point of view, may we be favoured with your kind reply as to where dothe single men actually stand in your latest Commission's plan. Anticipating your prompt reply, we are,

Yours very truly,

The Slocan Mass Evacuation Kai.

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	shelter & meal provided	shelter provided	living entirely at own expense	casual no deduction
	cents	cents	cents	cents
Construction Foreman #2	32½	37½	40	25
" " #1	22½	27½	30	15
Maintenance #2	27½	32½	35	20
" #1	22½	27½	30	15
Carpenter #2	27½	32½	35	20
" 1	22½	27½	30	15
Broadaxe Man	22½	27½	30	15
Steel Sharpener (hand)	22½	27½	30	15
Saw Filers	22½	27½	30	15
Axeman and Feller	22½	27½	30	15
Timekeeper #2	22½	27½	30	15
" 1	17½	22½	25	10
Blacksmiths	22½	27½	30	15
Blackmith Helpers	17½	22½	25	10
Drillers (Hand)	22½	27½	30	15
Powderman	22½	27½	30	15
Yardman	17½	22½	25	10
Hook Tenders	27½	32½	35	20
Rigging Slingers	27½	32½	35	20
First Aid Man	22½	27½	30	15
Other Skilled Worker #2	27½	32½	35	20
" " " 1	22½	27½	30	15
Labourers Straw Boss #2	22½	27½	30	15
" 1	17½	22½	25	10
Head Clerk #2	27½	32½	35	20
" " 1	22½	27½	30	15
Clerks	17½	22½	25	10
Juveniles	05	10	12½	05

DEPARTMENT OF MINE AND RESOURCES.

ROAD CAMP SCALES WAGES.

	Cents		Cents
Construction Foremen	30 - 40	Axeman & Fellers	30
Maintenance	30 -35	Timekeeper	25 - 30
Sub-Foremen & Straw Boss	30	Blacksmith	30
Carpenters	35	Drillers (Hand)	30
Carpenters (Rough)	30	Powdermen	30
Broadaxe Man	30	Hook Tenders	35
Steel Sharpeners (Hand)	30	Rigging Slingers	35
Saw Filers	30	First Aid Man	30

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List of Widows and Internee's Family.

Male hand under 16 years.

Bay Farm.

Watanabe	Moto	(3)	A-16
Kimura	Ichiye	(7)	A-19
Kawabata	Sei	(4)	A-20
Kato	Tsutaye	(7)	B-1
Kitamura	Misako	(3)	1st. Line 5
Takiguchi	Hisa	(4)	2nd. Line 18
Takiguchi	Hisa		
Nakano	Natsuye	(8)	4th. Line 15
Kitagawa	Kaoru	(4)	4th. Line 23
Hamaoka	Ysuyo	(3)	5th. Line 12
Sagara	Hiroyuki	(3)	
Moriyama	Nobuko	(4)	6th. Line 21
Oyama	Hina	(2)	6th. Line 21
Harada	Tsuyo	(6)	7th. Line 12
Umakoshi	Teru	(4)	9th. Line 21
Kinoshita	Kiku	(3)	10th. Line 24
Mori	Sumiye	(3)	10th. Line 24
Ishii	Teru	(3)	10th. Line 26
Hayami	Kimiko	(2)	11th. Line 3
Fukuhara	Yuriko	(5)	11th. Line 15
Nabeta	Chiyoko	(6)	11th. Line 19
Hara	Fusae	(6)	12th. Line 4
Asazuma	Mariko	(2)	12th. Line 24
Toida	Kiyo	(2)	12th. Line 24
Kanbara	Fumiko	(2)	12th. Line 24
Nakamura	Shin	(3)	13th. Line 21

Popoff.

Apartment.

Fujibayashi	Chiyo.	(2)	Apt. 5-23
Hagane	Koto	(2)	#6-5
Hojo	Chizue	(2)	#1-16
Ozaki	Yukiye	(3)	#6-14
Iwamoto	Chiyoko	(3)	#6-20
Hamaguchi	Hana	(3)	#6-
Hamade	Tomiye	(1)	#2-22
Ikeda	Hatsu	(4)	#5-22
Kagawa	Riysuko	(1)	#1-3
Konishio	Kuni	(4)	#5-24
Morisada	Tsugi	(1)	#6-14
Matsui	Mino	(1)	#6-11
Murata	Kuni	(1)	#5-24
Nakamura	Shina	(1)	#5-24
Nakagawa	Hatsu	(2)	#5-15
Kikuta	Mitsu	(4)	#6-23
Obuchi	Tomiye	(1)	#
Sakai	Miyo	(1)	#4-20
Suzuki	Shizuye	(3)	#5-18
Takemura	Ume	(1)	#3-3
Tsuji	Chiyono	(4)	#5-12
Tanaka	Akiko	(3)	#5-8
Watanabe	Hatsuko	(1)	#4-22
Yamanaka	Rika	(1)	#4-2
Yokomizo	Akie	(1)	#4-20
Yoshimoto	Shina	(1)	#4-2

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NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP

March 15th 1943.

Slocan Mass Evacuation Kai,

March 1	To balanse			318.60
	Merchandise returned as follow.			
	1000	Mimeograph Papers	2.08	
	6 Tins	Mimeo. Ink Balck	22.30	
	2 Ctns	Stencils Papers #262	5.00	
	1 "	" " #9.60	4.80	
	1 Jar	Waterman's Blue Ink	1.25	
	1 Only	Date Stamp	.95	
	1 Btl	Mimeo Correction Fluid	1.50	30.08
				280.52

Nisei Mass Evacuation Kai,
K. Shibuya

Form 550 (1039)
PRINTED IN U. S. A.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

SHOP AT 742 GRANVILLE ST. - November 24 1942

Mr. S. Murabe.
Slocan City, B.C.

BOUGHT OF

SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

No.

To 1 Brace $ 420

河本 (支拂)
玉井
高橋

{ MRS. MATSUBAYASHI
Bay Farm }

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119

Slocan City office 1130 19 43

DUE FROM L. Tanaka.

For Charges on Cash from Vancouver

Weight 15 Value W/B. No. 57

Date 1026 19 Shipper Lisen Sawmill Co.

Consignee's Signature

Per

FORM 109

Our Charges 21

Advance

Duty

C.O.D. Amount 4.20

C.O.D. Charges 23

Total $ 5.21

Received Payment

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

Per

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP

April 30th 1943.

Slocan Mass Evacuation Kai,

	To Account Rendered		280.52
Apr. 17	Cash	57.20	
30	"	7.80	
			215.52

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G.646

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR - JAPANESE DIVISION

JAN 24 1946

GENERAL NOTICE TO PERSONS OF THE JAPANESE RACE WHO HAVE APPLIED FOR REPATRIATION TO JAPAN.

1. The Government of Canada, by Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945, has authorized the Minister of Labour to make necessary arrangements for the repatriation to Japan of persons of the Japanese race in Canada of the following description:

(1) Persons of sixteen years of age or over, other than Canadian nationals, who are nationals of Japan and who (a) have, since December 8th, 1941, made a request for repatriation, or
(b) have been in an internment camp under an order made pursuant to the Defence of Canada Regulations or of Order-in-Council P.C. 946 of the 5th day of February, 1943, as amended by P.C. 5637 of August 16, 1945, and were so detained at midnight of September 1, 1945;

(2) Naturalized British subjects of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over who have made a request for repatriation and who have not revoked in writing to an appropriate Department of the Government of Canada, such request prior to midnight, the first of September, 1945;

(3) Natural born British subjects of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who have made a request for repatriation except where such person revokes in writing to an appropriate Department of the Government of Canada, such request prior to the signing of the Order for his deportation by the Minister of Labour.

Any natural born British subjects of the Japanese race who requested repatriation and who intend to revoke such requests, and who have not already done so, should make their applications as soon as possible, in writing, to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C.

2. The Government of Canada has further authorized the Minister of Labour to include in the provision for repatriation of persons described above the wives, and children under sixteen years of age, of any such persons who are repatriated.

3. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

A. Immediate transfer of funds.

Subject to any subsequent changes which may be found necessary therein, and of which you will be advised, the following provision will apply to the transfer of funds standing to the credit of persons who are repatriated to Japan under arrangements made by the Minister of Labour. Such persons may take with them funds standing to their credit in Canada, or in their possession, by exchanging such funds for Yen receipts at the United States military rate of fifteen yen to the United States dollar. Facilities will be provided whereby these yen receipts can be cashed in Japan.

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In order to take full advantage of this provision the following conditions will apply and the procedure thus set out must be followed:

(1). No currency or securities for money, including stock or bond certificates, can be taken into Japan other than Japanese currency or yen receipts, as above.

(2). Yen receipts can be obtained only under arrangements made by the Japanese Division, Department of Labour.

(3). All money in your possession which you want to take to Japan at the time of repatriation will require to be turned in to our officials at a time and place which will be designated later.

For those residing in the Interior Housing Settlements operated by the Department, the transfer will be made at those settlements, a short time before leaving. Those residing outside of these settlements will probably be brought into the Tashme settlement for a few days before sailing, and the transfer of funds will be made there.

This money must be in the form of:

(a) Cash, or

(b) Certified cheques drawn in favour of the Receiver General of Canada.

(4). Any securities or other negotiable assets, the value of which is taken to Japan, must be converted into the form of cash or Certified Cheques before being turned in to our officers. These cannot be accepted otherwise.

(5). Funds now standing to your credit with the Custodian of Enemy Property can be taken with you, as desired, by completing an order form at the time your other cash is exchanged for a yen receipt. A representative of the Custodian's office will be present to so arrange.

B. Transfer of funds at a later date.

Funds left with the Custodian of Enemy Property by persons being repatriated will be held for later transfer whenever reasonably possible, either by the issue and forwarding of yen receipts, or by such other arrangement as is considered by the Government to be most suitable at the time of transfer.

All real property or personal property, securities or other assets which are not being taken at the time of repatriation or have not been packed and turned over to this Department for later shipment (as set out below), or otherwise disposed of, must be registered with the Custodian at that time. Such property automatically becomes vested with the Custodian at the time of deportation. After disposing of the same, the net proceeds less reasonable handling charges will be held for disposition in the same manner as other funds left with the Custodian.

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LIQUIDATION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS, WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, ETC.

We are supplying hereunder information with regard to the cashing of Government Bonds, etc., in the event you wish to dispose of any of these items before repatriation.

Dominion of Canada War Bonds:

"Bearer" Bonds are negotiable and can be sold to any Bank or Securities Dealer, or can be transferred to any other person.

"Registered" Bonds can be sold to a Bank or Securities Dealer, or transferred to another person by completing a transfer form, obtainable at any bank. This purchaser should forward the bond(s) and transfer form to the Bank of Canada for re-registration.

War Savings Stamps:

Cannot be redeemed for cash. Some Banks will redeem these, otherwise you should dispose of same to other persons who are not being repatriated.

War Savings Certificates:

Can only be redeemed by the Registrar, Ottawa. Endorse your name on the back of the Certificate and forward immediately by Air Mail, with a covering letter, to:

Registrar, War Savings Certificates,
350 King Edward Avenue,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

State in your letter that you are a prospective repatriate and ask that they redeem the certificate (s) in accordance with arrangements made by the Department of Labour. Your account will then be given special consideration and a cheque forwarded within twenty-four hours of receipt. However, it will take two weeks (or more if your local mail service is irregular), before you receive same, so be sure to mail the Certificate (s) to Ottawa as soon as possible.

Refundable Savings portion of Income Tax:

This is not payable until two years after the end of the war and refund cannot be obtained now. The certificates issued by the Income Tax Department covering these payments should be turned in by you to the representative of the Custodian of Enemy Property at the time you are registering any assets being left in Canada. He will make collection for your account at such time as provision is made therefor, and transfer same at a later date as set forth in paragraph "B", page 2.

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C. Financial Assistance.

The Minister of Labour will provide each person who is repatriated to Japan under the arrangements made by the Minister, an amount in suitable American exchange equivalent to the following amounts which will be provided upon or immediately prior to leaving Canada;

(a) Where such person is sixteen years of age or over and has not at least $200, the difference between this amount and $200;

(b) Where such person has dependents under sixteen years of age and has not at least $200, together with a further amount equal to $50 for each such dependent, the difference between the amount he possesses and the total of $200 plus $50 for each such dependent.

Any amount so paid under this provision is recoverable from the account which such person may have with the Custodian.

N.B. It is emphasised that any funds or securities for money carried in a form other than Japanese currency or yen receipts, cannot be taken into Japan. Therefore it is in the interest of those being repatriated to co-operate fully in following this procedure.

The following will serve as illustrations of this financial assistance.

(1) There is a family of husband and wife and two children under sixteen and one child sixteen years old. No one in this family is in possession of any funds. Therefore, the husband would be entitled to $200.00 for himself as an adult, and $50.00 for each of the two children under sixteen. The wife would be considered as an independent adult and would be entitled to $200.00. The single child sixteen years or over would be considered as an independent adult and would be entitled to $200.00.

(2) A husband and wife and two children under sixteen and one child sixteen years or over, where the husband has in his possession $250.00 but the wife has nothing and the child sixteen years of age or over has been employed and has $100.00. As the husband has $250.00 he would be entitled to $50.00 more for the second dependent child. The wife would be considered as an independent adult and would be entitled to $200.00 if she could prove she possessed nothing. The child of sixteen years or over would be considered as an independent adult and would be entitled to $100.00 which represents the difference between the $100.00 that he has and the $200.00 which he would be allowed if he had nothing. Therefore, the total that this family would receive would be the $50.00 to the father, plus $200.00 for the wife and $100.00 to the son or daughter over sixteen.

4. PERSONAL EFFECTS & HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

A. Baggage to be taken at time of repatriation.

A total amount not exceeding 175 lbs. will be allowed for each person, regardless of age. This will include hand luggage as well as baggage to go in the hold of the ship. Hand luggage should be kept to the absolute minimum. Hold baggage must be limited to such articles

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as clothing, bedding, small personal effects, books, small tools. It shall not include any furniture, stoves, beds, sewing machines or other bulky articles. Neither shall the luggage or baggage contain any fire-arms, explosives, highly inflammable articles or liquor.

The Department will provide, if required, large strong palliasses (mattress cases) one to each adult, for use as containers for hold baggage. No boxes or lumber for boxes will be provided. Trunks and boxes will however, be accepted within the weight limitations. Containers for hand luggage will not be provided.

All baggage to go in hold of ship will be inspected immediately before packing in the containers by an R.C.M. Police officer. After packing, the baggage will be sealed by the R.C.M.P. and collected. Any baggage found with seals broken will be discarded. For those not residing in the Interior Housing Settlements arrangements will be made to have the baggage checked at their nearest railway point.

B. Effects to be shipped later.

Provision is made for shipping certain household effects and other personal property as soon as possible following repatriation. This provision is subject to the following limitations:

(1) Weight is limited to 250 lbs. per adult and 50 lbs. for each child in the family who is under sixteen years of age.

(2) Pianos, stoves, large furniture, including beds and spring mattresses, will not be sent.

(3) Those having effects shipped later must provide their own lumber for crating, must do their own crating and labelling, and those not residing in the interior housing settlements operated by the Department must transfer such effects after packing and crating, to the nearest railway shipping point.

(4) Arrangements will be made by the Department for shipping such effects from the settlements or from the nearest railway shipping point, to a central storage warehouse. The supervision of such shipment will be the responsibility of an official of the Department or an R.C.M.P. officer.

(5) The Department will arrange for the storage of such effects until shipment to Japan is possible. It must be understood however, the Department can accept no legal liability for loss from any cause, during any period from the time the effects are packed until such effects reach the owners in Japan. No claims for losses will be considered. However, reasonable care will nevertheless be exercised in connection with the property that is left for later shipment.

(6) While the Department will make provision for later shipment of effects to Japan, under the conditions defined, those being repatriated would be well advised to dispose of as much as possible of the property not being taken at the time of repatriation, and take with them the money received from the sale of such property.

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5. TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.

Costs of transportation to Japan, including the cost of transferring baggage, within the weight and other limitations prescribed, will be borne by the Canadian Government.

Those residing in the Interior Settlements in B.C. operated by the Department will be issued their necessary transportation by the Supervisor of the project in which they reside. Those living in B.C. but not in the Interior Settlements will receive their necessary transportation from the nearest R.C.M.P. detachment at the time of their departure. Those residing in other provinces than B.C. will receive their railway transportation and, where required, a sustenance allowance for use in transit, from the Japanese Division, Department of Labour, supervisor for the area in which they live, namely, Mr. D.C. Archibald, Lethbridge, Alberta, Mr. F.L. Ernst, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or Mr. D. Mactavish, Toronto, Ontario.

6. NOTICE OF SAILING DATES.

Every effort will be made to give notice of sailing dates as far in advance as possible. Such notice is not likely to be longer than ten days to two weeks. The large majority of those being repatriated are likely to sail during the last week of January and February. Therefore they would be well advised to begin immediately disposing of property and making preparations for leaving.

7. MEDICAL & HEALTH REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Every person being repatriated must carry a certificate, signed by a medical doctor, stating that within one year such person has been immunized for typhoid and vaccinated for small-pox. Arrangements are now under way for having this done.

(b) Within forty-eight hours of departure all people who are being repatriated will be examined by a doctor and the list of the names of those being repatriated will have attached to it a certificate signed by the doctor stating that all those named on the list are free from any communicable disease.

8. SHIPPING FACILITIES.

(a) According to present plans, those being repatriated will travel in United States ships.

(b) Such ships will call at Vancouver for loading.

(c) So far as possible, the policy will be to see that all those in a family travel on the same ship. An effort will also be made to arrange to meet the desire of families wishing to travel on the same ship. Those being repatriated should discuss this and submit lists of family groups to the Department supervisor if they reside in a project, to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Department of Labour, Vancouver, if they reside in British Columbia but not in

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Department settlements, and to the supervisors in charge for the area, for those residing outside of British Columbia. This should be done at the earliest possible date, in order that satisfactory arrangements may be made in an effort to meet such requests.

(d) Those being repatriated must take along bedding and blankets for use on the ship. Mattresses and pillows will be supplied.

(e) They should also take along sufficient toilet articles, tobacco, confectionery for children, for a voyage of fifteen to twenty-one days.

(f) Separate sleeping accommodation is being provided for women, girls and boys under twelve years of age. Men and boys twelve years or over will sleep in a different part of the ship. Meals will of course, be provided.

(g) There will be accommodation on each ship for a small number of bedridden or sick cases. Medical personnel will be on each ship. Where there are cases of a certain member or members of a family requiring special accommodation because of illness, it will be possible for them to travel on the same ship with their family and they will receive the care needed. All such cases will have to be certified by one of the Department's Occidental medical officers, as requiring special accommodation, and approved by the Chief Medical Officer.

A. MACNAMARA,
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR.

23rd January 1946.

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Lemon Creek, B. C.,
January 31, 1946.

Mr. J. N. Lister,
General Manager,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

On January 30th through the kindness of Mr. Burns, we inquired regarding the internees' baggage limitation. Our request, as you have understood at the interview with us, was that all repatriates were ~~demanding~~ ASKING the minimum of 300 lbs., and 500 lbs. in some cases.

It was the intention that if granted, all internees' baggage allowance be set at this minimum asked by us.

However, in cases where internees' baggage does not amount to the said minimum, the relatives request additional baggage allowance to make up the difference.

Yours very truly,

Lemon Creek Japanese Committee.

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Lemon Creek,
Slocan, B.C.,
March 1, 1946.

The Consul General of Spain,
Sun Life Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

RE: REVOCATION OF MY REQUEST FOR REPATRIATION TO JAPAN.

I, _____ Registration No. _____,
_____, having already sent in my written declaration statement to the Government of Canada requesting for the cancellation of my application to be sent to Japan following the close of the war, do hereby renounce, abandon and revoke my request heretofore made by me, and in which I requested the Consul General of Spain to arrange for my repatriation to Japan.

_____ _____
Name Reg. No.

_____
National Status

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▨住宅の割當に就いての規約

當タシメ村は現下新設と移動の最中ではありますが去る九月十日の一般大會の決定に基き住宅割當に關する基本方針をきめて置かねばならぬ事態に直面して居りますので委員會に於て審議の結果左の方針を確立しました。

但し他の移動地に行くことに定まつてゐる人及び家族のない獨身者は、これを除きます。

一、九月七日以前の入村者で一家族又は二家族七人或は八人以上の家族数をもつて居住してゐるものは現在のまゝにして置きます。

其の他の人の家の割當を決定するため便宜上ABCの三組に分けることに致します。

二、A組とは家族移動開始(九月七日以前に入村した人で、左の各項に該當する人のことです。

(イ) アパート又は他人の家に仮りに住居してゐる人。

(ロ) 現在既に家に入つてゐても都合で未だ組合せの出来てゐない家族。例へば五人六人で一軒の家に入つてゐる人。

(ハ) 家族のまだ入村して居ない人。

右A組の人には優先權を與へ入村の順によつて籤を引いて順序を決定し、今後出来上つて来る家に順次に入つて行くことになります。

然しA組の人でも優先權のない人(例へばBCに属する人)と組合せた人は、A組同志の方が家に入つてしまつてから、その次に入ることになります。又相手の定まらぬ場合は、その相手が出来るまで順番を次に譲つて頂きます。

二家族以上合せて一軒の家に入る場合にはその者の籤番に依ることとし、従つて後方の番号は自然悪くなることになります

三、B組とは九月七日以後の入村者で、現在アパート又は他人の家、臨時の家に住つてゐる人のことで、A組の住居が定まつた後、籤によつて順次に家を定めて行きます。

四、C組とは九月十四日以後の入村の方々で、B組の次に家に入つて頂きます。

五、臨時宿泊について

右の四項を実行するについて、家の出来るまでの應急対策として、他人の家に仮宿を續けると共に臨時にマニングプールを新設して一時の住居と致します。

六、右の根本方針を実行するため特別の運用委員数名を挙げ移動部に協力して行くことに致します。

▨ 就働者の家族入村促進運動

今日迄行はれて来た婦女子の入村順序に就いては我々の諒解し難い点もある。即ち早くから入村して建設に従事してゐる者の家族が未だ入村してゐないにも拘らず他の家族が先に入村する例もあり又その数は家屋の完成数に比して非常に多く、為めに逐日混雑を重ね工事にも支障を来すことになつてゐるので、吾々は「建設に従事するものの家族を先に入村せしめられたき」旨を当局に要請した。

▨ 消防部から

各家庭に於てストーブとランタンの使用に十分注意して頂きたい。出火の合図はサイレンを三連續で鳴らすことに致します。

▨ 食料廃品のこと

ケチンの余り物を豚の飼料に残して下さることは結構ですが灰や不切れが交つてゐては困ります

▨ 農園部から

丹精して作られた畑へ遊びに来たり農作物を持ち出す方もある様ですが、お互に気をつけませう。

▨ 子供の遊び場

子供が高い山や川のほとりで、更には大きい樹木を切り倒す危い仕事場へ遊びに来るので危険で見て居られません。家庭で御注意下さい。

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FOLDER NO.
8

八月十一日 部長会議決議事項

一、各部長ノ連絡ノ方法ニツイテ
各部長ハ直接面談スルカ若シクハ署名ニ依リ連絡スルコト

一、部長会議ハ各部長ノ要請ニ依リ召集スルコトヲ得
二、代表委員会議ハ部長会議ニテ必用ト認メタル場合若シクハ代表者十名以上連署ノ要請ヤリタル場合召集スルコトヲ得
三、総会ハ組長ノ会議ヲ以テ総会ト稱ス。組長五十名以上連署ニ依リ要請アリタル場合若シクハ代表委員会ニ於テ必用ト認メタル場合臨時総会ヲ召集スルコトヲ得
四、毎年一回定例代表委員会議ヲ開キ各部ノ報告ヲスルコト

本委員会ニハ各部長必ズ出席スルコト
決定權ハ職業ト性質ニ関シテハ部長会議ニ依リテ決定シ一般的問題ニ関シテハ代表者委員会議ニ依リテ決定ス。

家屋配給ニツイテ

一、今後テントニハ絶對ニ家族ヲ入レヌコト（ハートレ氏申込ノコト）
二、ハウスノ申込ハ配給ノ方法ニツイテハ考慮ノ餘地アリ
三、今後ハハウスノ個人的レザーブヲ許サヌコト
四、ハウスハファミリーガ到着シテカラ抽籤ノ上決定スル。
五、テントニ住ツテ居ル家族ハ一定期ニ依リ順次新家屋ニ移住サセル
六、名ヲ署スルカ委員會デレザーブスル
七、家族本位ノ標準トシテハウスヲ配分スルコトヽシ規定ニ該當セザル者ハ納ニツキテハ家屋委員ノ裁量ニ一任スル

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LOCAL MAPS
DIVAGUATION KAI.

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THE PROPERTY CONCERNED IN THIS AUTHORITY IS:

REAL ESTATE:

Legal Description .....

.....

Address .....

Type (Residence, farm, etc.) .....

Registered owner prior to evacuation .....

Certificate of Title Number .....

Where is Certificate of Title? .....

Did you list property with Custodian by J. P. Declaration? ..... If yes, the date.....

If sold by Custodian, what price? .....

Your estimate of proper value .....

Did you accept payment from Custodian? .....

Did you protest sale? (Give particulars)

PERSONAL EFFECTS, ETC.

List of articles with best description possible. (attach list separately)

Place where left.....

Did you list with Custodian by J.P. Declaration?.....

If yes, the date .....

If sold by Custodian, what price? .....

Your estimate of proper value .....

Did you accept payment from Custodian? .....

Did you protest sale? (Give particulars)

Particulars of claims for any other matters in respect of which you consider you are entitled to compensation.

Particulars of general grounds of complaint and mentioning any specific acts of negligence or unfair dealings by the Custodian.

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TO: MESSRS. NORRIS & MacLENNAN,
Barristers, Solicitors,
311-602 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

I, the undersigned person of Japanese origin, considering myself aggrieved by the acts and deeds of the Department of Secretary of State of Canada in respect of my real or personal estate or effects left under the care and supervision of the Custodian of Enemy Property for management and control pursuant to the Orders-in-Council of the Governor-in-Council and Regulations pertaining thereto in time of war, HEREBY INSTRUCT you to take such action or do such things on my behalf as you may, in your discretion, deem in my interests so to do against the Government of Canada or any Department of Government thereof, or any person, firm, agency or corporation, including but not restricted to the Secretary of State of Canada and the Custodian of Enemy Property, for redress of my grievances and for recovery on my behalf of damages or compensation for loss which I have sustained or may hereafter sustain as a result of intervention of the Custodian of Enemy Property consequent upon my departure from the Protected Area in time of war.

And to take any Appeals or References or proceedings on my behalf and in my name in respect thereof, and to settle, adjust, or compromise any such claim or claims on my behalf.

AND FOR SO DOING THIS SHALL BE YOUR SUFFICIENT AUTHORITY.

AND I HEREBY UNDERTAKE to pay you your proper fees, charges and disbursements in respect of such services on my behalf, and YOU ARE HEREBY AUTHORIZED to obtain and deduct the same from any moneys to accrue to me as payment or compensation for such grievances and from all Departments of Government and persons, firms or corporations against whom such claims will be made and from whom moneys are payable to me, and I HEREBY AUTHORIZE you to deduct from any moneys coming to me your said proper fees, charges and disbursements and THIS SHALL BE YOUR AUTHORITY FOR SO DOING.

This authority shall be a good and sufficient authority to you until or unless it is revoked by notice in writing actually received by you and shall enure to the benefit of and be binding upon me, my executors, heirs, administrators and assigns.

DATED at _____ in the Province of British Columbia,
this ____ day of _____, 1946.

_____ (Signature)	_____ (Signature)
_____ (Please print full name)	_____ (Please print full name)
_____ (Japanese Registration Number)	_____ (Japanese Registration Number)

NOTE: Where more than one person is the owner of the property, all owners should sign this form.

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Lemon Creek,
Slocan, B.C.,
March 12th, 1946.

Rev. MacWilliams, Esq.,
Tashme, Hope, B.C.

Dear sir,

I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation for your tireless effort, which has greatly improved our situation.

Re Habeas Corpus Fees there is a few thing that seems th be in a mixup, and we would like to have it cleared up. When you visited Lemon Creek in February of this year, you told us that the $12.50 that we payedfor Habeas Corpus Proceeding was more than enough and that we need not worry about paying any more at a later date, but a few days ago we received a letter from McMaster telling us to forward the balance of the $25.00 fee.

Will you please get in touch with Mr. McMaster and let us know why the balance of Habeas Corpus Fee is necessary? We will be enclosing our agreement Re Habeas Corpus Fee, and also the recent letter from McMaster and our reply to him. And also a copy of a letter from Mcmaster to Fred Saiga pertaining to Habeas Corpus.

Yours sincerely,

.....
S. Uchibori

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Lemon Creek,
Slocan, B.C.,
March 12, 1946.

Mr. Kunio Hidaka,
Citizenship Defense Committee,
[illegible] Grant Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

I have enclosed a copy of McMaster's letter which was addressed to Ken Saito. We have discussed thoroughly this letter amongst ourselves and we think that some of McMaster's ideas are good, but we completely object to any deputations from Vancouver going to Ottawa. What do you think of this ?

We have full confidence in the legal actions you are taking on our behalf, but at present we are afraid that you are not completely in knowledge of the conditions in the Interior Towns and also of our undertakings since the signing of the "Repatriation Forms". Therefore, we should like to send you the copies of all informations we had sent to McMaster and wish that you will make full use of them and study it carefully. The conditions and reasons at the time of the "signing" for those in Eastern Canada and those in the Ghost Towns were diverse.

I have a feeling that in all legal actions (except Habeas Corpus) that if the East took full responsibilities in them, everything will have greater results and everything will go more smooth. (Keep this to yourself) The East has better lawyers and a stronger supporting party. than the West.

Re: Habeas Corpus.

In a recent letter from McMaster, he stated a requisition which is quite different from the conditions and understandings we had with him earlier. (Copy of answer to this is enclosed) On January 16, 1946 McMaster sent a letter that $12.50 per person was satisfactory. (This letter enclosed)

Moreover, by an agreement between the Toshme Japanese Committee and McMaster (form enclosed) on Jan. 24, 1946, it was stated that the solicitor will proceed with court action if each person wishing to take Habeas Corpus proceeding pay $12.50. At this date when nobody has received any departation orders and when the court action has not been taken, McMaster is asking us to make preparations to send $12.50 more. What is this? We have no confidence in McMaster now. We cannot trust his words.

Furthermore, on Feb. 4, when Rev. McWilliams was here on a visit, he stated with assurance that if half the people (those who wish to take H.C. proceedings) pay $25.00 to cover for those who could not pay (in some places this actually happened) McMaster agreed that this was satisfactory, i.e. if each person payed $12.50.

Now McMaster has asked us for $12.50 more. We cannot make out clearly what he is intending to do. We have thought that he is asking for more because of this line from his letter to Ken Saito, Slocan City on March 1, 1946, "it may be possible that we will have to fight a large number of cases on the individual basis of the circumstances", but remember of our agreement with him of an earlier date. I wish to inform you that, at present McMaster has on hand $10,000 covering for the Habeas Corpus of those Japanese in B.C.

Out East, we seldom hear of Habeas Corpus. I am now beginning to wonder to what extent this Habeas Corpus is a necessity. I ask you your opinion regarding the [illegible] of H.C.

From now on money is essential, but we would rather use it on more practical purposes.

Yours truly,

S. Uchibori.

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Lemon Creek,
Slocan, B. C.,
March 12th, 1946.

F. B. Pickersgill, Esq.,
Commissioner,
Department of Labour,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:

I, Kikuyo Iwama, Reg.No. 06026, hereby request that I be granted permission to remain in Canada. I am prepared to do this irrespective of whether my husband, Genkyu Iwama Reg. No. 07127, is permitted to remain in Canada or sent back to Japan.

I am Japanese National, but I have not signed for repatriation, this owing to the fact that I wish to remain in Canada and bringing up my childrens in the Canadian Way of Life.

Dependants:

Iwama	Hirotaka	-son	15 years
	Liliko	daughter	10 years

Yours truly,

.....
Kikuyo Iwama (06026

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Lemon Creek
Slocan, B.C.
March 12th, 1946

W.H. Pickersgill, Esq.,
Commissioner,
Department of Labour,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear sir:

I, Hisako Inouye, Reg. No. 02469, hereby request that I be granted permission to remain in Canada. I am prepared to do this irrespective of whether my husband, Ippei Inouye, is permitted to remain in Canada or sent back to Japan.

I am Japanese National, but I have not signed for repatriation, this owing to the fact that I wish to remain in Canada and bringing up my childrens in the Canadian way of life.

Dependant:

Inouye Yoko daughter 9 years

Yours truly,

.....
Hisako Inouye (02469)

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Lemon Creek,
Slocan, B. C.,
March 12th, 1946.

T. B. Pickersgill, Esq.,
Commissioner,
Department of Labour,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

I, Takeyo Towata, Reg. No. 01747, hereby request that I be granted permission to remain in Canada. I am prepared to do this irrespective of whether my husband, Toichiro Towata Reg. No. 01751, is permitted to remain in Canada or sent back to Japan.

I am Japanese National, But I have not signed for repatriation, this owing to the fact I wish to remain in Canada and bringing up my childrens in the Canadian way of Life.

Children:

Towata Mitoshi son

Takashi son

Yours truly,

.....
Takeyo towata (01747)

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Lemon Creek,
Slocan, B.C.,
March 13th,1946

Mr. Kunio Hidaka,
39 Grant Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hidaka:

Enclosed in this same envelope, we are sending to you a donation made by Miss Helen R. Hurd, a missionary in Lemon Creek. Through us, she asked for it to be sent to the proper committee "Towards Establishing the Citizen Rights of Japanese-Canadian". Will you kindly forward her the receipt direct to her at your very earliest convenience.

I hope that you are in receipt of our letter that we sent you via air mail a few days ago, and I think that you will be discussing the matters with your committee, as we are most anxious to know the result of your discussion, will you please let me know as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

.....
S. Uchibori.

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Lemon Creek,
Slocan, B.C.,
March 13, 1946.

R.J. McMaster, Esq.,
675 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of February 25th concerning the letter of protest dated April 16, 1945, I am certain that that protest letter was sent to Minister of Labour, Humphrey Mitchell, by registered post. At the present time we have not been able to locate the receipt for the said registered post but we are trying to contact the person who was secretary at that time and who has relocated to Montreal.

As soon as we locate the receipt, we will send word to y you.

Yours truly,

.....
S. Uchibori.

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FOLDER NO. 17-8

Lemon Creek,
Slocan, B.C.,
March 14, 1946.

T. J. McMaster, Esq.,
675 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to inform you that after a recent survey the number of children under the age of sixteen was approximately seven hundred seventy (770). These include children whose parents are going to Japan and also whose parents wish to remain in Canada.

Yours truly,

.....
. Uchibori.

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Mr. R. Yoshida
Japanese Committee,
Rosebery, B.C.

Dr. E.C. Banno,
Kaslo, B.C.

Japanese Committee,
Revelstoke, B.C.

Mr. Irizawa,
Kyowa-kai,
Kelowna, B.C.

Mr. S. Yasunaka,
Lillooet, B.C.

Mr. T. Ode,
Christina Lake,
Cascade, B.C.

Mr. I. Miyashita
Japanese Committee,
Greenwood, B.C.

Mr. I. Kawajiri,
Japanese Committee,
New Denver, B.C.

Mr. G. Isobe,
P.O. Box 1076,
Vernon, B.C.

Mr. Chosuke Nakamura,
Salmon Arm, B. C.

Japanese Committee
Pyramid Camp, B.C.

Japanese Committee,
Glacier, B.C.

Mr. D. Kobayashi,
Okanagan Centre, B.C.

Mr. K. Mori,
Sorg Pulp Co.,
Taylor Lake, B.C.

Mr. Etsuji Mori,
Minto Mine, B.C.

Mr. S. Nakamichi,
R. R. NO. 1,
Grand Forks, B.C.

Mr. R. Shirakawa,
Shinwa-kai,
Teshme, B.C.

Mr. R. Miyazawa,
Japanese Committee,
Kamloops, B.C.

Mr. S. Kamikura,
Midway, B.C.

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FOLDER NO. 17-8

Mr. R. Yoshida
Japanese Committee,
Rosebery, B.C.

Dr. H.C. Banno,
Kaslo, B.C.

Japanese Committee,
Revelstoke, B.C.

Mr. Irizawa,
Kyowa-kai,
Kelowna, B.C.

Mr. S. Yasunaka,
Lillooet, B.C.

Mr. T. Ode,
Christina Lake,
Cascade, B.C.

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Japanese Committee,
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Borg Pulp Co.,
Taylor Lake, B.C.

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Minto Mine, B.C.

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Grand Forks, B.C.

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Tashme, B.C.

Mr. R. Miyazawa,
Japanese Committee,
Kamloops, B.C.

Mr. S. Kamikura,
Midway, B.C.

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Lemon Creek,
Slocan, B. C.,
March 16, 1946.

T. B. Pickersgill, Esq.,
Commissioner,
Department of Labour,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

I, Shimayo Sugimoto, Reg. No. 10866, hereby request that I be granted permission to remain in Canada. I am prepared to do this irrespective of whether my husband, Seiji Sugimoto, Reg. No. 10864, is permitted to remain in Canada or sent back to Japan.

Although my husband is in Internment Camp, he has not signed the forms consenting to his repatriation to Japan, and I hope that you will give my request for cancellation your very kind consideration, as I wish to remain in Canada and bring up my children in the Canadian Way of Life.

Dependants:

Sugimoto Makoto	son	8 years
Noriko	daughter	6 years
Takashi	son	3 years

Yours truly

.....
Shimayo Sugimoto (10866)

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LEMON CREEK

NATIONALS WITH CANADIAN BORN WIFE.

1)	Baba	Toyosuke	00092
	"	Tsusano	00196
2)	Ito	Chusaburo	00358
	"	Yuriko	06666
3)	Koyanagi	Ken	06618
	"	Tsuneko	08925
4)	Kamitakahara	Tetsuo	09695
	"	Natsuko	05275
5)	Maruyama	Teruo	12638
	"	Fumie	12637
6)	Miyoshi	Masao	10858
	"	Midori	11243
7)	Sunahara	Tamotsu	06685
	"	Miwa	05155
8)	Tahara	Toyotoshi	02255
	"	Kikuye	06434
9)	Usukawa	Akinori	08556
	"	Tomoe	01964
10)	Yamasaki	Sotaro	03518
	"	Kinu	03341
11)	Yamaji	Heisuke	02055
	"	Kimi	07313
12)	Yamada	Matsujiro	09041
	"	Masaye	09054
13)	Matsubayashi	Heijiro	05215
	"	Kanayo	05451
14)	Nose	Seizo	06306
	"	Ume	06154
15)	Morino	Kikuzo	06527
	"	Chieko	10708
16)	Okawa	Miyoshi	07003
	"	Fumi	07004
17)	Hayashi	Fumikazu	07787
	"	Mitsuko	07788
18)	Hayashi	Rentaro	05078
	"	Toshiko	05079
19)	Oikawa	Takashi	05485
	"	Sadako	10598
20)	Usami	Hataichi	02787
	"	Fumiko	02753

INTERNED FAMILIES WHO DID NOT SIGN REPATRIATION FORMS.

1)	Iwama	Kikuyo	06026
2)	Inouye	Hisako	02469
3)	Nishizaki	Aika	04065
4)	Towata	Takeyo	01747

There are no other cases outside of Interned family where the case of just the wife or th e husband signed the repatriation forms.

FOLDER NO. 17-8

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The University of British Columbia

Lemon Creek,
Slocan, B. C.,
March 18, 1946.

Mr. Kunio Hidaka,
506 Jarvis St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

The government, very often, brings out to the light of the public the following statement, "the relocatable Japanese in B.C. are assigned jobs from time to time in Eastern Canada, but they refuse to accept these offers. They are non co-operative with our policies and our intentions of dispersion". In the newspaper columns, they write only these words and no other facts or conditions to support these statements. Moreover they never write the contrary conditions of relocation.

For our rebuttal to these words and our publication for the poor conditions of relocation, we, the Niseis of Slocan Valley, have decided to collect materials (true facts) from the relocees who have been deceived or have been told untrue facts by the placement officer at the time of relocation and who have had a hard time out east.

Not only this, but the placement allowance of $35.00 for single person, $60.00 for married couples and $12.00 for children is insufficient. Unless a person or a family has sufficient reserve funds, they cannot buy their household furnitures and necessities for rehabilitation, nor can they rely on their small allowance to any great extent. Further questions I should like you to answer or collect informations on are:

(1) The time wasted until such person received employment.

(2) The amount of personal money used before employment.

(3) The housing condition at the time. (Cost of rent)

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(4) Was there abundance of jobs out west at time of relocation of the said person.

(5) At Summerville, was the boarder (relocee) ever forced to leave or ever asked to pay for room and board at that hostel.

(6) List of jobs in Eastern Canada were posted every centre. Thus many persons accepts the jobs in different centres which results "first come first serve". Such unreliable replacement has occured often.

We wish to use these materials for negotiations with the government to better the conditions of relocation, and also as facts which we can put forward with force to the government and also which we can back ourselves on when the government "kicks back".

We do not say that we won't go East. We will go and are willing to go if the terms of relocation is more satisfactory to us.

We would appreciate it greatly if you could get in touch with those persons who have been under these unfortunate conditions, and who are willing to have their names and names used for such purposes.

Yours truly,

Bloom Valley Hibet Organization,
Bloom City, B. C.

Bloom City _____
Chairman

Bay Farm _____
Chairman

Report _____
Chairman

Lemon Creek _____
Chairman

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TO BE DISCUSSED WITH MR. PICKERSGILL

1. In case if Isseis, who have sent in application for cancellation of repatriation, dependant on Canadian-born children. i.e., widow, widowers, aged and infirm.

or

Issei parents, who have sent in cancellation, who do not wish separation with their C.B. children.

2. Rehabilitation funds and resettlement provisions.

(a) Willing to proceed ANYWHERE under better condition.

(b) Accommodation shortage, E.G., Maslo, Veterans of Second World War are having difficulty in finding accommodation out East.

3. Why are Niseis who put in cancellation restricted as to certain places of work? e.g. To retain former work, it is permissible, but in cases of new employment in B. C., they are restricted. Does this ruling apply to National and Naturalized Japanese.

4. Re: Petition--16 years and under.

Citizenship?

Re: Entry into Canada in case of deportation owing to family reasons.

Re: Regarding Canadain-Born over 16 years of age, will they be able to return to Canada at a future date.

5. C.V.L.O. will fight for the principles of DEMOCRACY.

6. Why was order in council passed just apply to Japanese origin along?

7. Why is wartime restriction still in force even after cessation of hostilities?

(a) travelling restrictions

(b) telephone restrictions

(c) trade license

8. Personal Opinion

Nisei unable to relocate (lack of information about concerning parents' cancellation.)

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Slocan City, B. C.,
March 13, 1946.

Mr. R. J. McMaster,
675 West Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Dear Sir:

We acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 4, in which you presented the problems of sending a representatives from B. C. to join the deportation, the Toronto Committee's proposal and your proposal.

Concerning the proposal of three fundamental steps, we have no objection on general.

Firstly, "that the Orders to be abandoned", is according to our desire itself because this principle was taken up in the Supreme Court and we have assisted it with no objection.

Secondly, about the proposal of "that at least they be amended so as to give every person who is not willing to be deported an opportunity to have his case reviewed by an adequate Judicial Process" we agree with your opinion that "every effort ought to be made to persuade the government to realize that these official repatriation forms were obtain through misrepresentation and misunderstanding, and we are in the position to do it and are going to ask you to do it. It is true that the representation of the form was made rather justly in the East where the threat by the suggestion of immediate relocation was not made to the non-signers and the inducement by the promise of safety and protection for the signer was not made, and therefore it is not too far from the truth to say it is not practical to their mind to take up this problem. However, the fact remains that the such procedure was conducted in B. C. and therefore it must be stressed as well as any other cases. As you suggest it is necessary to stress to the government to make them realize. In addition to this phrase of problem there still remains the question of the people whose case requires the humanitorian consideration and still outside of the Supreme Court ruling.

Thirdly, about asking an undertaking that no proceedings for deportation will be taken while the appeal is pending to the Privy Council, we quite agree. We do not know exactly on what points the case will be taken to the Privy Council and how far it will influence if the outcome is in favour to us. But this proposition as the final resort for the deputations if all other prepositions fail, is understood and in the mind of people in this district.

As for your proposition you stated that we are to stress the satisfactory solution both practical to the government and fair to the Japanese maintaining that the government to deport the people who desire to repatriate that they refer to a properly constituted Loyalty Tribunal Commission these persons who have done some other act showing sympathy for Japan besides signing the "repatriation form," and that to demand that the persons whose only evidence of dissatisfaction is official form be not subject to deportation. In another words you propose that the persons except who desire to be deported to and whose dissatisfaction is the official forms, be given the opportunity to have his case reviewed.

In the first place we cannot quite agree with you on the point that we request the deportation of those who wish to be deported. It may be true that some small number wish to repatriate under any given condition. But as far as this Slocan District is concerned we believe that it is our best in doing so. Accordingly this Japanese Central Committee of Slocan District has worked for the benefit of the people both repatriates and cancellators alike upon their own will. We have assisted the Supreme Court case in the East with their full hearted support; we have requested the government improve the provisions for the repatriation with the support of the people. It is our combined opinion that we are to see the outcome of this deportation affair before the government take the action on the deportation policy. Therefore, up to this day we have not made any suggest on or any request

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whatsoever to any party concerning this suggestion as far as this Slocan District is concerned. Accordingly, we shall state clearly that we disapprove your suggestion which was made to Mr. Brewin in your letter of February 15th and March 4th instants that we are to suggest the government to deport the person who desire so first, or to deport them as the things stands. We definitely oppose to any suggestion of this nature.

Secondly, concerning your proposal B "that the persons who have done some other act showing sympathy for Japan besides signing the repatriation form, we regard this proposal as more convincing one, but we have remember that so classified persons and its extent according to the Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 are rather ambiguous to our knowledge, and therefore it is quite natural that one may feel that his name may be included. As you will know the real meaning of the words loyal and disloyal, co-operative and unco-operative will have a difficulty to find its extent where the policy of B. C. Security Commission is concerned, their record as it might take a person who has opposed to their suggestion according to his belief that the welfare of the people should be so and so, or the right of one should be such as unco-operative or disloyal. This is in many instances, suggested and used as a threat to the people. Therein lies the cause of not accepting this proposal every enthusiastically apart from the fact that we Japanese do not go for sacrifying the other for our own sake even its cold fact demands it to be so.

Thirdly, if we take the Toronto Committee proposition "that the orders to be amended so as to give every person who is not willing to be deported an opportunity to have his case reviewed by an adequate judicial process", we will have to face the official repatriation forms as the evidence against us as you mentioned. A quite numb r of people hold dissatisfaction to the official repatriation forms. Therefore, they will be driven into an awkard position had be not made this point clear to the government and the parties concerned. All these points we agree completely, and we believe the only solution is to stress this point to the government through the deputation which is to see Mr. King. However, according to your information the Toronto Committee has no enthusiasm toward this problem and even if one went to Ottawa from B. C. the presentation of this problem will be effectless-unless the members of the deputation and the Toronto Committee give a whole hearted assistance. We recollect that Mr. MacLennan was sent to East with the expenses of $1500 to take up various matters, and we believe that Mr. MacLennan undoutedly discussed about this phrase of the problem also. But the fact remains that the Toronto Committee has not taken this up seriously proving that even if we send a representation from B. C. to urge the Toronto Committee know our situation and intention and its number and its importance through you and us. This will have to be through sending description of the process of the presentation of the official forms etc. in B. C. and the copies of proofs and the documents concerned. This we decided to do and ask you to do it too. Of course on some matters and materials it may require the secrecy and we are quite aware of it, and are open to your advice.

However, in our mind remains the question of how effective these claim is, and how strong our proving materials are. How is the possibilities of the cases of which the Supr me Court judgment did not include but just as important human problem as the subject which was taken up? We appreciate your frank opinion on this matters.

Today we have read the news items in which stkes that the government is to suspend the deportation pending the appeal to the Privy Council, and found them to be full of loop-holes. We are waiting for the further information from you and the East.

In reply to your letter of March 1st, concern ng the Habeas Corpus General Funds $3000, we fully realize our responsibility to collect our part and it shall be handed to you very soon as it has been collected except few. We assure you that the agreement will be kept. As we shall state below we were made clear that these were used for the Test Cases if they commence.

As for your words about the fee of $25.00 we are aware of the necessity of the full payment once the expense runs up expense runs up extremely high. However, in your letter of January 16 addressed to Fred Saign of Tashme you have set forth the arrangements so the thi gs might be clarified. According to its contents, the Tashme is to raise the fund of $3000 to carry one or two,

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and if necessary, cases through to the Supreme Court of Canada, and the each individual Habeas Corpus applicants to put up $25.00 for their behalf.

Furthermore, it was agreed that of Tashme collected $25.00 for each of one half of the total appliant's number, the expenses with respect to the persons who applied and who were unable to put up the money is to be covered up. Accordingly we have paid you the amount exactly corresponding to one half the whole applicants' numbers. Your letter further states that as it is likely the total amount of these individual fees are not expended, the charges for service and expenses in relation to the preparation for taking action etc. Concerning this fact Mr. McWilliam on his visit to here on March 2nd and 3rd with the intention of clarifying any doubt on the Habeas Corpus matter further consolidated that if we pay $12.50 each it would be quite alright that it is most unlikely that it will not surpass the amount of $12.50 to each. All these information is made known to the people. However, we have studied the memorandum refees and other matters concerned Habeas Corpus of February 25th and we have accepted the same. The contents are well explained to the people immediately.

In connection to the above matters, it shall be made clear that our part of $3000 to be forwarded soon. We also suggest that it is the ideal time for the financial report to the people concerned for fascilliation any further procedures.

Here we stated our frank opinion of our people according to your request. We, the Japanese Central Committee of Slocan District shall do our best to support the Toronto proposals A. B. provided every human aspect is taken in consideration, and provided that your proposal included and provided that not only the factors taken up in the Supreme Court but other factors considered. We shall oppose to any proposition that we are to request to deport the repatriate first. We shall do our best to let the others know our particular situations. We shall do our best to accomplish the people's desire and do our best to utilize their fund.

The todays' news may alter the situation but we shall be ready for any outcome.

With this, we hope to answer your question.

Yours truly,

JAPANESE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
SLOCAN DISTRICT.



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Lemon Creek,
Slocan, B.C.
March 25th, 1946.

Clarke & Stuart Co., Ltd.,
550 Seymour Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear sir:

Regarding to the bill of $17.57, we have asked you to deduct it from our account. If you will refer to the file you will find that we have an old account of $24.51 (account before changing to the present management). Will you please deduct the recent bill of $17.57 from our old account and forward me the balance of $6.94 at your earliest convenience. In future we will order all the goods C.O.D.

Yours truly,

Nisei Mass Evacuation Group.

.....
I. Shoji.

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Lemon Creek,
Slocan, B.C.
March 29th, 1946.

Mr. R. J. McMaster, Esq.,
675 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear sir:

Due to your tireless efforts and your sound advises, we think that the matters pending repatriation has almost come to an end, and a favourable one for us.

Because of my poor health, I have been advised by the doctor that I have exerted myself, and that I must have complete rest and quiet, and in order for my resignation, and also as to my responsibility there is a few matters to be cleared, so will you please inform me of the followings:

(1) Will the Habeas Corpus Proceedings be necessary?
If necessary, in what conditions?

(2) Is the $3,000.00 for test case necessary? If the Habeas Corpus Proceedings is not needed, will it not mean that the test case is unnecessary?

(3) According to your letter of March 23rd to Ken Saito, General Fund was mentioned, could you please let us know what this General Fund is for?

(4) Could you let me know the expenses involved in handling the Habeas Corpus Forms?

(5) Other expenses as communication fees, etc.

(6) Since the Habeas Corpus Proceeding was not in use, we think that the individual fee of $12.50 was untouched. Could you give us your confirmation on this.

(7) By official report, (Mr. Pickersgill, Commissioner) Nationals and Naturalized, with Canadian-born wife, are permitted to remain in Canada, which means that the above mentioned are not in need of Habeas Corpus forms, some has expressed their desire for refund, so I would appreciate the statements on all expenses at your very earliest convenience.

Your truly,

.....
S. Uchibori

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Lemon Creek,

Slocan, B. C.

April 4th, 1946.

Rev. W.H.H. Norman,
Vancouver Consultative Council,
6464 Chester Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear sir;

I notice that I have not been in close communication with your organization for quite a long while, for which I must extend my sincere apologies. Due to your tireless efforts on our behalf, the news that we are getting from Toronto Co-operative Committee are very satisfying, and I think that and hope that the Government's plan of deportation will be abandoned completely. At this time, I, on behalf of the Japanese residents of Slocan Valley, wish to express our heartfelt thanks to your organization for the fair-mindedness and sympathy and the deep understanding you have shown us in our unhappy circumstances. You have taken every available opportunity to befriend us and to appeal to Canadians in general on our behalf. We thank you with full hearts for all these kindly efforts.

I have with me your letter of April 1st, addressed to Mr. Tsuneyoshi Tatebe, Lemon Creek. As you well know, the Supreme Court's decision concerning the Orders-in council, the Canadian-borns are permitted to remain in Canada, but, their parents are still subject to deportation, so in order for their parents to be permitted to be able to remain in Canada, the childrens are writing to the Government, and to the other Govt. Officials, letters of request for this said permission. They are also writing to your organization and other similar groups for their able assistance.

I do not know of what Mr. Tatebe has written to you, but I am sure that he has expressed his desire for your help concerning his parent's desire to remain in Canada. His parents has revoked their request for repatriation, and is also under Habeas Corpus. Hoping that this letter will make everything clear.

Yuors truly,

UCHIBORI

FOLDER NO. 17-8

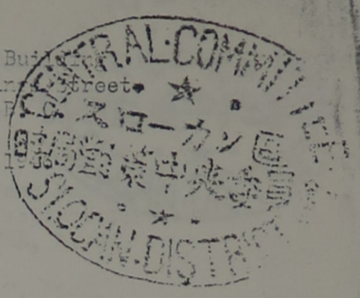
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CAMPBELL, BRAZIER, FISHER & McMASTER

Barristers and Solicitors

Royal Bank Building
675 West Hastings Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

April 6th, 1943



Mr. Ken Saito,
Japanese Committee,
Slocan, B. C.

Dear Sir:

We have for acknowledgment receipt of your letters of the 4th and 6th instant.

Concerning the various matters referred to in your letter of the 4th instant, we might say that the writer expects to go to Tashme on Wednesday of this week and to discuss some of these matters with them. It would therefore ap ear desirable to await his return before replying thereto.

With regard to the requests of various persons to withdraw their instructions, we might say that up to the time of the handing down of the decision of the Supreme Court we retained $5.00 from the fees paid and remitted the balance on withdrawal. There wereof course only a few withdrawals at that time. Subsequent to the handing down of the Supreme Court decision we increased the amount of the fee to be retained to $7.50. The Tashme Group took up with us r cently the subject of withdrawals and we pointed out to them that while any person was at liberty to withdraw his instructions we felt that the matter had been proceeded with far enough that there should be no fees returnable on withdrawals out of the $12.50 paid to us as from this point on.

There are at least two reasons for this position. In the first place a considerable amount of work has been done with respect to this matter by way of preparation and at the time of the handing down of the Supreme Court decision we were ready to take habeas corpus proceedings for any person who might have been taken into custody had the decision been more adverse than it was. Certainly on an individual basis a fee of $12.50 for the work which was done is extremely small. The other reason is that we feel that some of the persons involved are too optimistic about the affect of the Supreme Court decision and the appeal to the Privy Council upon the Government's policy and certain of these persons may yet require the assistance of habeas corpus or other similar proceedings. Further if a general exodus by way of withdrawal of instructions occurs the numbers may be reduced so much as to increase the cost to those who remain. As we have pointed out to other Committees, this was a common venture and it was only possible to do it on the bases or $25.00 per person with one-half being paid up by reason of the large number of persons affected. If only a small group had been affected, or id only a small group take part in the future proceedings, the individual fees would be considerably higher.

With respect to the persons contained in your letter of April 6th, not having previously discussed this matter with you we are open to suggestion as to how to deal with these withdrawals, but as far as any future ones are concerned we believe that the policy outlined above is the soundest one.

Yours truly

CAMPBELL, BRAZIER, FISHER & McMASTER

per. (signed)
H. McMaster.

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UCHI BORI

CAMPBELL, BRAZIER, FISHER & McMASTER

Barristers and Solicitors

Royal Bank Building
675 West Hastings Street
VANCOUVER, B. C.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
スローカン區
時局對策中央委員會
SLOCAN DISTRICT

April 17, 1946.

Mr. Ken Saito,
Japanese Committee,
Slocan City, B. C.

Dear Sir:

In many respects the progress in our attack upon the Orders-in-Council providing for deportation of certain Japanese persons gives cause for a great deal of satisfaction. The decision of the Supreme Court of Canada placed certain practical obstacles in the way of the Government in carrying out it s plan. Leave to appeal to the Privy Council has been granted. The Government apparently are going to permit men whose wives re Canadian born to remain in Canada with their families (except possible internees). A recent conference between the Toronto Committee and certain members of the Cabinet showed indications that at least certain members of the Government wished that the matter couldbe forgotten about. The Government is making a renewed effort to encourage and persuade Japanese persons to relocate in Eastern Canada, we believe with a view to quieting the opposition.

On the other hand at present relocation grants are not available to persons subject to deportation and we understand permits to move each to these persons are limited to four months. There are renewed gimns, although absolutely denied by Mr. Pickersgill, that the Labour of Law-offis in Centres where persons are dependent upon employment by the Labour Department. Perhaps the greatest problem for the Government is if they succeed before the Privy Council how they could possibly abandon their policy without a loss of face. Hence, the necessity for persons subject to deportation under the Orders-in-Council to protect themselves by way of being ready to bring habeas corpus proceeding if Orders for deportation are made against them.

Two problems have arisen. Certain persons by reason of slight changes in Government Policy may be removed from danger of deportation, and secondly certain other persons by the course of events have become optimistic (in our opinion unduly so) that the Government will abandon the whole plan and therefore protection is not necessary. Some of these persons are desirous of withdrawing their instructions. The other problem which arises is a practical one. It arises out of the possible relocation of a large number of persons who have given us instructions. We might say at this point that both Messrs Morris and McLennan and ourselves strongly urge every persons subject to deportation, whether a relocation grant is available for them or not, to relocate in the East as quickly as possible as we believe that if a large number do so it may considerably influence Government policy in the matter of deportation. If, however, large numbers relocate the present organizations of Committees through which we have been working obviously will be broken up and the difficulty in keeping in touch with persons who have instructed us to act on their behalf will greatly increase.

We would like to point out to those persons who have [illegible] through their Committees that this whole venture has

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been a common effort in which persons generally threatened with deportation have entered and agreed to bear a share of the cost. While we appreciate the funds which each individual has been required to put up by way of fees has for some, if not many, been a tax upon already inadequate resources, so badly that fund would never have been sufficient to bring habeas corpus proceedings for each of the 1,400 odd persons from whom we received instructions. We hope and plan was that if the Government endeavoured to deport anybody persons it would only be necessary to bring say 100 applications before one or two things appeared. Either a pattern of decisions in these 100 applications which would demonstrate that it would be futile to persist in bringing applications, or, alternatively that the Government would become embarrassed by the Courts being cluttered up with so many applications and by the publicity which would be given to them that it would alter its policy. We have believed all along that the latter would be what would happen. One other possibility is of course that a pattern of decisions would be established which would make it plain to the Government that each individual case would require to be reviewed and as a result thereof the Government, would alter its policy of giving the Minister of Labour the arbitrary discretion to say who would or would not be deported purely on the basis of the "repatriation form".

We have discussed this matter both withthe Taskme Committee and with Messrs Morris A McLennan at some length. We talked withthe Taskme Committee of the possibility of action through courts in other provinces with respect to persons who relocate, and who had given us instructions, in the event of orders for deportation being made against them. After discussion this plan with Messrs Morris and McLennan we are of the opinion that it is not practical on the funds which are available.

One alternative would be to terminate the arrangements which we have made, have Morris and McLennan and ourselves prepare our statements of account to date, deduct the same from the fees which we have on hand and rebate the balance to the Committees to be distributed pro rata amongst the individuals involved. If such a course were followed, for their own protection then, it would be necessary for the people in each Province to reform Committees and retain solicitors in each Province to form Committees and arrangements were made that would have protection. Obviously, if large numbers in British Columbia withdrew their instructions there would not be adequate funds left for the protection of those who remain in British Columbia.

The other alternative and the one which we strongly recommend is that the individuals concerned look upon this matter as a common venture and recognize the fact that the first persons who are likely to have orders made against them for deportation will be those who continue to reside in British Columbia. Furthermore, that if orders are made against persons residing outside of British Columbia the likelihood is that they would be moved back to some Centre in British Columbia before deportation was effected. Therefore, it would be practical to take proceedings in their behalf in this Province. Furthermore, the original expectation that some 100 would be taken in British Columbia would likely still apply, and the results thereof as outlined above, would likely remain unchanged. We feel that the fact that large numbers of Persons in British Columbia have, to the knowledge of the Government, been prepared to defend themselves in this manner has been an important factor in the making of the Government policy. To abandon it might have an adverse effect.

It seems only proper, however, that it is rather should be decided by the persons who are affected, having regard to the opinion of the majority.

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J.D. Ken Saito April 17, 1946

We have given the matter considerable thought and after discussion with both the Tashme Committee and Messrs Norris and McLennan, both of which have concurred, we make the following proposal, without prejudice. We suggest that each Committee call a meeting of the persons who have given instructions and that the matters herein before set forth be explained to them that every person be given the opportunity, if he desires, to withdraw his instructions. Advice of such withdrawals to be in our hands on or before the 10th day of May, 1946. If at the 10th day of May, 1946, of the 1400 odd instructions that we have up to 149 withdrawals are received we will deduct from the fees advanced $7.50 for each withdrawal and rebate the balance. If the number withdrawing is between 150 and 249 the amount retained out of fees would be $9.00. If the number withdrawing was between 250 and 349 the amount retained on fees would be $10.50. If the the number withdrawing should be between 350 and 700 there would be no rebate of fees, and if 700 or more persons desire to withdraw the whole arrangement would be abandoned and after deduction of charges to date the balance of funds in hand would be distributed. Under this plan no person would get any rebate of fees who withdrew after May 10th, 1946.

We would ask each Committee to advise us immediately after consideration of this proposal by the Committee as to whether it is acceptable to the Committee so that we may advise the other Committees of general agreement.

We might say that unless this plan is adopted we see no alternative except to conform to our original statement that any person is free to withdrew, that no fees advanced to us will be returned on the basis that the services rendered to date from an individual point of view are by no means over compensated on a fee of $10.50.

Yours truly,

CAMPBELL, BRAZIER, FISHER & McMASTER

per (signed)
R. McMaster

RMcM.

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Form No. 186

Resolution as to Signatures for Societies, Lodges, Etc.

April 27 19 46

The Manager,

~~Imperial Bank of Canada~~,
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dear Sir:—

We have to advise you that the following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Kitsilano Buddhist Mission

hereinafter called the....., duly called and held on the.....

day of April 10 th 19 46

Resolved:

that the banking business of the.....be carried on in the name of the.....with Imperial Bank of Canada and its branches, in conformance with the regulations of Imperial Bank of Canada covering the operation of such accounts;

That in connection therewith on behalf of and in the name of the.....

.....

.....

.....

are hereby authorized to sign cheques and orders for payment of money;

That .....

.....

is/are hereby authorized to endorse bills of exchange, cheques, drafts and orders for payment of money, for deposit to the credit of the.....and to adjust accounts with the Bank, settle balances and receive all paid cheques and vouchers, and any documents the said Bank may have from time to time belonging to the.....and to sign the Bank's form of settlement and release.

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY.

SEAL
(if any)

M. Kobori
.....
Chairman or President.

B. Nishijima
.....
Secretary.

5m-11-40-Ab.

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UCHIBORI
FOLDER NO. 17-8

Lemon Creek,
Slocan, B. C.,
May 7th, 1946.

Vancouver Consulttative Council,
1605 West 12th Avenue,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sirs:

Once again I wish to thank you for your very efforts on behalf of our cause. I have collect twenty-three signators in our district and have sent the petition to Ottawa.

Yours truly,

.....

Will you kindly send the same copies to following persons.

Mr. R. Yoshida, Rosebery Kyowakai, Rosebery, B.C.
Mr. Ken. Saito Slocan City, B. C.
Mr. Shigeru Kawasaki, Bay Farm Slocan, B. C.
Mr. Kikushi Goto, Popoff Slocan, B. C.

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Courtesy of Mrs. UCHIBORI
OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

UCHIBORI

GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE

TO THE

FIRST ONTARIO CONVENTION

MAY 25 AND 26

1946

TORONTO

FOLDER NO. 8-17

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P R E F A C E

This draft report is submitted by the Citizenship Defense Committee to the First Ontario Convention of Japanese organizations and representatives to supply the necessary factual and interpretative data to form the basic policy for the coming year.

The draft proposals are to be studied and revised in the light of the experiences of the people of all parts of the province. It is hoped that the discussion will yield a united program suited to the varied circumstances of the different areas.

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

This convention, the first to be called by the Japanese people in Ontario, is significant as an indication of our return to social conditions sufficiently stable to allow our seeking the organizational means to help us in building a satisfactory community life. We are faced with a large number of problems which concern both policy and organization, and through discussion, we hope to have them clarified. As a result of the many unusual experiences during the past five years, we realize that we must take a more active part in public and governmental affairs.

We assemle at a time when the combined will and determination of the peoples of the United Nations have defeated military fascism in both Europe and Asia. We join the common people in both the victorious and defeated countries in the hope that peace will be lasting, and that democracy will continue to develop and grow in all parts of the world. It is our pledge to give all possible assistance to the democratic peoples' movements in countries formerly under military dictatorship. At this important time in history when the peoples of the world are showing their determination to unite for peace and security, when organizations are being formed to give concrete expression to these desires, we pledge our support to work for unity in this common cause.

The circumstances surrounding our movement to Ontario are not to remain uncondemned; but it is also our task to give assistance in the re-establishment of the Japanese people in their new homes. It is also our duty to work for the complete destruction of political opportunism and racial prejudice, which united to force our movement. We must direct our efforts to make certain that nothing of this kind ever again happens in Canada. All types of racial discrimination and prejudice must be outlawed by the Canadian public. We must unite with other progressive people to eliminate persons who have used the subterfuge of wartime necessity to shield their greed and avarice, from our public life.

Our experiences of the past five years have been a distinct shock to persons who have accepted personal and civil liberties and democratic rights as an established and customary part of Canadian political and social life. We are now more firmly convinced that greater efforts must be directed to the establishment of these rights and liberties. We look upon with alarm and disfavour the detention of persons without trial, without a hearing of any kind and without safeguards against the arbitrary actions of administrative officials. We condemn the forcible eliciting of information from persons and the use of this information to their disadvantage.

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UCHIBORI

ORGANIZATION

During the past four years, the Japanese people in Ontario have formed organizations in their respective areas. Some were for specialized purposes such as religious worship, for recreation, and for political action. They were formed, in all instances, by groups of people who joined together to pursue a common interest. Group leaders, executive members, and the membership in general, have given their attention to develop a variety of programs which are of interest to the members.

The increasing number of Japanese in Ontario during the past two years has led us to believe that advantages can be gained by co-ordinating and unifying our activity. More recently, when a large number of, threatened with deportation, we have required funds for legal action. In our province-wide appeal for donations, we have seen the need for a single organization for the whole area. With permanent settlement, more stable conditions, and an increasing influx of people, the need for an organization to promote a long range policy, becomes imperative.

Our first purpose is to become an integral functioning part of the democratic community, and to share in all responsibilities and privileges with the rest of the population. We shall co-operate with all organizations which promote democratic development, and we shall strive to enrich our common cultural and political life through active participation. At the same time, we shall be alert to detect and condemn any subversive force which uses racial defamation to disrupt our community and destroy the growing unity of the Canadian people.

To further this primary purpose, we recommend the formation of a provincial organization to represent all Japanese people in Ontario. It is recommended that a committee be named to study the constitution of the Japanese Canadian Committee for democracy, and to adapt this constitution to the circumstances of the provincial organization.

As an additional means to further this end, we recommend the organization of committees in all unorganized areas. The committees need not be formal, but should be sufficiently cohesive to maintain contact with all persons in their areas, and with the central body. When matters of importance arise, these committees will assist in giving out information and report local decisions to headquarters.

The following principles will be basic to any organization affiliating to the provincial organization:

a) the local organization will be in a position to discuss and make decisions on matters of public concern;

b) the organization will not discriminate against a person because of nationality; and

c) the organization and members are pledged to assist the progressive and democratic movements at home and abroad.

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FINANCES AND BUDGET

An extensive budget is not proposed for the provincial organization. Expenses will be limited to items like stationery, postage, advertising and travel. Staff, if employed, will not be more than a part-time secretary. These expenses can be covered by a small nominal affiliation fee, and contributions raised on an allotment basis by dances, concerts and other social affairs.

It is recommended that the Provincial Committee draw up a budget to December 31, 1946.

NATIONAL FEDERATION

The circumstances of the past four years have made it clear that a national organization is needed to promote the future welfare of the Japanese in Canada. The events of the past year have made this even more apparent. With the Japanese people now located in all provinces of the Dominion, the solutions for our new problems of living and re-establishment, must receive central direction. Conferences in British Columbia, Alberta, and Manitoba, have concurred in this opinion.

ORGANIZATION

Since the organization is national in scope, and since different areas have their own types of organization, the national body should be an affiliation of all local and existing central bodies.

The central headquarters can submit a draft plan to their contacts throughout the country, to be adopted or amended. It is understood that every encouragement will be given to local initiative and autonomy.

FINANCE

The national federation should be financed on the basis of an annual budget adopted by the national council. Allotments should be allocated to areas according to working population, income and previous contributions.

FUNCTIONS OF HEADQUARTERS

A national organization will require a headquarters or secretariat to carry out the policy decisions of the central body. Its work will be to convert policies into programs and give necessary assistance and direction in their implementation.

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It is suggested that the secretariat have the following duties:

a) to act as an information centre for Japanese organizations;
b) to carry on a continuous research project in government policy, and social and economic conditions;
c) to furnish speakers' guides to persons who are asked to address organizations;
d) to prepare articles, leaflets, and pamphlets, for newspapers, journals and the general public;
e) to assist organizations to increase their membership through active programs;
f) to assist in negotiations of various kinds;
g) to seek new fields for employment; and
h) to direct and co-ordinate political action work and financial campaigns.

PUBLICATION

The national federation will need an active and sympathetic press to give full information on all activities. The publication should also act as the means for registering opinions.

While respecting the full independence of The New Canadian, it is recommended that the newspaper be supported and used as the organ for authoritative reports and analyses, by the national federation and all affiliated organizations, on matters affecting the Japanese people.

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DEPORTATION AND COURT ACTION

The preliminaries of deportation began with the announcement of a repatriation survey for all Canada in the Spring of 1945. Every person in British Columbia was required to state his intention either to go to Japan at the end of the war, or to remain in Canada. Persons in British Columbia were ordered to show their "co-operativeness" by leaving the province if they were to stay in Canada. Non-co-operative persons were to be sent to Japan by a loyalty tribunal. Persons who signed applications for Japan were assured of preference in employment and were assured of relief.

When faced with these alternatives, many persons took the least troublesome and immediately secure choice of signing and remaining in the housing settlements. These persons were also told that their applications could be cancelled, some of them had ailing wives in hospitals, small children and aged parents, and were in no condition to move and settle elsewhere.

The Government was still insistent that all persons who made application be ordered to go to Japan. Persons sent in cancellations but it was doubtful whether these would be honoured by the Government. When the true nature of the survey became known to the general public, a stream of protest began to flow into the offices of the Prime Minister, Cabinet ministers and members of Parliament. Lawyers stated that the applications were revocable, and could not be considered binding. Following this advice, a large number of applications were cancelled.

With the Government apparently not open to change, the issue of deportation had to be made a public issue. In July of 1945, the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians, which had until that time operated in a private way, sent its first delegation to protest before the Minister of Labour about the coercive policy on deportation. The Minister, although disturbed by the presentation, denied coercion.

While opposition to deportation was growing and consolidating, the Emergency Powers Bill, to replace the War Measures Act at the end of the year, was introduced by the Government on October 5, 1945, with a clause which granted the Cabinet specific powers over exclusion, deportation, and revocation of nationality. The Co-operative Committee and similar organizations saw the implications of this clause and called for its deleyion, or,an amendment to provide a full judicial enquiry before deportation. Widespread opposition to the bill forced the Government to withdraw it for redrafting. The revised form, with significant changed, had omitted the objectionable clause.

Meanwhile, in November, lawyers were asked to advise on possible legal action to prevent deportation. It was stated that the Government was without express legal authority to deport persons except under the Immigration and Naturalization Acts. The first plan was to

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initiate action in the provincial courts. There were two aspects to the use of legal means to prevent deportation: first, the need to have the case brought before the highest court with the least delay, and secondly, though a majority of the people concerned were in British Columbia, it was thought inadvisable to commence in that province because of possible bias. The opening of cases in provincial courts would have led to conflicting decisions, and the Government was impressed with the need for a direct reference to the Supreme Court of Canada.

A modified deportation plan was announced by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell on November 21, and some weeks later orders in council were passed to give legal sanction to the plan, on the 15th of December. All Japanese nationals who had applied for Japan were subject to deportation with naturalized Canadians who had not cancelled their applications prior to September 1, 1945. The wives and children of deportable persons were also placed in this category, while Canadian-born persons were free to cancel their applications at any time before their deportation order was issued.

A large section of the public was opposed to any form of deportation without reason, and at the beginning of January, 1946, a second delegation sponsored by the Co-operative Committee had an interview with the acting Minister of Justice and the deputy minister and outlined the objectionable features of the deportation plan. Concurrently, a large and influential body of opinion exerted direct and continued pressure on the Prime Minister to postpone actual deportation, at least until the orders were referred to the Supreme Court for a ruling on points of law.

The case was heard on January 24 and 25, and the decision, given on February 18, allowed the deportation of all classes except the young children who were under sixteen years and wives who had not applied..

While failing to win a complete victory by legal means, for effective purposes, the fact that children could not be deported has prevented the forcible deportation of all groups. The legal issues in themselves are of such importance that the Co-operative Committee is appealing the case to the Privy Council in the hope of having the position of these people made secure. The case will be heard between June and October of this year.

The Government received strong representation to rescind the orders in council on March 26. Although deportable persons are moving to other provinces from British Columbia, they are still legally subject to deportation to Japan. It appears that the Government has modified its policy, however, is not willing to make a formal announcement for fear of criticism. Placement allowances are still refused these people.

Japanese persons and organizations have contributed generously to the expenses of the campaign. The Citizenship Defense Committee contributed three thousand dollars collected throughout Canada, and the Civil Rights Defence Committee of Winnipeg, donated one thousand dollars at the time of the Supreme Court case.

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The estimated expenses of the Privy Council appeal are $10,500. The allotment to the Japanese people is $4000. Already $1136.15 have been contributed by the Civil Rights Defence Committee of Winnipeg and $1000 by Toronto. An additional $201.80 have been forwarded to the committee from Southern Alberta. The former Canadian Japanese Association is planning to contribute $1000. Approaches have been made to other organizations to meet the balance of $662.05.

Although the orders in council have not been rescinded through force of public opposition, nor have they been declared invalid by the courts, we can, however, say that the campaign directed by the Co-operative Committee has been highly successful. 10,347 persons were subject to deportation, 6,844 had signed applications and 3,503 were their young children. 2,923 of the persons who applied were Japanese nationals, 1,461 were naturalized Canadians, and 2,460 were Canadian-born. The work of the committee has forced changes to free from forcible deportation, the 2,460 Canadian-born, 3,503 children and a number of naturalized persons, a total of more than six thousand persons.

While it is impossible to predict the decision of the Privy Council, it must be remembered that only points of law, not morality nor politics are being judged by the court. Neither will the circumstances pertaining to the signing of applications be an issue, but should the orders be upheld, the circumstances can be used in further legal action. Should the orders be upheld, a political campaign will have to be carried out to force the Government to abandon deportation. We do not anticipate additional measures to deport these people, should the orders be invalid.

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GOVERNMENT POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The declared policy of the Government is to move all Japanese out of British Columbia and disperse them across the country. This measure is carried out on doubtful grounds of momentary opportunism without facing the basic issue of racial prejudice. By arrogant action, the Government is destroying one of the fundamental rights of democratic people, the right to live where one choses within the boundaries of his country. This right of residence should take precedence over even free speech and assembly.

It would be a great credit to the honesty and integrity of the Canadian people should they admit that the forced movement of the Japanese from their homes was not for military security but a capitulation to the forces of racial prejudice. Even at the present time, when military security is not an issue, persons are denied a livelihood or even residence in British Columbia, and are systematically ordered from the province. Persons, willingly comply with these orders, but face hardships and difficulties because of the housing shortage. Because of their limited means, satisfactory and speedy resettlement is hindered further by the refusal of the Government to issue placement allowances to persons who can be deported.

The resettlement of the Japanese people should be aided with grants and loans, and in addition, indemnities should be paid for the losses sustained through evacuation. Property losses should be either compensated, or the properties returned to their owners.

The Government is concerned only with the physical displacement of Japanese from British Columbia, and not with their re-establishment into normal society. This policy must be condemned as inadequate. The first requirement for satisfactory re-establishment is the restoring of all rights and duties of democratic citizenship. The Government should revoke its racist laws, and ban all types of racial discrimination. There should be equality of opportunity in employment, including appointments in the administrative branches of the civil service. The right to purchase property and operate businesses should never be questioned.

A significant gain was recently made in the Citizenship Act. Persons who have lived in Canada for twenty years may apply to naturalization, and all persons who may qualify are urged to apply.

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UCHI BOX 1

HOUSING AND EMPLOYMENT

HOUSING

In general, housing conditions in all areas of Canada are at a crisis level. The movement of Japanese people out of British Columbia, and their permanent location in Ontario would be greatly aided were adequate housing available. In Toronto alone, it is estimated that 20,000 units, the capacity of London, Ontario, are needed. It is in the face of these conditions that the Japanese must find homes. Rooms and suites are difficult to find, rentals of houses are out of the question, and the only way to live in one is by purchase. Even this does not mean immediate possession but in most cases, there must be a delay of a number of months.

It is our conclusion that housing can be supplied only by the building of additional units under government direction. Unless housing projects are undertaken, the crisis will increase to mounting proportions. Private enterprise has been unable to obtain the materials for a large-scale housing program. It is therefore imperative that the production of all materials be planned and integrated under government authority.

We endorse, as a temporary measure only, the Government's plan to set up hostels. Of particular interest is the hostel planned for Western Ontario, but we consider this no substitute for permanent living quarters which should be available. It is recommended that families be transported only when housing and employment are available.

EMPLOYMENT

A large number of different occupations are open to Japanese in Ontario. In Northern Ontario most persons make their living from the vast forest resources, and a smaller number from railroad work. In Western Ontario and the Niagara Peninsula, a large number of persons are employed on fruit farms, nurseries, mushroom farms and on chicken and mixed farms. In the towns and cities they are employed in a diversified number of industries, businesses and services.

Toronto as the centre of commerce for the nation has also been the home of a few new businesses. Some few persons have also entered the professions for which they were trained.

It is regrtted that persons seeking employment still meet racial discrimination. For our future in Ontario, it would be unfortunate to be typed for certain limited occupations, as was the case in British Columbia. To prevent the development of this attitude, wherever possible, persons should seek to leave the menial occupations and undergo the necessary training for the skilled trades and professions.

We must adopt as a part of our basic policy, a collective determination to be satisfied with nothing less than equality of opportunity with the general population in matters related to employment.

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In order to be successful in this objective, we must be willing to admit without hesitation our Japanese ancestry and have other people learn to accept us as such. Our work is to eliminate discrimination and prejudice, and not to seek personal gain at the cost of the survival of these twin evils by our attempts to divorce ourselves from the general Japanese population by claims that we are different.

It is advisable that persons join their respective trade unions as part of the fight against disrimination. It is a basic principle of most trade unions to combat this discrimination. The political action committees of the trade unions often bring public judgment and condemnation upon cases of unfair treatment. We regret that some few trade unions and their locals are at present excluding Japanese workers. It is our belief that these trade unions are working against the welfare and best interests of all working men and women, and for this reason, such instances should be reported to the central body for approaches to trade union councils for remedy.

Japanese workers are urged to give full support to the programs of their unions. Japanese organizations are also urged to support the legislative programs of trade unions. At this moment a nation-wide wages and hours struggle is impending. This campaign will develop into an open public issue in which all alert persons must take part. We urge the Japanese people and their organizations to give whole-hearted moral and material aid to trade unions during this period.

It is our firm conviction that democratic strength depends upon the active participation of all men and women in public affairs. The type of jobs we get, the housing we secure, indeed our whole spiritual and material well-being will depend upon the interest we show in these matters as people believing in democracy. The building of a new world free from the fear of war and want, is a job in which we must all work together. As Japanese people we have another task, we must unite with other progressive people to remove all discriminatory practices and strive to build a united and democratic nation.

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LETTER FORM FOR UNDER 16 YEARS
AND OVER

(1) I am a Canadian Born British Subject.

(2) Date of birth and place of birth.

(3) School before evacuation (made many Canadian friends).

(4) Wish to remain in Canada even though my parents are sent to Japan. For 16 and over put: We are their main hope of support for the future.

Nationals and Naturalized with Canadian-born wives who have applied for cancellation are now permitted to remain in Canada.

The cancellations of Nationals and Naturalized, whose wives are Nationals or Naturalized, have not yet been accepted. For the benefit of this group, their children should write letters, using some of the above points, to have their parents permitted to remain in Canada. This work should be carried out immediately and the letters addressed to those whose names appear below.

Mailing Points:

(1) Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King,	Prime Minister of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.
(2) Hon. Humphrey Mitchell,	Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Can.
(3) Hon. L. S. St. Laurent,	Minister of Justice, " "
(4) Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,	360 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.
(5) Mr. Hugh MacMillan,	126 Eastbourne Ave., Toronto.
(6) Mr. Angus McInnis, M.P.	House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada.
(7) Mr. F. A. Brewin,	c/o Mr. Kunio Hidaka, 506 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.
(8) Mrs. A. Roger Self,	412 Wesley Bldg., Toronto, Ont.
(9) Rev. W. H. H. Norman,	6464 Chester Street, Vancouver.
(10) Rev. MacWilliams,	Tashme, B.C.
(11) Dr. Jesse H. Arnup,	Wesley Bldg., Toronto, Ont.
(12) Mr. B. K. Sandwell,	Editor, Toronto Saturday Night, Toronto, Ont.

子供よりの親を留める願ひ手紙

帰化人及び二世に妻が帰化及び二世の場合は未だ取消をゐされてゐないから之を有効にするため子供より至急歎ひ手紙を出させて下さい。

十六才以下よりの要点

一、私はカナダ生れの英国市民である。

二、生年月日と出生地名

三、移動前の学校名及び場所

四、たとへ両親が日本へ送還されても自分はカナダに止りたい。

十六才以上よりの要点、

前記一、二、三、項に加へて両親を養ふ立場にある事を強調すること。

(帰化一世の取消者にして二世の妻を娶つてゐる者は当分に留まることが許された。)

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NEWS LETTER

Issued June 4, 1946 by:
Kunio Hidaka, Executive Secretary,
Citizenship Defense Committee,
506 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL FUND

We are pleased to announce that the $4000 quota allotted the Japanese people in Canada by the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians as part of their $10,500 fund for Privy Council expenses has been met by large contributions and pledges. Large donations were received from the Civil Rights Defence Committee, Winnipeg, the B.C. ~~Civil Rights~~ Defense Committee, Slocan City, the Citizenship Defense Committee, Toronto, and smaller contributions from the Slocan Valley Nisei Organization, Southern Alberta Youth Council, Lethbridge, and the Steveston Japanese Parents and Teachers Association. The Canadian Japanese Association has pledged a large donation. In addition, a considerable number of donations have been received from organizations and individuals.

We are grateful to central committees, organizations and individuals who have worked and contributed to this campaign. We express our appreciation to all local organizations which carried out canvasses in their areas. The wholehearted co-operation of the people in all parts of the country has made it possible for us to fill our quota at this early date.

NEWS ABOUT THE CASE

Mr. Andrew Brewin, counsel for the Co-operative Committee, is planning to fly to England on June 12. In an interview, he said the case brought up some unusual points of law and he was unable to make predictions. A good deal would depend on the attitude of the judges of the Privy Council, since legal argument can be given for either side.

He said that English tradition has been to uphold the liberty of the person, and to rule that the executive must act within the law. He also said the executive was given special powers during wartime.

He emphasized the point that the case would be heard only on whether the Government of Canada had power to pass the deportation orders in council. It would not deal with the repatriation forms, nor whether the signing was voluntary. Should the ruling be adverse to the Co-operative Committee and should the Government attempt to proceed with deportation, then these matters can be raised on cases initiated by writs of habeas corpus, Mr. Brewin stated.

Since legal points alone were to be decided, he said that the people should be prepared to bring out the political and moral issues in a widespread public campaign, should the legal ruling be against them. They should make full use of their democratic privileges to change the law.

Although the case will most likely be heard in June, a decision is not expected until October, Mr. Brewin said. Privy Council decisions were not like those of the Supreme Court of Canada where each judge expresses an opinion, but is one collective judgment. It was not likely that a diverse decision would be rendered, but Mr. Brewin expressed the opinion that the decision would either uphold the Government entirely, or declare all the orders ultra vires. Even when the Government were upheld, statements may be included in the decision to show that the policy was inadvisable. Such statements, Mr. Brewin said, could be used in the public campaign if necessary.

The special wartime powers allowed the Government would expire at the end of 1946 unless the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act were re-enacted. Should the Government proceed with deportation, it may be able to stay proceedings by habeas corpus until the special powers were revoked, stated Mr. Brewin.

CITIZENSHIP BILL

The new Citizenship Act, which is now law in Canada, allows persons who have lived in the country for twenty years to apply for citizenship. We urge all persons who qualify under this clause and other provisions to make their applications.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL FEDERATION

As a result of a convention on May 25 and 26 a federation of Ontario organizations was formed. The convention recommended that a national federation be formed by provincial bodies and local organizations without provincial ties.

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Slocan, B. C.,

June 12, 1946.

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell,

Department of Labour,

Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

Upon my repatriation to Japan, I,

_____(_____), born _____

M. or F.

_____registered as a Canadian - born

British Subject (J. R. No.) _____, wish most respectfully to state that I find it my necessity and desire to retain my rights and status of British Subjects.

Therefore I wish to renounce and abandon and revoke any clause which I may have previously signed agreeing to cancel my British nationality and to assume the status of a national of Japan.

Respectfully yours,

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Slocan, B. C.,

June 12, 1946.

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,

The Commissioner of Japanese Placement,

Department of Labour,

Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

I enclose a copy of letter sent to the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Department of Labour, Ottawa and I wish my request will meet with approval.

Respectfully yours,

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