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HIDAKA, KUNIO - CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE

TO THE

FIRST ONTARIO CONVENTION

MAY 25 AND 26

1946

TORONTO

File 4

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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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 ~~p~~ 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.

Need to form basis ONT. organization

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.

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.

July 45 -

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.

2nd delegate Jan 46

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. $

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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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.

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 wholehearted 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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Citizenship Defense Committee

Shuichi Sasaki
Chairman

39 GRANT STREET
TORONTO, ONT.

Ryotaro Nobucka
Treasurer
Kunio Hidaka
Executive Secretary

January 17, 1946.

Dear Friend:

You are, no doubt, already aware of the strong, nation-wide public protest against the Government's attempt to remove from Canada some thousands of persons of Japanese ancestry.

This campaign to stop deportation and expulsion is being carried on with the active support of Senators, Members of Parliament, leading newspapers, organized labour, churches, and numerous other organizations and individuals representing all sections of the general public.

Much of this support was organized by the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians, composed of sixty Toronto organizations, and similar citizens' committees in Montreal, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Since last Spring, they have worked unceasingly to inform the public of the true facts and circumstances by publishing literature, speaking to meetings, contacting newspapers and the radio, and using every other means of public information. As a result, the public is now demanding that the Government stop deportation, and send away only persons who will leave voluntarily.

From the first, legal opinion has questioned the validity of the proposed deportation plan. Pressure from the people has now succeeded in having the whole matter referred to the Supreme Court of Canada, where hearings will start on January 24.

Funds are required for both the Court case and mobilizing greater pressure on the Government.

The Citizenship Defense Committee, a joint body of Issei and Nisei, as an affiliate-member of the Co-operative Committee, must meet its quota of expenses. The urgency and importance of success in this campaign for the whole future welfare of Japanese in Canada, demands generous contributions. Our objective for Ontario is 3000 dollars. This means a minimum donation of at least two dollars from each working person, and larger amounts according to individual means and sentiment.

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The need for funds is urgent. We will appreciate your acting immediately within the next week. The entire financial campaign should be concluded before the end of January. We would like you to write and tell us about your progress.

If you live in an area with other Japanese, you are urged to form your own committee and carry out a personal canvass. Send your total contribution, with an itemized list of each contributor and his contribution, together with the name and address of your chairman, to the Citizenship Defense Committee, where the total amount will be officially acknowledged and receipted.

If you live in an area away from Japanese persons, we request that you send your contribution directly to the Citizenship Defense Committee, where all amounts will be officially receipted.

Similar financial drives are being conducted in other provinces. It is our intention to pool our resources and form a national reserve fund of 10,000 dollars. Even after we have won a favourable settlement in this deportation attempt, there are many other restrictions which must be removed. This can be done by the combined efforts of all the people in their support of legal action and political and public education.

We shall continue our campaign until we have reached our further objective of full rights and privileges of citizenship, on a basis equal with other Canadians, for all persons of Japanese ancestry. In these efforts, the measure of our success depends entirely on your wise counsel, and moral and material support.

Sincerely yours,

Kunio Hidaka

Kunio Hidaka,
Executive Secretary.

HIDAKA, KUNIO - CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE
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C I T I Z E N S H I P D E F E N S E C O M M I T T E E

506 Jarvis Street
Toronto Ontario

February 25 1946

Dear Contributor:

The Citizenship Defense Committee has called a general meeting of all contributors to the Defense Fund in the Toronto area for Saturday, March 2 at 7:30 P.M. at the Church of All Nations, Queen Street near Spadina.

Items on the agenda are:

1. The Committee's Report on all activities to date, to be given by Shuichi Sasaki, chairman of the Committee and Kunio Hidaka, executive secretary. Full discussion and participation is invited from all persons.
2. The Financial Report, of which a copy is enclosed for your reference, will be given by the treasurer, H. R. Nobuoka. This is an interim report only and covers the period to February 16. Full explanation will be given to questions.
3. An outline of the Supreme Court decision.
4. Discussion on the future program of the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians. In summary, it is as follows:
   a) deputation to see Mr. King to urge revoking orders in council:
   b) rally further public protest;
   c) if Government does not change its policy, to carry out the Privy Council appeal; and
   d) advise habeas corpus proceedings, should Government commence deportation.
5. Discussion of the proposal to form a national federation of Japanese people's organizations in Canada.

Supreme Court Decision - The Court ruled the following:

a) Japanese nationals are subject to deportation;
b) Canadian born and naturalized citizens may be deported as provided in the orders in council; and
c) wives who did not sign and children under 16 years cannot be forcibly deported.

It should be kept in mind that the Court was concerned, not with the morality or politics , but only with the strictly legal aspects of the orders. The public campaign, so far, has saved 5,963 persons and a substantial number of naturalized citizens who revoked their requests before Sept. 1. In these figures, and in the other categories still deportable, there are persons who still desire to go to Japan. They should be accorded every facility. Yet we are not satisfied with Government policy, whatever the present legal modifications; for family and economic reasons persons in non-deportable categories will have to go and the number is considerably larger. Numbers are an indication of our success, but so long as their is the forcible deportation of even one person, there is the need to continue this campaign.

Sincerely yours,
Kunio Hidaka
Kunio Hidaka, Exec. Sec.

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INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT

CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE FUND

as of February 16, 1946

	$	$
Total Receipts	3329.00	
" Disbursements		1381.94
Cash on Hand		12.06
Bank Balance		1935.00
	3329.00	3329.00

** ** **

COLLECTIONS	$
Toronto	1454.00
Ontario	1000.00
Other Points:	
Kamloops	200.00
Vernon	75.00
Montreal	500.00
Calgary	100.00
Total:	3329.00

DISBURSEMENTS	$	
Stationery	45.70	
Stamps	22.35	
Bank Exch.	.40	
Rubber Stamp	.40	
Inking Pad	.50	
Statutory Rules and Orders	5.00	
		74.35
Travelling		35.59
Honourarium		125.00
Co-operative Committee		1000.00
Mimeograph		147.00
		1381.94
Cash on Hand		12.06
Bank Balance		1935.00
		3329.00

Please Note: Amounts have been forwarded to the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians without entry from committees, viz.:

Tashme	$ 150.00
Winnipeg	1000.00

Certified correct:

B. Hisaoka

B. Hisaoka, Auditor.

Submitted by: K. Hidaka Exec. Sec'y.

H. Nakamura Treas.

Citizenship Defense Committee.

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REPORT OF THE CITIZENSHIP DEFENCE Committee TO THE MEETING
HELD ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1946 AT THE CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS TORONTO

Organization

The Citizenship Defence Committee was formed at the end of 1945 with issei and nisei representation to raise funds for the campaign against deportation and other violations of personal and civil rights.) purpose CDC

Financial Campaign

The whole of Ontario was considered the field for the Toronto committee in the financial drive. It was recommended that local areas such as Montreal, Hamilton, London, etc. set up their own committees and carry out similar campaigns. Outside points were asked to send their contributions directly to Toronto.

The people of Ontario and many other parts of Canada have responded whole-heartedly to our appeal. Local committees have obtained good results from their work. The minimum contribution asked was two dollars from each working person, but the average which is well above this amount indicates that the public are thoroughly behind our purposes.

Full details of finances are given in the Treasurer's Report.

Centralization and Co-ordination of Work

The Committee has full representation on the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians which is assuming the major role in) CCJC the present public campaign. The Co-operative Committee is composed of some fifty Toronto organizations and maintains a corresponding relationship with other citizen's committees in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary,

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Lethbridge, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Guelph, London, Hamilton, and Montreal. The Citizenship Defence Committee It has also been in close communication with Japanese Committees throughout Canada. To this end, letters and a weekly news sheet are being sent out from Toronto. This Committee is now acting as the centre for information, guidance and direction, for all Japanese Committees.

This fact of the dependence of other committees for their effective operation, brings us to the proposal that a national federation of Japanese people's organizations be formed. This matter will be given full discussion at this meeting.

Permanent Organization

Toward the close of the financial drive, the Committee discussed the advisability of continuing as an organization. It was decided that the present political situation warranted our continuance. Other matters such as property disposal, travel, etc., could settled more effectively through the work of the organization.

Other Activities

There were other activities of the Committee. On January 24 and 25 a representative attended the sessions of the Supreme Court and established further contacts in Montreal. News reports have been sent to The New Canadian and other papers and magazines. A number of members have spent considerable time addressing public meetings.

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STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Area	Contributors	Amount
Toronto suburbs	75.	$171.00
St. Thomas	30	84.50
Brantford	13	26.00
Niagara	35	88.50
Central Ontario	43	114.00
Western "	129	298.00
Northern "	52	145.00
B.C. and Alberta	9	554.00
TOTAL	403	1528.00

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DETAILED REPORT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Toronto suburbs	Contributors	Amount
St. Augustines Seminary	7	14.00
Maple Leaf Mushroom Farm	16	44.00
Loves " "	3	9.00
Sheridan Nurseries	18	42.00
Leaverleigh "	31	62.00
	75	171.00
St. Thomas	30	84.50
Brantford	13	26.00
Niagara		
Beamsville	12	24.00
Grimsby	12	26.00
St. Catherines	10	36.50
Fonthill	1	2.00
	35	88.50

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	Contributors	Amount
Central Ontario		
Brampton	3	15.00
Guelph	9	27.00
Kitchener-Waterloo	7	16.00
Richmond Hill	6	19.00
other points	19	47.00
	44	124.00
Western		
London	69	166.00
Chatham	45	101.00
Cedar Springs	10	20.00
other points	5	11.00
	129	298.00
Eastern Ontario		
Kingston	12	24.00
other points	4	13.00
	16	37.00
Northern Ontario		
Chapleau	20	67.00
Kapuskasing	20	40.00
Nevs	4	25.00
Harty	7	10.00
Regan	1	5.00
	52	145.00
British Columbia and Alberta		
Vernon	1	75.00
Kamloops	1	200.00
Summerland	1	57.50
Greenwood	1	165.00
Brookmere	1	19.50
other points	5	37.00
	9	554.00

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REPORT ON CORRESPONDENCE

Circular letters 1960

Jan.	15	Canvassers letter	200
	17	Appeal to Ontario	500
"		Acknowledgements	100
"		"	100
	27	Appeal to Toronto	100
Feb.	4	Policy and co-ordination	60 (to all Committees)
	20	News Release on Supreme Court	100 "
	24	News Letter	100
	25	Notice of General Meeting and Financial Statement	600
		TOTAL	1860

LETTERS	OUT	IN
Montreal	6	4
Hamilton	2	2
Fort William	2	1
New York	1	1
Lemon Creek	1	1
telegrams	1	2
Slocan	1	1
telegrams	2	3
Greenwood		
telegrams	2	2
Kamloops	1	1
other	19	16
Total	38	34

HIDAKA, KUNIO - CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE

FOLDER NO. 13

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HIDAKA, KUNIO - CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE

FOLDER NO. 13

Citizenship Defense Committee

Central Ontario	Contributors	Amount
Brampton	5	$15.00
Guelph	9	27.00
Kitchener-Waterloo	7	16.00
Richmond Hill	6	19.00
other points	17	47.00
	44	114.00

Western		
London	69	166.00
Chatham	45	101.00
Cedar Springs	10	20.00
other points	5	11.00
	129	298.00

Eastern Ontario		
Kingston	12	24.00
other points	4	13.00
	16	37.00

Northern Ontario		
Chapleau	20	67.00
Kapuskasing	20	40.00
Nevs	4	23.00
Harty	7	10.00
Hogan	1	5.00
	52	145.00

British Columbia and Alberta		
Vernon	1	75.00
Kamloops	1	200.00
Summerland	1	57.50
Greenwood	1	165.00
Brookmere	1	19.50
other points	5	37.00
	9	554.00

File 4

File 3
KHP

May 1946 ?

PROVINCIAL CONVENTION ONTARIO

Pledging full support for democratic development in Canada, delegates and repre entatives from all areas of Ontario reached an important milestone in the organized life of the Japanese at the First Provincial Convention on May 25 and 26 when they voiced the need, ~~fthenthen~~ decided unanimously to form a provincial federation of all Japanese organizations.

Mrs. Hisayo Hayashi, presenting the report on organization, recommended a federation rather than a single province-wide organization with local branches and submitted a constitution, modelled on the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy, which specified full co-operation with other progressive organizations and minority groups for the welfare of all persons in Canada.

The convention also agreed that a national federation was needed and recommended an affiliation of all provincial organizations and those local groups without provincial affiliation.

The convention, in instructing the council of the provincial federation to act as a planning committee for the national federation, and to send a letter to provincial organizations for approval to proceed with organizing the federation with headquarters in Toronto, took the first definite step toward establishing the ~~proposed~~ nation-wide organization.

The national federation was urged to maintain contact with the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians.

T. Umezuki, Japanese editor of The New Canadian, announced that space for a monthly supplement with news and views of the federation and its affiliates was available.

The suggestion, ~~tpresented by~~ Shuichi Tasaka, ~~Toronto~~ of the Citizenship Defense Committee, that the committee function until the ~~national~~ federation was formed, at which time all undertakings would be transferred, was endorsed by the convention.

Tinzie Tanaka was elected chairman of the provincial federation,

HIDAKA, KUNIO - CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE

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Elected to the provincial council were: Sgt. Jin Ide and K. Ikeno, Hamilton, John Kumagai, London, Fred Nishikawa, Fort William, Naomi Tanaka, Chatham, Isaaku Uchida, Oakville, Henry Ide, Newmarket, Kunio Hidaka, Peter Yamada, and Teruko Hidaka, Toronto. Executive members are: Isaaku Uchida, vice-chairman, Teruko Hidaka, secretary, Sgt. Jin Ide, treasurer, John Kumagai, educational director, and Kunio Hidaka, organizer.

HIDAKA, KUNIO - CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE
POLDER NO. 13

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PRELIMINARY REPORT NO. 2

Report of the Special Committee of the Citizenship Defense Committee, appointed March 2, to study and report on the forming of a national federation of Japanese peoples' Organizations.

1. The first meeting of the Special Committee, called on March 17, 1946, was reported in Preliminary Report No. 1. The meeting recommended that, for Toronto, all persons be urged to join the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy, and for the national field, elected a sub-committee to bring in a draft plan for a federation.

2. The sub-committee met on April 17, and recommended that preliminary to forming a national federation, a provincial convention be called in May to form an organization for Ontario. Suggestions for the convention agenda as reported on April 9.

Pre conf in May 46

3. The second meeting of the Special Committee, held April 13, discussed the proposals of the sub-committee from its meeting on April 7. The holding of a Provincial Convention was approved, with date tentatively set for May 11 and 12.

Mr. Shinobu, Nobuoka, Ozawa, were to be in charge of billeting out-of-town delegates. Areas not able to send representatives were to be asked to endorse the program. There was to be no limit on the number of delegates from an area.

It was recommended that the Constitution of the Provincial federation be modeled on the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy.

A Budget Committee of Mr. Sasaki, Tanaka, Nobuoka and Hidaka, were to bring in a draft budget.

The entire program of the Convention was to be left to the JCCD.

4. The Executive Committee of the JCCD met on May 1, to draft the agenda for the Provincial Convention. In order to accommodate persons having to travel long distances, it was decided to postpone the date to May 25 and 26. Sessions will be held at the Labour Lyceum.

May 4, 1946.

HIDAKA, KUNIO - CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE
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APPENDIX

Persons present at the meeting of the Special Committee of the Citizenship Defense Committee appointed March 2, 1946, held on April 12, 1946.

Mr.	Issaku	Uchida	Mr.	Kinzie	Tanaka
	Saburo	Shinobu		Shosaku	Ozawa
	Bunji	Nisaoka ✓		Kunio	Hidaka
	Tokue	Kameoka			
	Otokichi	Onishi	Mrs.	Kane	Tanaka
	Tomejiro	Mio		Noboru	Hirabayashi
	Mikio	Nakamura			
	K.	Hori			
	F. R.	Nobuoka			
	Tats	Harada			
	Shuichi	Sasaki			

HIDAKA, KUNIO - CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE
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MEMORANDUM: PROPOSALS FOR A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

APRIL 7, 1946

Purposes of a national organization have been stated as:
a) to promote the welfare of Japanese people in Canada,
b) to secure all rights of citizenship,
c) to assume all responsibilities of citizenship,
d) to promote cultural assimilation, and
e) to co-operate with all organizations working for the betterment of J. in Can.

2. Functions of the National Headquarters
a) while the objectives of the organization, and those affiliated, are stated above, from the experience of the past three months, it is apparent that the organization must have a headquarters or secretariat to perform the following functions:
i) to supply up to date information to all Japanese organizations,
ii) to receive up to date information from all organizations,
iii) to carry on a coninuous research program into:
government policy and legislation
economic and social conditions amongst Japanese
iv) to provide speakers guides to Japanese who have been asked to speak to various organizations
v) to publish articles, leaflets, and pamphlets on Japanese in Canada, for the general public, newspapers and journals,
vi) to assist all organizations in developing strong and active programs, to keep up their membership and carry out their work efficiently
vii) to assist in local problems: sugar beet contracts, employment negotiations
viii) to open up new opportunities for employment
ix) to co-ordinate the political action work of Japanese
x) to raise funds to carry on its work and other campaigns needing money
xi) to carry on a public relations program

3. Structure
a) Federation of Citizenship Defense Committees
b) Federation of all organizations
c) single organization with branches
d) combination of a) and b)

Discussion of Advantages and Disadvantages:

The existing organizations were set up to meet the needs of the people by persons having the most initiative and have the support of the people. When selecting the desired structure, it should be kept in mind that the type will have to assist in performing the functions efficiently and adequately.

The formation of additional organizations may cause confusion, and should be discouraged. Existing local organizations, where possible, should carry on with the work.

The use of Citizenship Defense Committees will require new organization, and furthermore, their membership is limited. The financial campaigns will need organizations which take in all people.

Federation of all organizations will have large membership, will use existing organizations, allow local initiative, and will assist in finance campaigns.

Single organization will require new organization.

Combination of A) and B) will be feasible where it is thought Defense Committees are needed. This proposal is like b).

4. Finances

An annual personal canvass should be carried out in all local areas.

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PRELIMINARY REPORT NO. 1

Report of the Special Meeting called by the Citizenship Defense Committee on March 17, 1946.

1. A preliminary meeting of the committee appointed to study and report on the national federation of Japanese people's organizations was held on March 17 at the Nisei Co-operative Residence, 506 Jarvis St., Toronto, with Shuichi Sasaki as chairman. The meeting convened at 2:30 P.M.

2. Twenty-two persons were present:
Shuichi Sasaki, chairman, Citizenship Defense Committee (CDC)
Mrs. Noboru Hirabayashi, Christian Women's Association
Kinzie Tanaka, Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy (JCCD)
Toshizo Suzuki, Japanese Canadian War Services Auxiliary
Atsumu Kamino, Judo Club
Eileen Shintani, JCCD
Hikobei Mori, Buddhist Mission
Bunji Hisaoka, CDC
Tokue Kameoka, CDC
Shosaku Ozawa, CDC
Tomokichi Mio, CDC
Rinzo Hagino, CDC
H. R. Nobuoka, CDC
Tats Harada, Nisei Fellowship
Yosh Kishimoto, Credit Union
Otokichi Onishi, CDC
Kunio Hidaka, CDC
Isaaku Uchida
K. Hori
Eikichi Kagetsu
Kohei Nakai
Mitsugi Yamashita

3. Persons invited but not present were:
Fred Sasaki, Nisei Fellowship
Tom Morita
Tokichi Ohi
Sam Yamada
Kunio Shimizu
Frank Nakamura
George Yoshie
Harry Miyasaki
Mr. & Mrs. Edward Kitagawa
Yoshio Nakazawa
Peter Yamada
Sokichi Kadonaga
Yoshio Oda
Chizuko Shimano
Roy Shinobu
Molly Fujita
Bill Takeda
Mi Akiyama

4. NEED FOR ORGANIZATION The chairman asked each person to state his frank opinion as to whether or not a national organization was required. The unanimous opinion of the 19 persons who spoke was that a national body was needed.

5. PURPOSES OF THE ORGANIZATION The desired objects corresponded with those of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association of Winnipeg:
   a) to promote the welfare of Japanese people in Canada
   b) to secure all rights of citizenship
   c) to assume all responsibilities of citizenship
   d) to promote cultural assimilation, and
   e) to co-operate with all organizations working for the betterment of Japanese in Canada.

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6. PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF THE ORGANIZATION
Mr. Kameoka outlined possible alternative types:
   a) a federation of Citizenship Defense Committees
   b) federation of all organizations
   c) one national organization with branch chapters
   d) a combination of a) and b).

Mr. Nobuoka proposed:
   a) a central council of Toronto organizations
   b) co-ordination with central councils of other areas

Mr. Ozawa proposed an organization built on the federal system:
   a) for Toronto - Committee of Citizen's Organizations, funds raised by canvass of $1.50 per family and $1.00 per working person
   b) for Ontario - Ontario Federation of Citizenship, work done by the above body, financed by a 50 cent annual fee
   c) for Canada - Canadian Federation of Citizenship, work done by the Toronto organization.

Mr. Uchida proposed that all persons join the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy, whose objects were the same as those agreed upon by the meeting.
Mr. Kamino stated that, in order to avoid the confusion which would result from having still another organization, the central council, he supported the proposal that everyone join the JCCD.
Mr. Hori stated that one organization, financed by monthly dues, should be open to all persons.

HIDAKA, KUNIO - CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE
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Mr. Mio supported the proposal that everyone join the JCCD.
Mr. Onishi proposed:

a) for Toronto - recommend that everyone join the JCCD
b) appoint a sub-committee to bring in a draft outline for a national federation, which would be studied by the committee.

Mr. Ozawa favoured financing through an annual financial drive.
Mr. Nobuoka stated that one single organization would raise the difficulty of language.
Mr. Uchida re-iterated his support for joint issei-nisei action within the JCCD.

The alternative types of organization were re-stated by Mr. Kameoka:

a) for Toronto - should a central council be formed, or
b) should everyone be urged to join the JCCD.

He favoured the latter.
On a division, two persons favoured a central council, while 17 supported all persons joining the JCCD.

7. Two possible courses were open for the appointing of a sub-committee to bring in a draft outline for a national federation:

a) to select the committee from a JCCD meeting, or
b) to select the committee at the present CDC meeting.

In view of the need for some clarification and recommendation on the future of the CDC as part of the national federation proposal, it was decided that the sub-committee should be appointed by the CDC.

8. Mr. Tanaka, Sasaki and Hidaka were then named a nominating committee, and the following persons selected, were ratified by the meeting:

Mr. Kameoka	Mr. Tanaka	Mr. Ozawa
Harada	Shinobu	Sasaki (ex officio)
Uchida	Onishi	

9. The meeting adjourned at 5:00 P.M.

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NEWS LETTER

Issued by:
Kunio Hidaka, Executive Secretary
Citizenship Defense Committee
506 Jarvis Street, Toronto

TORONTO, Feb. 24 - A powerful deputation of senators, members of Parliament of all political parties and representative of all areas of Canada and leaders of church and intellectual life is scheduled to see Mr. King this week to press for total abandonment of forcible deportation.

Asked to serve on the deputation are Col. David Croll, Lib. M.P., J. M. Macdonell and Donald Fleming, Pro.-Con. M.P.'s, Senators Arthur Roebuck and Cairine Wilson, M. J. Coldwell, CCF leader, F. A. Brewin, counsel to the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians, B. K. Sandwell of Saturday Night, E. J. Tarr, president of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, from Winnipeg, Rev. Canon W. W. Judd of the Council of Social Service of the Church of England in Canada, Father McQuillan of the Roman Catholic Church, and representatives from Montreal and B.C.

If the Government shows no signs of changing its policy, the deputation will ask for a stay in deportation proceedings and will carry out the Privy Council appeal. With it they will intensify their campaign of protest in Parliament and throughout the country.

A Canadian Press dispatch from Ottawa on Feb. 20 stated that the Cabinet is expected to study its policy in the light of the Court judgment. Another dispatch of Feb. 22 by H. R. Armstrong of the Toronto Star stated that deportation will likely be postponed until a judgment from the Privy Council, which may be as much as a year.

Legally the Privy Council appeal is no bar to Government action, he stated, but federal authorities suspended deportation action while the case was before the Supreme Court and it is indicated the same course will be followed if the Privy Council grants leave to appeal. It is almost certain that this will be granted. He also stated that a stay in proceeding with deportation is a matter of Government policy which has not yet been decided, but it is thought this will be done pending Privy Council decision. Should the Government policy change an appeal will not be necessary and the application can be withdrawn.

Meanwhile in Toronto, public support is mobilized at a meeting tonight where speakers will be C. H. Millard, national director, United Steelworkers of America, F. A. Brewin, counsel, J. M. Finlay, chairman of the Co-operative Committee and Hugh MacMillan, executive secretary of the committee. Public protest will be rallied by emphasizing the inhumanity of depriving children of parents, no matter what the strict legal point may be.

A general meeting of all contributors in the Toronto Area is called by the Citizenship Defense Committee for Sat. March 2, at the Church of All Nations. Items of business include the Committee's Report, the Financial Report to Feb. 16, an outline of the Court decision and a report on the future program of the Co-operative Committee, and discussion of the proposal to form a national federation of Japanese people's organizations.

The work of all committees should be directed to mobilizing widespread public protest against deportation. If we can win on the political front, further legal action will not be necessary. We will also be in a strong position to press our other demands concerning property and removal of restrictions.

It is well to be in readiness for habeas corpus proceedings should the Government attempt deportation. Points to be raised will be the absence of consent in signatures, some cases of no signatures at all, the circumstances of the time such as dismissal from work, etc., the understanding and wording of the repatriation forms, other elements of coercion.

Some intimidation of persons who did not carry out immunization may be attempted. Letters have been sent out by the Department of Labour telling these persons to state their reasons for not completing the treatment. We would like all persons affected to understand that they are not compelled to carry out the inoculations, and the Department should be able to figure out the reasons.

CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE
FOLDER NO. 13

N E W S L E T T E R

Issued by: Kunio Hidaka, Executive Secretary
Citizenship Defense Committee
506 Jarvis Street, Toronto

TORONTO, March 4 - The program of the Toronto Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians was given whole-hearted endorsation at the General Meeting of the Citizenship Defense Committee on March 2. The Co-operative Committee will name a deputation to see Mr. King at the first opportunity. A vigorous public information campaign will be carried on to give information on the true nature of the Government's deportation plan. A Speakers Bureau has been set up to provide persons to address any organization. Talks have been arranged for the radio. Speakers will be going to schools, universities, Young Peoples and church societies, trade unions and many other groups. When Parliament meets after the middle of this month, further action will be taken in the House of Commons and Senate. A Youth Lobby at the end of the month will be quizzing M.P.'s and Cabinet members on this matter.

Should deportation not be completely dropped, and should the Government try to violate the will of the people, the Co-operative Committee will press for a stay in forcible deportation and carry through their Privy Council appeal. If, in the interval, the Government should commence forcible deportation, habeas corpus proceedings should be instituted.

There should be the understanding that habeas corpus proceedings are no absolute guarantee that the person will be able to remain in Canada. They should be looked upon as a last resort to stop the deportation of the person. A person contemplating habeas corpus action should understand its meaning. He will have to ignore his deportation notice and await being taken into custody. He will then have his lawyer make arrangements to have a judge or magistrate issue a writ of habeas corpus on his behalf. The writ will have to be issued in the name of the jailer or keeper of the immigration shed who has actual custody of the person, and will have to be delivered to him. The writ will require that the jailer or keeper, on or before a specified day produce the body of the person before the court, in order that an enquiry can be made into the legality of the detention.

At any time before the specified date the jailer may make a return to habeas corpus, and show the reasons for detention. He may state that the person is held on authority conferred on the Honourable Minister of Labour and show the deportation order. The return, to be effective, must show that the detention is lawful.

The primary purpose of the writ, as now used, is to have the legality of the detention determined. It will provide an opportunity to question the circumstances under which repatriation signatures were secured, whether the person actually signed the form, and whether he had a clear understanding of the meaning.

If it is ruled that he is legally detained, deportation becomes more imminent, otherwise he should be released. If charged under the Criminal Code, except for offences like murder, a person has the right to ask for bail. If charged with a bailable offense, the person is given his freedom after paying bail and has no right to ask for a trial. Should he be denied bail, he may demand trial at the next assizes; or his release, which means that the charges are dropped; or he is granted his freedom until the charges are again brought up.

Persons who wrongfully detain another can be sued for damages, for false arrest and assault. The detention must be authorized by law. Severe penalties are provided for wrongful denial of writs of habeas corpus. The person is liable to a fine not less than 500 pounds and is permanently removed from holding public office, under English law.

The General Meeting also passed a motion, moved by S. Ozawa and seconded by T. Kamooka, that a committee be set up to study the formation of a national federation of Japanese peoples organizations. A report on all the steps to establish a federation should come from the committee. The opinions of all Japanese Committees will be studied and incorporated in the report.

CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE
FOLDER NO. 13

N E W S L E T T E R

Issued March 28, 1946, by:
Kunio Hidaka, Executive Secretary
Citizenship Defense Committee
506 Jarvis Street, Toronto

CABINET INTERVIEWED BY CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE

Hugh MacMillan, executive secretary, and Andrew Brewin, counsel, Toronto Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians, E. J. Tarr, Winnipeg lawyer, representing the Winnipeg Co-operative Committee, and C. H. Millard, national director, United Steelworkers of America and executive member of the Canadian Congress of Labour, had an hour and one-half long interview with Cabinet members on Tuesday, March 26.

The Government group, headed by Mr. King, included the Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, minister of justice; Hon. Brooke Claxton, minister of health and welfare; Hon. Paul Martin, secretary of state; Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, minister of labour; Hon. D. C. Abbott, minister of national defence and Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of veterans' affairs and British Columbia member of the Cabinet.

David Croll, Liberal M.P. and M.J. Coldwell, national leader of the CCF accompanied the Committee representatives and introduced them to the Government.

Mr. MacMillan asked that the orders in council on deportation be revoked immediately and entirely. It is reported that, while the Defence Minister and the Minister of Justice stated that they did not want to see any deportation carried out, they were not prepared to withdraw the orders in council at this time, because that might bring on political criticism and stir up opposition. They hoped the whole matter would quieten down and die out.

Mr. King and Mr. St. Laurent said they hoped the Privy Council would declare the orders in council invalid. A hearing by the Privy Council in October would mean the decision would not be given until the end of the year, when the special emergency powers would lapse and the Government would not be able to carry out deportation, in any case.

While not prepared to take the brave step of withdrawing the orders, the Government said no deportation would be carried out without full approval of Parliament, and, furthermore, should any person feel that he was being sent away without his approval, a full investigation will be allowed of all circumstances. The Prime Minister stated that he hoped that "none too many are sent out."

Mr. Coldwell, who has consulted Mr. King on many occasions, states that he has never seen the Prime Minister "so visibly disturbed". It is reported that both Mr. King and Mr. St. Laurent agreed with the stand of the Co-operative Committee. *

It was also stated that "serious consideration" would be given to the removing of all restrictions, particularly in Eastern Canada.

Ian Mackenzie called the work of the Co-operative Committee "frothy idealism" by persons unable to face "hard realities".

The delegates had dinner with 15 CCF M.P.'s and after discussion decided that deportation should not be made an immediate parliamentary issue, but advised that all available information be sent to M.P.'s, and as many as possible be interviewed. One Progressive Conservative M.P. donated $25.00 to the Committee.

When asked to confirm the report that no family men would be deported, the Government, while not denying the statement, would not commit themselves at that time.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS NEW HEAD FOR JAPANESE RESETTLEMENT

It is reported that John MacKinnon, chief of the Alternate Service Section, National Selective Service, has been appointed to take charge of Japanese resettlement. Mr. J. M. Finlay, chairman of the Co-operative Committee, who has had numerous occasions to consult Mr. MacKinnon on matters regarding conscientious objectors, and who has supplied him with policy making reports in his former work, views the appointment with full confidence. The first question, asked Mr. Finlay by the new chief was, "What do you think of dispersal?" Mr. Finlay replied that restrictions and force were working against and defeating rehabilitation measures.

A marked change is expected in the Japanese Division, Department of Labour.

CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE
FOLDER NO. 13

N E W S L E T T E R

Issued April 3, 1946, by:
Kunio Hidaka, Executive Secretary
Citizenship Defense Committee
506 Jarvis Street, Toronto

PLEASE NOTE: Due mainly to the manner in which the information was received and from personal oversight, my NEWS LETTER issued March 28, contained serious mis-statements. This issue, reporting the same interview, makes the necessary corrections and cancels all previous conflicting statements.

MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF CABINET INTERVIEW

The main points of the interview were covered by the general press, however it remains for us to bring out some of the important issues involved in the meeting.

The Government having stated that it would facilitate any appeal of deportation orders-in-council to the Privy Council, and to hold forcible deportations until the decision is given, the Co-operative Committee is going ahead with preparations for the London hearing. At earliest, it will be June when the case is heard, and likely October when the decision is given.

Whatever the decision, it is possible that political conditions may be sufficiently improved to permit favourable concessions from the Government. For this reason, it is important that Japanese persons have the full understanding that, should legal means to stop deportation be exhausted and fail, the larger area of political action still remains and must be fully developed and exploited. In addition, there is recourse to legal action on individual cases.

Should deportation be held up until the end of the year, it is also possible that the Government may have its special wartime powers removed on this issue.

MR. MACMILLAN'S STATEMENT

Mr. MacMillan, reporting a very good conference, and one unusually long for the Prime Minister and so many members of the Cabinet, stated the ministers showed grave concern and assured them that full consideration would be given their submissions. The delegation stated that the treatment of Japanese in Canada had to be decided by the people and Parliament of Canada. Government imposed restrictions were the greatest barrier to satisfactory rehabilitation, and the Co-operative Committee was convinced that marked progress would follow the rescinding of these orders-in-council.

Refuting the claim that the Japanese were a British Columbia problem in which the East should not interfere, it was submitted that opinion in B.C. has changed and continued to change more favourably, and, in addition, one third of the Japanese population was now east of the Rockies, outside British Columbia.

MR. BREWIN REPORTED

For interested groups to be able to meet with the Prime Minister and his colleagues to talk matters over, "was satisfying and attests to the value of democracy", said Mr. Brewin. The Government, acting from political expediency, was timid about changing its policy, even in the face of public protest. M.P.'s, in receiving more letters on this issue than any other for a long time, knew that the public were upset.

The attitude of Mr. King and Mr. St. Laurent, senior members of the Cabinet, led one to believe they desired to drop the entire deportation scheme; however, with Time a great healer, and with the possibility of the Privy Council deciding the matter for them in a manner reflecting no criticism on them, they would prefer to wait until the judicial decision. It was therefore impossible to expect positive word until this final decision, said Mr. Brewin.

REQUESTS MADE

a) Rescind deportation orders-in-council;
b) failing a), have orders amended to refer all cases to judicial tribunal;
c) remove all restrictions;
d) should Privy Council uphold orders, submit orders to Parliament before undertaking deportation; and
e) should deportation scheme still hold, give adequate notice to all persons (to allow preparation for legal action on individual circumstances).

SHOULD PRIVY COUNCIL UPHOLD ORDERS

A vigorous public campaign will be opened should the legal case be lost. Political action work will be renewed in the press, on the platform and in Parliament, with good chances of victory. Toward this end, all M.P.'s are being sent a copy of the Memorandum submitted to the Government.

JAPANESE-CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE
FOLDER NO. 13

N E W S L E T T E R

Issued April 25, 1946 by:
Kunio Hidaka, Executive Secretary
Citizenship Defense Committee
506 Jarvis Street, Toronto

FINANCING PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL

The Finance Committee of the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians, Toronto, reported on April 5 that $10,500 would be needed for the Privy Council Appeal. Various amounts were allotted to its corresponding committees in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Guelph, London, Brantford, Lethbridge, Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. It was considered advisable to keep amounts raised by Japanese people separate, and ask them to raise $4000 of the total.

The Citizenship Defense Committee at a meeting on April 12, accepted the proposal of the Co-operative Committee, and on April 18 contributed an additional $1000. The Civil Rights Defence Committee of Winnipeg, likewise, is forwarding all its available funds received from Manitoba and other provinces, to the Co-operative Committee.

When these amounts are known, the sum yet to be raised can be announced. All areas of Canada are asked to contribute, to make sure that we meet our quota of $4000.

The First Final Financial Statement of the Citizenship Defense Committee to March 28, has been sent to The New Canadian for publication.

COUNSEL FOR THE APPEAL

The Co-operative Committee, in its desire to do everything possible for victory before the Privy Council, consulted a number of qualified persons to recommend a suitable English barrister. The committee is pleased to announce that Sir Walter Monckton, a distinguished British Commonwealth constitutional authority, has been retained, and with Andrew Brewin, will present argument. Mr. Brewin will also represent the Government of Saskatchewan, while British Columbia will have Attorney General Gordon Wismer.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL CONVENTION, MAY 25 and 26

A recommendation from the Sub-committee of the Citizenship Defense Committee appointed to bring in proposals for a national federation, calls for the forming of a provincial federation for Ontario as preliminary to the national organization. Accordingly, the committee is planning a convention for all Ontario organizations and representative and responsible people from unorganized centres, to be held in Toronto on May 25 and 26. Joint sponsors will be the Citizenship Defense Committee and the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy.

Ontario centres are asked to reply and state whether this date is suitable, and give their number of delegates, and persons to be billetted.

There will be no limit on the number of delegates from each centre but persons are asked to stay with friends as much as possible. However, the Arrangements Committee will look after any delegates without accommodation.

TIME LIMIT ON PERMITS AND NO PLACEMENT ALLOWANCE

The Department of Labour states that permits have no time limit and placement allowances are paid to all persons relocating East of the Rockies. The Toronto Japanese Division, Department of Labour, confirms reports from Slocan City that certain categories of persons are on four-month permits and are denied placement allowances.

The Department of Labour, Ottawa, is urged to see that its practices are instituted and any person already relocated but denied his allowance, is re-imbursed.

HIDAKA, KUNIO - CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE
FOLDER NO. 13

N E W S L E T T E R

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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FOLDER NO. 13

N E W S L E T T E R

Issued August 17 1946 by:
Kunio Hidaka, Executive Secretary
Citizenship Defense Committee
506 Jarvis Street, Toronto

ANDREW BREWIN REPORTS ON PRIVY COUNCIL HEARING

F. Andrew Brewin reported to a meeting of the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians on August 15 on the presentations before the Privy Council on the orders-in-council concerning Japanese deportation. The case, which lasted four days, was considered by Viscount Simon as "one of the most important cases ever to come before us". The judgment, now reserved, will likely be given when the board reconvenes in October.

Mr. Brewin explained that it was impossible to make sensible predictions about the results to be expected from the judges and stated that it was his impression that the judges themselves had reached no conclusions. On one branch of argument it appeared, he said, that Lord Simon was in agreement, and, on a different branch, Lords Potter and Uthrup had accepted their arguments of law. Sir Lyman Duff who went from Canada especially to sit on the case, said little, while Lord Wright, in Mr. Brewin's estimation, "had seen better days", and did not show keen interest in the case.

In his report to the Co-operative Committee, Mr. Brewin re-emphasized his previous statement that the Privy Council was deciding legal points alone, namely, whether or not the Government had power to pass the orders-in-council under existing statute, and was not in any way concerned with policy nor the moral implications, which were in the field of government. Should law become confused with policy, he said, persons would in this case become over optimistic as to the results from the court, and insufficient attention would be directed to the Government which is responsible for policy.

Since the only argument available against powers to deport Japanese nationals was that the scheme was irseverable, Mr. Brewin said that the probability was "slim" of having this section of the orders declared invalid. The court seemed to indicate that it was not its duty, but the Government's, to decide whom to deport.

It was reported that all the judges of the Privy Council, without exception, seemed unhappy about the orders.

PRESENTATION OF ARGUMENT

Mr. Brewin presented argument with Christopher Shawcross, a brother of Sir Hartley Shawcross, attorney general of Great Britain; and Jeffery Wilson, an associate of Sir Stafford Cripps and recently of the Foreign Office Northern Division, who acted for the Attorney General of Saskatchewan.

DEPORTATION POLICY RESTS WITH GOVERNMENT

It should be clearly understood by Japanese persons that deportation in all its phases need not be carried out by the Government, even though the Privy Council rules that it has the power. The orders purport only to permit deportation, and do not order the Government to deport persons. Should deportation be allowed by the court, then responsibility for carrying out the policy, or abandoning it, rests with the Government. From our observations at present, we are of the opinion that forcible deportation is not the policy, although no official confirmation is yet available. However, should deportation be attempted, then further legal action, challenging the application of the orders to individual cases, can be taken.

IMPORTANT ISSUES YET TO BE SETTLED

It is long past the time we should have started on the redress of other important grievances. Heading the list is the matter of compensation and return of property losses. Other matters are resettlent which is acute, and the removal of all discriminatory restrictions. These issues should be taken up on a national scale.

HIDAKA, KUNIO - CITIZENSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE
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NEWSLETTER

Issued September 14 1946 by
Kunio Hidaka, Executive Secretary
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506 Jarvis Street, Toronto

HON. HUMPHREY MITCHELL OUTLINES GOVERNMENT POLICY

Labour Minister Mitchell outlined in the House of Commons on August 30 the Government's Japanese policy which in summary is as follows:

a) To repatriate to Japan as soon as possible all those desiring to go voluntarily;

b) To disperse and settle across Canada in 1946 those who have proven their firm desire to remain in Canada, by giving them every assistance and encouragement possible, including the progressive relaxation of wartime restrictions;

c) To delay compulsory deportation until a decision has been handed down by the privy council on the appeal; at which time government policy will be reviewed.

OUR VIEW OF THIS POLICY

REPATRIATION: So long as the rights of Canadian citizens are guarded and maintained, we take no issue with voluntary repatriation. Persons going to Japan are advised to contact Canadian Government representatives as soon as possible after their arrival, should they desire to remain Canadian nationals.

RESETTLEMENT: While not for a moment hesitating to condemn racial prejudice which caused our removal from our homes under the guise of military necessity, the present and pressing problem of assisting in the re-establishment of some thousands of persons in camps and hostels, must be faced. From reports on hand, these temporary quarters in their present condition, are not fit places for women and children under severe winter conditions. However, we do not see how they can all be accommodated elsewhere before Spring, and for this reason, we are urging that investigations by qualified and expert personnel be undertaken to see that accepted standards of housing, nutrition, clothing and education are practised.

As a first step toward permanent resettlement persons in hostels and camps should be carefully interviewed by trained personnel for a record of occupational and other preferences. Thereafter all available resources should be directed to re-establishment on an individual case work basis. Financial grants should be forthcoming where they are required, otherwise, an equivalent or greater expenditure may have to be made for his maintenance in the hostel.

The present method of arbitrarily ordering persons to localities against their will should be abolished at once as wasteful of financial and human resources. The closing of hostels over the heads of residents does not engender the personal confidence and initiative required for satisfactory resettlement. Present methods of "encouragement" have been limited to threats of excessive charges for board and lodgings, and extremely low wages for work done in the hostels.

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.

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File 3
KHP

N E W S L E T T E R

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RESTRICTIONS: Wartime restrictions which make racism the official policy of Canada should be rescinded. This official discrimination takes on added seriousness from its use by reactionary politicians in British Columbia who raise the issue to becloud the minds of the public and detract them from their real social problems. Progressive political parties who are from day to day tackling the real issues of life must bring this fact to the attention of the public, and bring about a conscious settlement.

BASIC REVIEW OF GOVERNMENT POLICY: Because of the manifold mistakes to date, we agree that a basic review of Government policy is needed. Whatever the Privy Council decision, representations of policy will be made to the Government; and if we are to give serious consideration to clearing up this matter within 1946, failure will be the only result should a policy unacceptable to persons of Japanese ancestry, and unmindful of present day objective conditions, be attempted. For this reason consultation is of first importance.

NO DEPORTATION SAYS MR. TRUEMAN

In private conversations with members of the Co-operative Committee, G. E. Trueman, Toronto placement officer of the Japanese Division, said it was his opinion and also that of other officials of the division that no compulsory deportation will be attempted.

As reported in our newsletter of August 17, and after a close examination of developments over the past six months, and sizing up present conditions, we agree with him. Although the policy has changed, we believe that the Government, fearing criticism, and ever anxious to placate racist elements because of its weak political position in British Columbia, is attempting to pass off responsibility for the change on to the legal decision, and therefore withholds its announcement.

REQUIRED CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT POLICY

Since the policy announced by Mr. Mitchell is absent of positive content, we must work with all democratic ant-fascist Canadians on the following issues:

a) the appointment of a claims commission to restore property and other losses resulting from evacuation;

b) the abolition of discrimination in travel and residence;

c) the granting of liberal assistance for re-establishment, and consultation on policy;

d) the enforcement of accepted standards of housing, nutrition, employment, and education;

e) the granting of Canadian citizenship to qualified Japanese nationals.

JAPANESE CANADIAN PAMPHLET SUPPLIED NATIONAL FILM BOARD

Three hundred copies of the pamphlet "The Japanese Canadians" by Dr. Forrest LaViolette were supplied by the Citizenship Defense Committee to the National Film Board for their discussion kit to accompany the film MAN: ONE FAMILY which is now available at film libraries. Local communities can use the film to raise discussion on problems of racial discrimination and the issues facing persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada.