

JCCA Conference (Winnipeg) 1948

P R O V I N C I A L R E P O R T

ALBERTA J.C.C.A. CHAPTER

Before going into the provincial report for Alberta, it might do the listener well to bear certain factors in mind. There are varying reasons which are not conducive to the well being of a truly representative provincial chapter.

The first and foremost reason is the economic set-up. In a section of the country where it's economy is principally agrarian it is a "dawn to dusk" operation from May though to November. During this period, practically all club activities are at a virtual standstill and only in case of absolute necessity are meetings held. No sooner are the beet knives put away for the season, the majority of the niseis and also many of the isseis are off to the bush for the winter. This situation is brought about due to the fact that employment is very limited during the winter, thus necessitating the migration to the lumber camps. You can readily perceive that a great mass of the niseis are constantly shifting from place to place. Under the circumstances, many of the niseis have no affiliation with any club at all. This, coupled with the indifference that is encountered everywhere, makes for an extremely difficult situation. Therefore, although there are many organizations in Southern Alberta, the mass migration so depletes the rank of the niseis, that most of the clubs are in name only. This situation has existed for the past 6 years and in all probability will continue to exist indefinitely. Consequently, where the strongest support for the JCCA should come from the niseis themselves, we in Alberta are sorely lacking in this much needed patronage.

The second reason is the factor of distance. While this holds equally true with other provinces, never-the-less here in Southern Alberta, it is more of a factor to be reckoned with than elsewhere. Whenever meetings are held, it means delegates have to travel as far as 40 miles, much of it over roads which are no credit to this province.

The situation is further complicated by poor communication. It is not uncommon for letters sent from a neighboring town to take as long as a week to receive. Telegrams are of no practical value as there is no direct delivery. Telephones are practically nonexistent.

It is well to remember also that 95% of the Japanese in Southern Alberta live on farms.

ORGANIZATION.

The situation in Alberta is indeed made difficult in that the isseis are split on the issue of the JCCA. In localities where the isseis are in favour of the JCCA, the niseis are likewise also in favour of it. Where the isseis are "horyu seikan", although the niseis are in favour of the JCCA, the niseis organizations in these districts are so inactive that we cannot count on their support. It is from these districts that the majority of the niseis have gone to the lumber camps.

- (a) Progress of the Provincial Chapter in the matter of unifying local groups.

In Magrath, Raymond and Lethbridge, where there exists active nisei groups, they are fully in support of the JCCA. The Raymond District Citizens League which includes Magrath, Welling, Raymond and Stirling and is predominately an issei organization, is also part of the JCCA. It is from these organizations that the present Alberta chapter of the JCCA is formed.

Last fall, when our delegate got back from the National Conference and we were in the process of forming a provincial chapter, we invited Calgary and Edmonton to send delegates to take part in the discussion. Calgary declined, stating that there was no organization in Calgary and that the population did not warrant the need of a club. Edmonton send a representative ~~and~~ who stated, "the niseis of Edmonton are in favour of a JCCA and will support such a body." However, when the actual formation of the JCCA took place on December 26, Edmonton did not send a delegate and subsequent correspondence led to the statement by Edmonton to the effect that "the majority of the members in attendance felt that our club (Edmonton) is still in the process of organizing into a representative body of niseis in Edmonton and districts and consequently ~~is~~ neither the moral nor the financial standint at present to decide immediately on matters of such importance."

It might be ~~added~~ added here that after the organizational trip of the national executive secretary to Calgary and Edmonton, both cities have expressed a very favourable attitude and without being overly optimistic, it can be stated that in all probability they will, in time, join the JCCA.

- (b) Progress in the establishment of a true chapter system of the National JCCA.

As we are still in the formative stage, we have not worked towards this end at all.

- 2 -

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of the National JCCA. As we are still in the formative stage, we have not
worked towards this end at all.

- (c) Number of local groups within the Provincial Chapter and membership of these local groups.

As of at the present time, there are four nisei organization and the R.D.C.L. The total subscribed membership would be approximately 500.

- (d) The financial support of the local groups in meeting the Provincial assessment of the national budget.

A concerted effort has been made towards the meeting of the Provincial assessment and \$700 has been sent to headquarters.

- (e) To what extent the isseis and niseis co-operate in organizational work.

Speaking within the JCCA as it exists at the present time, the co-operation between the isseis and the niseis leaves very little to be desired.

EDUCATION, RECREATION, CULTURE.

- (A) Activities in labor unions, churches, inter-racial groups and co-operatives by members of local groups.

Labour Unions:

It is understandable that Alberta being a predominantly agricultural province, unions are far and few. But where there exists unions and Japanese are employed in these occupation, they have become members. There is a nisei acting as shop steward in one of the unions. There are many niseis loggers, carpenters and cannery workers unions.

Churches:

There are Buddhist churches in Coaldale, Picture Butte and Raymond. There are 2 Buddhist preachers and 2 Christian ministers and also a lay preacher. Recently a new Anglican church was dedicated in Coaldale. Many niseis belong to the Buddhist church and take active part and leadership in its' activities. There are also many niseis who are members of Christian churches.

The United Church has been outstanding ~~xxx~~ in its' championing the cause of democracy and the Japanese-Canadians. The formation of the Lethbridge Consultative Committee for Canadians of Japanese Origin was mainly through the efforts of the United Church Presbytery. May we be permitted to relate how it came about. In February 1946, the Southern Alberta Youth Council saw the need for a regional branch of the Co-operative Committee in Southern Alberta. There were 7500 Japanese in the district and the need for such a Committee was apparent. The Council was advised that the best course ~~xx~~ to take would be to approach the United Church Presbytery and have them betake the task of forming this committee.

The Presbytery responded enthusiastically and promised their wholehearted support. They called a meeting of the Ministerial Association of Lethbridge, which is a inter-denominational group, and they in turn called a public meeting of all interested persons. And thus was formed the Lethbridge Consultative Committee for Canadians of Japanese Origin.

On numerous other occasions, we have approached the Presbytery to enlist their support.

We are also privileged to have access to the United Church, Canyon Church Camp at Waterton Lakes National Park. Every summer we have sponsored a 3 day outing, open to all young people who wish to attend. From living together, through discussions and through play, these camps have helped immeasurably in creating better fellowship and understanding amongst the niseis. This summer will be our 4th consecutive camp.

INTER-RACIAL GROUPS:

Up till now, there has been very little done towards fostering inter-racial relationship. The Youth Council has always encouraged co-operation, friendship and fellowship amongst the different race groups and urged participation in all possible community activities. In Magrath and Iron Springs there is a mixed Young peoples group. The Youth Council in its' winter conference a year ago, sent invitations to over a dozen different young peoples group to participate.

The Lethbridge girls club is sponsoring an international dance in April

To promote race relations, the Lethbridge Girls' Club is sponsoring an International Dance in April and they have invited different groups to attend.

There is also established a liaison between the JCCA and the Lethbridge Young Peoples Presbytery Union.

CO-OPERATIVES:

There are co-operatives in Raymond, Coaldale and Picture Butte handling a complete line of food stuffs. Many Japanese are members of the co-op and many more patronize them.

The Southern Alberta Vegetable Growers ~~Union~~ Co-operative is comprised 50% of Japanese growers. There are three Japanese on the board of directors.

Skating
King

(b) Naturalization of aliens -- number of application filed.

Permanent residents	625	
Evacuees:		
Canadian born	2270	
Naturalized	315	
Nationals	<u>615</u>	<u>3200</u>
TOTAL		<u>3825</u>

Total applications for Naturalization -- 384.

All figures are approximate. It is reasonable to assume that of the 384 applicants for naturalization about 30 to 40 would be from the permanent residents.

(c) Publications both provincial and local.

Although different groups have published pamphlets and circulars from time to time, there is no regular Provincial or local publication.

(e) Sports activities among niseis and in Caucasian Leagues.

Every summer we have a niseis baseball league functioning. Teams from the league have participated in numerous exhibition games and in tournaments with caucasian teams. In Taber, there is a nisei fastball team entered in a caucasian league. Last year, 3 niseis helped their team win the intermediate fastball championship of Alberta. Several niseis have also played class A baseball in Southern Alberta.

During the winter season, basketball, judo and kendo are in full swing. From time to time nisei basketball teams have clashed with caucasian teams. There are a great many niseis playing basketball on high school teams.

~~Recently 2 judo experts gave a demonstration at the University of Alberta.~~

Through the request of varsity authorities, 2 judo experts recently gave a demonstration at the University of Alberta. Last fall, the same experts put on an exhibition at a local wrestling card, and in both instances they were most enthusiastically received. There has also been numerous judo and kendo tournament.

^{the} In Raymond, 3 brothers form the first string line of Raymond juvenile hockey team. The team has an enviable record of being undefeated in league competition.

In Magrath, a number of niseis belong to the Magrath Badmington Club.

(f) Academic standards of Japanese-Canadian children.

Re: Survey made December 1946.

64% of persons answering have grade 10 plus education

60% would like to continue their education

9% university

36% technical

10% business

45% blank.

(b) Evidence of racial and vocational discrimination on racial grounds.

In Alberta there has been very little racial discrimination. The only instance that can be recollected was when the Japanese were not served in beer parlours.

There has, no doubt, been countless numbers of instances of discrimination on racial grounds. However, cases of this nature are very hard to substantiate.

POLITICAL ACTION

(a) Provincial and local action taken on restrictive legislation.

Since the time of the national conference, we have been busily engaged in the organizing of the provincial chapter and consequently nothing was done in the way of political action on restrictive legislation. We were also informed from a very reliable source that negotiations were being made with regard to the Japanese in Alberta and under the circumstances, we felt it best to await further developments. It might be stated that after the 1st of March, all Japanese in Alberta will ~~be~~ be regarded as permanent residents.

(b) Evidences of social and vocational discrimination on racial grounds.

In Alberta there has been very little ~~social~~ discrimination. The only instance that can be recollected was when the Japanese were not served in beer parlours.

There has, no doubt, been countless numbers of vocational discrimination on racial grounds. However, cases of this nature are very hard to substantiate.

(c) Unemployment situation.

Once again it must be borne in mind that Southern Alberta's economy is primarily agricultural and consequently unemployment during the winter is very high. However, this situation remedies itself nicely through a very great demand for Japanese bush workers. It can be stated that while the choice of jobs is very limited, the unemployment situation is very good.

(d) Delinquency rates.

According to authoritative sources, delinquency amongst the Japanese is "practically nil."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

(a) Types of employment for Japanese-Canadians in the Province.

So far as we know, all types of employment ~~is~~ ^{have been} opened to the Japanese Canadian, but as yet, they have not branched out into the various trades and occupations.

(b) Wage rates and living standards.

We have yet to hear of a case where Japanese-Canadians were not paid going wages. The notable exception is that some girls employed as domestics are not receiving standard rates.

The living standard can be stated as being below average.

(c) Number of people owning their business.

9
6

Farm	35
Restaurant	5
Fishmarket	1
Barber	1
Confectionery	1
General store	1
Dress maker	1

approx.

TRUCKERS - 6

(d) Assimilation into their new environment.

If the Preliminary Survey on Resettlement, recently conducted by the National JCCA is any criterion, it can be stated that the Japanese are coming along very well in "making progress assimilation in the local community."

(e) Unemployment situation.

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(f) Delinquency rates:

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(g) Family allowances and old age pension.

According to the new Dominion-Provincial agreement regarding Japanese in Alberta, all old age pensioners that are eligible for pension up to March 31, 1948, will receive their pension from British Columbia. All those qualifying after April 1, 1948, the Alberta government will be responsible for them. Prior to the agreement, the Dominion government has been giving the pensioners a grant of \$25.

All Japanese who are eligible for family allowance are receiving their monthly cheques.

SECOND NATIONAL JCCA CONFERENCE

Winnipeg, Manitoba

March 26, 27, 28, 29, 1948.

AGENDA TIMETABLE

Friday, March 26th

A.M. 9:30-10:30 Registration.
10:00-12 Noon Steering Committee Meeting.

P.M. 1:30-2:00 Chairman of Steering Committee reports on
Conference procedure and chairman of session.
2:00-2:15 Introduction of delegates by session chairman.
2:15-3:00 Welcome address - Manitoba JCCA.
3:00-3:15 National President's report.
3:15-3:30 National Treasurer's report.
3:30-4:30 Recess.
4:30-6:00 National Executive Secretary's report.
Provincial Reports.

Friday night: Informal discussion among delegates (unofficial session).

Saturday, March 27th.

A.M. 9:00-10:45 (1) National organization.
(2) National constitution.
(3) Local chapter constitution.
(4) True chapter system.
10:45-11:00 Recess
11:00-12 Noon Educational Program of the JCCA.
Naturalization of aliens.
Race Relations.
Labor Unions.
Citizenship.
National Publication.

P.M. 1:30-3:00 National Budget.
3:00-3:15 Recess
3:15-4:15 Social Welfare Program of the JCCA.
Family Allowances.
Medical Benefits.
Old Age Pensions.
Employment.
4:15-6:00 Evacuation Claims.

Sunday, March 28th

P.M. 1:30-3:00 National organization and constitution (continued).
3:00-3:15 Recess.
3:15-4:30 Political Action Projects.
Briefs on: (1) Evacuation Claims.
(2) B.C. Restrictions.
(3) Alberta Restrictions.
(4) Bill of Rights.
(5) Fair Employment Practices Act.
(6) Transitional Measures Act
Return of Stranded to Canada.
4:30-6:00 National Budget (cont'd.) approval of budget for
1948-1949.

Monday, March 29th.

A.M.
P.M. 1:30-2:30 Open for carry-over of any unfinished business.
2:30-3:00 Election of new Council and Executive Committee.
3:00-3:15 Documentation of Evacuation.
3:15-4:15 Recess.
4:15-6:00 Next Conference.
New Projects.
Resettlement Survey.
Social Welfare:
Credit Unions.
Employment Service.
Equalization of insurance rates.

Report ✓
Election ✓
Budget
Recess.

NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASS'N.

REPORT TO THE SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE

from the

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

SEPTEMBER 2, 1947 TO MARCH 20, 1948.

The office of the National JCCA was opened in Toronto on September 2, 1947, at 84 Gerrard Street East, under authorization from the National Executive Committee.

With the inception of National Headquarters, the immediate task confronting this Office was to co-ordinate the functions of the provincial chapters in order to create a well-knit, effective national body.

In the overall picture, this requires observation of the following two considerations:

- (1) Establishing immediate close relationship between the National Headquarters and each Provincial Chapter.
- (2) The establishment of good public relations.

In order to effectuate the former, close contact with Provincial Chapters was attempted through direct correspondence, distribution of a regular monthly National JCCA bulletins as well as other special bulletins, also, distribution to Council members and Provincial Chapter headquarters of the official minutes of the National Executive Committee meetings.

A critical appraisal of the level of achievement obtained in the establishment of close relations between the National Headquarters and the Provincial Chapters during the past six months would indicate a need for greater effort on the part of each provincial chapter's secretarial office, with one exception, to keep in closer contact with the National Headquarters. The outstanding exception is the Quebec JCCA Chapter which has kept constant, close contact with the National Headquarters through regular correspondence and monthly reports. All other Provincial Chapters were notably outstanding in their failure to submit regular monthly reports to the National Headquarters.

Toward the establishment of good general public relations, the National Office has relied on the outlet of the New Canadian, also, through the monthly National Office bulletin which is made available to the Provincial Chapters for local distribution.

The pressing need to gain the confidence of the general public has guided the National Headquarters in its planning of activities. Faced with the immediate requirement to raise funds for the National treasury in order to function effectively, the National Headquarters made every effort to plan a publicity campaign on a national scale designed to assist the various Provincial Chapters and the local organizations in raising their commitments to the National fund. In order to make this fund drive campaign as effective as possible, it was necessary to immediately carry out a parallel course of action on projects laid down for the National Organization at the First National Conference. The pursuance of such a planned course of action indicated the need for immediate clarification of such pressing questions as the status of Japanese nationals who had already applied or considered application for Canadian citizenship; the position of the relatives or friends of Japanese Canadian families who were stranded in Japan and unable to return to Canada as a result of the recent hostilities; the property losses issue.

There is no doubt, in the mind of this writer, that the initial three-month life of the National Organization saw its successful establishment as a useful and effective body.

During the initiation period, the National JCCA achieved the following benefits for its people:

- (1) The successful establishment of the JCCA as a functioning National Organization.

- (2) Successful clarification on the status of Japanese nationals who applied for naturalization.
- (3) Clarification on the status of strandeers in Japan.
- (4) Invaluable service rendered to evacuees and their families on claims for property losses.

Over and above the above enumerated achievements and services rendered to organizations and individuals in the course of the routine functioning of the National Office, valuable contacts were made with outside organizations representing minority groups, labour unions, educational associations and welfare organizations, etc.

There is every reason to believe that the National JCCA is now fairly securely established in the acceptance of the people whom it represents. Such acceptance, so well indicated in the fair success of the National fund drive, even in the face of the fact that the life of the body has hardly commenced with but a short space of some six months, should create within our minds a further acceptance that the National Organization is founded, not on the abilities and energies of its President, executive officers, National Executive Committee and Provincial Chapters, but on the inclination of the people to create for themselves a state of mind - of confidence and an acceptance of leadership - CREATING A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

The power of organization, which, in establishment, grants the tools for useful purpose, also places on the shoulders of those given responsibility (Executive officers and Executive Committees - Provincial and National) - greater creative responsibility.

To attain betterment for the welfare of the people, our efforts should not only be held to the immediate areas of the present day, to the problems on restrictions and lack of benefits, but further, within the field of human relations.

As a Canadian minority group, we should give of all our consideration to a comparatively little known field of endeavour which is so aptly termed - Race Relations. The responsibilities in this field are not curtailed, as they involve endeavour in education, and cultural, social, economic pursuance.

It is the working path which leads toward understanding between the minority groups in Canada. It is our only safeguard within our living reach, for the welfare of our children. To achieve these ends, we have now created a National Organization.

It has been the humble privilege of this writer to travel across Canada, meeting with the leaders in each province who largely contribute to the active machinery of the National body. They are but a handful in each province. They are the slim thread which tie the National Organization together.

It is a strong thread, but it can be weakened.

Given a negative attitude toward this question of need for an active National Organization with creative responsibility - and curtailment of effort and outlook result, this meager thread can weaken and break apart, to destroy the National Organization.

It is the considered opinion of the Executive Secretary in making this submission to the delegates at this Second National Conference, that the confidence and foresight indicated by the delegates at the First National Conference have been justified to such an extent that there is little doubt as to the successful future of the National JCCA and the immeasurable contribution it can make to the Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry whom it represents.

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I

The National Executive Committee, at the outset of its existence, accepted the duties of office as laid down by the National Council, and proceeded to create an efficient and responsible National Organization. To this end, it instructed the Executive Secretary to carry out his duties always for the best interests of all the people to whom it is responsible.

The Committee has directed a course of duties upon itself, which defined, included holding of regular monthly meetings now set to be held on the second Monday of each month. These regular meetings have been augmented, from time to time, with holding of extra meetings as the need arose. It has had occasion to appoint special sub-committees in the application to its duties. They are as follows: National Fund Drive Committee; National Constitution Committee; National Publication Committee; Claims Committee; Claims Tabulations Committee; Briefs Committee. Up until the 23rd of February, 1948, eleven meetings were held by the Committee. The dates of these meetings are as follows:

September 15, 1947	October 1, 1947	November 3, 1947	November 6, 1947
December 11, 1947	December 18, 1947	January 12, 1948	January 26, 1948
January 30, 1948	February 9, 1948	February 23, 1948	

6-1 The members of the National Executive Committee are as follows: K. Tanaka (Chairman), Rev. K. Shimizu, R. Obata, Miss N. Fujita, T. Kameoka, L. Suzuki, S. Shinobu, H. Ide, 10-N Mrs. K. Shimizu, Rev. T. Tsuji, I. Uchida, Mrs. M. Kitagawa, J. Ide, J. Oki, S. Sasaki, and P. Yamada.

II

In promoting public services, the National Headquarters and this Office:

- (a) Communicated with the Under Secretary of State on long standing non-granting of citizenship to Japanese nationals. Subsequently, cases upon which representation was made were soon assured citizenship. Reports from other applicants have since been reassuring.
- (b) Communicated with the Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources on the status of Japanese Canadians and Japanese nationals stranded in Japan. We have been advised that Canadian born and naturalized citizens and nationals in certain categories are re-admissible to Canada.
- (c) Pointed out to the Canadian Postal Department, Ottawa, on the comparative high Canadian parcel postal rates to Japan as against the low U.S. rates. Reply indicated higher operational costs.
- (d) Is constantly working very closely with the Co-operative Committee and its legal counsel for the benefit of evacuees on losses claims. Affected an extension of filing time for claimants from November 30, 1947 to December 31, 1947 and January 15, 1948.
- (e) Assisted individuals at all times on problems concerning naturalization, old age pension, strandeers in Japan, claims, family allowances, etc.
- (f) Took action against the continuation of discriminatory Federal Orders (P.C. 251 and P.C. 946) against Japanese Canadians by means of enlisting support by personal contact and communications from members of Parliament, newspapers, Service Clubs, University student organizations, minority groups, other Caucasian organizations, including the Co-operative Committee and individuals. Prepared and sent brief to the Prime Minister and to Federal Cabinet members and Federal members of Parliament.
- (g) Took action against imposition of B.C. Crown Timber Act through Federal channels and protested to B.C. Government. Also enlisted further support of B.C. University groups against Orders. Through personal contact, furthered latent public interest and support through public talks to students of University of British Columbia and Vancouver Fellowship of Reconciliation and East-West groups, also, through favourable publicity given to talks by three Vancouver newspapers.
- (h) Took action against Alberta's restrictive attitude against evacuee residents denied provincial franchise and benefits, Provincial Maternity Act, Old Age Pensions, family allowances, through talks to Service Clubs in Alberta and newspaper publicity derived. Informed Federal Minister of Labour, who indicated interest on matter, personally, of existing situation with protests. This had resulted in recent Labour Minister's announcement that Alberta's restrictive measures are to terminate in April, 1949.

In co-operation with minority groups, this Office:

- (a) Supported the Canadian Jewish Congress promote Fair Employment Practices legislation in Ontario through JCCA reports in newspapers such as the Toronto Star, Lethbridge Herald, Vancouver Sun, Vancouver Province, Vancouver News Herald; through public talks to Service Clubs, University of British Columbia, church groups, Toronto Welfare Council.
- (b) Supported the Ontario Committee on a Bill of Rights through public talks and personal representation to Federal Minister of Justice, pointing out to the Justice Minister the contention that an effective educational program on understanding and fostering of harmony between racial groups cannot be successfully attained without the means of legislation (Bill of Rights) to create effective issues to be placed before the general public.
- (c) Co-sponsorer of a Race Relations Institute with The Fellowship of Reconciliation, Joint Labour Committee to Combat Racial Intolerance, Canadian Jewish Congress. (Committee members include: First Baptist Church (coloured group), United Packing House Workers of America, Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians.) Purpose of Institute: to educate the public on the need for improving race relations; to undertake inter-racial action projects to combat discrimination; to train people to work in this field.

IV

To create an effective National Organization, the National Headquarters and this Office:

- (a) Held innumerable Executive Committee and sub-committee meetings.
- (b) Printed regular monthly National JCCA Bulletins and special bulletins which were distributed to Provincial Chapters for local distribution. Distributed printed minutes of Executive Committee meetings to Provincial Chapters and National Council members.
- (c) Provided as full information as possible acceptable to The New Canadian for publication on the work of the National Organization.
- (d) Instructed the Executive Secretary to make an organizational tour (4½ weeks) across Canada in order to assist the various Provincial Chapters to the fullest extent by assisting wherever possible in solving any special organizational problem, improve public relations, both to the constituents of the National Organization and its various local organizations, as well as to the Canadian public.

The Executive Secretary, under the instructions of the Executive Committee, also made personal representations in Ottawa in an effort to urge the Government to lift the Federal restrictive measures. He also met with the Minister of Labour to whom he pointed out the fact that certain restrictive measures against Alberta evacuees still existed. The Minister evinced considerable interest on the fact that these measures in Alberta still existed and made a copy of certain correspondence in the possession of the Executive Secretary regarding these matters.

The Executive Secretary also met with the Minister of Justice at which time he took up discussion on the following two points:

- (1) Existing Federal restrictive measures, urging lifting of same.
- (2) He urged the Minister the contention of the National JCCA that there was a need for legislation on Fair Employment Practices and Bill of Rights. He argued that even though the Minister felt that legislation on Bill of Rights could not be effected for practical reasons, nevertheless, due consideration should be given to this matter as there was a great need for promoting education on race relations in order to promote human relations among the minority groups. In order to promote effective educational programmes on human relations, it is absolutely necessary to realize the power of legislation to create an effective public issue on this matter.

Also this Office:-

- (e) While pursuing the functions of the office, received some 323 letters from Canada and the United States during the six-month period. The approximate average number of letters received per week - 12.

- (f) The amount of correspondence written totals approximately 380. The average number of letters dictated and typed approximates 15 per week.
- (g) Mimeographed a total of 44,210 sheets during the six-month period, an average of 1,579 sheets per week, which necessitated cutting of approximately five stencils per week.

V

Report on some existing restrictive measures levied against Canadian Indians, Chinese Canadians and Japanese Canadians:

- (a) By virtue of Federal Order-in-Council P.C. 2115, married men of Chinese descent resident in Canada are not permitted in many cases to bring their wives and children into Canada to live with them.

The Committee for the Repeal of the Chinese Immigration Act, 474 University Avenue, Toronto, numbering approximately eighty persons, most of them Caucasians, has submitted a 7-page brief, dated March 10, 1948, to the Senate Committee on Immigration and Labour, urging that this unfair legislation against the Chinese be lifted.

- (b) Representation to the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on The Indian Act have been made by the Vancouver Branch of the Canadian Civil Liberties Union with the presentation of a printed, 12 page brief.

The Civil Liberties Union, in its brief, brings to the attention of the Committee, the unwise treatment made against the Canadian Indians, inflicting upon these people a backward, "reserve complex" which, amongst other detrimental factors, forces them to accept a low standard of living.

- (c) The Canadian Jews are often faced with discriminatory practices which, in the opinion of this writer, are so clearly indicated by the existence of the following inadequate legislation purportedly enacted for their benefit.

By Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, the following act (in part) to prevent publication of discriminatory matter on grounds of race or creed was enacted: "No person shall, -

- (a) publish or display or cause to be published or displayed; or (b) permit to be published or displayed on lands or premises or in a newspaper, through a radio broadcasting station or by means of any other medium which he owns or controls - any notice, sign, symbol, emblem or other representation indicating discrimination or any intention to discriminate against any person or any class of persons for any purpose because of the race or creed of such person or class of persons. (Note-discrimination against Jewish Canadians in Ontario is common knowledge.)

- (d) Japanese Canadians are disqualified from voting at both Federal and Provincial elections in the province of British Columbia and Alberta. The following legislative disqualifications are presented -

- (1) Dominion Elections Act, 1938 - Section 14, Sub-section 2, Clause (i) every person who is disqualified by reason of race from voting at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of the province in which he or she resides and who did not serve in the military, naval, or air force of Canada in the war of 1914-1918.

- (2) B.C. Provincial Elections Act - Section 5, Sub-section 1, Clause (a) Every Japanese (Canadian born included) is disqualified from voting: Provided that the provisions of this clause shall not disqualify or render incompetent to vote any person who has served in the Naval, Military, or Air Force of Canada in any war, and who produces a discharge from such Naval, Military, or Air Force to the Registrar upon applying for registration under this Act and to the Deputy Returning Officer at the time of polling:

- (3) "Japanese who were brought into this Province during the war as a part of the war effort have not yet been recognized by the Provincial Government as residents of the Province of Alberta - signed, A. Somerville, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Public Health." (Letter Re: non-granting maternity hospitalization benefits to evacuees.)

CORRESPONDENCE WRITTEN AND RECEIVED BY NATIONAL JCCA OFFICE
SEPTEMBER 2, 1947 to MARCH 15, 1948

		<u>Received</u>	<u>Sent</u>
<u>Alberta:</u>	Co-operative Committee		
	Lawyers - re Claims	5	10
	General	6	3
	Southern Alta. Joint Committee		9
	Southern Alta. Youth Council	7	13
	Alberta JCCA	2	12
<u>British Columbia:</u>	General	7	6
	JCCA, Greenwood	26	33
	Vancouver	2	7
<u>Japanese American Citizens League:</u>		7	4
<u>Legal -- Brewin:</u>		15	2
<u>Manitoba:</u>	JCCA	14	16
	The New Canadian	18	15
<u>National Executive Committee:</u>		6	17
<u>Ontario:</u>	Chatham	2	3
	Essex County	11	5
	General	10	12
	Geraldton	3	2
	Hamilton	8	6
	London	17	10
	Ottawa--General	7	14
	Ottawa--Naturalization	14	13
	Ottawa--Discrimination	27	28
	Ottawa--Strandees in Japan	3	4
	Toronto	7	27
	Toronto--Race Relations Institute	12	5
<u>Quebec:</u>	General	3	4
	JCCA	37	27
<u>Saskatchewan:</u>	Moose Jaw Japanese Canadian Ass'n.	2	5
	Regina Nisei Club	4	12
	Mr. George Tamaki	8	8
<u>Telegrams:</u>		27	41
<u>United States of America:</u>	General	6	7
		<u>323</u>	<u>380</u>

LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED WORK DONE BY NATIONAL JCCA OFFICE STAFF
SEPTEMBER 2, 1947 to MARCH 18, 1948

<u>Description</u>	<u>No. of Copies or Issues</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Sheets</u>	<u>Total Sheets</u>
First National Conference Report	200	22		2200
Receipt and Thank You Letter for Provincial Fund Drive	325	1		325
Announcement by Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadian	200	1		200
Notice of Fund Drive (with multi-litho cartoon on top half)	1300	1		1300

(Continued)

	<u>No. of Copies or Issues</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Sheets</u>	<u>Total Sheets</u>
Letter to lawyers from Co-operative Committee	100	1		100
Letter giving reasons for support of JCCA	250	3		500
Japanese translation of retainer form	5000	1		5000
Japanese translation of Co-operative Committee letter to claimants re claims	5000	2		5000
Japanese translation of claim forms	5000	2		5000
Questionnaire of progress of Ontario Fund Drive	250	1		250
Further information to organizations across Canada re claims	150	1		150
Notice of general meeting to form Toronto JCCA Chapter	1000	1		1000
Special Bulletin re extension of time limit on claims	150	1		150
Letter to claimants re non payment of 1% retainer fees	500	1		500
List of duties of National Executive Committee	50	1		50
Notice of meeting of National Executive Committee (4 notices)	50	4		200
Minutes of National Executive Committee (7 minutes)	250	17		2750
National JCCA Bulletins (4 Bulletins)	250	24		3250
JCCA Bulletin #5	250	5	3	750
JCCA Minutes, #8	150	3	2	300
JCCA Memo to Provincial Organizations	30	1	1	30
JCCA Minutes #9	150	2	1	150
JCCA Notice of Meeting -- National Executive Com.	50	1	1	50
JCCA Survey of Resettlement Form	500	1	1	500
JCCA Explanatory Letter -- Re Survey	200	1	1	200
JCCA Minutes #10	150	3	2	300
Co-operative Committee Bulletin	1800	2	1	1800
Toronto JCCA Bulletin, #1	800	4	4	3200
National JCCA Draft Constitution	300	9	9	2700
Co-operative Committee Bulletin re Transitional Measures Act	1800	1	1	1800
Toronto JCCA Draft Constitution	200	4	4	800
JCCA Minutes #11	150	4	2	300
JCCA Notice of Meeting	25	1	1	25
Toronto JCCA Meeting Notices--Public Meeting	650	1	1	650
Brief on Transitional Measures Act	160	15	15	2400

(Continued)

- C -

	<u>No. of Copies or Issues</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Sheets</u>	<u>Total Sheets</u>
JCCA Special Letters to M.P. and Newspapers (on Bond Paper)	100	2	2	200
JCCA News Release	25	2	2	50
JCCA Meeting Notices	30	1	1	30
			<u>Total Sheets:</u>	<u>44,210</u>

NATIONAL JCCA OFFICE STAFF
WAGE SUMMARY

September, 1947	. . . . .	\$ 55.88
October, 1947	. . . . .	68.62
November, 1947	. . . . .	150.35
December, 1947	. . . . .	111.75
January, 1948	. . . . .	105.00
February, 1948	. . . . .	<u>82.50</u>
Total for six-month period @ \$.75 hr.		<u>\$ 574.10</u>

Approximate total man hours for above period: 765 hrs.

Approximate average man hours per week: 28 "

Executive Secretary:

Total salary for six-month period: \$1,450.00

(September, 1947 - \$200.00; October, 1947 to February, 1948 -
\$ 250.00.)

Approximate minimum average hours per week: 65 hrs.

Submitted by:

George Tanaka, National Executive Sec'y,
84 Gerrard Street, East,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

AUDITORS' REPORT
NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1947

22nd February, 1948

The National Executive Committee
Japanese Canadian Citizens Association
84 Gerrard Street East
Toronto, Ontario

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your instructions, we, the undersigned, have made a detailed audit of the books of record of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association located at 84 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, Ontario, for the quarter ending November 30, 1947. We have received all the information and explanations that we have required from the treasurer, Mr. Louis Suzuki and from the Executive Secretary, Mr. George Tanaka.

With regard to the items on the attached Statement of Income and Expenditures, we have the following comments to offer.

INCOME

Cash in Bank, \$ 35.37 We have received confirmation from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Carlton and Yonge Street Branch, that the amount on deposit at the close of business on 30th November, 1947, was \$ 35.37.

Petty Cash, \$ 40.01 We have examined in detail all the petty cash transactions and confirm that the sum on hand on 30th November, 1947, was \$ 40.01.

J.C.C.A. National Treasury, \$ 800.00 On November 13th, 1947, \$ 800.00 was received from the National Treasurer in Montreal and credited to your account at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Carlton and Yonge Street Branch.

Donations, \$ 791.85

Statement of Donations' Account

August 13, 1947	Mass Meeting	\$ 263.85
September 19, 1947	C.T.N.O. Dance	186.02
October 20, 1947	Duncan Organization	336.99
October 21, 1947	Mrs. MacMillan	5.00
	Total:	<u>\$ 791.85</u>

EXPENDITURES

Salaries - Officer Workers, \$ 228.35 We have verified that this amount was paid as wages to part-time worker doing typing and general office work.

Supplies, \$ 337.89

Statement of Supplies Account

Postage Stamps	\$ 51.32
Express Charges, Parcel Post	41.19
Refreshments for Workers	10.55
Hardware - Nails, Screws, etc.	4.45
x Office Supplies and Stationery	<u>230.38</u>
	<u>\$ 337.89</u>
x Stationery (letterhead, envelopes, stencil, etc.)	\$ 183.15
Supplies (staples, cash book, journal, etc.)	24.24
Miscellaneous (pencils, carbon papers, type, ribbons)	22.99

Equipment, \$ 271.23

Statement of Equipment Account

Typewriter	\$ 200.25
Part of cost of building office furniture and equipment	<u>70.98</u>
	<u>\$ 271.23</u>

Public Relations, \$ 102.42 We have verified that this amount was expended for public relation purposes (ad in New Canadian, poster, gift, etc.)

Subject to the foregoing, we certify that the attached statement of Income and Expenditures is, in our opinion, drawn up so as to show a true and correct view of the financial affairs of the Association for the quarter ending November 30, 1947, according to the best of our information, the explanations given us and as shown by the books of the Association.

Yours faithfully,

Fred Sasaki
E. Kitagawa
H.R. Nobuoka
Auditors

JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1947

Income

Donations
JCCA National Treasury

\$ 791.86
800.00

Expenditures

Salary, Executive Secretary
Salary, Part-time Workers
Supplies
Telegrams and Telephone
Rent
Equipment
Public Relations
Transportation
Travelling Expense
Bank Charges

\$ 450.00
228.35
337.89
89.19
24.00
271.23
102.42
3.75
8.65
1.00

\$1,516.48

Cash in Bank
Cash on Hand

35.37
40.01

\$1,591.86

\$1,591.86

A U D I T O R S R E P O R T
J A P A N E S E C A N A D I A N C I T I Z E N S A S S O C I A T I O N
F O R T H E Q U A R T E R D E C E M B E R 1 , 1 9 4 7 t o F E B R U A R Y 2 8 , 1 9 4 8

The National Executive Committee
Japanese Canadian Citizens Association
84 Gerrard Street East
Toronto, Ontario

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your instructions, we, the undersigned, have made a detailed audit of the books of record of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, located at 84 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, Ontario, for the quarter December 1, 1947 to February 28, 1948. We have received all the information and explanations that we have required from the Treasurer, Mr. Louis Suzuki, and from the Executive Secretary, Mr. George Tanaka.

With regard to the items on the attached statement of income and expenditures, we have the following comments to offer:-

Cash in Bank, February 28, 1948 - \$ 236.05 We have received confirmation from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Carlton and Yonge Street Branch of the amount on deposit at the close of business on 28th February, 1948.

Cash on Hand, February 28, 1948 - \$ 50.00 We have examined in detail all the petty cash transactions and confirm that the sum on hand on 28th February, 1948 was \$ 50.00.

JCCA National Treasury - \$1,950.00 The sum of \$ 1,950.00 was received from the National Treasurer in Montreal and credited to your account at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Carlton and Yonge Street Branch, Toronto.

December	\$ 800.00
January	750.00
February	400.00
	\$1950.00

Re:- Expenditures

Salary, National Executive Secretary - \$ 750.00 This amount represents salary paid to the Executive Secretary for the months of November, December, and January.

Salary, Office Secretary and Workers - \$345.75 We have verified that this amount was paid as wages to part-time workers doing secretarial and stenography work.

Supplies - \$ 180.90

Breakdown of Supplies Account

Postage Stamps	\$ 21.72
Stationeries	105.76
Express & Parcel Post	5.98
Interior Decorating of Office	34.98
Refreshments for Helpers	8.96
Replacements (pencils, etc.)	3.50
	\$ 180.90

Public Relations - \$ 55.00

Breakdown of Public Relations Account

Xmas Ad - New Canadian	\$ 24.00
Xmas Gift to Postman	2.00
x Gift to A. MacDonald	15.00
National Fund Drive Poster	4.00
Xmas Ad - Pacific Citizen	10.00
	\$ 55.00

x Mr. MacDonald expressed appreciation for gift, but returned same to JCCA. He has contributed invaluable services to this Organization and is a member of the Toronto Chapter. \$15.00 returned to bank account.

Auditors Report (Continued)

- 4 -

Travelling Expenses - \$ 300.00 This amount represents the expenses incurred by the Executive Secretary upon his recent trip across Canada.

JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE QUARTER DEC. 1--FEB. 28/48

Income

Cash on Hand, December 1, 1947	\$ 40.01
Cash in Bank, December 1, 1947	35.37
JCCA National Treasury	1,950.00

Expenditures

Salary, National Executive Secretary	\$ 750.00
Salary, Office Secretary & Helpers	345.75
Supplies	180.90
Telephone and Telegrams	33.21
Rent	36.00
Office Equipment	31.47
Public Relations	55.00
Transportation	6.00
Literature & Pamphlets	1.00
Travelling Expenses	300.00

Total Expenditures: \$1,739.33

Cash on Hand, February 28, 1948	50.00	
Cash in Bank, February 28, 1948	236.05	
	\$2,025.38	\$2,025.38

Subject to the foregoing, we certify that the attached statement of Income and Expenditures is, in our opinion, drawn up so as to show a true and correct view of the financial affairs of the Association for the quarter December 1, 1947 to February 28, 1948, according to the best of our information, the explanations given us and as shown by the books of the Association.

Yours faithfully,

H.R. Nobuoka
E.K. Kitagawa
F.Y. Sasaki
Auditors

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

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

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

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

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

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

December, 1947

SELECTED LIST OF FILMS ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND WORLD CITIZENSHIP

The films listed are available from the National Film Society, 172 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada. Please book films well in advance, giving alternative titles or dates. The Society's 1947 Catalogue is available for 50¢.

BOUNDARY LINES (1947) - 10 min. sd. colour. (Available early in 1948).

The imaginary lines which divide us as people from each other. There is no boundary behind which man is safe in today's world and urges unity.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN (1946) - 10 min. sd. colour. Service Charge \$1.00.

An animated colour cartoon based on the Public Affairs pamphlet "Races of Mankind". The scientific facts of the basic likeness of all peoples, presented with deftness and humour.

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS (1947) - 10 min. sd. b & w. (Available early in 1948).

This is a film designed to bring about an understanding of the structure and purposes of the organization. Careful analysis is made of the work of the General Assembly, and the various commissions designed to assist in the task of forging world peace.

DEMOCRACY (1945) - 10 min. sd. b & w. Service Charge 50¢.

The two characteristics of democracy are defined in "shared respect" and "shared power".

DON'T BE A SUCKER (1946) - 18 min. sd. b & w. Service Charge \$1.00.

An Hungarian scientist, who has become an American citizen, explains the way in which the Nazis used race hatred to divide the German people. He warns an average American that "it can happen here".

EVERYMAN'S WORLD (1946) - 10 min. sd. b & w.

The responsibility of the average Canadian citizen for the success of world peace plans is the theme of this film. The importance of Canada's role in international affairs is emphasized.

EXPANDING WORLD RELATIONSHIPS (1947) - 11 min. sd. colour.

This animated film draws attention to the increasing problem of inter-continental relationships, which have not kept pace with scientific development.

FOOD AS IT MIGHT BE (1943) - 10 min. sd. b & w. Service Charge 50¢.

One section of WORLD OF PLENTY. This film presents an outline of how a food plan might operate, and how Canada might contribute to this plan.

GLOBAL AIR ROUTES (1944) - 14 min. sd. b & w. Service Charge \$1.00.

Potential post-war aviation, with special interest focussed on the air route linking the U.S.S.R. and Canada across the Pole.

GUILTY MEN (1945) - 10 min. sd. b & w. N.F.B., 1945. Service Charge 50¢.

The film gives an analysis of problems presented by the war criminals' trials in Europe.

IT HAPPENED IN SPRINGFIELD (1945) - 20 min. sd. b & w. Service Charge \$1.00.

The story of how one city tried to solve the problem of teaching people of all faiths and creeds and colours, to live, work and play together.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS (1938) - 10 min. sd. b & w. Service Charge 50¢.

A survey of the history of the League of Nations emphasizing the declining prestige in the six years from 1932.

MAN - ONE FAMILY (1945) - 21 min. sd. b & w. Service Charge \$1.00.

This film presents a scientific refutation of the master race theory. Science does not support the theory that one race is better than another, or even that mankind can be divided into races.

NOW THE PEACE (1945) - 20 min. sd. b & w. Service Charge \$1.00.

Blueprint of the United Nations Organization. Survey of the conferences, beginning

with the League of Nations, against a background of actual world developments.

ONE WORLD OR NONE (1946) - 9 min. sd. b&w. Service Charge 50¢.

This film stresses the international characteristics of atomic research and points out that atomic warfare could obliterate the world.

OUR SHRINKING WORLD (1946) - 10 min. sd. b&w. Rental \$1.00.

Tells how transportation and communication has brought the people of the world closer together. It motivates and introduces a study of their effect on our lives.

PEACE BUILDERS (1945) - 10 min. sd. b&w. Service Charge 50¢.

This film serves to recall the successive problems which faced Allied Leaders; it also reviews significant Allied Conferences from the Atlantic Charter through to Yalta.

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER (1947) - 20 min. sd. b&w. (Available early in 1948).

A general film on the organization and administration of the United Nations.

ROUND TRIP (1947) - 20 min. sd. b&w. (Available early in 1948).

Forceful and original presentation of concrete international trade problems facing the United Nations today.

TOWARDS UNITY - 11 min. sd. b&w. Service Charge 50¢.

This film shows that fundamentally the peoples of the earth are very much alike. A definite plea against racial and national prejudice showing the similarity of men's mind.

U.N.R.R.A. (1944) - 14 min. sd. b&w. Service Charge 50¢.

Tells how the Nazis, who always believed themselves the masters of psychological warfare, founded their fascist state by playing on the fear and frustration latent in the brooding spirit of Germany. The peoples of the free world see in the war the long-sought opportunity of building for the whole world a peace based on the deepest concept of democracy, which holds that all men are created equal.

WEAPON OF WAR (1945) - 8 min. sd. b&w.

An animated cartoon statement showing how race prejudice leads to war.

WORLD OF PLENTY (1943) - 45 min. sd. b&w. Service Charge \$2.00.

A film about food - its production, uneven distribution and waste in peace time; the control made necessary by war and the necessity for world planning.

WORLD WE WANT TO LIVE IN (1941) - 10 min. sd. b&w. Service Charge 50¢.

Dictatorships have developed a religious intolerance which has spread to this side of the ocean in spite of efforts of influential groups and people to forestall such developments.

COMMON CONCERN (1947) - 18 min. sd. b&w.

An outline of the objectives and accomplishments of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Includes scenes from the Quebec and Copenhagen Conferences and of the food needs and agricultural devastation in different parts of the world.

COMMON CAUSE - 11 min. English. Produced by the British Ministry of Information, 1944.

An American flier tries to point out to a Chinese pilot the differences between Americans and Englishmen: in eating habits, traffic rules, humor, conduct at sports events. The Chinese, by witty rejoinders, proves to the American that these are but superficial differences. The American agrees that people are too often deceived by surface differences and forget their fundamental sameness. In Murmansk a Russian and a British Naval Officer discuss the surface differences between Russians and Englishmen. They agree that the important things - children, love, grief - are the same the world over; that all people are fighting for a common cause and must learn to understand each other. The film teaches the fundamental brotherhood of man. Source: NFS, FL.

CUMMINGTON STORY - 30 min., English. Produced by O.W.I., 1945.

Tells the story of a group of refugees who come to the New England town of Cummington. At first there is suspicion on the part of the towns-people, but through the efforts of an understanding minister the refugees find work. They gain the respect of the towns-people as craftsmen in their particular fields, and are accepted into the community. This real situation in a real New England town is re-enacted by the actual participants, and furnishes an unaffected and moving sermon against insularity and intolerance. It provides, too, an intimate portrait of life in rural America. Sources: NFS, FL.

DESPOTISM - 11 min., English. Produced by Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc., 1946.

(Complementary film to DEMOCRACY) It introduces a "scale" for measuring the actual degree of democracy or despotism in any community. Where respect is guaranteed to fewer

and fewer people
and where people
despotism.
ship of i

PEOPLES
Film
T

From
t

and fewer people - because of political attitudes, economic status, race or religion - and where power is concentrated in the hands of a few, a community is moving towards despotism. Despotism grows where there is economic unbalance and where there is censorship of information.

Source: NFS, WEA.

PEOPLES OF CANADA - 21 min., available in English or French. Produced by The National Film Board, 1941.

This film carries a stirring message of tolerance. Since the foundation of the first French settlement men of many races have crossed from the Old World to the New, all of them with different cultural, social and political backgrounds. Self-reliance, respect for the family, reverence for religion are French Canada's message; thrift and hard work are encouraged by the farmers of the Maritimes; pride in mechanical skill is developed by the industrial workers of the East; while the farmers of the West carry on the pioneering traditions of their forefathers. In PEOPLES OF CANADA Canadians give their answer to the doctrine of race superiority; co-operation, not domination; respect, not contempt, for other men's beliefs.

Sources: NFS, FL.

TOLERANCE - 20 min., English. Produced by March of Time, 1945.

A study of the vital problem which confronts many communities on this continent today; how to prevent racial and religious intolerance. Those who seek selfish power are quick to set citizen against citizen by singling out minority groups as targets. In the name of Americanism they spread the false doctrines of Hitler. The film's emphasis is on the practical, constructive efforts of such organizations as the National Conference of Christians and Jews. These organizations have received the whole-hearted co-operation of enlightened military and religious leaders, who are aware that if any one sect or religion is in danger, no other is safe. The growing concern of municipal, state and federal governments with the problem of racial and religious intolerance is described. The film then outlines the Springfield Plan for schools. The views of leading churchmen, educationists, congressmen and public officials are expressed in the film, which is an honest presentation of intolerance as a menace to American liberty.

Source: NFS.

WORLD WE WANT TO LIVE IN - 10 min., English. Produced for The National Conference of Christians and Jews, 1941.

The signs of racial and religious intolerance in Europe and here in America are shown, along with the ways in which such intolerance develops into active persecution, and some of the methods by which it can be fought. Desecration of churches and synagogues, race hatred and suppression of trade unions were some of the results of the propaganda of intolerance in Europe. On this side of the Atlantic we see the Ku Klux Klan, color lines, employment-discrimination and religious strife. But there are organized forces combatting the danger of whispering campaigns and literature directed against creeds, races or classes. Committees of clergymen of all faiths encourage mutual understanding on the part of all the different groups making up the nation.

NATIONAL FILM BOARD
Regional Officers

Prince Edward Island - B. Chandler, Dept. of Education, Charlottetown.

Nova Scotia - F. Murphy, Dept. of Education, Halifax.

New Brunswick, W. Taylor, Provincial Normal School, Fredericton.

Quebec - F. Bertrand, 305 Confederation Building, Montreal.

Ontario - V. Deacon, 86 Bloor Street West, Toronto.

Manitoba - D. E. Woodsworth, 205 McArthur Building, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan - E. F. Holliday, Dept. of Education, Regina.

Alberta - C. W. Gray, Dept. of Extension, Edmonton.

British Columbia - L. W. Chatwin, 535 West Georgia Street, Vancouver.

Film Libraries FL x
National Film Society NFS
Workers' Educational Association WEA

xFL, designating the source of a film, indicates that local film libraries have prints available or have access to prints.

CANADIAN FILM LIBRARIES

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver....University of B.C.
Public Library
Board of School Trustees
Victoria.....Public Library
New Westminster.....Public Library
Cranbrook.....Dist. Agricul. Rep.
Trail.....1327 Third Avenue
Nelson.....Central School
Langley Prairie....2528 Inverson Road
Port Alberni.....112 South 5th Avenue
Vernon.....Woods Sporting Goods
Kelowna.....Okanagan Union Library
Kamloops.....Fire Hall
Fernie.....Mr. J. Caulfield
Kimberley....Cons. Mining and Smelting
Penticton.....Board of Trade
Courtney.....High School

ALBERTA

Edmonton.....University of Alberta
Prov. Dept. of Education (S)
Public Library
Calgary.....Public Library
Lethbridge.....Public Library
Medicine Hat.....Public Library
Drumheller.....The Armoury

SASKATCHEWAN

Regina.....Prov. Dept. of Education
Co-op Wheat Pool
Public Library
Saskatoon....University of Saskatchewan
Public Library
Moose Jaw.....Public Library
Y.M.C.A.
Swift Current...S.K. Crawford, Box 1180
Gravelbourg.....Le College Catholique
North Battleford.....Board of Trade
Weyburn.....N. M. MaConachie
Melville.....W. A. Weatherspoon
Prince Albert.....Board of Trade

MANITOBA

Winnipeg.....Prov. Dept. of Education
(S)
Public Library
Brandon.....Y.M.C.A.
Dauphin.....Public Library
Altona.....Mr. D. Reimer
Neepawa
Birtle.....Public Library
St. Boniface.....Book and Film Library

ONTARIO

Belleville.....Public Library
Brantford.....Public Library
Brockville.....Public Library
Chatham.....Public Library
Cornwall.....Collegiate Institute
Forest Hill.....Community Centre
Foxboro.....Miss Wanda Sine
Galt.....E. J. Couch, 86 Main Street

(Ontario continued)

Guelph.....Ont. Agricultural College
Hamilton.....Public Library
Kenora.....Board of Trade
Kingston.....Queen's University
Kirkland Lake,...Apt. 2, Arcade Building
Kitchener.....Public Library
London.....Public Library
School Board (S)
Niagara Falls.....Public Library
Orillia.....Public Library
Oshawa.....Fire Hall
Ottawa.....National Film Society
Academie de La Salle
Owen Sound.....Public Library
Peterborough.....Public Library
Picton.....Public Library
St. Thomas.....Public Library
St. Catharines.....Public Library
Sarnia.....Public Library
Sault Ste. Marie.....Public Library
Simcoe.....Department of Agriculture
Stratford.....Collegiate Institute
Sudbury.....Public Library
Timmins.....Fire Hall
Thunder Bay.....Film Library
Toronto....Workers Educational Ass'n.
Prov. Dept. of Education (S)
Board of Education (S)
Lakeshore Y.M.C.A.
Northwest Branch Y.M.C.A.
High Park Y.M.C.A.
Broadview Y.M.C.A.
St. Clair Y.M.C.A.
Welland.....Public Library
Windsor.....Public Library
Woodstock.....Public Library

QUEBEC

Montreal.....Sir George Williams College
Service de Cine-Photographie
Protestant School Board (S)
Quebec.....Service de Cine-Photographie
Granby.....Municipal Library
St. Jerome...Chamber de Commerce des Jeunes
Sherbrooke....Chamber de Commerce
Three Rivers.....Library
Rimouski.....School of Arts and Crafts
Drummondville..Jr. Chamber of Commerce

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton.....Normal School
Moncton.....Mr. Sam Corbett
Edmundston.....J. V. Barastache
St. John.....Vocational School

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax.....Prov. Dept. of Education
Sydney.....Y.M.C.A.
Antigonish...St. Francis Xavier University

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown....Prince of Wales College

(S) Indicates libraries serving schools only.