National Coalition For Japanese Canadian Redress

REDRESS THE WRONG

FACT SHEET

In May 1986, the NAJC submitted a Redress Proposal calling on the Government to negotiate a comprehensive settlement package on the following major components:

1. An official acknowledgement of the injustices;

2. Changes to the War Measures Act, The Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and the proposed Emergencies Act, to prevent the recurrence of the injustices;

3. Compensation in both community and individual forms to the Japanese Canadians directly affected — $50 million for a community fund and $25,000 per living individual affected;

4. Offer of citizenship to those who were exiled from Canada, and their children who would have been born in Canada;

5. Clearing of records of those who were unjustly convicted under the War Measures Act;

6. Creation of a Japanese Canadian Human Rights Foundation to further human rights and combat racism.

The NAJC is solidly committed to the democratic principle that true Redress for the civil rights violations suffered by Japanese Canadians must be directed to the individuals affected.

The NAJC had Price Waterhouse carry out an assessment of the losses. The report disclosed property and income losses incurred by the Japanese Canadians during the war come to no less than $443 million.

In July 1987, Mr. Crombie ceased further redress discussions with the NAJC as the government was unwilling to raise its offer beyond $12 million. Given that today there are approximately 14,000 survivors, this represents $800 per survivor, or about $50 in 1945 dollars. On September 17, 1987, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Civil Liberties Act of 1987, offering compensation to Japanese Americans interned during World War II — $50 million for a community fund and $20,000 per capita payment to the estimated 66,000 survivors.

It is not commonly known that Japanese Canadians were treated more severely than Japanese Americans. Japanese Americans were allowed to return to the coast by January 1945, whereas Japanese Canadians were not allowed to return until April 1, 1949 — four years after the war ended. The properties, belongings and businesses of Japanese Americans were not confiscated and liquidated without the owners' consent, as in Canada. They did not pay for their own internment, as Japanese Canadians were required to do. And the American government did not take action to deport or permanently destroy the community through dispersal once the war was over, as the Canadian government did.

Over the following months, to publicize the formation of the National Coalition, a number of rallies will be held in major cities across Canada. These events will culminate in a rally scheduled for Parliament Hill on April 14, 1988. The NAJC will commemorate the date April 1, 1949, the day when the last of the restrictions on Japanese Canadians was lifted.

At that time the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress will call upon Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to take a positive leadership role in resolving the Redress issue by negotiating a just and honourable settlement with the NAJC.

If this initiative does not succeed with the present Progessive Conservative government, the Liberals and the NDP will be asked to endorse the position of the National Coalition in preparation for the next election.

(January/88)

National Coalition For Japanese Canadian Redress 2 Bloor St. W., Suite #100, Toronto, Ontario M4W 3E2 Attn: David Murata
Tel. (416) 968-9414 (Ans. Service M-F, 9-6) Tel. (416) 926-8816 Fax (416) 968-9417

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-41
www.nikkeimuseum.org

National Coalition For Japanese Canadian Redress

REDRESS THE WRONG

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

National Coalition For Japanese Canadian Redress

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

National Coalition For Japanese Canadian Redress

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-24
www.nikkeimuseum.org

National Coalition For Japanese Canadian Redress

Western Region, please return to:
Greater Vancouver J.C.C.A.
P. O. Box 2108
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 3T5

Central Region, please return to:
N.A.J.C.
National Executive Office
735 Ash Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3N 0R5

Eastern Region, please return to:
2 Bloor Street West
Suite #100
Toronto, Ontario
M4W 3E2
Attention: David Murata
Tel. (416) 968–9414
(Ans. Service M-F, 9-6)
Tel. (416) 926–8816
Fax (416) 968–9417

REDRESS THE WRONG

AGREEMENT FOR INDIVIDUALS

Yes, I am willing to join the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress.

I support the NAJC's struggle to negotiate a just and honourable Redress settlement with the Canadian government, including the following components:

1. An Acknowledgement of the injustices inflicted on Japanese Canadians during and after WWII;
2. Legislative changes to prevent the recurrence of the injustices;
3. Compensation in both a community and individual form to the Japanese Canadians directly affected. The amount and method of compensation to be negotiated between the NAJC and the Canadian government.
4. Offer of citizenship to those who were exiled from Canada, and their children who would have been born in Canada;
5. Clearing of records of those who were unjustly convicted under the War Measures Act;
6. Creation of a Human Rights Foundation to further human rights and combat racism.

If an acceptable settlement is not achieved with the present Government, I understand that my membership in the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress will remain in effect for the next federal election.

Signature _____ Print Name _____

Occupation _____

Address _____

City / Prov. _____ Phone _____

I also recommend that the following individuals be contacted to join the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress:

Name _____ Address _____ Phone _____ Occupation _____

_____

_____

_____

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-1-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

National Coalition For Japanese Canadian Redress

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-1-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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V6B 3T5

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REDRESS THE WRONG

AGREEMENT FOR GROUPS

Yes, we are willing to join the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress.

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Signature _____ Print Name _____

Position _____ Organization _____

Address _____

City / Prov. _____ Phone _____

If appropriate, please answer the following:

1. Would you or your organization be willing to publicize the Redress issue? _____
2. Would you be willing to help us raise funds for the national campaign? _____
3. If your organization has a newsletter, will it publish some NAJC articles on redress? _____
4. Would you like to sponsor a Redress event in your community? _____
5. We would appreciate a list of organizations we should contact to join the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress (use back of sheet).

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-1-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-1-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-1-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Redress Committee EJCC
9809 91 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 2T5
10 February, 1988

433 - 8104

Dr. Myer Horowitz
President
University of Alberta
Room 3-1
University Hall
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2J9

Dear Dr. Horowitz:

I am writing on behalf of the Redress Committee of the Edmonton Japanese Community Club (EJCC) to ask for your support in our attempt to gain redress for the wrongs done against Japanese Canadians.

We are asking prominent Canadians, such as yourself, to join the National Coalition For Japanese Canadian Redress. By adding your name to the many who have already given us their support, you will be assisting not only us but all Canadians. For as part of struggle, we are trying both to redress what has already happened and to prevent its repetition.

I have attached for your consideration a letter from Mr. Art Miki, the President of the National Association of Japanese Canadians. In addition, I have enclosed a form to be completed should you agree to lend your name to this Canadian cause.

If you have any questions, please contact me and please join us in strengthening civil and human rights in Canada.

Yours truly

David F. Sunahara
Chair, EJCC Redress Committee

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

OTTAWA RALLY

Redress the Wrong - Justice Now !

Wednesday, April 13 and Thursday, April 14, 1988

On Wednesday, April 13th, a caravan of three buses from Toronto will carry one hundred and forty-one citizens to Ottawa. There they will rendevous with participants from Ottawa, Montreal, Hamilton, Vancouver and other areas across Canada in a show of public support for The NAJC's demand for a just Redress settlement.

The continued intransigence of the Mulroney government to this issue is out of step with the great progress being made in the U.S. Congress. Since last summer, the government has refused to negotiate. Only a unified public demonstration of our resolve will move this government to act. In this respect, the NAJC has the support of many prominent individuals and organizations throughout Canada. There is widespread public sympathy for a just settlement of our claims.

This Special Edition is to inform you of the Ottawa Rally and to invite your active participation. Buses are scheduled to leave the Scarborough Town Centre at 7:30 am and will arrive at the Ramada Hotel at 2:30 pm. A bus tour of the city is planned in the afternoon. A banquet in the evening will be followed by a spectacular multicultural show. A more detailed itinerary will be mailed at a later date to all who register.

We will rally on the steps of Parliament Hill at 11:30 am to 12:30 pm on Thursday. Question period will commence about one hour later during which time the Liberals and NDP will question the government on Redress.

For those who cannot attend the Rally, you may wish to consider sponsoring a friend's participation or simply make a donation. Donors of $25.00 or more will have their names placed on a "Ribbon of Hope" which will be carried during the Rally.

Only through solidarity and a public display of our committment will this government redress the wrong.

JOIN US IN FELLOWSHIP !

JOIN US IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO ARE NO LONGER WITH US !

JOIN US TO DEMAND JUSTICE IN OUR TIME !

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-03a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

LEADER'S OFFICE

LIBERAL OPPOSITION

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ALBERTA

NICK TAYLOR, M.L.A.
WESTLOCK - STURGEON

ROOM 219
LEGISLATURE
EDMONTON, ALBERTA T5K 2B6
TELEPHONE: (403) 427-2292

February 25, 1988

Mr. David F. Sunahara
Chair, Edmonton Japanese
Community Club Redress Committee
9809 - 91 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 2T5

Dear Mr. Sunahara:

Thank you for your letter and accompanying information regarding the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress. While I agree that compensation for the Japanese interment must be dealt with, I believe it is a matter most effectively pursued at the federal level by federal politicians.

Our caucus also has a policy of not signing petitions, no matter how worthy the cause.

I appreciate being informed of your organization and wish you every success in your efforts to have a negotiated settlement with the federal government.

Yours truly,

Nick Taylor

Nick Taylor

JF/dms

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-3-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

11645 - 91 Avenue
Edmonton, AB
T6G 1A8

Feb. 24, 1988

Dr. Jan Van Stolk, President
Edmonton Branch, Physicians for Social Responsibility
400, 14727 - 87 Avenue
Edmonton, AB
T5R 4E5

Dear Jan:

We have established a national organization to promote redress for Japanese Canadians. The enclosed materials are self explanatory. I would just add that the initiative for this national group comes from interested Canadians, primarily non-Japanese, who are interested in justice and fair play. We invite your consideration of joining the Edmonton Branch of the Physicians for Social Responsibility with this movement. We would further solicit your support for the invitation of the national organization of Physicians for Social Responsibility to be a member of the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress.

If you are agreeable to joining the Edmonton Branch to the National Coalition, please fill in the enclosed gray sheet and mail to Dr. David Sunahara, (433-8104)
9809 - 91 Avenue
Edmonton T6E 2T5
David is Coordinator of the Edmonton Redress Committee.

If you feel we should contact also the national offic of the Physicans for Social Responsibility, please give us the name and address of the president, and we will forward this to our national president.

Your attention and support is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Gordon

Gordon Hirabayashi

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-3-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

BILL C-93, MULTICULTURALISM ACT

The Canadian Multiculturalism Act, now before Parliament, is essential because it recognizes this fundamental Canadian fact in law, say its proponents. Further, the Act is expected to commit the federal gov't to ensure that all its departments and agencies are sensitive to the needs of Canadians of all origins.

Its proponents feel that not only will the Act assist Canadians to preserve and enhance their cultures of origin, bringing these cultures into the Canadian identity, but it will also assist Canadians who face discrimination to overcome the barriers to equal participation.

But will the passing of multiculturalism into law bring ethnic minorities into the mainstream of Canadian society?

A Toronto Globe & Mail columnist asks: "If the Act grants no additional legal protections and offers no new programs, why does the government proceed? The answer, born of realism rather than cynicism, lies in the poor standing of Conservative Party with certain ethnic groups."

An editorial in Prairie Link asks: "Does this new multiculturalism act have the necessary tools to implement its vision? We had the vision legislated in the 1971 act, (along with) the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and the human rights legislation. Is the present generation prepared to wait for another 50 years to seek equal rights? . . . The political will of the government has been lacking and is reflected by the turnover of ministers." #

-G. Hirabayashi

THE EDMONTON JOURNAL,

Tuesday, January 26, 1988

Reparations endorsed

NEW YORK — East Germany, reversing a policy in effect since 1952, is willing to pay reparations to Jews who were victims of Nazism, Jewish leaders here said Monday. They said the decision, after a year of delicate negotiations, could be a major move in improving East-West relations. A World Jewish Congress spokesman said negotiations continue. He would not say whether a reparations figure has been agreed on.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-3-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

excerpted from MOSHI MOSHI Feb 88

COMMENTARY . . . on redress

Few today disagree that a wrong was done to Japanese Canadians. There is no explanation nor excuse for detaining Janese Canadians from 1942-46, for expropiating all their property, for making them pay for their own incarceration, for forcing them to disperse across Canada on threat of being shipped to a starving Japan, for preventing them from re-entering British Columbia until 1949, or trying to deport 10,000 after the war.

Those wrongs remain unredressed and the laws under which it was done remain unaltered. The proposed Emergencies Act, which is intended to replace the War Measures Act, the law under which Japanese Canadians were abused, has every flaw that the WMA has, plus secret orders in council. Redress requires that proper legislation be passed to ensure no one else suffers the same way.

Thus, redress is an issue for all Canadians. What was done to Japanese Canadians is the best documented abuse of civil and human rights in Canada. It may not be the worst abuse--comparing scars is a fruitless exercise--but it is the best documented. It is proof of the flaws in our system. The fact that it has never been acknowledged or redressed, is proof that we have not learned from our history.

It is normal in our society to compensate those who are abused by our legal system. The true losses sustained by Japanese Canadians are immense. Economic losses alone total 440 million dollars, a sum determined by Price Waterhouse, one of Canada's most distinguished accounting firms.

The National Association of Japanese Canadians is not seeking dollar for dollar compensation, but an appropriate amount that, firstly, is negotiated, and secondly, that recognizes that while the group was uprooted collectively, it was the individuals who had to bear the psychological and economic shocks.

Negotiation is vital. Japanese Canadians cannot accept an imposed settlement, like the imposed uprooting of 1942. It would deny their political maturity and would reduce them to the status of second class citizens again.

It is time for the people of Canada to tell their government to redress the wrong, to demonstrate our true political will. #

-Ann Gomer Sunahara

SPRING 1988 PETTYJOHN DISTINGUISHED LECTURE

The Department of History
at Washington State University
cordially invites you
to attend this special lecture
"Growing Up American in Washington"
presented by
Gordon Hirabayashi
Professor Emeritus of Sociology
University of Alberta, Edmonton
8:00 p.m., Thursday, March 24, 1988
Compton Union Building Auditorium
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington
Reception and refreshments to follow.

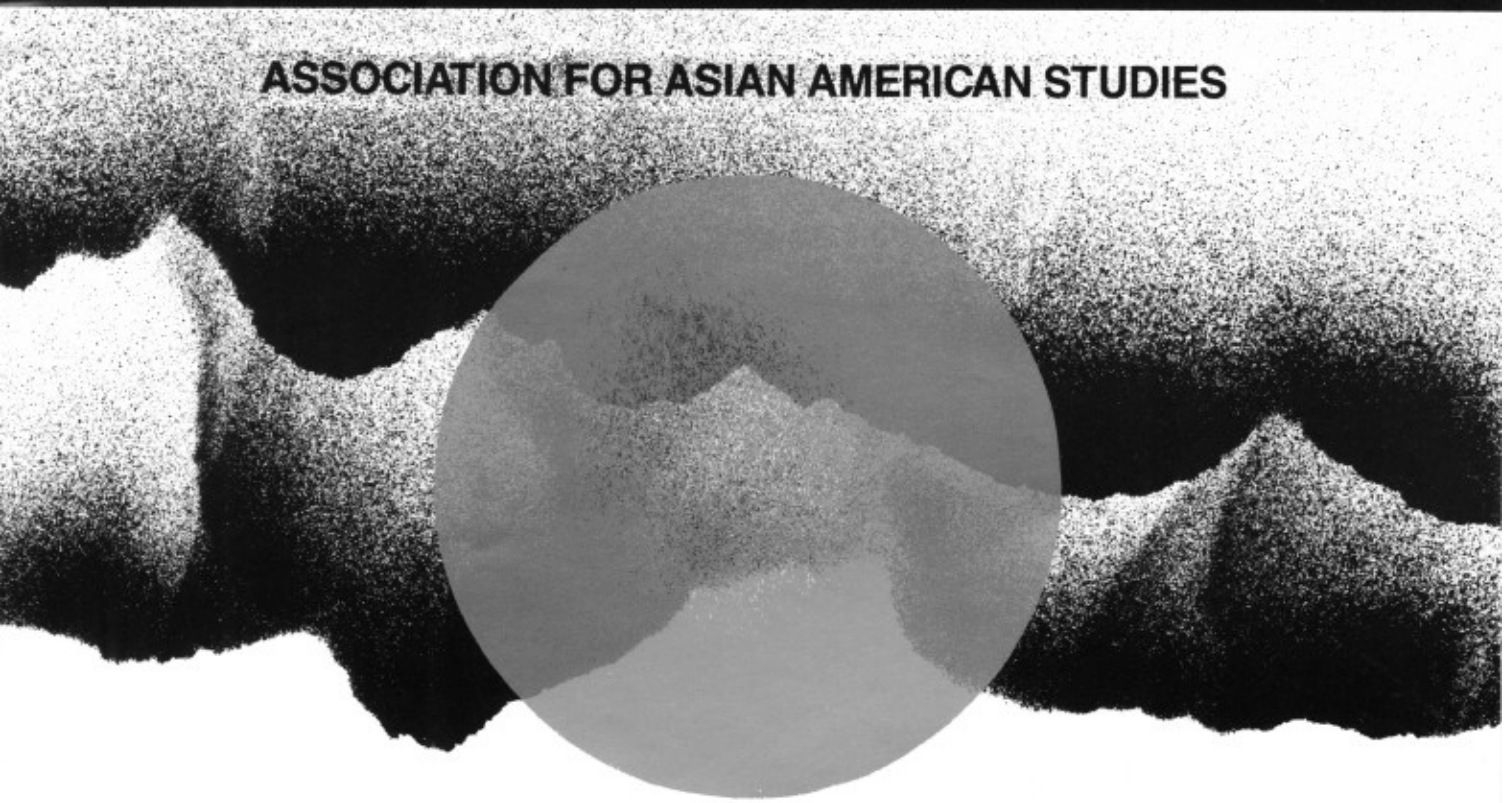
For Washingtonians, especially after statehood in 1889, growing up meant growing up American. It meant the acquisition of American values, as expressed in the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal. . . ." Also, Washingtonians learned to subscribe to and uphold the constitution, including the Bill of Rights and other amendments. But how does a Washingtonian who is a member of a visible minority group handle the concepts of democracy on one hand and the experiences of racism on the other? How does one cope with discrimination without adhering wholly to negative conformism?

For such an individual, growing up American is a formidable challenge. The obstacles of defeatism, bitterness, and of succumbing to a second-class status are constantly present. What, then, is the option for a Washingtonian confronted with the dilemma of either obeying an army general's proclamation or upholding the Constitution? This lecture, based on considered reminiscence and scholarly analysis, explores how one Washingtonian of Japanese descent coped with the World War II relocation program.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-3-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

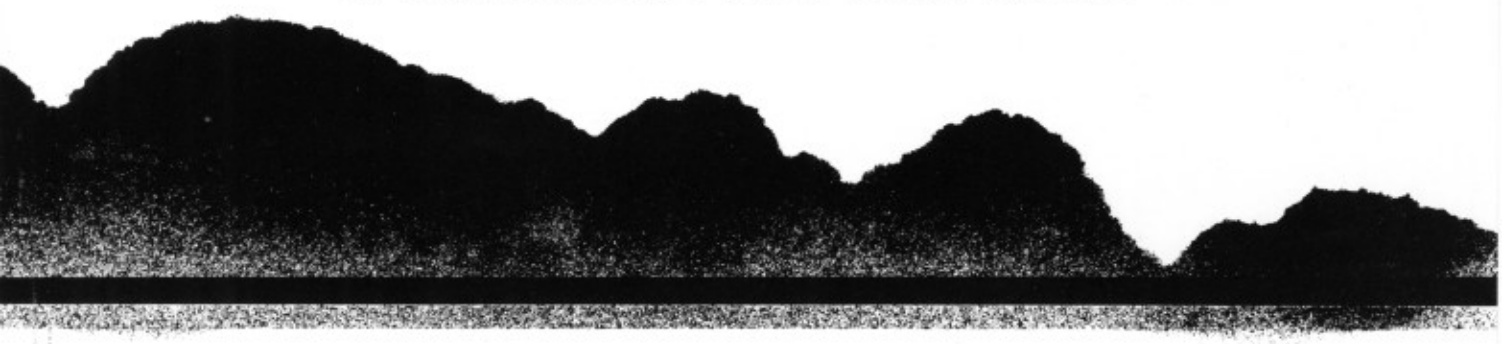
Fifth National Conference 1988

ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES



"Frontiers of Asian American Studies"

MARCH 24-27, 1988
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY



FOR MORE INFORMATION: ASIAN/PACIFIC AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAM,
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, PULLMAN, WA 99164-5130
PHONE: (509) 335-1966 OR 335-6275

SPONSORS: Association for Asian American Studies; Washington State University Asian/Pacific American Studies Program, Department of Comparative American Cultures; WSU Asian/Pacific American Counseling Services; AS/WSU Asian/Pacific American Students Committee; AWS Asian/Pacific American Women; WSU College of Sciences and Arts, Division of Humanities and Social Sciences; and WSU President Samuel H. Smith.

Source: Nikkei Heritage
www.nikkeiheritage.org

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ALBERTA

OFFICE OF
LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION

ROOM 205, LEGISLATURE BUILDING
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA
T5K 2B6

TELEPHONE (403) 427-2236

March 03, 1988

Mr. David F. Sunahara
Chair, EJCC Redress Committee
9809 - 91 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 2T5

Dear Mr. Sunahara,

Thank you very much for your letter of February 10th and the attached material from the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress.

The New Democrats have worked closely with the National Association of Japanese Canadian in the past to promote a just resolution to this unfortunate period in our history. Our party has supported the idea of individual compensation. We have also supported the principle of a community fund.

As for as specific dollar figures our concerned, I support our federal caucus call for negotiations between the federal government and the National Association of Japanese Canadians. I appreciate that it takes two to negotiate and, therefore, we have considered the possibility of third party arbitration if negotiation proves unsuccessful.

I hope that the tradition of good relations between your organizations and ours will continue. I wish you success in pursuing this matter with our support.

Yours truly,

Ray Martin

Ray Martin, M.L.A.
Leader of the Official Opposition

cc: Art Miki, President
NAJC

Mr. Ernie Epp, MP

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-3-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

REDRESS POINTS

The following are the points I try to make when I am asked to speak to non-Japanese Canadians about redress. I make them available here for the use of anyone who has to explain redress during the petition and postcard campaign:

Between 1942 and 1949, 20,881 men, women and children were uprooted from their homes, confined in detention camps, stripped of everything they owned, and forced to disperse across Canada or be deported to wartorn Japan. Over 75% were Canadian citizens. None had committed or was every charged with any offence. Their only "crime" was that they were of Japanese ancestry.

The treatment of Japanese Canadians can only be explained as a product of racism. Even if the initial uprooting of Japanese Canadians is rationalized as misguided paternalism, there is no explanation or excuse for detaining Japanese Canadians from 1942 until 1946, for expropriating all their property, for making them pay for their own incarceration, for forcing them to disperse across Canada on threat of being shipped to a starving Japan, for preventing them from reentering B.C. until 1949, and for trying to deport 10,000 after the war.

The laws under which all that was done still exist, unaltered. The Charter of Rights and Freedoms, unfortunately, would not prevent the same thing happening again to some other group. The Emergencies Act, presently before Parliament, which is intended to replace the War Measures Act under which J.C.'s were abused, has such inadequate safeguards that it could be used to do to others what was done to Japanese Canadians. Indeed, since, in addition to the powers of the War Measures Act, the new Emergencies Act also permits secret orders and gives the Cabinet the power to overide Charter rights, it could be used to treat Canadians worse than Japanese Canadians were treated.

The National Association of Japanese Canadians is seeking, in addition to Parliamentary acknowledgement of the wrong, a five part redress program. Firstly, it is essential that proper legislation must be passed to ensure no one else suffers the same way. It is also essential that those Japanese Canadians who were deprived of their Canadian citizenship when their parents were forced to return to Japan after the war, should be offered the opportunity to regain that citizenship. In addition, the criminal records of those convicted of breaches of the unjust orders and regulations affecting Japanese Canadians between 1942 and 1949, must be cleared. To prevent future abuses the National Association of Japanese Canadians also wants to

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-4-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

establish an extragovernmental civil and human rights organization that will defend individuals and minorities against abuse of their rights and privileges and will combat racism.

Finally, NAJC seeks monetary compensation. It is normal in our society to compensate those abused by others and by our legal system. The true losses sustained by J.C.'s are immense. Economic losses alone total $440,000,000.00, a sum determined by Price Waterhouse, one of Canada's most distinguished accounting firms. If Donald Marshall's $250,000.00 settlement for ~~17~~ years of incarceration is anything to go by, the claim for pain, suffering, and loss of amenities and opportunities by the 14,000 survivors of the Japanese Canadians uprooted, would be very high indeed.

Japanese Canadians, however, are not seeking to be fully compensated. Rather the National Association of Japanese Canadians is seeking an appropriate amount that:

(a) is negotiated;

(b) recognizes that, while the group was uprooted collectively, it was the individuals who had to bear the economic and psychological shock, and indeed, still carry the scars of that experience today; and,

(c) that in the process a community was destroyed and a culture lost.

The first element, negotiation, is vital. Japanese Canadians cannot accept an imposed settlement. To do so would be to put themselves back in the position they were in in 1942. It would be a denial of political maturity and would reduce them again to the status of second class citizens deemed incapable of participating in the political process. In this issue the process is as important as the result. Japanese Canadians are prepared to be reasonable, but never again to be patronized by or dictated to by politicians.

The National Association would like any monetary compensation to be determined on both an individual and a community basis (as is proposed in the United States). They feel survivors should be offered compensation with the option to accept it, to refuse it, or to specify that it should be added to the community fund. Individual compensation is symbolic of a recognition that Japanese Canadians are no longer second class citizens to be excluded from the decision making process. The purpose of the community fund is threefold: (i) to make immediate provision for the aged who, having lost everything in their middle-age years, often did not recover economically after the war and live today supported only by old age security; (ii) to set up an extragovernmental organization to monitor and protect

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-4-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

minority group rights, and fight racism, and, (iii) other projects as the community (not the government) may decide.

Redress is a Canadian issue. What was done to Japanese Canadians is the best documented abuse of civil and human rights in Canada. It may not be the worst abuse -- comparing scars is a fruitless exercise -- but it is the best documented. It is proof of the flaws in our system. The fact that it has never been acknowledged or redressed, is proof that we have not learned from our history.

What happened to Japanese Canadians is proof that in the past our leaders have been capable of immoral acts. We would be naive and foolish to believe that our future leaders would be any different. Yet we have now before Parliament laws which, if passed, would give bad leaders the tools of oppression. We are about to repeat the mistakes of the War Measures Act.

In 1946 the Canadian people, by their protests, stopped the deportation of 10,000 Japanese Canadians. In the strongest outburst of public opinion in the long career of William Lyon Mackenzie King, the Canadian people told the Canadian government to stop abusing Japanese Canadians. In that campaign it was the letters and postcards of individuals that most frightened the politicians.

It is time to repeat history. It is time for the people of Canada to tell their government to redress Japanese Canadians; to tell their government to recognize the political maturity of visible minorities in Canada by entering into negotiations with Japanese Canadians; and to tell it to pass laws that in fact, not illusion, protect unpopular minorities from the capriciousness of politicians.

It is with that in mind that we invite you to sign the postcards that will be carried to Parliament in mid-April. We ask for your support that justice might finally prevail.

Good Luck. If you have any questions, please call.

Ann Sunahara.
(433-8104)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-4-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Linda L. Long, LL.B.
Barrister & Solicitor

7224 - 95 Avenue,
Edmonton, Alberta T6B 1B2
Telephone: Bus. (403) 465-6587
Res. (403) 469-4047

21 March 1988

Anne Sunahara
9809 -- 91 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 2T5

Dear Anne,

I am writing to thank you for your excellent presentation to our Constitutional and International Law subsection of the Northern Alberta branch of the Canadian Bar Association on March 16th, 1988. We are discussing with our membership whether we will become involved with the issue of delegation of a s.33 override in the new emergencies legislation, as outlined in your brief. As we mentioned, our comments with respect to the legislation were forwarded to the C.B.A. some time ago, and we will have to determine whether we wish to re-open our submission.

Thank you again for taking the time to speak to us, and we hope you meet with success in your attempt to alter the draft bill.

Yours truly,

Linda L. Long

Linda L. Long
Sub-section Chairperson

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

9809 91 Avenue,
Edmonton, Alta.,
T6E 2T5
March 23, 1988

Editor,
Vancouver Sun,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir or Ms:

In Kim Bolan's article "300 attend rally to demand redress for Japanese" published on page A3 of the March 14, 1988 edition of the Vancouver Sun, the author refers in the third paragraph to "the losses of 23,000 Japanese Canadians sent to camps in the Interior because they were considered a threat to national security during the Second World War." (Emphasis added)

In the underlined portion of that statement Ms. (Mr.?) Bolan, or the copy editor, defames Japanese Canadians.

Japanese Canadians never posed any threat to national security. At all times ~~the~~ Canada's senior military officers and the R.C.M.P. opposed the uprooting ~~of Japanese Canadians~~ on the grounds that they posed no threat to Canadian security. For proof I refer you to my book, The Politics of Racism, Lorimer, 1981, at pp. 24, 33, 43, 48, 101-105 and 140. B.C.'s politicians, however, who believed that it was necessary to be bigoted against Asians to win votes in B.C., seized the opportunity the war afforded to destroy the Japanese Canadian community. The War Measures Act provided the means. So long as the Cabinet could claim it acted for reasons of "national security," it could do whatever it liked to Japanese Canadians.

It must be remembered that not one shred of evidence was ever produced by the King government to support its claims, nor was any Japanese Canadian ever charged with a national security offence.

Indeed, the best proof lies in how the explanations for the uprooting of Japanese Canadians changed over the years. By the end of the war the Cabinet was claiming that Japanese Canadians were uprooted to protect them from violence by white British Columbians, a statement that many defame

~~I have often wondered why~~ British Columbians ~~tolerated that slander to their character~~. I have also wondered how "protective custody" was supposed to justify stripping Japanese Canadians of all they owned, making them pay for their own incarceration from the proceeds of the sale of their property, forcing them to disperse across Canada on pain of being shipped to a starving Japan, for preventing

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-6-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

them from reentering B.C. until 1949, and for trying to deport 10,000 after the war.

The uprooting of Japanese Canadians was a direct result of racism. By 1940 Japanese Canadians were the only appreciable and expanding non-white race in B.C.. The native peoples were both isolated from the white population and declining due to diseases like tuberculosis. The Chinese were an aging male population, whose wives had not been allowed to come to Canada. White supremacists could console themselves that, since Chinese immigration had been cut off in 1923, there would be only a tiny number of Chinese in Canada within a generation. Similarly East Indian immigration had been effectively cut off in 1908, minimizing the number of remaining East Indians. Only Japanese Canadians had been able to bring their wives to Canada in sufficiently large numbers to ensure a permanent community of Canadians of Japanese ancestry.

The uprooting of Japanese Canadians was intended to achieve an unsavory political end, the obliteration of non-whites from British Columbia. It represents a gross misuse of power. The fact that the laws under which it was done remain unaltered, and the abuse of Japanese Canadians remains unredressed, shows not ~~only~~ how little we have learned from our history, but also how easily a future government could abuse other Canadians simply by claiming those Canadians were a treat to national security.

In 1946 ordinary Canadians, including British Columbians, stopped the deportation of 10,000 Japanese Canadians when they besieged the King government with letters and postcards deploring the deportation of Canadians. Like the uprooting of Japanese Canadians, deportation was a political issue. So is redress. The time has come for Canadians to again instruct their government that racism will not be tolerated in Canada. The time has come to tell the Mulroney government to honour its promise to redress Japanese Canadians and to do so through a negotiated settlement, which, by being negotiated, will acknowledge that Japanese Canadians, and all other visible minorities, are first class citizens of Canada.

Yours truly,

M. Ann Sunahara.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-6-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-7-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-7-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Ann Sunahara.
(433-8104)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-7-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

I took some liberties
on your 1½ p piece,
Ann, feeling the
Moshi Moshi
readers could
have some parts
edited. Hope it is OK with you.
I like it.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

EDMONTON JAPANESE COMMUNITY ASS'N

Editorial Address:
9104 - 71 St.
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 1Y2

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MOSHI MOSHI

VOLUME 12, NO. 5

FEBRUARY-MARCH 1988

EJCA TELEPHONE DIRECTORY UNDERWAY

A survey is being planned to collect the names and addresses of all Nikkei in the greater Edmonton area. The first approach will be by mail to MOSHI MOSHI recipients. When you get yours please respond within a few days.

Montreal has a beautiful directory. Calgary has a good one and so has Winnipeg. It is a handy source to have, and some good advertising source for businesses. You can help by early response, and letting us know about those not on our mailing list.

FIRST NOTICE OF TWO COMING EVENTS:

1. EJCA's Annual KEIROKAI, honoring the community's seniors:

   Sunday April 24, 4:30 PM
   The Lingnan Restaurant
   10582 - 104 Street.

   Details next issue; mark the date now.

2. EJCA's Annual Picnic and Children's Day

   Sunday, June 26. Mark the date on your calendar. More details in the June MOSHI MOSHI.

SPECIAL INVITATION TO NEW SENIORS

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Century Old Timers Club will be held at the Shogun Restaurant, 10125 - 121 Street, on Sunday, March 20, 4 PM. Annual Meeting will precede dinner.

All Seniors are invited to attend, especially the new Seniors. Please call Mrs. Shimizu, 488-1482 or Mrs. Tsujikawa, 466-1545 to say you will be there to enjoy the good food and fellowship, plus any enquiries. By Apr. 16.

OTTAWA EVENT, not just a rally

In the course of preparing the Ottawa Rally, a broader strategy emerged. Instead of a "one-shot" rally, why not an educational and cultural program (art exhibit, photographic "Dream of Riches") covering several days in April, culminating with a public forum on Japanese Canadian redress on the 14th.

On the 15 and 16 of April there will be an NAJC Council meeting to proceed beyond the springboard, carrying the momentum toward redressing the wrong. Thus, the Ottawa Event.

POSTCARD BLITZ underway province-wide

The Edmonton Redress Committee had ten thousand postcards printed with the following distribution in Alberta: 2,500 to both Calgary and Lethbridge & District; 600 to Medicine Hat, 300 to Brooks and 100 to Rosemary. The printed postcard said on one side:

> Attn: Mr. Prime Minister,
> Justice Must Prevail!
> I support
> Japanese Canadian Redress
> REDRESS THE WRONG---JUSTICE NOW!

On the reverse side: same size

> *Dear Mr. Mulroney,*
> *Japanese Candian Redress*
> *--is a Canadian issue--*
> *--is a Justice issue--*
> *--is a Human Rights issue--*
> *Resolve It Now!!*
>
> _____ : _____
>
> *name* _____
> *address* _____
> *city* _____
> *province* _____
> *postal code* _____
> *signature* _____

Not only should each of you sign one of these postcards, but you should have at least 10 more signed by others.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-9-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

BILL C-93, MULTICULTURALISM ACT

The Canadian Multiculturalism Act, now before Parliament, is essential because it recognizes this fundamental Canadian fact in law, say its proponents. Further, the Act is expected to commit the federal gov't to ensure that all its departments and agencies are sensitive to the needs of Canadians of all origins.

Its proponents feel that not only will the Act assist Canadians to preserve and enhance their cultures of origin, bringing these cultures into the Canadian identity, but it will also assist Canadians who face discrimination to overcome the barriers to equal participation.

But will the passing of multiculturalism into law bring ethnic minorities into the mainstream of Canadian society?

A Toronto Globe & Mail columnist asks: "If the Act grants no additional legal protections and offers no new programs, why does the government proceed? The answer, born of realism rather than cynicism, lies in the poor standing of Con servative Party with certain ethnic groups."

An editorial in Prairie Link asks: "Does this new multiculturalism act have the necessary tools to implement its vision? We had the vision legislated in the 1971 act, (along with) the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and the human rights legislation. Is the present generation prepared to wait for another 50 years to seek equal rights? . . . The political will of the government has been lacking and is reflected by the turnover of ministers." #

-G. Hirabayashi

THE EDMONTON JOURNAL,

Tuesday, January 26, 1988

Reparations endorsed

NEW YORK — East Germany, reversing a policy in effect since 1952, is willing to pay reparations to Jews who were victims of Nazism, Jewish leaders here said Monday. They said the decision, after a year of delicate negotiations, could be a major move in improving East-West relations. A World Jewish Congress spokesman said negotiations continue. He would not say whether a reparations figure has been agreed on.

COMMENTARY . . . on redress

Few today disagree that a wrong was done to Japanese Canadians. There is no explanation nor excuse for detaining Janese Canadians from 1942-46, for expropiating all their property, for making them pay for their own incarceration, for forcing them to disperse across Canada on threat of being shipped to a starving Japan, for preventing them from re-entering British Columbia until 1949, or trying to deport 10,000 after the war.

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It is time for the people of Canada to tell their government to redress the wrong, to demonstrate our true political will. #

-Ann Gomer Sunahara

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-9-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PRESIDENT'S CORNER
EJCA: George Tsuruda

The disgraceful uprooting of JC families from their homes during WWII by the Canadian Government is now embedded in the history of Canada. Nothing, absolutely nothing has been done by our government to atone for this shameful episode.

After WWII was over, when my parents learned that they are forbidden to return to the west coast, and must choose between an unknown east outside of BC or return to Japan, they reluctantly chose the latter. I was sixteen then.

I adamantly opposed the family decision; I argued, "I know you have been pushed around and discriminated against. But it will be up to my generation and those after us to correct these injustices." Back then, it was not enough.

As a responsible Canadian citizen I am fully convinced that if our Government would cooperate and settle this issue with the Japanese Canadians, this embarrassing chapter in our history could be brought to a respectable termination. But so far, three consecutive multiculturalism ministers have refused to negotiate.

Yet our Government opposes Israel's treatment of Palestinians, South Africa's apartheid, has encouraged West Germany's redress to Jews in the mid-fifties and presumably is supportive of East Germany's current decision to pay reparation to Jews.

What is the saying? Practice what you preach? Clean out your own backyard first?

As you know the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress is holding an Ottawa Event from April 1 to 14, including an art exhibit, photgraphic history exhibit, cultural performances and a redress forum on the 14th. With Canadians at large supporting redress, our efforts will not be short-lived. The Postcard Blitz is part of the Event. We are at the crossroad of restoring Canada's honor. #

To offset cost of printing, copying, mailing and telephone expenses, contributions are urgently needed. Your help is appreciated.

Edmonton J.C. Redress
15207 - 65 Street
Edmonton T5A 2E4

EDMONTON HERITAGE FESTIVAL 88

Japanese Pavilion will again grace the Heritage Festival at Hawrelak Park this August. Under the leadership of Florence Ingham, director general of the Japanese Pavilion, an active and able team has been formed. Responsible for Food Services is Mrs. Ann Sexsmith. This section is now reviewing whether it will serve a few items, like teriyaki skewers, or a dinner platter. Contributing the sushi will be the Senior women's group, Mrs. K. Shimizu as coordinator.

The Arts and Crafts director is Mrs. Teruko Davis. She will have the large volunteer group of arts and crafts ladies organized by the previous director, Mrs. Kaneda, to help again.

Allan Hoyano is coordinating the entertainment program. Expected participants are the Go group, Bonsai committee, karate team under Raymond Fujino, and others.

In charge of the construction of the tent and pavilion structure will be Hidetoshi Sugawara and a large number of volunteers. It has been discussed that some new designs need to be developed as the orginal plan, prepared by architect Hashimoto, now has construction pieces missing. As well, program focus has shifted to require some changes in space and flow. But this year there will be "make do" arrangements, with hope that a new plan may be ready for '89.

The important responsibility of fund management and keeping will be in the capable hands of Gail Ingham, gen'l treasurer.

The community is alerted to the need for a large number of volunteers again this year. Be prepared to respond to the call.#

-G. Hirabayashi

NOH THEATRE STAGE PROPS DONATED TO EJCA

The Hohsho Noh Theatre Troupe, which performed Friday evening, Feb. 19, at the SUB Theatre, under the leadership of Fusataka Honma, was the first Noh presentation on the campus.

Honma is a designated national "important intangible cultural treasure". After the performance, the stage props were donated to EJCA by Mr. R. Rosen, City Lumber, who provided the materials and by Consulate-General of Japan, who arranged for the design and construction. It was transported to storage, courtesy of I&S Produce truck and Mush Kadonaga, driver, plus helpers John Takahashi, Gordon Hirabayashi and George Tsuruda. #

-G. Tsuruda

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-9-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org



FLO & LUCY
...THIS 'N THAT...

アレコレ

FROM THE SUNNY SOUTH

The MOMIJI DANCERS SOCIETY will be celebrating their 10th anniversary by presenting a repertoire of dances of the past ten years. The guest performers will be MRS. CHIYOKO HIRANO, MOMIJI DANCERS choreographer and instructor and her husband, MR. MASAMI HIRANO from Vancouver and KAEDE NO KAI from Calgary.

This gala event will take place at the Yates Memorial Centre on Saturday, April 9, 1988, commencing at 7:30 p.m.

For more information contact LILLY OISHI, publicity chairman at 328-2159 in Lethbridge.

****

DEATHS:

NAKAMURA: Our deepest sympathy to MRS. KAY NAKAMURA of Opal, Alberta, whose loving husband, GEORGE SANJIRO passed away on February 9th, at the age of 84. Also mourning his loss are brothers and sisters: GEORGE, IRENE and JEAN of Edmonton, WILLIAM of Waterloo, Ontario, EDWARD, Morinville and LYDIA and ROSE, Don Mills, Ontario. With REV. S.K. IKUTA officiating, a private funeral service and cremation was held on February 11th.

TATEYAMA: Our heartfelt condolence to SHERRIE, ALAN SUGIYAMA and their children in the passing of her beloved mother in Vancouver, on February 13th. Her loss is also mourned by her loving husband, MR. SHINYEI TATEAYAMA, daughters AIKO and her family of Penticton and JULIE of Vancouver.

****

DONATION:

Thanks to YASUKO EASTON for her generous donation to MOSHI MOSHI.

****

Our Readers Write us:

"to the editors of Moshi Moshi,

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of the January news bulletin. I am enclosing a cheque for a year's subscription - it is good to know what is happening in the Edmonton Japanese Community.

I am enclosing a copy of the booklet published by the Montreal Japanese Community historical research group as a supplement to their photo exhibit last November. I am not sure if you already have a copy. Would be interested to hear your comments.

I am planning to write a historical novel about 3 - 4 families who left Japan during the Meiji period and follow them for a number of generations as they make a new life - and go through the internment years - in Canada. I am starting by doing research in Japanese history and Japanese Canadian history. It is an ambitious project but very interesting for me.

I would be very grateful for names of people I could talk with, publications to read, etc.

The project I expect will take at least 5 years, but my brothers and sisters think it is a great idea (will keep my mind engaged) and my husband ROGER who teaches English at Camrose Lutheran College also is very keen for me to do the project.

I hope to hear from you.

Sincerely,
Aki (Hayami) Milbrandt"

Editor's Note: If you would like to contact Mrs. Milbrandt regarding the historical novel please call me. I also have the booklet, if you'd like to read it--please phone me at 466-1059.
-Flo Shikaze

****

Japanese Cultural Films
Edmonton

March 17 & 18

Katsura Imperial Villa, Crafts of Edo, Poet's Pilgrimate and The Celebrated Cakes and Sweets of Kyoto. Sophisticated Japanese culture will be introduced in detail.
8:00 p.m. Room L-1,
Humanities Centre
University of Alberta

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-9-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ONDEKOZA DRUM GROUP

"YOU WANT TICKETS FOR WHAT?"

That is the response given by a salesperson when asked for tickets to the Ondekoza performance. There is little doubt that those who attended the February 13 performance at the Citadel learned who Ondekoza are, and were overwhelmed by the Japanese drum group from Nagasaki-ken. The sight of a 300kg drum surprised many people in the audience even before the sound rumbled through the theatre.

The manager of the group, TAGAYASU DEN, brought 12 players from Japan and invited P.J. HIRABAYASHI from San Jose, California to join them. Ondekoza performed in Montreal and then, February 12, arrived in Edmonton. They were invited to participate in the annual Winter Cities Festival. They were welcomed by the Consul General of Japan, MR. NONOGAKI, at his residence.

The 90 minute performance at the Citadel by the drummers displayed great power and accuracy. There was good flow without pauses between numbers. Two shamisens were deftly played followed by a skillful performance on fue and shakuhachi. Dance routines added more visual enjoyment. At the end of the show the audience sang and clapped hands with the members and felt a part of the troupe. As part of the encore, ICHIRO INOUE played piano alongside MARCO LIENHARD on shakuhachi, sharply contrasting the power of the drums with gentleness and fluidity.

The Edmonton Taiko group was generously given an afternoon workshop February 14 at the University. Also in attendance were a number of university percussion students, people responding to an announcement in the "Edmonton Bullet," and contacts made by the Edmonton Taiko group. Approximately 20 people attended and better understood the skill and dedication required by the Ondekoza members. Many people were tired after preparing the shime for play.

That evening, Ondekoza and the volunteer firemen who drove the vehicles, attended a dinner party at the residence of DAVID SUNAHARA provided by the Edmonton Taiko group.* The Ondekoza members were touched to receive their "bachi bukuro" as souveniers. We would like to thank the EJCA for their donation which helped pay for the omiyage.

Ondekoza performed in Jasper Place, Spruce Grove, at Winter Cities functions, and at West Edmonton Mall. They left for home on February 21.

If you are interested in taiko, please phone DAN or EMIKO at 469-3112. #

For the Edmonton Taiko group,
Dan Kinoshita

* Special thanks to Tom Kobayashi of Mikado Restaurant who surprised the dinner party with a huge platter of a Mikado specialty.
-D.K.

EJCC UPDATE

The Edmonton Japanese Curling Club is hosting its 23rd Annual Mixed Bonspiel on the March 25, 26 and 27 weekend. In addition to the curling there will be a banquet and dance on the Saturday. Anyone wishing to enter a team or simply attend the banquet should contact Doug Miyagishima (B-460-9567; R-456-7363) or Grant Shikaze (B-468-1616; R-430-6343) for further information and entry forms. For anyone seeking a curler or two to complete their team should also contact Doug or Grant as there are often others wishing to be placed on a team.

The regular curling league play for the Club has just been completed. **Congratulations** to the overall league champion rink skipped by **John Basarab**. Other members of the winning team were Brian Lee, Kenson Quan and Lucy Takahashi. Coming in a close second was the **Gord Miyagishima** rink with Gord, Wayne Mar, Nancy Lee and Lorrie Klimosko. # -G. Shikaze

WEST EDMONTON ICE PALACE HUGE SUCCESS

With special platform/floor in the middle of the ice Ondekoza Group played with keen precision before a huge audience along two floors. The accoustics were not the best but only the Taiko could have commanded such attention and response.

After the show, exhausted and hungry, the Ondekoza Group were in for another surprise Edmonton hospitality. Thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Toshi Kaneda, Mr and Mrs. Hiroshi Yoshida, and Miss Yumiko Watanabe who independently brought several trays of assorted rice balls and inarizushi and okazu to hit the spot in ways that sandwiches and hamburger never could. #

-D.K.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-9-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

A Decision to Make: EJCA

EJCA voted to support the Kurimoto Japanese Garden in 1987. Now it must decide how to do it.

On this page there are listed project ideas, and what it costs to do one of them. Some people in the community would prefer to pick a project with which they can concretely locate and appreciate especially on visits to the Garden. Others would be happy to contribute to whatever the designers wish to do with the contribution. (See also next page.)

What will the project be? How much will the community be able to raise? What do you like to see from our community? Let your views be known to the Board. #



Recognition of Gifts

Donors of $150,000 may sponsor one of:
- *Large Pond*
- *Bell and Bell Tower*
- *Tsukiyama (grassy knolls)*

Donors of $100,000 may sponsor one of:
- *Stone Pagoda*
- *Small Pond*
- *Paths*
- *Large Azumaya*

Donors of $50,000 may sponsor one of:
- *Small Azumaya*
- *Iris Garden*
- *Large Ariso Beach*

Donors of $25,000 may sponsor one of:
- *Small Ariso Beach*
- *Wooden Bridge*
- *Waterfall*

Donors of $20,000 may sponsor one of the two:
- *Stone and Concrete Bridges*

Donors of $10,000 may sponsor:
- *One section of the wooden fence at the entrance*

Donors of $5,000 may sponsor:
- *One section of the chain link fence around the perimeter*

KURIMOTO JAPANESE GARDEN

The Garden's Concepts

A Japanese garden is an area of peace and quiet for meditation: a place of retreat.

Three basic design concepts underlie the plan of our Japanese Garden.

The first concept is that of a sunny and open garden that grows out of the climatic conditions of Alberta. This idea is developed in the plan as a series of grassy hills or Tsukiyama which melt into the ponds and streams.

The second concept is that of a garden true to the natural site and its context. The highest point is the proposed entrance. From there the bowl-shaped site slopes downward, inviting the presence of a small waterfall which feeds two branching streams surrounded by rock and foliage arrangements. These streams come together and flow under a wooden bridge into a pond edged on one side with an iris garden. On the other edge of the pond is a traditional Ariso beach, a pebble beach arranged in a Japanese pattern.

The third concept, that of diversity of scenery in the walk around the Garden, is enhanced by the use of man-made artifacts: three different types of stone lanterns and a thirteen-storey stone pagoda. Additional focal points are a bell tower, and two different types of Azumaya or shelters. From these vantage points one can enjoy vistas of the Garden.

The main paths will be hard-surfaced to accommodate wheelchairs. Finally, there will be a fenced buffer zone to protect the Garden from surrounding sonic and visual disturbances and to meld the Garden itself with its natural surroundings.

A small pagoda-style information centre adjacent to the entrance will highlight a large garden map on which each feature will be identified by donor name. Similar maps will be included in the visitor brochures available at the centre and at all tourist bureaus.

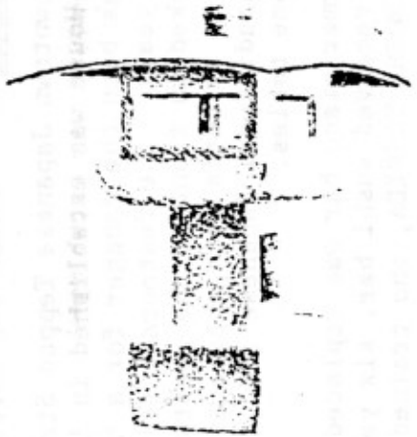
In addition, all donors of $5,000 or more:
- will receive a framed drawing of the Garden signed by the architect, Kubo
- will be listed in both the brochures and on a plaque at the information centre
- will become life members in the Friends of the Devonian Botanic Garden

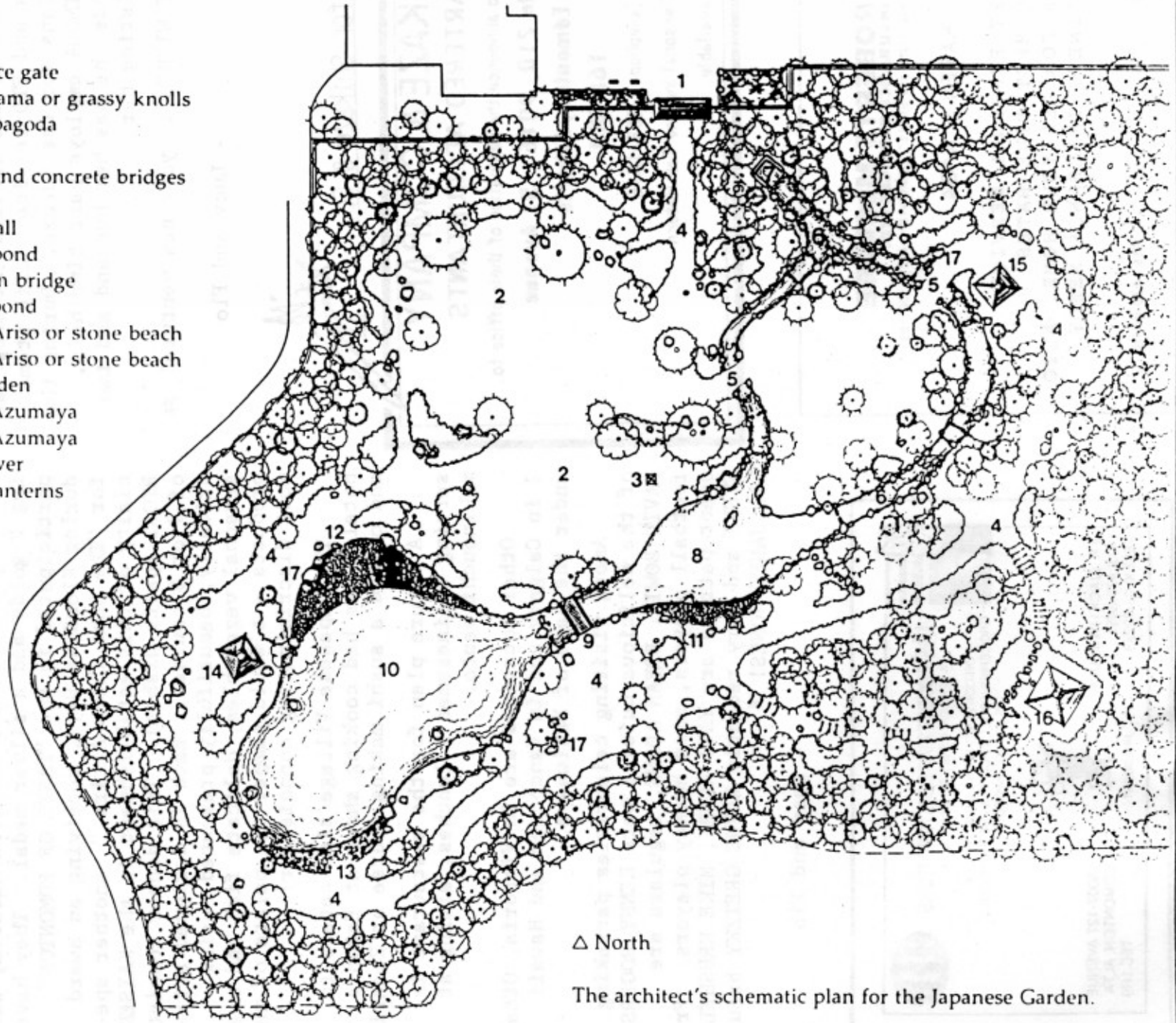
Donors of $1,000 or more will receive:
- membership in the University of Alberta's President's Club
- membership in the Friends of the Devonian Botanic Garden

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-9-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Garden Features

1. Entrance gate
2. Tsukiyama or grassy knolls
3. Stone pagoda
4. Paths
5. Stone and concrete bridges
6. Stream
7. Waterfall
8. Small pond
9. Wooden bridge
10. Large pond
11. Small Ariso or stone beach
12. Large Ariso or stone beach
13. Iris garden
14. Large Azumaya
15. Small Azumaya
16. Bell tower
17. Stone lanterns





The architect's schematic plan for the Japanese Garden.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-9-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NEW BUSINESS - ALLEN'S FLOWERS
20 Park Avenue
Sherwood Park Shopping Centre

As of February 1st, NORIKO SHIMODA is the new owner of Allen's Flowers in the old Sherwood Park Shopping Centre. She studied ikenobu ryu flower arranging in Japan, (the instructor came to her home). Later when she moved to Toronto, she attended night school to learn designing and arrangement. At this time she realized she did indeed enjoy working with flowers and took it more seriously and also concentrated on learning English.

In addition to cut flowers the shop has potted plants and FTD service. Gift items are in the plans for the future. During the week MRS. SHIMODA employs part time help, but on weekends she has her husband and two children assisting her.

OUR BEST WISHES in your new venture! #

- Lucy and Flo

JAPANESE VILLAGE -about our advertiser

This downtown Japanese Teppan Steak and Seafood House was established in 1974. TED ASAI, has been the manager for a total of about 10 years. The restaurant serves dinners, cooked in front of the guests on teppan grills, by chefs with showmanship as well as traditional Japanese food in tatami rooms and some tables.

The former piano bar was replaced by a very well received sushi bar, six years ago. MR. HIROSHI YOSHIDA, who trained in Osaka (the gourmet centre of Japan) arrived to become the sushi chef. With his talents and skills, they entered VIVA, a culinary contest, held at the Edmonton Agricom, winning 2 golds and a silver medal. They have participated in the "TASTE OF EDMONTON" during Klondike Days, receiving an award for "The Best Theme Attire." Another specialty of this establishment is the KAISEKI RYORI (party dishes). This dinner consists of 7 or 8 courses. Each is designed artistically, beautifully presented, using seasonal vegetables, delicate fish and meat products - t'would pamper the palate of the most discriminating connoisseur!

The Japanese Village also caters to hotels, has had cooking shows at Eaton's and offerd a sushi making course at Zenari's.

A future plan for the restaurant is serving businessmen's lunches, aiming at makinouchi bento.

Other locations are in Victoria, Ottawa, 2 in Calgary and in Vancouver and Hawaii under the name of Naniwa-ya.

Among visiting celebrities partaking of the delicious cuisine were KENNY ROGERS, DAVID BOWIE, BRYAN ADAMS, regulars are football players, most hockey players. Frequent patrons are YARI KURRI, MIKE KRUSHELNYSKI and very recently WAYNE GRETZKY brought his JANET JONES! #

- Lucy and Flo

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-9-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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NO CHANGE SAME RATES

for VOLUME 12, 1987-88

1. Maximum size acceptable: Quarter page (half column).
2. Advertising space must not dominate the newsletter.
3. Rates for advertising:
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   2½ x 3 3/4 (eighth page) = $13.
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4. For best results, advertisers should send MOSHI MOSHI black and white copy ready for use.

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-9-9
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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-9-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

初めてみた外国、日本ではないんだ。私が見たカナダ、それはペイントされたかわいい家とまぶしいくらいあざやかなグリーンの芝生。そして絵に描いたような青い空とそれに浮かぶ雲。なんてきれいなんだろう。ここで生活するんだ。

日本とは全く違う。学校生活が始まり、改めてそれを感じた。この人たちは本当に高校生？私より幾つも年上に見える。ハイヒール、赤いマニキュア、大きなイヤリング、何も彼もが衝撃的だった。中でも一番驚いたのは学校で煙草を吸うことが許されていること。ここでは自分次第で全てが自由だ。授業は生徒が各教科の教室に行くので自分達のクラスを持たない。そのため休み時間はあっちへ行ったり、こっちへ行ったりでとても慌ただしい。そしてクラスを持たない代わりにそれぞれがロッカーを持っている。これは、自分だけのプライベートなものだ。ちゃんと鍵がかけられて自分のものは全てこの中に入れる。ロッカーの扉には自分の好きなムービースターやスインガーの写真などを貼ったりしている。自分だけのものだけれども、誰もが持っているのでそこに自分らしさを見せている。とっても面白いと思う。ある日こんなことがあった。「日本の学校にはロッカーがなくて、自分達の教室があって、そこで全部の授業をやるんだよ。」と、私が言うと・・・（もちろんおぼつかない英語で）友達は「ここでも小学生はそうだけど、中学、高校生になると、自分のロッカーを持って、自分で管理できるようになるでしょ。そして何も彼も自分でやり始めなければならない。私も初めて自分のロッカーを持った時とっても嬉しかった。」と、答えた。私はドキットした。確かにその通りだ。日本ではずっと教室の中にいて、先生が入ってきてから初めて教科書をだす。そんな感じだから自分から進んで勉強しようという姿勢さえみえない。チャイムなども無意味になってしまう。とってもやらされているみたいな気持ちが自然にできてしまう。それにある子は「生徒が授業中に眠らないようにするためなんだよ。」と言って笑った。こっちは一つの授業が一時間以上あるので、とても疲れる。その点は日本の方がやりやすいような気がする。色々な見方があるけれども、私はカナダの高校生の方が自立していると思う。選択授業も色々な種類があるので自分の好きなものがはっきりしてくるし、自己表現もとっても上手だと思う。

もう一つ私が学校で経験したこと。それはＥＳＬのクラスの子達と一緒に勉強して色々な国にのことを知ることができたことだ。特に中近東の子達が多いので、今まで全く分からなかった国のことに興味が湧いてきた。みんなとてもいい子達で、友達になれて本当によかった。これが本当のインターナショナルだ。世界で何が起こっているのかもっと知らなければならないなと思った。

今までの５か月は、怖いくらいあっという間にすぎていってしまった。もう半分まできている。こんなに早く過ぎて行くとは思いもしなかった。結構、私のわがままでここに来たこともあって、あと半分しかないと思うともっといろんなことを学ばなきゃとプレッシャーを感じる。もっと大人になって一回り大きくなった自分で日本に帰りたいと思っている。最後に、こんなに素晴らしいチャンスを与えてくれた両親に感謝している。

編集後記

原稿、御批判、御提案など何でもお受けします。
平塚(459－8089) 又は、ホヤノ(437－7730) まで御連絡ください。



Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-9-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

敬老会

エドモントン日系人協会主催の敬老会は 4月24日（日）午後 4時半からリンナンレトランで開かれる予定です。詳しくは次号でお知らせいたしますが、カレンダーに今からお組み入れくださいますようお願いいたします。

指圧講習会

指圧の資格をとりませんか。

この度、当地エドモントン市に於いて初めての日本語による指圧師養成のクラスが開かれます。

一人でも多くの日本人が正しい指圧の技術を習得し且つ資格を取り、当地に於いて指圧の優れた効果を家族、友人に施し、カナダ人の為にも役立てられます。

専門職として、指圧クリニック開業の道も開かれています。また、生徒の半数は女性で奥様方の特技としても貴重な資格となります。

定員・・・・・・・・・・１６名
月日・・・・・・・・・・３月１５日（又は２２日）
期間・・・・・・・・・・３か月（６０時間）
費用・・・・・・・・・・２００ドル（テキスト，資格，会員証明書等の発行）
場所・・・・・・・・・・ロイヤル指圧針灸クリニック (Royal Accupuncture and Accupressure Clinic)
9618 - 142 St. Edmonton
電話 455−3821（英語）
922−4649（日本語）
講師・・・・・・・・・・大石完爾（日本語）
Peter Tsang （元 Grant MacEwan 指圧講師）
主催・・・・・・・・・・アルバータ州ロイアル指圧協会（非営利目的協会; Royal Accupressure Society of Alberta）

ピクニック

追って詳しいことはお知らせいたしますが、6月26日（日）ランドル公園と決まりました。カレンダーにお組みになって御参加を予定してください。

高校生の留学

文部省ではこの４月から高校生の留学が制度化されることになったようで、休学や留年という不利がなくなるため海外留学をする高校生が飛躍的に増えるだろうと予想されています。現在エドモントンに留学されているお二人の高校生に感想をよせて頂きました。紙面の関係でお一人のは次号に載せます。御期待ください。

永井希和（横浜）

エドモントンに来てから早くも５か月がすぎた。もう、２月を迎え、冬も終わりに近ずいている。寒がりな私も、このカナダの凍るような冬の日々を乗り切ることができたようだ。（もっともこの冬は例年に比べて暖かいということだが。）

交換留学生として一年間カナダで生活する。これは私にとって信じられない夢のような話だった。全く高校生のくせに生意気だと自分でも思っている。

何だかんだ言っているうちに出発の日は来ていた。本当にこれから一年間日本を離れるんだ。目の前の家族とはこの長い期間顔を合わせることもない。こんなに大きな冒険をするのは初めてだ。本当に興奮していた。飛行機が離陸する瞬間のあの何とも言えない重圧感が心と体に迫って来た。これからは何も彼も自分一人だけ、自分自身が頼りだ。長い長い飛行機の中の時間。途中乗り換えで次の飛行機に間に合わず戸惑った。そしてさらに・・・やっと降りたった所、そこはエドモントンではなかった。全くずっこけそうな話だが、あの時の私はそれどころではない。どうしたらいいのか大変な騒ぎだった。あーあ、これが私の留学生活の幕開けか・・・

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-9-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

エドモントン日系人協会 (EJCA) 会報

もしもし

12巻5号

1988年2月

ウインター・シティーズ・ショーケース '88

カルガリー冬季オリンピック開催を機に、エドモントンでも国際的な規模の催しとして第3回北方圏市長会議、物産展、フォーラム、ファッション・ショーなどがウインター・シティーズ・ショウケース'88の主催で開かれました。16か国、56都市からの代表と、カナダ65の市の代表が集まって、共通している問題に対して革新的な解決法を見出すために話し合い、又、情報を交換し合いました。日本からは北海道の滝川、名寄、札幌から市長をはじめ代表の方々が参加されました。日本総領事館ではこの機会に日本紹介のため講演会、展示会、デモントレーション・映画会などを催して華を添え、会議成功の手助けをされました。この期間，日本から大勢の関係者がこられ、ウエスティンホテルだけでも70人余りの日本人が泊まっていたと言うことです。

在エドモントンの日系人も、日本ではめったに見ることはできない能や狂言を観たり、懐かしい太鼓の音を思う存分聞く機会をあたえられて喜んでいました。

オタワ・イベント

現在カナダ各地で日系人補償の運動を支持する催しがいろいろなされておりますが、4月にはオタワ・イベントと称してフォーラムをはじめ全カナダ日系人協会補償委員会会議などが計画されています。詳細は英語版をご覧ください。

お知らせ

日本週間

総領事館主催の色々な催し物はまだまだ続いております。

3月4日午後3時ー4時半，Rm 205，Businessアルバータ大学、日本女流文学と書かれた女性像: Sandra Buckley

3月11日午後2時半ー5時，Rm 205，Businessアルバータ大学，第3回日本語弁論大会

3月11日午後7時ー8時，Rm HC L-2，Humanities Centre アルバータ大学，囲碁紹介: C. Elliott

3月17日18日午後8時，Rm HC L-1，Humanities Centre アルバータ大学，日本文化紹介映画

3月26日午前9時ー午後5時，J. Percy Page High School 空手デモントレーション: エドモントン・ゴジューンカン カラテ・クラブ，日本空手協会

4月24日午後2時，MacLab Theatre，ピアノ演奏: Micah Yui

4月29日午前9時ー10時半，Angus Shaw Room，Four Seasons Hotel，日本の R & D について: 岡村宗弘

センチュリー・オールドタイマース・オブ・エドモントン

年次総会と晩餐会が3月20日（日）午後4時から将軍レストランで開かれます。一人でもおおく御参加くださいますようお願いいたします。16日までに清水(488-1482)、又は辻川(466-1545)まで御連絡ください。

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-9-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Edmonton Japanese
Community Association
9104 - 71st Street Phone 466-1
Edmonton, Alberta T6B 1Y2





Dr. & Mrs. Dave Sunahara
9809 - 91 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 2T5 '88

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-9-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Dear Mr. Mulroney,
Japanese Canadian Redress
-Is a Canadian issue-
-It's a Justice issue-
-It's a Human Rights issue-

RESOLVE IT NOW!!

Name_____

Address _____

City _____

Prov. _____

Postal Code_____

Signature _____

PLEASE NOTE:

Signed Post Cards Must Be Accumulated By Returning To Originator

OR

MAIL TO:

NAJC Ottawa Rally,
c/o David Murata,
2 Bloor St. W., Suite 100,
Toronto, Ont. M4W 3E2

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

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS Redress Campaign

David Nobutsune Murata
National Coordinator

COORDINATOR'S REPORT #1 (1988-01-10)

1) National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress:

a/ MAILING ADDRESS -

NCJCR
Attn: David Murata
2 Bloor Street West,
Suite #100,
Toronto, Ontario
M4W 3E2

b/ PHONE NUMBER - (416)926-8816/968-9414(Ans.Service-shared line)

c/ FAX NUMBER - (416)968-9417 Attn: D.Murata(pay by call basis)

d/ LETTERHEAD - Mr. Stan Shikatani of Toronto has been designing the letterhead. Names of the prominent individuals and organizations who have supported the Coalition will appear on the letterhead.

e/ SUPPORTERS - names of the prominent individuals to date include

1 Irving Abella, Historian
2 Howard Adelman, Philosopher
3 Ted Allan, Author
4 Margaret Atwood, Author
5 Gregory Baum, Theologian
6 Thomas Berger, Lawyer
7 Pierre Berton, Author
8 June Callwood, Journalist
9 Austin Clarke, Author
10 Bruce Cockburn, Musician
11 Ramsay Cook, Historian
12 Timothy Findlay, Author
13 Edith Fowke, Folklorist
14 Northrop Frye, Author
15 Robert Fulford, Journalist
16 Graeme Gibson, Author
17 Harry Glasbeek, Lawyer
18 Beata Hasznik, Artist
19 Mel Hurtig, Publisher
20 George Ignatieff, Author
21 Joseph Katz, Educator
22 Ken Kishibe, Editor(Nikkei Voice)
23 Joy Kogawa, Author
24 Michele Landsberg, Columnist(Globe & Mail)
25 Mary Jo Leddy, Journalist
26 Dennis Lee, Author
27 Bruce McLeod, Columnist(Toronto Star)
28 Michael Ondaatje, Author
29 Gunter Plaut, Rabbi, Holy Blossom Temple
30 Mordecai Richler, Author
31 Clayton Ruby, Lawyer
32 David Suzuki, Scientist
33 Joyce Wieland, Artist

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-11-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

34 Ken Georgetti,
President(Check with Roy) ********** see # 36
35 J. J. Munroe,
President, International Woodworkers of America(Canada)
36 Jack Nichol,
President, United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union
37 Jean-Claude Parrot,
President, Canadian Union of Postal Workers
38 Jeff Rose,
President, Canadian Union of Public Employees
39 Gordon Wilson,
President, Ontario Federation of Labour

40 Ross Lambertson,
President, Canadian Rights & Liberties Federation
41 J. S. Midanik,
Past President, Canadian Civil Liberties Association
42 Bordon Purcell,
Chairperson, Ontario Human Rights Commission
43 Sybil Shack,
President, Canadian Civil Liberties Association(Manitoba)

44 The Most Reverend Michael Peers,
Primate, The Anglican Church of Canada
45 Bishop Donald Sjoberg,
Bishop, Evangelical Lutheran Churches in Canada
46 Moderator Dr. Anne Squire,
Moderator, The United Church of Canada
47 The Very Reverend Dr. Lois Wilson,
President, The World Council of Churches

48 Hon. Ed Broadbent, M.P.
Leader, New Democratic Party of Canada
49 Hon. Ernie Epp, M.P.
50 Hon. Dan Heap, M.P.
51 Hon. Pauline Jewett, M.P.
52 Hon. Svend Robinson, M.P.

53 Hon. David Croll, Senator
54 Hon. Jerry Grafstein, Senator

f/SUPPORTERS - names of organizations

Cultural Organizations

Affiliation of Multicultural Societies and Service Agencies of B. C.(Check with Naomi)***
Canadian Arab Federation
Canadian Federation of Multicultural Council
Canadian Hispanic Congress
Canadian Lithuanian Community
Chinese Benevolent Association
Chinese Canadian National Council
Council of Muslim Communities of Canada
Federation of Sheik Societies of Canada
First Portuguese Canadian Club
German Canadian Congress
Hellenic Canadian Congress
Inter-Cultural Association of Greater Victoria
Latvian National Federation in Canada

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-11-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

National Council of Jamaicans & Supportive Organizations in Canada
The Korean Canadian Cultural Association of the Metropolitan Toronto
United Council of Filippino Association in Canada

Human Rights Organizations	B. C. Human Rights Coalition B. C. Organization to Fight Racism Canadian Rights and Liberties Federation Committee for Racial Justice(Check with Naomi)***** Vancouver Island Human Rights Coalition
Churches	Human Rights Committee of Canadian Council of Catholic Bishops The Anglican Church of Canada The United Church of Canada
Unions	B. C. Federation of Labour Canadian Union of Postal Workers International Woodworkers of America(Canada) Prince Rupert Amalgamated Shoreworkers and Clerks Union United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union
Other	B. C. Association of Social Workers Communist Party of Canada York University Faculty Association

* due to lack of space on the letterhead, not all the names listed above can appear in the letter(1st mass-mailing).

We are receiving more names of individuals and organizations everyday.

g/ First of two mass-mailings will take place this week. Each center will be receiving 50 copies of the letter and the national mailing list via Priority Post. Please distribute them to addresses not listed on the national mailing list and forward the addresses to the National Coalition.

#2) OTTAWA RALLY:

a) date: Wednesday & Thursday, April 13 & 14, 1988.

b) place: Ottawa.

c) FLYERS on the rally will be sent to each center via Priority Post with the copies of the letter(#1/h). Cost and schedule of the rally will be outlines in the flyers. Please distribute them in your community, and conduct a mass P.R. on the rally, as soon as you receive them.

d) DEADLINE for the registration for the rally is March 5th, 1988.

e) this rally is a land-mark event in the history of Japanese Canadian community - please get as many people out as possible for the rally.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-11-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

f) the Ottawa Rally Planning Schedule as of today:

	1988/01/04	Follow-Up on the Permit request
	05	General Planning Meeting
	06	Charter Buses(for Toronto)
	07	Check Planning with Ottawa(Aki)
	07	Accommodation Rates Check #2
	09	Nurses/Med.Emergency Personnel on Buses(for Toronto)
	10	Rally Speaker Invitation Follow-Up Letter
	11	Press Release #1 (J.C. Media)
	11	Toronto Newsletter-Ottawa Rally Flyer preparation
	12	Banquet/Concert Rates Check #2
	13	Final Decisions on the Accommodations & Banquet
+	14	Organize Ottawa 5 Day Publ. Campaign Plans(with Aki)
	14	Budget Meeting- Finalize Budget
	15	Print the Flyers & Newsletter(Toronto)
*	16	Mail-Out Flyers to NAJC Centres
	18	Mail-Out Toronto Newsletter with Flyer-Inserts
	18	Rally Speaker Invitation Follow-Up Phoning
*	25	Press Release #2 (J.C. + NAJC Centres Local Media)
	25	Rally Speaker Invitation Follow-Up Phoning
**	25	Begin Banner-Making in each NAJC Centres
	25	Begin Placard-Making in Toronto
	30	Ottawa Rally Public Meeting(Toronto)
	02/01	Press Release #3 (Buy an ad - only if needed)
	01	Put Together Posters for Ottawa 5 Day Publ. Campaign
	08	Press Release #4 (J.C. + General Media)
*	15	Nikkei Voice Articles on Ottawa Rally
	22	Press Release #5 (Work on Weak Registration Areas)
*	03/05	REGISTRATION DEADLINE(Tentative)
	05	Finalize Accommodation Numbers
	07	Finalize the Ottawa 5 Day Publ. Campaign
	07	Press Release #6 (J.C. + General Media - if success)
	07	Press Release #7-Ottawa Media(on April 1 & Rally Wk)
	19	Alternate Registration Deadline
	21	Press Release #8 (only if PR#6 does not happen)
	27	Posters on the 5 Day P.R. Campaign in Ottawa
	28	Press Release #9 (General Media on April 1)
	04/01	Good Friday Service on J.Canadian Redress(Ottawa Chs)
	07	David to Ottawa to coordinate the 5-Day Publ.Campaign
	13	Buses Arrive in Ottawa/Banquet-Concert
	14	Ottawa Rally/Buses Leave Ottawa.

* Each centres please note these dates.
** Each centres please make your own banners

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-11-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

+ Ottawa 5-Day Publicity Campaign Tentative Schedule
Success of the Ottawa Rally, for a large part, will be dependent on the size of crowd it attracts in Ottawa. Since media coverage will be vital to the success of the rally, it might be better for NAJC to hire a part-time media/concert coordinator for a six-wk period

02/29 Begin Selling Tickets for April 13 Concert.
04/07 David to Ottawa
09 Wine-Cheese reception at the Jewish Community Centre. Display of J.C. History(Photo Exhibit from Vancouver) at the reception. Multicultural reps., Media, MPs, Labour Orgs. and Church Grps. to be invited(the National Coalition Get-Together). Taiko Grp and Native Singers to be invited. Terry Watada if he is able to come out. Contact Suisha Gardens in Ottawa for possible donation(Mr. Teshima). The Exhibit to stay at the JCC until Wednesday 13.
10 Sunday Church Service on Japanese Canadian Redress & Vision of Canada(David Preaching?)
11 Talk-Shows(TV & Radio) and other media events.
12 More Publicity on the Concert & Rally.
13 Noon Hour Mini-Parade to Publicize Concert & Rally. Mini-Parade consists of a flat-bed truck with P.A. system right on the flat-bed. Taiko Drummers on the truck and 8-10 people giving out leaflets/pamphlets on Japanese Canadian Redress/Concert/Rally -Media Ev.
13 Buses to Rideau Hall to meet Gov.General(?)-Media Ev.
13 Early Banquet at the Chateau(?)
13 Multicultural Concert at Rideau Centre(or Conf.Ctr.). Performers being approached today include: native dancers & singers; taiko group; Terry Watada; Bruce Cockburn; Anne Mortifee; Korean Dancers; Chinese Cultural Association; Arab/Jewish & Muslim/Sheik presences significant; other cultural groups in or around Ottawa will be contacted. Tickets will be sold through labour orgs. and church groups. 10% of the tickets price will go to the selling organization as their profit. Media passes will be issued.
14 Mini-Parade(similar to the one on 13) but this time people will be following the truck, inviting people to join them to the Parliamentary Hill Rally.
14 Rally 11:30-12:30
14 Question Period(passes provided on request)
14 Buses leave Ottawa.
14 Press Conference
14 MPs & Media Get-Together/Wine & Cheese

#3/ ETHNIC RALLIES:

a) wherever possible, I encourage the centers to organize an ethnic rally in support of the Japanese Canadian Redress.

b) more on the ethnic rallies in my later reports.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-11-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

#4/ NIKKEI VOICE:

a) next issue will be mailed out on February 15th, 1988.

b) deadline for submission in this issue will be January 31st, 1988.

c) feedback on the previous issue of the NIKKEI VOICE is needed. Please send your comments to

Ken Kishibe
209 Winding Lane,
THORNHILL, Ontario
L4J 3K7

d) letters to editor are also required. Please send them in to Ken K.

That's all for now.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-11-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS Redress Campaign

David Nobutsune Murata
National Coordinator

COORDINATOR'S REPORT #2 (1988-01-22)

Report #2

alition for Japanese Canadian Redress: 1-416-241-5968

RS - additional names of the prominent individuals to date:

George Bowering
Lovell Clark
Irwin Cotler
Graeme Decarie
Georges Erasmus
James Finlay
Michele Landsberg
Raymond Moriyama
Bill Reed
Stanley Ryerson
Ted Scott
Wilber Sutherland
Gerald Vandezande
Patrick Watson

b/ SUPPORTERS - additional names of organizations to date

Multicultural Council of Saskatchewan
Manitoba Intercultural Council
Writers' Union of Canada

c/ LETTERHEAD - the coalition letterhead with the letter #1 for the first mass mailing is in the process of being printed at the moment. Copies of the letter #1 will be sent to each NAJC centres on Tuesday, January 26th, 1988. Please distribute them in your local region and forward a copy of your record(as to where and to whom you have distributed the letter #1) to me by February 5th, 1988.

#2) OTTAWA RALLY:

a) FLYERS on the rally is being sent here with this report. Please distribute them in your community, and conduct a mass P.R. on the rally, as soon as you receive them.

b) DEADLINE for the registration for the rally is March 5th, 1988.

c) this rally is a land-mark event in the history of Japanese Canadian community - please get as many people out as possible for the rally.

d) the lodging for the rally has been changed to Hotel Ramada in Hull. In case of rain, the rally will take place in the House of Commons Bldg.

or 468-9444 or 925-1150

#222 - 77 Charles Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1K5 Phone: (416) 926-8816/782-5267

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-12-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS Redress Campaign
David Nobutsune Murata
National Coordinator

COORDINATOR'S REPORT #2 (1988-01-22)

1) National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress: 1-416-241-5968

a/ SUPPORTERS - additional names of the prominent individuals to date:

George Bowering
Lovell Clark
Irwin Cotler
Graeme Decarie
Georges Erasmus
James Finlay
Michele Landsberg
Raymond Moriyama
Bill Reed
Stanley Ryerson
Ted Scott
Wilber Sutherland
Gerald Vandezande
Patrick Watson

b/ SUPPORTERS - additional names of organizations to date

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c/ LETTERHEAD - the coalition letterhead with the letter #1 for the first mass mailing is in the process of being printed at the moment. Copies of the letter #1 will be sent to each NAJC centres on Tuesday, January 26th, 1988. Please distribute them in your local region and forward a copy of your record(as to where and to whom you have distributed the letter #1) to me by February 5th, 1988.

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d) the lodging for the rally has been changed to Hotel Ramada in Hull. In case of rain, the rally will take place in the House of Commons Bldg.

or 468-9414 or 925-1160

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-12-1-copy
www.nikkeimuseum.org

#222 - 77 Charles Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1K5 Phone: (416) 926-8816/782-5267

e) the Ottawa Rally Planning Schedule as of today:

	1988/01/25	Rally Speaker Invitation Follow-Up Phoning
*	25	Press Release #2 (J.C. + NAJC Centres Local Media)
**	27	Begin Banner-Making in each NAJC Centres
	27	Begin Placard-Making in Toronto
*	27	Begin Postcard Campaign in the local NAJC centres
	30	Ottawa Rally Public Meeting(Toronto)
	02/01	Press Release #3 (Buy an add - only if needed)
	01	Put Together Posters for Ottawa 5 Day Publ. Campaign
	08	Press Release #4 (J.C. + General Media)
*	15	Nikkei Voice Articles on Ottawa Rally
	22	Press Release #5 (Work on Weak Registration Areas)
*	03/05	REGISTRATION DEADLINE(Tentative)
	05	Finalize Accommodation Numbers
	07	Finalize the Ottawa 5 Day Publ. Campaign
	07	Press Release #6 (J.C. + General Media - if success)
	07	Press Release #7-Ottawa Media(on April 1 & Rally Wk)
	19	Alternate Registration Deadline
	21	Press Release #8 (only if PR#6 does not happen)
	27	Posters on the 5 Day P.R. Campaign in Ottawa
	28	Press Release #9 (General Media on April 1)
	04/01	Good Friday Service on J.Canadian Redress(Ottawa Chs)
	07	David to Ottawa to coordinate the 5 Day Publ.Campaign
	13	Buses Arrive in Ottawa/Banquet-Concert
	14	Ottawa Rally/Buses Leave Ottawa.

* Each centres please note these dates.
** Each centres please make your own banners.

#3/ ETHNIC RALLIES:

a) please let me know what's happening in your local region in regards to the local ethnic rallies.

#4/ NIKKEI VOICE:

a) next issue will be mailed out on February 15th, 1988.

b) deadline for submission in this issue will be January 31st, 1988.

c) feedback on the previous issue of the NIKKEI VOICE is needed. Please send your comments to

Ken Kishibe
209 Winding Lane,
THORNHILL, Ontario
L4J 3K7

d) letters to editor are also required. Please send them in to Ken K.

PLEASE WRITE if you have any question or comments.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-12-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

OTTAWA RALLY for JAPANESE CANADIAN REDRESS

Wednesday, April 13 & Thursday, April 14, 1988

Hi-Lights
13th - Banquet & Multicultural Event
14th - Rally on the Parliamentary Hill

ON SITE REGISTRATION
between 3:00 pm and 4:00 pm
in the main lobby the Hotel Ramada 35 rue Laurier, Hull, Quebec, J8X 4E9.
ph: 1-800-567-9607

Cost Per Person:

Basic - $110.00 (includes registration fee, twin-lodging, Banquet & Event)

Options: Bus (Toronto-Ottawa-Toronto) - ADD $ 35.00 per person.
(Hamilton-Ottawa-Hamilton) - ADD $ 40.00 per person(tentative).
(Montreal-Ottawa-Montreal) - ADD $ 25.00 per person(tentative).

Without Lodging on the 13th - LESS $ 35.00 per person.
Single Room - ADD $ 40.00 per person.
There is no option on the banquet & the event or one-way bus ride.

TO REGISTER, please forward your
a) Completed REGISTRATION FORM Per Person,
b) Your Choice of ROOMING PARTNER, and
c) PAYMENT(in full)

to: OTTAWA RALLY
Attn: David Murata
2 Bloor Street West,
Suite #100,
TORONTO, Ontario
M4W 3E2

Ph:(416)926-8816
968-9414(D.Murata-ans.service, M-F, 9-6)

THIS RALLY IS OPEN FOR EVERYONE TO ATTEND. Registrations from non Japanese Canadians who support the NAJC Redress Campaign are welcome. We also encourage the Ottawa locals to register for the Banquet & Multicultural Event on the 13th (cost is $35.00 per person just for the banquet & the event).

For those who cannot attend the Rally, you may wish to consider sponsoring a friend's participation or simply make a donation. Donors of $25.00 or more will have their names placed on a "Ribbon of Hope" which will be carried during the Rally.

REGISTRATION DEADLINE - MARCH 5TH, 1988

SPACE IS LIMITED - REGISTER EARLY!

REDRESS THE WRONG

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-13b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

OTTAWA RALLY REGISTRATION FORM
APR. 13-14 オタワ・ラレー/バス旅行参加申込書 4月 13-14

NAME
氏名

AGE
年齢

ADDRESS
住所 _____

POSTAL CODE
郵便番号

PHONE NO.
電話番号

EMERGENCY CONTACT (name & phone no.)
緊急時の連絡先 (名前と電話番号)

HEALTH RELATED CONCERNS (meals, medications, wheel chairs, etc.)
健康上の注意事項 (食事、医薬、車椅子の必要性、その他)

HEALTH INSURANCE NUMBER(S)
健康保険の番号

PLEASE CHECK THE FOLLOWING ITEMS
次の事柄をチェックして下さい。 YES/ハイ

1) WILL BE TAKING THE BUS
バスに乗せて戴きます

(MONTREAL➡OTTAWA)/モントリオール➡オタワ行····· _____
(TORONTO➡OTTAWA)/ トロント➡オタワ行····· _____
(HAMILTON➡OTTAWA)/ ハミルトン➡オタワ行····· _____

(OTTAWA➡MONTREAL)/オタワ➡モントリオール行····· _____
(OTTAWA➡TORONTO) /オタワ➡トロント行····· _____
(OTTAWA➡HAMILTON)/オタワ➡ハミルトン行····· _____

2) WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OWN TRANSPORTATION /自分でオタワへ行く方法を見付けます_____

3) WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OWN LODGING/オタワでの宿泊は自分で見付けます····· _____

4) WOULD LIKE TO GO TO THE RIDEAU HALL(45 max)/カナダ総督官邸見学希望 (限定45人)
14TH 8:45AM(first-come-first-serve basis)/１４日 午前８時４５分(ハヤイモノガチ!)_____

5) WOULD LIKE TO ATTEND QUESTION PERIOD(50 max)/ 国会下院質疑応答見学希望 (限定50人)
14TH 1:45PM(first-come-first-serve basis)/１４日 午後１時４５分(ハヤイモノガチ!)_____

☞YES, I WOULD LIKE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE OTTAWA RALLY EVENTS. AND, I HEREBY RELEASE THE ORGANIZERS OF THE EVENT AND THE ORGANIZING BODY FROM ALL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ACCIDENTS OR HEALTH RELATED PROBLEMS WHICH MAY ARISE DURING THE OTTAWA RALLY EVENTS.

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

☞上記のオタワ・ラレー/バス旅行に参加することを希望します。もしも、この企画中、事故にあったり、病気や他の健康に関する異変が我が身に起こったとしても、この企画に関係している人々並び企画団体には責任が無いことを承認します。

署名 _____ 日付 _____

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

National Coalition For Japanese Canadian Redress

REDRESS THE WRONG

FACT SHEET

In May 1986, the NAJC submitted a Redress Proposal calling on the Government to negotiate a comprehensive settlement package on the following major components:

1. An official acknowledgement of the injustices;

2. Changes to the War Measures Act, The Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and the proposed Emergencies Act, to prevent the recurrence of the injustices;

3. Compensation in both community and individual forms to the Japanese Canadians directly affected — $50 million for a community fund and $25,000 per living individual affected;

4. Offer of citizenship to those who were exiled from Canada, and their children who would have been born in Canada;

5. Clearing of records of those who were unjustly convicted under the War Measures Act;

6. Creation of a Japanese Canadian Human Rights Foundation to further human rights and combat racism.

The NAJC is solidly committed to the democratic principle that true Redress for the civil rights violations suffered by Japanese Canadians must be directed to the individuals affected.

The NAJC had Price Waterhouse carry out an assessment of the losses. The report disclosed property and income losses incurred by the Japanese Canadians during the war come to no less than $443 million.

In July 1987, Mr. Crombie ceased further redress discussions with the NAJC as the government was unwilling to raise its offer beyond $12 million. Given that today there are approximately 14,000 survivors, this represents $800 per survivor, or about $50 in 1945 dollars. On September 17, 1987, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Civil Liberties Act of 1987, offering compensation to Japanese Americans interned during World War II — $50 million for a community fund and $20,000 per capita payment to the estimated 66,000 survivors.

It is not commonly known that Japanese Canadians were treated more severely than Japanese Americans. Japanese Americans were allowed to return to the coast by January 1945, whereas Japanese Canadians were not allowed to return until April 1, 1949 — four years after the war ended. The properties, belongings and businesses of Japanese Americans were not confiscated and liquidated without the owners' consent, as in Canada. They did not pay for their own internment, as Japanese Canadians were required to do. And the American government did not take action to deport or permanently destroy the community through dispersal once the war was over, as the Canadian government did.

Over the following months, to publicize the formation of the National Coalition, a number of rallies will be held in major cities across Canada. These events will culminate in a rally scheduled for Parliament Hill on April 14, 1988. The NAJC will commemorate the date April 1, 1949, the day when the last of the restrictions on Japanese Canadians was lifted.

At that time the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress will call upon Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to take a positive leadership role in resolving the Redress issue by negotiating a just and honourable settlement with the NAJC.

If this initiative does not succeed with the present Progessive Conservative government, the Liberals and the NDP will be asked to endorse the position of the National Coalition in preparation for the next election.

(January/88)

National Coalition For Japanese Canadian Redress 2 Bloor St. W., Suite #100, Toronto, Ontario M4W 3E2 Attn: David Murata
Tel. (416) 968-9414 (Ans. Service M-F, 9-6) Tel. (416) 926-8816 Fax (416) 968-9417

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018.16.2.10.15.1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Irving Abella, Historian
Howard Adelman, Philosopher
Ted Allan, Writer
Margaret Atwood, Author
Gregory Baum, Theologian
Thomas Berger, Lawyer
Pierre Berton, Author
Ernie Best, Educator
George Bowering, Writer
June Callwood, Journalist
Lovell Clark, Historian
Austin Clarke, Author
Bruce Cockburn, Musician
Ramsay Cook, Historian
Irwin Cotler, Law Professor
Graeme Decarie, Historian
Timothy Findlay, Author
James Finlay, Clergy
Edith Fowke, Folklorist
Northrop Frye, Author
Robert Fulford, Journalist
Graeme Gibson, Author
Harry Glasbeek, Law Professor
Beata Hasznik, Artist
Mel Hurtig, Publisher
Joseph Katz, Educator
Joy Kogawa, Author
Michele Landsberg, Columnist (Globe & Mail)
Mary Jo Leddy, Journalist
Dennis Lee, Author
Raymond Moriyama, Architect
Michael Ondaatje, Author
Cyril Powles, Historian
Bill Reed, Haida Artist
Mordecai Richler, Author
Stanley Ryerson, Historian
David Suzuki, Scientist
Setsuko Thurlow, Educator
Patrick Watson, Broadcaster
Joyce Wieland, Artist

Georges Erasmus, National Chief,
Assembly of First Nations

Shirley G. E. Carr, President,
Canadian Labour Congress
Ken Georgetti, President,
B. C. Federation of Labour
J. J. Munro, President,
International Woodworkers of America
(Canada)
John (Jack) Nichol, President,
United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union
Jean-Claude Parrot, President,
Canadian Union of Postal Workers
Jeff Rose, President,
Canadian Union of Public Employees
Gordon Wilson, President,
Ontario Federation of Labour

George Ignatieff, Former Chancellor,
The University of Toronto
Bruce McLeod, Former Moderator,
The United Church of Canada,
Columnist (Toronto Star)
J.S. Midanik, Past President,
Canadian Civil Liberties Association

Ross Lambertson, President,
Canadian Rights & Liberties Federation
Bordon Purcell, Chairperson,
Ontario Human Rights Commission
Sybil Shack, President,
Canadian Civil Liberties Association
(Manitoba)

The Most Rev. Michael Peers, Primate,
The Anglican Church of Canada
Rabbi Gunter Plaut, Rabbi,
Holy Blossom Temple
The Most Rev. Edward Scott, Archbishop,
The Anglican Church of Canada,
Bishop Donald Sjoberg, Bishop,
The Evangelical Lutheran Churches
in Canada
Moderator Dr. Anne Squire, Moderator,
The United Church of Canada
The Very Rev. Dr. Lois Wilson, President,
The World Council of Churches

Affiliation of Multicultural Societies
and Service Agencies of B. C.
Canadian Arab Federation
Canadian Federation of Multicultural Council
Canadian Hispanic Congress
Canadian Lithuanian Community
Chinese Benevolent Association
Chinese Canadian National Council
Council of Muslim Communities of Canada
Federation of Sikh Societies of Canada
First Portuguese Canadian Club
German Canadian Congress
Hellenic Canadian Congress
Inter-Cultural Association of Greator Victoria
Latvian National Federation in Canada
Manitoba Intercultural Council
Multicultural Council of Saskatchewan
National Council of Jamaicans
& Supportive Organizations in Canada
The Korean Canadian Cultural Association
of the Metropolitan Toronto
United Council of Filippino Association
in Canada

B. C. Human Rights Coalition
B. C. Organization to Fight Racism
Canadian Rights and Liberties Federation
Vancouver Island Human Rights Coalition

Human Rights Committee
of Canadian Council of Catholic Bishops
The Anglican Church of Canada
The United Church of Canada

B. C. Federation of Labour
Canadian Union of Postal Workers
International Woodworkers of America
(Canada)
United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union
Writers' Union of Canada

B. C. Association of Social Workers
York University Faculty Association

National Coalition For Japanese Canadian Redress

2 Bloor Street West
Suite #100
Toronto, Ontario
M4W 3E2
Attention: David Murata
Tel. (416) 968-9414
(Ans. Service M-F, 9-6)
Tel. (416) 926-8816
Fax (416) 968-9417

REDRESS THE WRONG

Dear Friend:

I am writing to invite you to join the "National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress" to help the National Association of Japanese Canadians (NAJC) in our struggle for justice.

The coalition represents a wide spectrum of Canadians who are concerned that the Government has not yet resolved the Redress issue in a manner acceptable to the Japanese Canadians whose rights were grossly violated.

Those willing to lend their names to the coalition now being formed would be asked to support the NAJC's efforts to have a negotiated settlement with the federal government.

If you are willing to lend your name to this effort, please do so by indicating on the attached form, and returning the document to the NAJC at your earliest convenience.

Join with us in the struggle to further the cause of human rights in our country. Join with others to redress the wrongs inflicted on Canadians of Japanese ancestry.

Yours sincerely,

Art Miki, President
National Association of Japanese Canadians

Enclosures

(National Coalition For Japanese Canadian Redress 2 Bloor St. W., Suite #100, Toronto, Ontario M4W 3E2 Attn: David Murata)



Public Archives of Canada

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-15-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

National Coalition For Japanese Canadian Redress

Western Region, please return to:
Greater Vancouver J.C.C.A.
P. O. Box 2108
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 3T5

Central Region, please return to:
N.A.J.C.
National Executive Office
735 Ash Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3N 0R5

Eastern Region, please return to:
2 Bloor Street West
Suite #100
Toronto, Ontario
M4W 3E2
Attention: David Murata
Tel. (416) 968–9414
(Ans. Service M-F, 9-6)
Tel. (416) 926–8816
Fax (416) 968–9417

REDRESS THE WRONG

AGREEMENT FOR INDIVIDUALS

Yes, I am willing to join the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress.

I support the NAJC's struggle to negotiate a just and honourable Redress settlement with the Canadian government, including the following components:

1. An Acknowledgement of the injustices inflicted on Japanese Canadians during and after WWII;
2. Legislative changes to prevent the recurrence of the injustices;
3. Compensation in both a community and individual form to the Japanese Canadians directly affected. The amount and method of compensation to be negotiated between the NAJC and the Canadian government.
4. Offer of citizenship to those who were exiled from Canada, and their children who would have been born in Canada;
5. Clearing of records of those who were unjustly convicted under the War Measures Act;
6. Creation of a Human Rights Foundation to further human rights and combat racism.

If an acceptable settlement is not achieved with the present Government, I understand that my membership in the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress will remain in effect for the next federal election.

Signature _____ Print Name _____

Occupation _____

Address _____

City / Prov. _____ Phone _____

I also recommend that the following individuals be contacted to join the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress:

Name _____ Address _____ Phone _____ Occupation _____

_____

_____

_____

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-15-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

National Coalition For Japanese Canadian Redress

Western Region, please return to:
Greater Vancouver J.C.C.A.
P. O. Box 2108
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 3T5

Central Region, please return to:
N.A.J.C.
National Executive Office
735 Ash Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3N 0R5

Eastern Region, please return to:
2 Bloor Street West
Suite #100
Toronto, Ontario
M4W 3E2
Attention: David Murata
Tel. (416) 968–9414
(Ans. Service M-F, 9-6)
Tel. (416) 926–8816
Fax (416) 968–9417

REDRESS THE WRONG

AGREEMENT FOR GROUPS

Yes, we are willing to join the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress.

We support the NAJC's struggle to negotiate a just and honourable Redress settlement with the Canadian government, including the following components:

1. An Acknowledgement of the injustices inflicted on Japanese Canadians during and after WWII;
2. Legislative changes to prevent the recurrence of the injustices;
3. Compensation in both a community and individual form to the Japanese Canadians directly affected. The amount and method of compensation to be negotiated between the NAJC and the Canadian government.
4. Offer of citizenship to those who were exiled from Canada, and their children who would have been born in Canada;
5. Clearing of records of those who were unjustly convicted under the War Measures Act;
6. Creation of a Human Rights Foundation to further human rights and combat racism.

If an acceptable settlement is not achieved with the present Government, we understand that our membership in the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress will remain in effect for the next federal election.

Signature _____ Print Name _____

Position _____ Organization _____

Address _____

City / Prov. _____ Phone _____

If appropriate, please answer the following:

1. Would you or your organization be willing to publicize the Redress issue? _____
2. Would you be willing to help us raise funds for the national campaign? _____
3. If your organization has a newsletter, will it publish some NAJC articles on redress? _____
4. Would you like to sponsor a Redress event in your community? _____
5. We would appreciate a list of organizations we should contact to join the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress (use back of sheet).

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-15-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

OTTAWA RALLY

Redress the Wrong - Justice Now !

Wednesday, April 13 and Thursday, April 14, 1988

On Wednesday, April 13th, a caravan of three buses from Toronto will carry one hundred and forty-one citizens to Ottawa. There they will rendevous with participants from Ottawa, Montreal, Hamilton, Vancouver and other areas across Canada in a show of public support for The NAJC's demand for a just Redress settlement.

The continued intransigence of the Mulroney government to this issue is out of step with the great progress being made in the U.S. Congress. Since last summer, the government has refused to negotiate. Only a unified public demonstration of our resolve will move this government to act. In this respect, the NAJC has the support of many prominent individuals and organizations throughout Canada. There is widespread public sympathy for a just settlement of our claims.

This Special Edition is to inform you of the Ottawa Rally and to invite your active participation. Buses are scheduled to leave the Scarborough Town Centre at 7:30 am and will arrive at the Ramada Hotel at 2:30 pm. A bus tour of the city is planned in the afternoon. A banquet in the evening will be followed by a spectacular multicultural show. A more detailed itinerary will be mailed at a later date to all who register.

We will rally on the steps of Parliament Hill at 11:30 am to 12:30 pm on Thursday. Question period will commence about one hour later during which time the Liberals and NDP will question the government on Redress.

For those who cannot attend the Rally, you may wish to consider sponsoring a friend's participation or simply make a donation. Donors of $25.00 or more will have their names placed on a "Ribbon of Hope" which will be carried during the Rally.

Only through solidarity and a public display of our committment will this government redress the wrong.

JOIN US IN FELLOWSHIP !

JOIN US IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO ARE NO LONGER WITH US !

JOIN US TO DEMAND JUSTICE IN OUR TIME !

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

OTTAWA RALLY for JAPANESE CANADIAN REDRESS

Wednesday, April 13 & Thursday, April 14, 1988

Hi-Lights
13th - Banquet & Multicultural Event
14th - Rally on the Parliamentary Hill

ON SITE REGISTRATION
between 3:00 pm and 4:00 pm
in the main lobby the Hotel Ramada 35 rue Laurier, Hull, Quebec, J8X 4E9.
ph: 1-800-567-9607

Cost Per Person:

Basic - $110.00 (includes registration fee, twin-lodging, Banquet & Event)

Options: Bus (Toronto-Ottawa-Toronto) - ADD $ 35.00 per person.
(Hamilton-Ottawa-Hamilton) - ADD $ 40.00 per person(tentative).
(Montreal-Ottawa-Montreal) - ADD $ 25.00 per person(tentative).

Without Lodging on the 13th - LESS $ 35.00 per person.
Single Room - ADD $ 40.00 per person.
There is no option on the banquet & the event or one-way bus ride.

TO REGISTER, please forward your
a) Completed REGISTRATION FORM Per Person,
b) Your Choice of ROOMING PARTNER, and
c) PAYMENT(in full)

to: OTTAWA RALLY
Attn: David Murata
2 Bloor Street West,
Suite #100,
TORONTO, Ontario
M4W 3E2

Ph:(416)926-8816
968-9414(D.Murata-ans.service, M-F, 9-6)

THIS RALLY IS OPEN FOR EVERYONE TO ATTEND. Registrations from non Japanese Canadians who support the NAJC Redress Campaign are welcome. We also encourage the Ottawa locals to register for the Banquet & Multicultural Event on the 13th (cost is $35.00 per person just for the banquet & the event).

For those who cannot attend the Rally, you may wish to consider sponsoring a friend's participation or simply make a donation. Donors of $25.00 or more will have their names placed on a "Ribbon of Hope" which will be carried during the Rally.

REGISTRATION DEADLINE - MARCH 5TH, 1988

SPACE IS LIMITED - REGISTER EARLY!

REDRESS THE WRONG

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

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS

The Greater Toronto Chapter of The NAJC
P.O. Box 846, Postal Station B, Willowdale, Ontario. M2K 2R1
63 Twyford Rd., Etobicoke, Ont. M9A 1W5

Date: Jan.10,1988.

To: National Council Members (one per centre)

From: Roger Obata - Ottawa Rally Planning Committee.

Subject: POST CARD BLITZ for Ottawa Rally - April 14,1988.

We have made very little progress with the present government on the matter of Japanese Canadian Redress. With three Ministers failing to resolve this issue, we are now mounting a public campaign to try and persuade Mr. Mulroney to personally take the leadership in seeking a mutually acceptable settlement.
This is the main objective of the Rally on Parliament Hill in Ottawa on April 14th.

In order to influence the Prime Minister's Office, we need to show some tangible evidence, of the magnitude of the support we have from the Canadian public, to our cause for justice. This is being done in three ways:

a) the formation of the National Coalition on Japanese Canadian Redress with support from leading national organizations and prominent individuals representing a wide cross-section of Canadian society.
b) the Ottawa Rally on Parliament Hill, April 14th. with maximum attendance
c) the Post Card Blitz for April 14th.

Of the three projects, the Post Card Blitz is the only one in which every Japanese Canadian and other supporters can personally get involved. We need TENS OF THOUSANDS of Post Cards collected from across the country to take with us in mail-bags to Ottawa, and to display this response from the public before the media, and the government. Finally, these bags will be delivered by hand to the Prime Minister's Office on April 14th.

TO MOUNT THE BLITZ, THE FOLLOWING STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN:

1) decide on your slogan or message to the Prime Minister(see examples on separate page)
2) have the Post Cards printed on BRIGHT YELLOW stock with format similar to sample shown on separate sheet.
3) determine the quantity to be printed by estimating the following:

   a. each supporter of Redress in your community should be able to get a minimum of 10-15 signatures from friends, neighbours,relatives,etc. and each signature (one per card) could pyramid further and further.

....continued

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-17-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

b. the number of supporters in your churches,schools, ethnic groups,social clubs, sports groups,etc.
c. the number of supporters in labor unions, service clubs, business associations, civil liberties groups, university clubs, etc.

NOTE: Each community could send their estimate to one provincial headquarters, where the printing could be done for the whole province e.g. estimates to be sent in from Lethbridge and Calgary to Edmonton.

4) since TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE, as soon as the cards are printed they should be distributed to the various centres IMMEDIATELY so that action can be taken to obtain signatures without delay. WE DON'T HAVE MUCH TIME - APRIL 14TH. IS NOT THAT FAR OFF
5) as soon as signatures are obtained DO NOT MAIL but accumulate the Post Cards at one central point e.g. Edmonton for Alberta, Vancouver, Toronto,etc. as these will be hand carried to Ottawa, for the Rally on April 14th. This will be more effective than mailing the cards individually.

NOTE: If feasible, a record of the signatures obtained should be kept by each community and a copy forwarded to the National Office in Winnipeg.

REMEMBER THE NAME OF THE GAME IS VOLUME!!!!!

We must get as many Post Cards signed as possible in order to make an impact on the government. Let's swamp Ottawa!!!

WE DON'T HAVE MUCH TIME!!

This is our last ditch stand with the Mulroney government - let's give it all we've got.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-17-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS Redress Campaign

David Nobutsune Murata
National Coordinator

COORDINATOR'S REPORT #1 (1988-01-10)

1) National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress:

a/ MAILING ADDRESS -

NCJCR
Attn: David Murata
2 Bloor Street West,
Suite #100,
Toronto, Ontario
M4W 3E2

b/ PHONE NUMBER - (416)926-8816/968-9414(Ans.Service-shared line)

c/ FAX NUMBER - (416)968-9417 Attn: D.Murata(pay by call basis)

d/ LETTERHEAD - Mr. Stan Shikatani of Toronto has been designing the letterhead. Names of the prominent individuals and organizations who have supported the Coalition will appear on the letterhead.

e/ SUPPORTERS - names of the prominent individuals to date include

1 Irving Abella, Historian
2 Howard Adelman, Philosopher
3 Ted Allan, Author
4 Margaret Atwood, Author
5 Gregory Baum, Theologian
6 Thomas Berger, Lawyer
7 Pierre Berton, Author
8 June Callwood, Journalist
9 Austin Clarke, Author
10 Bruce Cockburn, Musician
11 Ramsay Cook, Historian
12 Timothy Findlay, Author
13 Edith Fowke, Folklorist
14 Northrop Frye, Author
15 Robert Fulford, Journalist
16 Graeme Gibson, Author
17 Harry Glasbeek, Lawyer
18 Beata Hasznik, Artist
19 Mel Hurtig, Publisher
20 George Ignatieff, Author
21 Joseph Katz, Educator
22 Ken Kishibe, Editor(Nikkei Voice)
23 Joy Kogawa, Author
24 Michele Landsberg, Columnist(Globe & Mail)
25 Mary Jo Leddy, Journalist
26 Dennis Lee, Author
27 Bruce McLeod, Columnist(Toronto Star)
28 Michael Ondaatje, Author
29 Gunter Plaut, Rabbi, Holy Blossom Temple
30 Mordecai Richler, Author
31 Clayton Ruby, Lawyer
32 David Suzuki, Scientist
33 Joyce Wieland, Artist

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-18-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

34 Ken Georgetti,
President(Check with Roy) ********** see # 36
35 J. J. Munroe,
President, International Woodworkers of America(Canada)
36 Jack Nichol,
President, United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union
37 Jean-Claude Parrot,
President, Canadian Union of Postal Workers
38 Jeff Rose,
President, Canadian Union of Public Employees
39 Gordon Wilson,
President, Ontario Federation of Labour

40 Ross Lambertson,
President, Canadian Rights & Liberties Federation
41 J. S. Midanik,
Past President, Canadian Civil Liberties Association
42 Bordon Purcell,
Chairperson, Ontario Human Rights Commission
43 Sybil Shack,
President, Canadian Civil Liberties Association(Manitoba)

44 The Most Reverend Michael Peers,
Primate, The Anglican Church of Canada
45 Bishop Donald Sjoberg,
Bishop, Evangelical Lutheran Churches in Canada
46 Moderator Dr. Anne Squire,
Moderator, The United Church of Canada
47 The Very Reverend Dr. Lois Wilson,
President, The World Council of Churches

48 Hon. Ed Broadbent, M.P.
Leader, New Democratic Party of Canada
49 Hon. Ernie Epp, M.P.
50 Hon. Dan Heap, M.P.
51 Hon. Pauline Jewett, M.P.
52 Hon. Svend Robinson, M.P.

53 Hon. David Croll, Senator
54 Hon. Jerry Grafstein, Senator

f/SUPPORTERS - names of organizations

Cultural Organizations

Affiliation of Multicultural Societies and Service Agencies of B. C.(Check with Naomi)***
Canadian Arab Federation
Canadian Federation of Multicultural Council
Canadian Hispanic Congress
Canadian Lithuanian Community
Chinese Benevolent Association
Chinese Canadian National Council
Council of Muslim Communities of Canada
Federation of Sheik Societies of Canada
First Portuguese Canadian Club
German Canadian Congress
Hellenic Canadian Congress
Inter-Cultural Association of Greater Victoria
Latvian National Federation in Canada

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-48-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

National Council of Jamaicans & Supportive Organizations in Canada
The Korean Canadian Cultural Association of the Metropolitan Toronto
United Council of Filippino Association in Canada

Human Rights Organizations	B. C. Human Rights Coalition B. C. Organization to Fight Racism Canadian Rights and Liberties Federation Committee for Racial Justice(Check with Naomi)***** Vancouver Island Human Rights Coalition
Churches	Human Rights Committee of Canadian Council of Catholic Bishops The Anglican Church of Canada The United Church of Canada
Unions	B. C. Federation of Labour Canadian Union of Postal Workers International Woodworkers of America(Canada) Prince Rupert Amalgamated Shoreworkers and Clerks Union United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union
Other	B. C. Association of Social Workers Communist Party of Canada York University Faculty Association

* due to lack of space on the letterhead, not all the names listed above can appear in the letter(1st mass-mailing).

We are receiving more names of individuals and organizations everyday.

g/ First of two mass-mailings will take place this week. Each center will be receiving 50 copies of the letter and the national mailing list via Priority Post. Please distribute them to addresses not listed on the national mailing list and forward the addresses to the National Coalition.

#2) OTTAWA RALLY:

a) date: Wednesday & Thursday, April 13 & 14, 1988.

b) place: Ottawa.

c) FLYERS on the rally will be sent to each center via Priority Post with the copies of the letter(#1/h). Cost and schedule of the rally will be outlines in the flyers. Please distribute them in your community, and conduct a mass P.R. on the rally, as soon as you receive them.

d) DEADLINE for the registration for the rally is March 5th, 1988.

e) this rally is a land-mark event in the history of Japanese Canadian community - please get as many people out as possible for the rally.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-18-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

f) the Ottawa Rally Planning Schedule as of today:

	1988/01/04	Follow-Up on the Permit request
	05	General Planning Meeting
	06	Charter Buses(for Toronto)
	07	Check Planning with Ottawa(Aki)
	07	Accommodation Rates Check #2
	09	Nurses/Med.Emergency Personnel on Buses(for Toronto)
	10	Rally Speaker Invitation Follow-Up Letter
	11	Press Release #1 (J.C. Media)
	11	Toronto Newsletter-Ottawa Rally Flyer preparation
	12	Banquet/Concert Rates Check #2
	13	Final Decisions on the Accommodations & Banquet
+	14	Organize Ottawa 5 Day Publ. Campaign Plans(with Aki)
	14	Budget Meeting- Finalize Budget
	15	Print the Flyers & Newsletter(Toronto)
*	16	Mail-Out Flyers to NAJC Centres
	18	Mail-Out Toronto Newsletter with Flyer-Inserts
	18	Rally Speaker Invitation Follow-Up Phoning
*	25	Press Release #2 (J.C. + NAJC Centres Local Media)
	25	Rally Speaker Invitation Follow-Up Phoning
**	25	Begin Banner-Making in each NAJC Centres
	25	Begin Placard-Making in Toronto
	30	Ottawa Rally Public Meeting(Toronto)
	02/01	Press Release #3 (Buy an add - only if needed)
	01	Put Together Posters for Ottawa 5 Day Publ. Campaign
	08	Press Release #4 (J.C. + General Media)
*	15	Nikkei Voice Articles on Ottawa Rally
	22	Press Release #5 (Work on Weak Registration Areas)
*	03/05	REGISTRATION DEADLINE(Tentative)
	05	Finalize Accommodation Numbers
	07	Finalize the Ottawa 5 Day Publ. Campaign
	07	Press Release #6 (J.C. + General Media - if success)
	07	Press Release #7-Ottawa Media(on April 1 & Rally Wk)
	19	Alternate Registration Deadline
	21	Press Release #8 (only if PR#6 does not happen)
	27	Posters on the 5 Day P.R. Campaign in Ottawa
	28	Press Release #9 (General Media on April 1)
	04/01	Good Friday Service on J.Canadian Redress(Ottawa Chs)
	07	David to Ottawa to coordinate the 5-Day Publ.Campaign
	13	Buses Arrive in Ottawa/Banquet-Concert
	14	Ottawa Rally/Buses Leave Ottawa.

* Each centres please note these dates.
** Each centres please make your own banners

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-18-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

+ Ottawa 5-Day Publicity Campaign Tentative Schedule
Success of the Ottawa Rally, for a large part, will be dependent on the size of crowd it attracts in Ottawa. Since media coverage will be vital to the success of the rally, it might be better for NAJC to hire a part-time media/concert coordinator for a six-wk period

02/29 Begin Selling Tickets for April 13 Concert.
04/07 David to Ottawa
09 Wine-Cheese reception at the Jewish Community Centre. Display of J.C. History(Photo Exhibit from Vancouver) at the reception. Multicultural reps., Media, MPs, Labour Orgs. and Church Grps. to be invited(the National Coalition Get-Together). Taiko Grp and Native Singers to be invited. Terry Watada if he is able to come out. Contact Suisha Gardens in Ottawa for possible donation(Mr. Teshima).
The Exhibit to stay at the JCC until Wednesday 13.
10 Sunday Church Service on Japanese Canadian Redress & Vision of Canada(David Preaching?)
11 Talk-Shows(TV & Radio) and other media events.
12 More Publicity on the Concert & Rally.
13 Noon Hour Mini-Parade to Publicize Concert & Rally. Mini-Parade consists of a flat-bed truck with P.A. system right on the flat-bed. Taiko Drummers on the truck and 8-10 people giving out leaflets/pamphlets on Japanese Canadian Redress/Concert/Rally -Media Ev.
13 Buses to Rideau Hall to meet Gov.General(?)-Media Ev.
13 Early Banquet at the Chateau(?)
13 Multicultural Concert at Rideau Centre(or Conf.Ctr.). Performers being approached today include: native dancers & singers; taiko group; Terry Watada; Bruce Cockburn; Anne Mortifee; Korean Dancers; Chinese Cultural Association; Arab/Jewish & Muslim/Sheik presences significant; other cultural groups in or around Ottawa will be contacted. Tickets will be sold through labour orgs. and church groups. 10% of the tickets price will go to the selling organization as their profit. Media passes will be issued.
14 Mini-Parade(similar to the one on 13) but this time people will be following the truck, inviting people to join them to the Parliamentary Hill Rally.
14 Rally 11:30-12:30
14 Question Period(passes provided on request)
14 Buses leave Ottawa.
14 Press Conference
14 MPs & Media Get-Together/Wine & Cheese

#3/ ETHNIC RALLIES:

a) wherever possible, I encourage the centers to organize an ethnic rally in support of the Japanese Canadian Redress.

b) more on the ethnic rallies in my later reports.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-18-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

#4/ NIKKEI VOICE:

a) next issue will be mailed out on February 15th, 1988.

b) deadline for submission in this issue will be January 31st, 1988.

c) feedback on the previous issue of the NIKKEI VOICE is needed. Please send your comments to

Ken Kishibe
209 Winding Lane,
THORNHILL, Ontario
L4J 3K7

d) letters to editor are also required. Please send them in to Ken K.

That's all for now.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-18-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

National Coalition For Japanese Canadian Redress

Coordinator's ; REPORT #4 (1988-02-11)

REDRESS THE WRONG

1) National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress:

a/ LETTER #1 - Please send me the list of contacts you have made in your own region. I have sent a copy of the four page letter to
- all M.P.s(to the House of Commons)
- all provincial Chamber of Commerce
- all executives of the Parliamentary Press Gallery
- Canadian Ethnocultural Directorate
- mayors of all cities in Ontario and Maritimes with population of 100,000 or more.
- other prominent Canadians, including all Premiers.
- areas of concentration in obtaining support for the coalition are in the business sectors. One of the lobbying advisors in Ottawa told me that the names we have on the letterhead are very nice but, "frankly, they all seem do-gooders & bleeding hearts". If we are to be more effective in lobbying for the redress, then we need more supporters from business sectors.
- I have sent 50 copies of the letter(4 pages) to Edmonton.

I am making a list for this one to make the list complete, I need to hear from you as to where you have sent the letter. If you can't remember, please send me what you do remember. Thanks.

request to some NAJC chapters(reference:Canadian Almanac & Directory 1988)

Vancouver - please include following places in your mail-outs:
- local chamber of commerces, especially to those cities and towns which were involved in the Internment, e.g., Kaslo, New Denver, Slocan, Greenwood, etc(pp.1-221 & 1-222).
- mayors of cities and towns in B.C(pp.5-13 to 5-18, & 5-209 to 5-228).
  - those with pop. of over 100,000
  - those with pre-war history of Japanese Canadians, e.g., Skeena, Steveston, etc.
  - those with internment history.
- any and every business contacts, including Japanese Canadian contacts.

Edmonton - please include following places in your mail-outs:
- local chamber of commerces, esp. those in the sugar-beets regions(p.1-221).
- mayors of cities and towns in Alta.(pp.5-1 to 5-12, & 5-209 to 5-228).
- any and every business contacts.
- if you need more copies of the letter #1, please make your request to Vancouver or Winnipeg(I have ran out of the letter #1).

Winnipeg - please include following places in your mail-outs:
- chamber of commerces in Manitoba & Saskatchewan, esp. those in the sugar- beets regions(pp.1-222 & 1-223, & 1-227).
- mayors of cities and towns in Man. & Sask.(pp.5-18 t to 5-24, & 5-183 to 5-208, & 5-209 to 5-228).
- any and every business contacts.
- please attempt to send the letter out to MAJOR locations in the above list.

...1/4

National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress 2 Bloor St. W., Suite #100, Toronto, Ontario M4W 3E2 Attn: David Murata
Tel. (416) 968-9414 (Ans. Service M-F, 9-6) Tel. (416) 926-8816 Fax (416) 968-9417

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018.46.2.10.10a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Toronto/Hamilton/Ottawa - please concentrate your activities on the fund-raising and Ottawa Event in April.

Montreal - the letter needs to be translated into French. Please send me the translated version of the letter so that we can print up the letter in Toronto.
- I have quite a substantial mailing list of Montreal contacts. I will send a copy of it to Audrey & Kathleen. However, please do not send the letter to the contacts until the French version becomes available.
- until the French version of the letter becomes available, please concentrate your activities on the fundraising and Ottawa Event. Eg. the noodle luncheon?

Other Centres - please forward your mailing list for the Letter #1 to me, as soon as possible.

b/MORE NAMES - Adrienne Clarkson, Publisher
Pascual Delgado, Dir. Ethnic Minorities, Montreal YMCA
Arthur Hiess, Dir. Cdn. Inst. on Minority Rights, Montreal
Abraham Rotstein, Professor (U.of T.)
Rick Phillips, Teacher
Elsie McMurphy, President
B.C.Teachers Federaton(Personal Endorsement Only)
Richmond Multicultural Concerns Society
National Farmers Union
& Wayne Easter, its president

c/CORRECTION - in the Feb. issue of the JCCA Bulletin(Vancouver), p.18, there were errors in its list of supporters for the Coalition. When individual supports on the coalition, it does not mean that whatever organization s/he represents also support the Coalition. Since this endorsement business is a very sensitive one, I ask all of you to take a extra care in noting that the following organizations have NOT officially supported the Coalition, only their leaders have given their personal support:

Holy Blossom Temple,
The Evangelical Lutheran Churches in Canada,
The World Council of Churches,
Canadian Union of Public Employees,

The University of Toronto has NOT given official support.

d/Please Add DAVID SUNAHARA's Address-David Sunahara has been coordinating the strategies and local actions in Edmonton. His address is 9809 - 91 Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., T6E 2T5. Ph:403-433-8104

...2/4

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-19b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS

National Executive Office: 735 Ash Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3N 0R5

MEMO TO: National Council Members and Alternates, Strategy Committee, Legal Advisors

FROM: Art Miki, President

DATE: January 31, 1988

NATIONAL REDRESS CAMPAIGN

1. Ottawa Rally, Thursday, April 14, 1988

The Rally on Parliament Hill will be the climax of our spring redress campaign. We are hoping that many Japanese Canadians from across the country will be able to attend. Busloads of Isseis, Niseis and Sanseis from Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton are being planned. NAJC Council members should plan to attend. Encourage people from your centre to go to Ottawa if they can afford the expense. Vancouver is also planning a tour of Ottawa during this time.

2. National Council Meeting, Ottawa
Friday and Saturday, April 15 and 16, 1988

The President's Committee endorsed a National Council Meeting to follow the Ottawa Rally. The NAJC will provide travel and accomodation costs for one person from each centre due to the financial contraints. The purpose of the meeting is to review the past and present status of redress and determine future plans for redress and the role of the NAJC. Please make an effort to have at least one person attend both the Rally and the Meeting. It would be great if the local centre could sponsor other people for both events. Book your air flights now so that you'll be able to get special excursion rates.

3. Postcard Project

Please read Roger Obata's letter regarding this project. For postcards order them from the following centres at cost.

British Columbia centres from Vancouver (Roy M.)
Alberta, Saskatchewan centres from Winnipeg (Art)
Ontario and Quebec centres from Toronto (Roger)

For Alberta, Winnipeg will send out the post cards when they are ready.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-20-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. National Coalition

The National Coalition letter, agreement forms, Fact Sheet and letterheads havé been sent out to all centres by David Murata. These are to be sent to people or organizations in your area asking them to support the redress efforts of NAJC. Send a post card to them, also. If you require more letters and agreement forms, let me know.

5. Local Redress Rallys

Try to organize a rally in your centre by inviting individuals or organizations who are sympathetic to the Japanese Canadian redress cause to speak on the need to resolve the issue. This will draw media attention if the press and other media are invited. Vancouver and Winnipeg have planned theirs for March. The Fact Sheet that has been prepared for the Coalition can be used to describe the present status of redress.

6. NAJC National Conference, July 2,3 and 4, 1988 in Montreal

The annual National Conference will be held in Montreal during the July weekend. At this conference, the election of officers will take place. Further details will be sent out later.

7. Leadership Conference

The NAJC Leadership Conference which was tentatively scheduled for May, 1988 has been postponed until the Fall. At present our funding support from the Secretary of State has not been finalized and planning put on hold.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-20-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS Redress Campaign

David Nobutsune Murata
National Coordinator

COORDINATOR'S REPORT #2 (1988-01-22)

1) National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress:

a/ SUPPORTERS - additional names of the prominent individuals to date:

George Bowering
Lovell Clark
Irwin Cotler
Graeme Decarie
Georges Erasmus
James Finlay
Michele Landsberg
Raymond Moriyama
Bill Reed
Stanley Ryerson
Ted Scott
Wilber Sutherland
Gerald Vandezande
Patrick Watson

b/ SUPPORTERS - additional names of organizations to date

Multicultural Council of Saskatchewan
Manitoba Intercultural Council
Writers' Union of Canada

c/ LETTERHEAD - the coalition letterhead with the letter #1 for the first mass mailing is in the process of being printed at the moment. Copies of the letter #1 will be sent to each NAJC centres on Tuesday, January 26th, 1988. Please distribute them in your local region and forward a copy of your record(as to where and to whom you have distributed the letter #1) to me by February 5th, 1988.

#2) OTTAWA RALLY:

a) FLYERS on the rally is being sent here with this report. Please distribute them in your community, and conduct a mass P.R. on the rally, as soon as you receive them.

b) DEADLINE for the registration for the rally is March 5th, 1988.

c) this rally is a land-mark event in the history of Japanese Canadian community - please get as many people out as possible for the rally.

d) the lodging for the rally has been changed to Hotel Ramada in Hull. In case of rain, the rally will take place in the House of Commons Bldg.

or 468-9644 or 925-1103

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018-16-2-10-21-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

#222 - 77 Charles Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1K5 Phone: (416) 926-8816/782-5267

e) the Ottawa Rally Planning Schedule as of today:

	1988/01/25	Rally Speaker Invitation Follow-Up Phoning
*	25	Press Release #2 (J.C. + NAJC Centres Local Media)
**	27	Begin Banner-Making in each NAJC Centres
	27	Begin Placard-Making in Toronto
*	27	Begin Postcard Campaign in the local NAJC centres
	30	Ottawa Rally Public Meeting(Toronto)
	02/01	Press Release #3 (Buy an add - only if needed)
	01	Put Together Posters for Ottawa 5 Day Publ. Campaign
	08	Press Release #4 (J.C. + General Media)
*	15	Nikkei Voice Articles on Ottawa Rally
	22	Press Release #5 (Work on Weak Registration Areas)
*	03/05	REGISTRATION DEADLINE(Tentative)
	05	Finalize Accommodation Numbers
	07	Finalize the Ottawa 5 Day Publ. Campaign
	07	Press Release #6 (J.C. + General Media - if success)
	07	Press Release #7-Ottawa Media(on April 1 & Rally Wk)
	19	Alternate Registration Deadline
	21	Press Release #8 (only if PR#6 does not happen)
	27	Posters on the 5 Day P.R. Campaign in Ottawa
	28	Press Release #9 (General Media on April 1)
	04/01	Good Friday Service on J.Canadian Redress(Ottawa Chs)
	07	David to Ottawa to coordinate the 5 Day Publ.Campaign
	13	Buses Arrive in Ottawa/Banquet-Concert
	14	Ottawa Rally/Buses Leave Ottawa.

* Each centres please note these dates.
** Each centres please make your own banners.

#3/ ETHNIC RALLIES:

a) please let me know what's happening in your local region in regards to the local ethnic rallies.

#4/ NIKKEI VOICE:

a) next issue will be mailed out on February 15th, 1988.

b) deadline for submission in this issue will be January 31st, 1988.

c) feedback on the previous issue of the NIKKEI VOICE is needed. Please send your comments to

Ken Kishibe
209 Winding Lane,
THORNHILL, Ontario
L4J 3K7

d) letters to editor are also required. Please send them in to Ken K.

PLEASE WRITE if you have any question or comments.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-21-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

#2) OTTAWA EVENT: PLEASE DO NOT USE THE WORD "RALLY" IN FUTURE P.R.

a) IMPORTANT: please note that the name of the "rally" has been changed.

OTTAWA EVENT:-from April 1/88(?) to April 14/88.
-includes Art Exhibit & Sales(tentative)
Multicultural Celebration(13th)
Japanese Canadian Redress Forum(14th)

JAPANESE CANADIAN REDRESS FORUM:-from 11:30 am to approx. 1:00 pm, April 14/88.
-used to be the "rally".
-will be held indoors, Confederation Room, House of Commons Bldg.-holds about 500 people.
-same line-up of speakers(-still needs confirmation).
-Terry Watada singing, a taiko group drumming.

What I understood as the reasons for the above change are as follows:

outdoor to indoor - uncertainty of weather in April, still cool.
- better media impact. In terms of media, it is better to have an impression of a lot of people indoors than scattered crowd outdoors, i.e., let's say that if the weather was bad and we only had 400 people came to the forum. 400 look pretty empty outdoors, but it will fill the indoors. By using indoor facility on the Hill, we can reduce the risk of not having enough people at the forum and that of bad weather.
- acoustics will be much better indoors. We don't have to pay for the P.A. system or the outdoor platform, thus it will save us in costs, as well as media pick ups.

rally to forum - timing for a major "rally" seem to be off. It is unrealitistic to expect that the present government will change its views by this "rally" event. Governments do not change its mind because of a rally, but if any, by consistent lobbying in the cabinet & the P.M.O.
- by having the event indoors, we are limiting the max number to about 500, inclusive of media. As a rally, it will be a small one, but as a forum, a significant size.
- by reducing the size of the event, from rally to forum, we will be able to spend more energy towards lobbying the cabinet & the P.M.O., or P.C. regional caucusses, e.g., B.C., Alta., etc.

NOTE - There seems to be a consensus among some lobbyists and inside contacts, with whom I have met last week in Ottawa, that the Redress will not be an election issue. It is advisable to consider two year plan of lobbying, starting with the Ottawa Event, so that we may be able to build a momentum towards the next "window of opportunity", i.e., the 18 month period between the elections. I ask the President Miki, the National Council Members and the Strategy Committee Members for a directive on this issue so that there would be no confusion among the various NAJC centres.

...3/4

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-22a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

#3/POSTCARD CAMPAIGN- NAJC-Toronto has printed 30,000 postcards to be signed by Canadians who support the Redress. And their responses have been quite good.
- NAJC-Montreal has printed bilingual cards to be distributed in Quebec.
- NAJC-Ottawa was not in support of the cards, however, because the cards have been printed and distributed already, they seem to be willing to go along with the idea.

#4/PLACARDS - NAJC-Toronto has been looking after the placards for the Ottawa Event. It has been decided that the placards will only show a blow-up of photographs from the internment years, Nisei war-veterans, those isseis and niseis who are no longer with us. These placards will be placed on the walls of the Confederation Room during the Redress Forum and the media-M.P. reception and press conference.
- If you have some clear photos which you would like to see as a placard, please send them to:
Bill Kobayashi, 77 John St. West, Waterloo, Ont., N2L 1B7
- Please leave the placards to NAJC-Toronto, i.e., do NOT make or bring your own, so that the whole event can be coordinated for a maximum media impact.

#5/BANNERS - I would ask each centre to keep it "clean", i.e., no words such as "Lying Bryan". Since visual coordination is of such an importance at this event, I would ask each centre which is making own banners to write me what your banner will state by March 5/88.

#6/PHOTO EXHIBIT Vancouver - would it be possible to use some of your JCCA photo exhibit materials at the Ottawa Event? If so, please take it to Svend Robinson's office in Burnaby, addressed to Mr.Wm.Siksay, Assistant to Svend Robinson, 386 Confederation Bldg., House of Commons, Ottawa.
Montreal - I would come to Montreal and pick the exhibit up near the end of March.

#7/ART EXHIBIT Hamilton - I am still exploring the possibility for the "Shikataga nai" Exhibit to be shown in Ottawa during the Ottawa Event. I will contact Bryce Kanbara as soon as I have more definite answer.

#8/MEDIA BLITZ(OTTAWA)-Terry Watada's new Redress Song is being considered as one of our theme tunes for the media campaign in Ottawa. More feedback from P.R. contacts, as well as other concerned individuals are needed to make a final decision on this matter. If any member of the Council or the Strategy Committee who would like a copy of his tape, please send your request with $10.00(payable to Terry Watada) to me.

* Our friends in Hamilton, Montreal & Ottawa are getting ready for the Ottawa Event. Please send in your registration forms for the Event, as soon as possible.

That's All for Now,

David Murata

4/4

p.s.-my personal thanks to NAJC(Montreal), Audrey, Casey, Kim, OJCA(Ottawa), Aki Dr.Shibahara and many others who had helped me out during my trip last week.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-22b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RUNNING LIST OF THE COALITION SUPPORTERS-individuals (as of 1988-02-12)

Irving Abella/Historian
Howard Adelman/Philosopher
Ted Allan/Writer
Denys Arcand/Film Maker
Margaret Atwood/Author
Gregory Baum/Theologian
Edward Belobaba/Lawyer
Thomas Berger/Lawyer
Pierre Berton/Broadcaster
Ernie Best/Educator
Marie-Claire Blais/Writer
Deanne Bogdan/Prof.His.& Phil.
George Bowering/Writer
Marilyn Bown/Clergy
Dwight Boyd/Prof.His.& Phil.
Ed Broadbent/M.P.
June Callwood/Journalist
Shirley G.E. Carr/Pres., Cdn.Labour Congress
Michael Cassidy/M.P.
Lovell Clark/Historian
Austin Clarke/Author
Adrienne Clarkson/Publisher
Bruce Cockburn/Musician
Marjorie Cohen/Economist
Ramsay Cook/Historian
Donald Corbett/Principal, Knox College, U.of T.
Irwin Cotler/Law Professor
David Croll/Senator
Alan Davies/Prof.Rel.St.
Graeme Decarie/Historian
Pascual Delgado/Dir.of the Ethnic Minorities Dossier, Montreal YMCA
Margrit Eichler/Educator
Clifford Elliott/Clergy
Stephen Endicott/
Georges Erasmus/National Chief, Assembly of First Nations
Timothy Findlay/Author
James Finlay/Clergy
Edith Fowke/Folklorist
Northrop Frye/Author
Robert Fulford/Journalist
Graeme Gibson/Author
William Gilbey/Regina Rep., Cdn.Civil Lib.Assoc.
Harry Glasbeek/Law Professor
Jerry Grafstein/Senator
Charles Gray/Musician
Beata Hasznik/Artist
James Hathaway/Law Professor
Philip Hewett/Clergy
Arthur Hiess/Exec.Dir.,Cdn.Inst.on Minority Rights
Wendy Hunt/Educator
Mel Hurtig/Publisher
George Ignatieff/Former Chancellor, U. of T.
Barbara Jackman/Lawyer
Pauline Jewett/M.P.
David Kai/Clergy

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-23
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Kulmen Kaplansky/Human Rights Centre, Univ. of Ottawa
Jeseph Katz/Educator
Bill Kilbourn/Writer
Ken Kishibe/Editor, Nikkei Voice
Joy Kogawa/Author
Ross Lambertson/Pres., Cdn.Rights & Lib.Fed.
Angelo Lacalamita/Retired
Michele Landsberg/Columnist(Globe and Mail)
Mary Jo Leddy/Journalist
Dennis Lee/Writer
Bruce McLeod/Former Moderator, United Church of Canada
Michael Marrus/Historian
Dick Martin/Exec.V.P., Cdn.Labour Congress
J.S.Midanik/Past Pres., Cdn.Civil Lib. Assoc.
Raymond Moriyama/Architect
Roxana Ng/Prof. Sociol.
Michael Ondaatje/Author
Erna Paris/Historian
Jean-Claude Parrot/Pres., Cdn.Union of Postal Workers
Harry Peters/(Winnipeg?)
Rick Phillips/Teacher
Ruth Roach Pierson/Historian
Gunter Plaut/Rabbi
James Porter/Prof.
Alison Prentice/Historian
Bordon Purcell/Chairperson, Ont.Human Rights Commission
Mordecai Richler/Author
Svend Robinson/M.P.
B.A. Rogers/(Elmsdale?)
Bruce Rogers/Broadcaster
D.C. Rogers/(Elmsdale?)
R. Roman/Prof. Sociol.
Jeff Rose/Pres., Cdn.Union of Public Employees
Abraham Rotstein/Prof.
Clayton Ruby/Lawyer
Sybil Shack/Pres., Cdn.Civil Lib.Assoc(Manitoba).
Lloyd Shaw/Member, Cdn.Civil Lib.Assoc(Halifax).
Donald Sjoberg/Bishop, Evangelical Lutheran Churches in Canada
Wayne Sumner/Prof.Phil.
David Suzuki/Scientist
Anne Squire/Moderator, United Church of Canada
Ruth Syme/Clergy
Donald Taylor/(Don Mills?)
John Thompson/Historian
Setsuko Thurlow/Educator
Gerald Vandezande/Public Affiars Dir., Citizens for Public Justice
Patrick Watson/Broadcaster
Reg. Whitaker/Prof.
Anna Mae White/Student
Bill Whitehead/?
Joyce Wieland/Artist
Gordon Wilson/Pres., Ont.Fed. of Labour
Lois Wilson/Pres., World Council of Churches
Frederick Zemans/Law Prof.

+ of course Dan Heap M.P., Cyril Parkes, many Bast, Frank Cunningham
Michael Cook, Alan and other Ad-Hoc many committee members.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-24
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS NEWS

National Executive Office: 735 Ash Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3N 0R5

January 12, 1988

NATIONAL COALITION FOR JAPANESE CANADIAN REDRESS

The Coalition has been established with prominent Canadian individuals and organizations who have pledged their support and name to our redress cause. The letterhead with their names and a letter will be ready for distribution in next few weeks. These letters should be sent out to organizations and individuals in your area that might support Japanese Canadians such as churches, ethnic groups, unions, politicians, academics, service groups, business groups, teachers' groups,etc. asking them to join the Coalition.

DAVID MURATA, the NAJC Campaign Coordinator, will be sending copies out to you. Begin a list of potential supporters now so that once you receive the letters they can be sent out immediately. One way to generate interest and support is to hold a local Redress Rally.

LOCAL REDRESS RALLYS

What is a Redress Rally? A rally is an opportunity to ask people and representatives of organizations to publically express support for the Japanese Canadian redress issue. Rallys will often receive good media coverage if you invite them. The NAJC has a video copy of a Rally held in Toronto in October, 1987 at which 20 ethnic organizations were represented and expressed their support for NAJC. If you want to see the video, contact Art Miki at (204) 452-4428.

To date Vancouver and Winnipeg have begun their plans to stage a rally in March, 1988. Montreal and Edmonton are considering rallys.

EACH CENTRE should consider holding a rally. This is one way to beyond our own community and to educate others on the importance of resolving the redress issue as a means of protection for other groups in the future.

If you want to hold a rally but don't know how to begin, contact Art Miki for information and assistance.

REDRESS BOOKLET

An up-to-date information booklet on our redress progress is near completion. The Vancouver group has compiled materials and photographs and the booklet is now in the final draft stage. Once printed, these will be available to Centres for distribution to individuals or groups you might be approaching to join the Coalition or for sale in your community during rallys and meetings.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-25-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

January 12, 1988

ENCLOSURES

1. An updated list of NAJC Council and Executive members.

2. Toronto Star article of December 23, 1987.

3. Winnipeg Free Press article of January 2, 1988.

REDRESS POSTCARD

A redress postcard has been designed so that supporters can sign these at the rallys or meetings for the NAJC and will be taken to Ottawa for the Rally in April, 1988. Postcards can also be sent directly to the Prime Minister as long as we receive a copy.

Because it is cheaper to print these in bulk, Vancouver is willing to print enough for Western Canada and these may be ordered through Winnipeg while the Esatern centres can get the postcards through the Toronto office from David Murata. The postcard conveys a message to the Prime Minister to resolve the redress issue. Samples will be sent out as soon as they have been printed.

OTTAWA RALLY- MID-APRIL, 1988

Plans are now underway to organize a rally on Parliament Hill in mid-April as a culmination of our Redress Campaign. We hope to have speakers from the Coalition and Government people to bring to the attention of the Canadian public the issues concerning the experience of the Japanese Canadians. We are looking forward to extensive media coverage and have been contacting them about this Rally.

We hope that Centres will try to arrange for local people to attend the Rally. As plans unfold you will be kept in touch by David Murata.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-25-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS

National Executive Office: 735 Ash Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3N 0R5

January 1, 1988

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS

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604- 732-7760

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alt. George Nishimura
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alt. George Kakuno
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T3K 1K1
403- 275-5166

Edmonton Japanese Community Association
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Edmonton, Alta.
T6G 1A8
403- 433-5058

alt. Allan Hoyano
10976-125th Street
Edmonton, Alta.
T5M 0L8
403- 454-0546

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-25-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Lethbridge and District Japanese Canadian Association

Jerry Hisaoka
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Lethbridge, Alta.
T1K 2B9
403- 327-7767

alt. Mas Terakita
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403- 327-0179

Manitoba Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association

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Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2R 1H2

alt. Terumi Kuwada (Redress)
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Thunder Bay

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alt. Jim Inaba
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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-25-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

THIS APPEARED ON THE FRONT PAGE OF THE TORONTO STAR - DEC. 23/87.

Millions support redress Japanese Canadians say

Japanese Canadians say public supports war compensation

T.S. 12/23/87

By Tim Harper Toronto Star

VANCOUVER — Japanese Canadians say they have won enough public support to make their compensation for wartime wrongs an issue in the next federal election.

Organizations representing millions of Canadians have agreed to lend their names and power to the cause, Art Miki, president of the National Association of Japanese Canadians, told The Star in an interview yesterday.

The list of supporting groups will be officially announced in the new year, but Miki indicated they include national labor unions, ethnic groups, human rights organizations, churches, authors, social activists and politicians.

He specifically named the 2.3 million-member Canadian Labor Congress, the Canadian Union of Public Employees, author-commentators June Callwood, David Suzuki and Pierre Berton and federal New Democratic Party leader Ed Broadbent.

Huge rally

The Japanese Canadians are pushing for an official apology and compensation from the federal government for the internment of their people during World War II.

The campaign, through what is to be called the National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress, will culminate in a huge rally on Parliament Hill in April, Miki said.

The names of the supporting organizations and individuals will appear on the official letterhead of the coalition, he said.

"Japanese Canadians alone cannot affect voting patterns in this country," Miki acknowledged in the telephone interview from Winnipeg.

"We had to think how we could get other Canadians involved because this is a Canadian issue, not an ethnic issue.

"We're now confident we have the open support, at very least, of hundreds of thousands of people."

On their side

Although not all those approached had given an official yes, Miki said, none had said no.

Canadian Labor Congress spokesman Derik Hodgson confirmed his organization was "firmly on record advocating adequate compensation, recognition of the injustice, and guarantees that no ethnic group should ever be subjected to such prejudice again.

"We're on their side."

Miki said he approached the lobbyists by telling them that the federal government cannot talk about human-rights violations elsewhere in the world when it cannot come to grips with existing injustices inside Canada.

Negotiations between the Japanese Canadians and federal Multiculturalism Minister David Crombie have been at an impasse since last summer.

The Japanese Canadians have asked for $25,000 each for the 14,000 living internees who were uprooted from their West Coast homes during the war. Many lost their belongings. The association has also asked for another $50 million in a community fund.

Crombie offered $12 million for the community fund but the federal government has always resisted the principle of individual compensation.

Miki's organization has offered a way around that resistance by taking a lump-sum payment and distributing it to individuals itself. But the $12 million would pay each survivor only $850, and until that fund is improved it's a moot point, Miki said.

Crombie was unavailable for comment yesterday.

Meanwhile, the U.S. government has indicated it is prepared to pay American internees $20,000 each, but that proposal has not yet worked its way through the legislative process.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-25-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Confidential just rec'd

PROPOSAL TO CONDUCT A FEASIBILITY STUDY TO EVALUATE THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF JAPANESE CANADIANS BEFORE AND AFTER WORLD WAR II

INTRODUCTION

The following proposal to conduct a study of the feasibility of undertaking an evaluation of the economic status of Japanese Canadians before and after World War II has been prepared in response to a letter and terms of reference provided by Dr. Elmer H. Hara of the National Association of Japanese Canadians.

This proposal sets out the background to the study, its scope and objectives, our proposed approach to its conduct and our related qualifications, staffing and fees.

BACKGROUND

As described in the Association's submission to the Government of Canada entitled Democracy Betrayed, approximately 21,000 Canadian residents of Japanese ethnic origin were relocated from the West Coast of British Columbia commencing in early 1942. Of these, approximately 17,000 were Canadian citizens. All real and personal property of these individuals was subsequently sold by the Custodian of Enemy Property at prices reportedly far below market value. The net proceeds from such sales were used to fund the internment of those people relocated.

OBJECTIVES

There is a significant body of evidence which indicates the Japanese Canadian community suffered a substantial economic loss as a result of the Government's actions.

Precise measurement of this loss has not as yet been undertaken, but it is believed that the release of official Federal Government documents may now

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-26-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

permit a valuation. Recognizing that this task will present a number of challenges, both in terms of the quality and availability of documentation and the technical interpretation, analysis and valuation of this information, the objective of this study is to determine whether such a valuation can be conducted within a reasonable time and cost. More specifically, the terms of reference request a determination of whether the following tasks "can be accomplished within a reasonable time frame with a reasonable budget:

1. Evaluation of property losses incurred in terms of 1942 dollars and 1985 dollars;

2. Evaluation of business losses incurred in terms of 1942 dollars and 1985 dollars;

3. Evaluation of losses due to disruption of education, of income and benefits (e.g. life insurance policies and premiums) and earnings on investments;

4. Review of the Bird Commission decisions; and

5. Evaluation of the losses incurred by the Japanese Canadian community as a whole."

APPROACH

In our view there are two critical aspects to the conduct of these tasks, namely:

1. Determination of the availability, completeness and accuracy of the data required to conduct such analyses; and

2. Determination of appropriate methodologies for the valuation of losses.

Based on our initial review of the Association's submission and the Report of the Bird Commission, which we have also examined, it appears that the availability of reliable data may be the more critical factor and will, to some extent, determine the valuation methodology which may be applied subsequently.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-26-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

We therefore propose to conduct the study in two phases, as described below:

Phase I - Data Acquisition and Review

The objective of this phase of the study will be to identify the data required for each of the tasks described, and to assess its completeness and accuracy. In doing so we will:

- Review the scope of the valuation desired with representatives of the Association. This discussion will include consideration of:
  - the level of precision required in the valuation (e.g. order of magnitude versus a detailed accounting);
  - the inclusion or exclusion of non-Canadian Japanese then resident in Canada;
  - Desirability for the valuation to account for each individual, versus family grouping versus communities/groups as a whole;

- Develop a list of informational requirements for presentation to and discussion with the Research Committee prior to our undertaking any extensive direct research;

- Conduct a specific review of the Bird Commission findings and related exhibits to acquaint ourselves with both its history, methodology and general findings and its supporting data;

- Review Public Archive materials on file with both the Federal and B.C. Provincial governments; and

- Review additional sources of data for the period, as required, including:
  - Major metropolitan newspapers (notably Vancouver and Victoria);
  - Available Revenue Canada Documentation relative to average individual and business earnings;
  - Income tax records;
  - Bank records and publications;
  - Financial/investment publications; and
  - Federal wage and price control records relating to, say, business earnings.

Phase I will conclude with a determination of the advisability of proceeding with Phase II of the research and the reliability of expected findings.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-26-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Phase II - Methodological Model

The objective of this phase of the study will be to develop an appropriate methodology for the valuation of each significant economic asset identified from the material researched. Phase II will only be conducted if sufficient, reliable information is available on which to conduct a valuation study. Tentatively, our approach will include:

- Identification of standard assets (e.g. typical housing, personal property and income levels; fishing boats and related income, etc.) for various representative family structures and occupational groups;
- Development of the appropriate valuation approaches for various asset groups, based on accepted principles and practices;
- Development of a computer model for the valuation of varying assets of individuals or family units;
- Application of the valuation model/models to a statistically representative sample of individuals or family units;
- Calculation of the overall economic impact of the relocation on the entire population of Japanese Canadians;
- Identification of additional data requirements, the number of studies required, their timing and potential significance and cost. These will be expressed in the form of terms of reference for individual studies; and
- If applicable, we will also conduct a review of claims for redress of other historical inequities such as those made to the Japanese in the United States, Yukon Indians and Alaskan native peoples, and others.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Our fees are based on the time required to complete a project and the experience level of the staff assigned.

The time required to complete this initial study will be highly dependent on the accessibility and quality of the data obtained. Assuming that extensive direct research is required however, we estimate that approximately 800

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-26-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

hours of professional staff time will be necessary, representing a fee in the order of $55,000. A more detailed breakdown is provided below:

Staff Level	Average Hourly Rate	Phase I Hours	Phase I Fees	Phase II Hours	Phase II Fees	Total Hours	Total Fees
Partner	$150	30	$4,500	50	$7,500	80	$12,000
Manager	110	100	11,000	125	13,750	225	24,750
Research Assistant	35	140	4,900	25	875	165	5,775
Consultant	40	100	4,000	210	8,400	310	12,400
		370	$24,400	410	$30,525	780	$54,925

Out of pocket expenses, including travel and accommodation, stenographic services, computer time and photocopying are billed at cost in addition to the fee. Again assuming that substantial direct research will be required, we estimate these costs will be in the order of $7,500 to $8,500.

QUALIFICATIONS AND STAFFING

In our view the successful completion of this feasibility study requires a number of attributes. These include:

- a fully professional and independent perspective;
- sufficient resources to conduct the study on a timely and cost-effective basis;
- an indisputable reputation for the quality and integrity of the services provided;
- the familiarity and experience in dealing with sensitive public issues;
- a capacity to function effectively in all forums, including individual presentations, public meetings and committees in the provision of expert evidence; and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-26-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

. a diverse expertise which includes traditional accounting and financial training, as well as experience in valuation, financial modelling and socio-economic studies.

Price Waterhouse is one of the largest integrated professional practices in Canada, providing auditing, accounting, financial, personal and corporate tax, valuation, trustee and management advisory services to a wide range of public and private organizations and individuals. Price Waterhouse in Canada is owned and controlled by its 190 partners. While completely autonomous, we are associated with the Price Waterhouse organization worldwide and, as a result, have ready access to the background and expertise of individual Firms in some 96 countries.

We will draw on the experience and expertise of our staff both nationally and internationally as required in the course of this assignment. Primary responsibility for the successful completion of this work will be assumed by Mr. R. Martin Roberts, C.A., who is the partner in charge of the Valuation and Litigation Consulting areas of our practice in British Columbia, and Mr. S.E. Dugal Smith, B.Sc., M.B.A., C.M.C., a partner in our British Columbia consulting practice. They will be assisted by Messrs. R.G. Elton, M.A., C.A. and R. E. Clendenan, B.Sc., M.B.A., C.M.C., who are senior managers within the Valuations and Consulting areas respectively. We will also be assigning Miss J. Parkinson, B.A., M.L.S., to assist in the research and cataloguing of the data. Miss Parkinson is a professional librarian with Price Waterhouse and has provided research assistance in a number of major projects.

Mr. Philip C. Barter, partner in charge of our B.C. practice and a member of the Price Waterhouse Executive Committee who is known to a number of members of the Association will be consulted and kept fully informed as the project develops.

REPORTING

Subject to the availability of the required data we will provide the Association with the following on completion of this review:

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-26-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

- A consolidated tabulation of the real and personal assets of individuals relocated and/or referenced source documents. The source data obtained from our research will be made available for subsequent studies by others as authorized by the Association, and turned over to the Association or its designate on completion of our involvement;

- A summary critique of the Bird Commission decisions;

- A tabulation of Japanese Canadian community property losses (e.g. community centres, churches and other assets) and/or referenced source documents;

- An analytical model for the valuation of property, business and other losses sustained by the Japanese-Canadians over the period;

- An initial valuation of losses, based on a sampling of individuals/family units; and

- Specific terms of reference for further studies required to provide a comprehensive valuation of losses incurred, including the scope and objectives of such studies, their timing, sequencing, and approximate cost.

TIMING

We will commence work on this study within one week of receiving your approval to proceed and, subject to the availability of data, would expect to complete Phase I within four weeks and Phase II within a further four weeks.

OTHER ISSUES

In addition to the formal study objectives noted in this proposal, we believe the Association may have some very practical needs and sensitivities to consider in undertaking both this feasibility study and any subsequent studies. We note, for example, published reports which indicate that the Japanese Canadian community itself may be split over some of the redress issues. It is questionable if the conduct of further studies, particularly economically-oriented ones, will assist in resolving issues or simply serve

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-26-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

to prolong this dissention. While it would be unrealistic and inappropriate to suggest that a Price Waterhouse study can resolve these issues, we will nonetheless proceed with this project with all due care and sensitivity.

* * * * *

We thank the National Association for Japanese Canadians for the opportunity to submit this proposal, and would be pleased to respond to any questions you may have.

PRICE WATERHOUSE
Vancouver, B.C.

February 6 1985

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-26-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RESOLUTION
IN SUPPORT OF REDRESS
FOR JAPANESE CANADIANS

WHEREAS, the Government of Canada during and after the Second World War, with complete disregard for their human and civil rights, forced Japanese Canadians from their homes, confined them in detention camps, seized and sold their property, and dispersed them across Canada or exiled them to wartorn Japan: and

WHEREAS, the Prime Minister of Canada, Brian Mulroney, as Leader of the Opposition, pledged in May of 1984 to redress the injustices suffered by Japanese Canadians; and,

WHEREAS, the Mulroney government has failed to honour that pledge; and,

WHEREAS, the failure to redress the wrongs done Japanese Canadians sets a dangerous precedent and thereby poses a threat to the rights, freedoms and property of all Canadians:

THEREFORE, WE, THE UNDERSIGNED CONCERNED CANADIANS OF DIVERSE ETHNOCULTURAL HERITAGE, HEREBY CALL UPON THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA AND HIS GOVERNMENT TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY STEPS TO HONOUR HIS PLEDGE TO JAPANESE CANADIANS.

WE FURTHER CALL UPON THE PRIME MINISTER TO CAUSE NEGOTIATIONS TO BE CONDUCTED WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS AND TO REACH A JUST AND HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT.

WE ASK FURTHER THAT THE SETTLEMENT INCLUDE:

A FORMAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY PARLIAMENT OF THE INNOCENCE OF JAPANESE CANADIANS AND OF THE WRONGS DONE THEM;

COMPENSATION TO THE SURVIVORS AS INDIVIDUALS; and,

LEGISLATION TO ENSURE THAT CANADIANS SHALL NEVER SUFFER A SIMILAR ABROGATION OF THEIR RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-27-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SIGNATURE	NAME	ADDRESS

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-27-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-27-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-27-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SIGNATURE	NAME	ADDRESS

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-27-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SIGNATURE	NAME	ADDRESS

SIGNATURE	NAME	ADDRESS

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-27-16
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SIGNATURE	NAME	ADDRESS

Feb. 7/88.

Dear David:

I've just returned from Montreal & Ottawa and found a letter from R. G. Hirabayashi waiting for me.

I was elated to hear from him that you are now acting as the Rodders Campaign Co-ordinator in Edmonton region. All the best! Let me know how I can help your work.

Enclosed, please find 50 copies of the "Fact Sheet" and some Coalition letterhead. I am sending you 50 complete letters in a short while. Our letters have already been put into envelopes. All you have to do is to put forward addresses on them. Keep in Touch,

David

OTTAWA RALLY REGISTRATION FORM
APR. 13-14 オタワ・ラレー/バス旅行参加申込書 4月 13-14

NAME
氏名

AGE
年齢

ADDRESS
住所 _____

POSTAL CODE
郵便番号

PHONE NO.
電話番号

EMERGENCY CONTACT (name & phone no.)
緊急時の連絡先 (名前と電話番号)

HEALTH RELATED CONCERNS (meals, medications, wheel chairs, etc.)
健康上の注意事項 (食事、医薬、車椅子の必要性、その他)

HEALTH INSURANCE NUMBER(S)
健康保険の番号

PLEASE CHECK THE FOLLOWING ITEMS
次の事柄をチェックして下さい。 YES/ハイ

1) WILL BE TAKING THE BUS
バスに乗せて戴きます

(MONTREAL➡OTTAWA)/モントリオール➡オタワ行····· _____
(TORONTO➡OTTAWA)/ トロント➡オタワ行····· _____
(HAMILTON➡OTTAWA)/ ハミルトン➡オタワ行····· _____

(OTTAWA➡MONTREAL)/オタワ➡モントリオール行····· _____
(OTTAWA➡TORONTO) /オタワ➡トロント行····· _____
(OTTAWA➡HAMILTON)/オタワ➡ハミルトン行····· _____

2) WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OWN TRANSPORTATION /自分でオタワへ行く方法を見付けます_____

3) WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OWN LODGING/オタワでの宿泊は自分で見付けます····· _____

4) WOULD LIKE TO GO TO THE RIDEAU HALL(45 max)/カナダ総督官邸見学希望 (限定45人)
14TH 8:45AM(first-come-first-serve basis)/１４日 午前８時４５分(ハヤイモノガチ!)_____

5) WOULD LIKE TO ATTEND QUESTION PERIOD(50 max)/ 国会下院質疑応答見学希望 (限定50人)
14TH 1:45PM(first-come-first-serve basis)/１４日 午後１時４５分(ハヤイモノガチ!)_____

☞YES, I WOULD LIKE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE OTTAWA RALLY EVENTS. AND, I HEREBY RELEASE THE ORGANIZERS OF THE EVENT AND THE ORGANIZING BODY FROM ALL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ACCIDENTS OR HEALTH RELATED PROBLEMS WHICH MAY ARISE DURING THE OTTAWA RALLY EVENTS.

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

☞上記のオタワ・ラレー/バス旅行に参加することを希望します。もしも、この企画中、事故にあったり、病気や他の健康に関する異変が我が身に起こったとしても、この企画に関係している人々並び企画団体には責任が無いことを承認します。

署名 _____ 日付 _____

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-28b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

wp\redress\topt

REDRESS POINTS

Between 1942 and 1949, 20,881 men, women and children were uprooted from their homes, confined in detention camps, stripped of everything they own, and force to disperse across Canada or be deported. Over 75% were Canadian citizens. None had committed or was every charged with an offence. Their only "crime" was that they were of Japanese ancestry.

Few disagree that there was a wrong done to Japanese Canadians. Even if the initial uprooting of Japanese Canadians is explicable as misguided paternalism, there is no explanation or excuse for detaining Japanese Canadians from 1942 until 1946, for expropriating all their property, for making them pay for their own incarceration, for forcing them to disperse across Canada on threat of being shipped to a starving Japan, for preventing them from reentering B.C. until 1949, and for trying to deport 10,000 after the war.

The laws under which all that was done still exist, unaltered. The Charter of Rights and Freedoms, unfortunately, would not prevent the same thing happening again to some other group. The proposed Emergencies Act, which is intended to replace the War Measures Act under which J.C.'s were abused, has every flaw that the War Measures Act has, plus secret orders in council. It is an essential part of redress that proper legislation must be passed to ensure no one else suffers the same way.

It is normal in our society to compensate those abused by others and by our legal system. The true losses sustained by J.C.'s are immense. Economic losses alone total $440,000,000.00, a sum determined by Price Waterhouse, one of Canada's most distinguished accounting firms. If Donald Marshall's $250,000.00 settlement of 11 years of incarceration is anything to go by, the claim for pain, suffering, and loss of amenities and opportunities by the 10,000 surviving of the 20,881 Japanese Canadians uprooted, would be very high indeed.

Japanese Canadians, however, are not seeking to be fully compensated. Rather the National Association of Japanese Canadians is seeking an appropriate amount that:

(a) is negotiated;

(b) recognizes that, while the group was uprooted collectively, it was the individuals who had to bear the economic and psychological shock, and indeed, still carry the scars of that experience today; and,

(c) that in the process a community was destroyed and a culture lost.

The first element, negotiation, is vital. Japanese Canadians cannot accept an imposed settlement. To do so

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-29-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

would be to put themselves back in the position they were in in 1942. It would be a denial of political maturity and would reduce them again to the status of second class citizens deemed incapable of participating in the political process. In this issue the process is as important as the result. Japanese Canadians are prepared to be reasonable, but never again to be patronized by or dictated to by politicians.

The National Association would like any monetary compensation to be determined on both an individual and a community basis (as is proposed in the United States). They feel survivors should be offered compensation with the option to accept it, to refuse it or to specify that it should be added to the community fund. Individual compensation is symbolic of a recognition that Japanese Canadians are no longer second class citizens to be excluded from the decision making process. The purpose of the community fund is threefold: (i) to make immediate provision for the aged who, having lost everything in their middle-age years, often did not recover economically after the war and live today on only old age security; (ii) to set up an extragovernmental organization to monitor and protect minority group rights, and (iii) other projects as the community (not the government) may decide.

Redress is a Canadian issue. What was done to Japanese Canadians is the best documented abuse of civil and human rights in Canada. It may not be the worst abuse -- comparing scars is a fruitless exercise -- but it is the best documented. It is proof of the flaws in our system. The fact that it has never been acknowledged or redressed, is proof that we have not learned from our history.

What happened to Japanese Canadians is proof that in the past our leaders have been capable of immoral acts. We would be naive and foolish to believe that our future leaders would be any different. Yet we have now before Parliament laws which, if passed, would give bad leaders the tools of oppression. We are about to repeat the mistakes of the War Measures Act.

In 1946 the Canadian people, by their protests, stopped the deportation of 10,000 Japanese Canadians. In the strongest outburst of public opinion in the long career of William Lyon Mackenzie King, the Canadian people told the Canadian government to stop abusing Japanese Canadians. In that campaign it was the letters and postcards of individuals that most frightened the politicians.

It is time to repeat history. It is time for the people of Canada to tell their government to redress Japanese Canadians; to tell they government to recognize the political maturity of visible minorities in Canada by

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-29-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

entering into negotiations with Japanese Canadians; and to tell it to pass laws that in fact, not illusion, protect unpopular minorities from the capriciousness of politicians.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-29-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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CONTACT # USA ND
439-1177

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-29-3b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

THE ALBERTA UNION OF PROVINCIAL EMPLOYEES

AFFILIATED WITH THE AFL, NUPGE, CLC

SOLIDARITY PLACE

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TELEPHONE: (403) 483-1020, 1-800-232-7284

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Vice-President

March 18, 1988

Mr. David Sunchara
Redress Committee EJCC
9809 - 91 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 2T5

Dear Mr. Sunchara:

Thank you for your recent letter requesting AUPE to make a donation to The National Coalition for Japanese Canadian Redress.

We would draw your attention to the following policy adopted by this union.

> "Because of the increasing number of requests for financial aid from a variety of organizations not identified as being in any way related to the labour movement, and whereas this Union has limited funds which are insufficient to service union-oriented causes, all requests for aid from organizations not so related will be screened..."

We regret, therefore, that we are unable to make any donation to your struggle for justice at this time, and would take this opportunity of wishing you every success in raising funds to provide assistance to the Japanese Canadians who will benefit from your assistance.

Yours truly,

Paul C. Duteau

Paul C. Duteau
Executive Secretary-Treasurer

PCD/db

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-30
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Japanese-Canadians are Canadians

Pearl Fustey's argument in "Japanese-Canadians don't deserve compensation" (July 21, 1988) ignores an important fact.

There can be no justification for the treatment the Japanese foisted upon aliens in territories which were under their domination. However, Japanese-Canadians were not aliens in Canada, any more than German-Canadians (who were not treated in the same manner, although Canada was at war with Germany.)

The Canadian government gave unjust treatment to a minority group of its own citizens, Canadians of Japanese origin. That such was done can be understood, in part, in the context of anti-Asiatic racist sentiments prevalent at that time. After all, at one time the Canadian government placed a poll tax on Chinese only, after having disallowed a similar bill passed by the British Columbia legislature on the premise that placing such a tax was in the federal rather than in the provincial domain!

If any government can be held accountable for unfair treatment directed to one minority group of citizens, then indeed Canada owes compensation to its Japanese-Canadian citizens.

John J. Bergen

It was with sadness that I read Pearl Fustey's letter in your July 21, 1988, edition. Miss Fustey does not seem to understand that Japanese-Canadians are Canadian.

Comparing the experience of Japanese-Canadians with that of the Hong Kong veterans is comparing apples and oranges, or more accurately, rape and incest. The experiences of the Hong Kong veterans were like rapes: acts of brutality perpetrated by captors on defenceless captives. What was done to Japanese-Canadians is more like incest: the abuse of powerless dependants by the very authority figures who were supposed to be protecting them. Japanese-Canadians were abused, not by a foreign power, but by their own government, the Canadian government.

The crimes are different; the perpetrators are different. What they have in common is that in both cases the victims were Canadians.

If Pearl Fustey really wanted to understand redress, I could show her copies of the actual documents that prove Japanese Canadians were up-rooted from their homes, confined in detention camps, stripped of everything they owned, forced to disperse across Canada or be deported to a starving Japan, and denied their civil liberties until 1949, because a few politicians believed that ridding Canada of people of Japanese ancestry would ensure their election as Members of Parliament. The war only provided the opportunity to implement racist policies that Hitler would have understood and approved.

Japanese-Canadians are not asking to be fully compensated. Their economic losses alone were $440 million in today's dollars. They are taxpayers too. What Japanese-Canadians are asking for is a *negotiated* settlement. Only by negotiating with Japanese-Canadians as equals can this government confirm that non-whites in Canada are first class citizens. Every time this government refuses redress, it is saying to Japanese-Canadians, and every other non-white minority, "You are second class citizens — get lost!"

Japanese-Canadians will not be victims again. The purpose of the redress campaign is to ensure that no-one else will be either.

Ann Gomer Sunahara

Tell us what you think!

We welcome your letters. Please address them to "Letters Editor", Strathcona Free Press, 2nd Floor, 10444 - 82 Ave., Edmonton T6E 2A2. Letters will not be printed unless they are signed and accompanied by the writer's address and phone number. We reserve the right to edit letters.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-31-1a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-31-1b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Parking problems in Strathcona will be a major headache during the Fringe, predicts the president of the Old Strathcona Village Market Association.

"It's absolutely the busiest time of the year for both pedestrians and vehicular traffic. Be prepared to use public transit," warned Martin Jackson.

Jackson thinks there are enough parking stalls available during normal periods. However, he says, people should be prepared to walk a few blocks.

He said what's needed in the Strathcona area is just more planned parking.

A parking lot across from the Strathcona Hotel which until recently offered free parking is now being run by a lease company. Jackson cited this as one example of why the association is looking into the possibility of running their own parking lots.

"I'm not too pleased with the appearance of that lot. If it's going to be managed by a professional parking company, they should do maintenance to keep it up. It's rather ungainly," Jackson said.



Fun at K-Days: Jack "Charlie Chaplin" Slessor shakes hands with Jane Adamson. *Photo: Walter Tychnowicz*

U of A drama dept. hosts alternate theatre conference

For those interested in the theory as well as the practice of alternate theatre, the University of Alberta drama department is hosting an international conference on alternate theatre, to be held during the Fringe festival.

The conference, to be held at the Renford Inn on Whyte and on campus, will feature special guests Martin Esslin and Sue-Ellen Case. In addition, 18 academics and artists from Canada, the U.S., Trinidad and Africa will present original papers and participate in panel discussions on a wide variety of topics, ranging from 'The Politics of Farce' to 'Popular Theatre and Social Change'.

The final session of the conference will feature a panel critique of the Fringe, and a discussion with Fringe artists.

Those interested in the alternate theatre conference can get more information from Kerry White, at the U of A drama department, 432-2471.

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LETTERS

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-31-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Japanese-Canadian case

Vets' ruling illogical

Without hearing representatives of the Japanese-Canadian community, the Army Navy and Air Force (Veterans in Canada Inc.) has decided to oppose redress for Japanese-Canadians (Compensation vote divides war veterans, *Journal*, July 20). Their reasons show an absence of logic, and reveal that they seem incapable of realizing that Canadians can be non-white.

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Had the Army Navy and Airforce Veterans had the same sense of "British fair play" that Japanese-Canadians were taught in the public schools of British Columbia, I could have shown them copies of the actual documents that prove Japanese-Canadians were uprooted from their homes, confined in detention camps, stripped of everything they owned, forced to disperse across Canada or be deported to a starving Japan, and denied their civil liberties until 1949, because a few politicians believed that ridding Canada of people of Japanese ancestry would ensure their election as members of Parliament.

The purpose of redress is to ensure that no other Canadians will ever be abused the way Japanese-Canadians were.

Redress has six parts:

First, Japanese-Canadians seek an acknowledgment that a wrong was committed. Only by officially recognizing the wrongs committed can the defamation of Japanese-Canadians by the Mackenzie King government be rebutted.

Next, Japanese-Canadians seek reform of the law used to abuse them; this has recently been accomplished: on July 21, the War Measures Act was replaced by the Emergencies Act. The National Association of Japanese Canadians played a major role in obtaining amendments to the Emergencies Act bill.

Third, Japanese Canadians want Canadian citizenship restored to those who were forced to go to Japan in 1946 and to their children who would otherwise have been born in Canada. They want wiped out the criminal records of those who disobeyed the unjust orders made against them.

Fifth, Japanese-Canadians are asking that the government provide the seed money for an extra-governmental human rights agency — like the American Civil Liberties Union — an agency that would fight racism in Canada and defend Canadians from the capriciousness of governments.

Finally, Japanese-Canadians are seeking a negotiated damage settlement to be paid individually and collectively. In our society it is the custom to pay damages when a wrong is done. A damage settlement also serves as a deterrent.

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I am not Japanese-Canadian. I am the daughter of an RCAF veteran and an RAF veteran, both of whom were serving in England while my husband's family were being denied their rights as Canadian citizens solely because of their Japanese ancestry.

When my father returned to Canada in 1945 and discovered what had been done to Japanese-Canadians while he had been placing his life on the line in the name of democracy, he was very angry and disappointed. I am sorry that he died before redress was achieved, but I am glad he was spared the shame of seeing his former comrades deny that Japanese-Canadians are Canadians.

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T5J 2S6

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-32-1a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

cans down hallways and smash bottles in the hall."

Others who have served at the elite training base, about 180 kilometres west of Ottawa, tell similar stories.

But many are still serving with the forces and won't speak publicly for fear of jeopardizing their careers. Some fear the sort of retribution they saw by those who don't want attention drawn to the base, the sprawling home to Special Service Force, paratroops and armored corps soldiers.

The 3,500 military personnel at Petawawa are trained to defend Canada and take part in special duty with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Some see the base's role as high-pressured and expect some steam-letting antics, but many politicians and others familiar with the base believe Petawawa is out of control and becoming a bit of an embarrassment.

After three years of a second hitch with the Canadian Forces, Trooper Laird left July 14, disillusioned with what he says is an outdated macho attitude that dominates the base.

He not only left, he went public with complaints, prompting a Defence Department inquiry that will in coming weeks assess Petawawa's practices.

"We're very concerned about it," Associate Defence Minister Paul Dick told the Commons. "They're serious allegations."

A spokesman for the base, Capt. Al Wong, said he won't comment until the panel completes its work.



The job of soldiering is tough enough as it is

. . . bullying and excessive drinking reported

AFTER Laird's charges became public, another former private alleged that a woman militia officer was raped by soldiers at Petawawa in 1984. He said she was lured into the barracks and forced to perform sexual acts with 15 men.

The incident was common knowledge on the base, he said, but wasn't reported to superior officers or military police. The force's special investigations unit is conducting an inquiry into the rape charges.

Defence Minister Perrin Beatty said rape is abhorrent to every member of the Canadian Forces. If there is any basis for charges, he said, they'll be made.

Meanwhile, Trooper Philip Fleming, a Petawawa soldier suffering from a severe shoulder injury, has asked for his release from the army. He believes troops there are being sent into the field against doctor's advice and he doesn't want to be one of them.

One officer cadet, who declined to be identified, said non-commissioned officers try to squeeze months of basic training into 14 weeks. Recruits are driven so

maximum allowed for such a jump.

A subsequent inquiry attributed the injuries to wind shear, unexpected high winds suddenly blowing across the drop sight. But men who took part in the exercise say an officer's Rambo-like attitude — "let's show the Yanks how tough

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Recognition would end 'lo

ROYAL

(Continued from Page B1)

and was exiled to England because he knew too much that would embarrass the country if it came to trial.

DESPITE OFFICIAL skepticism, de Bourbon is not without supporters.

A group of French royalists offered him a castle if he would return, but he opted to stay in Canada.

"I didn't really care for the group, so I declined," he says. "They were a little too conservative. I've spent most of my life in Canada, and I guess I've become too liberal. They would like a return to a monarchy that is totally undemocratic. That wouldn't be my style."

De Bourbon has never lived in France and speaks just enough French "to get by." Born in Holland, the son of a journalist and Dutch town mayor — or King Louis XIX if you will — he emigrated to Canada in 1951 because jobs were scarce in postwar Europe.

Two years later, he married Arline-Marie Winchester, who didn't believe his story either.

"I mean, would you?" she asks now. The mother of four potential heirs to the French throne, she now supports her husband's version of history.

The putative Crown prince became involved in real estate and now runs a successful operation in booming suburban Markham.

He produces a family tree dating to 1553 and Henry IV of France that shows how the Maison de Bourbon dominated Renaissance Europe. Even today, he points out, he is related to Spanish King Juan Carlos who is part of the de Bourbon clan that has been the Spanish monarchy since the early 18th century.

Presiding over the comfortable, but hardly palatial, living room of the Stouffville de Bourbons is an 1844 Alfred Clayton portrait of either a rotund Louis XVII shortly before his death or an imposter long afterward.

The oil has been in the de Bourbon family for more than 140 years except for a 35-year period after the 1914 German invasion of Belgium.

The current would-be king refused even to part with it last su
the city of Paris requeste
exhibition honoring Louis
Bourbon travelled to the
where he took pains to avo
the Comte de Paris, who by
from Louis XVIII (Louis X
— who was put on the thron
1814 restoration — is
recognized as the rightful hei
that no longer exists.

"I don't think he even
been there," Charles sniffs. '
grandson of this fellow who
the monarch to death and
an exhibition honoring the
right." (In a parliamentary
Louis XVIII voted in favor
Louis XVI and Marie Antoi

De Bourbon says he doe
rival or his family any ill w
to erase his own branch.

"But it's not very fair" t
Paris has all those ancestr
the recognition of being roy

"We hope to get some re
the French government," s
"It would make us happy a
door on this long and sad sto

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-32-1b
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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-32-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

LETTERS

Japanese-Canadians don't deserve compensation

I received a copy of your paper and read most of it.

You say you hope "...that we earn your respect as a community newspaper." I am disappointed that you would endorse and sponsor Dr. Ruth and her standards of morality, or lack of it.

You quote Ann Sunahara: "...Japanese-Canadians can't possibly defend themselves if they're radically attacked again."

How far are the Japanese going to carry this? They have been asking for millions and millions more, above what they have already been compensated for. This all aggravates me to no end.

No Japanese ever suffered in Canada as the European, British and North American citizens suffered at the hands of the Japanese in China, the Phillipines and Indonesia during the war years.

No Japanese died in a concentration camp of starvation as our and other missionaries did in the Phillipines and Indonesia did due to Japanese rule. No Japanese women and children suffered the brutal cruelty at the hands of Canadians as women and children of above-mentioned nationalities did at the hands of Japanese soldiers at the above-mentioned countries — not even in their own land (Japan).

There's documentation of all this. It was hard for me to sit and view it all.

And we Canadians naively parrot Japanese complaints!! The Japanese should be made to compensate all the families whose relatives died at Japanese hands during World War II.

Pearl Fustey

Government has failed its citizens

Recent events make it very clear that the government of this province has abandoned any pretence of serving the citizens of Alberta and is interested only in protecting its multimillionaire cronies.

First, we have the Principal affair. The government's incompetence hurt the many small investors who were duped into depositing their life savings with Principal. And it now seems that Tory ministers actually discouraged civil servants from doing their jobs in regulating financial institutions and prevented them from bringing abuses at the Principal Group to light in time to prevent the debacle.

Then we have the provision of multi-million dollar grants and loan guarantees to Peter Pocklington, who hasn't been known to be short of cash but is a good friend of the government. This is the same Peter Pocklington and the same government that never tire of telling us that the government should stay out of the way of business. Apparently, if millionaires like Cormie or Pocklington ask for help that's okay, but if ordinary Albertans want protection from these robber barons, then it's strictly hands off.

If the Getty government's only concern is to make sure that the Don Cormies and Peter Pocklingtons of this province are able to get richer, while hospitals, schools, universities and social services go begging, then it's time we had a government that has its priorities straight — and the sooner, the better.

D. Thompson

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says there's been a definite change in the bargaining position of the university. "It's loosened up quite a bit. We does not feel it has been unfair in its negotiations despite charges of harassment by some merchants.

major changes to the mall, it will still be a service for students. "Our prime focus will still be students," he promised.

Bringing K-Days to shut-ins

BY GARY GEE

Capturing the spirit of Klondike Days is an elusive thing for many Edmontonians, particularly for those people who are unable to participate in Klondike festivities during the next ten days.

But thanks to a group of unsung Klondike ambassadors, there's a chance for those people who can't get out to share in the Klondike revelry.

Since 1986, a group of volunteers has been bringing Klondike Days to shut-ins, senior citizens, sick children and hospital patients with benefit variety shows throughout the city.

Among the acts in the variety show are a rock band, country and western singers, can-can dancers, a young girls' dance troupe, buskers, a senior citizen singing and tap-dancing ensemble, and a singing duet called *The Gold Dust Dream Girls.*

In real life, the Dream Girls are singer Debra Rhine and singer-accompanist Dale Karpinski, who began performing five years ago for war veterans at the Mewburn veterans centre, in Strathcona. What began as a charitable spare-time activity has turned into a full-time job during Klondike Days.

Known as 'Klondike Kitty' and 'Diamond Dale' on stage, they perform a repertoire of old melodies and war-time tunes from the 1890s to the 1930s, dressed to the hilt in Klondike attire.

This year they, along with 40 other entertainers, will be performing 37 variety shows at nursing homes, childrens' residences, seniors' clubs, adult social day programs, the Glenrose Hospital, Alberta Hospital and the Charles Camsell.

For Rhine, a 33-year-old teacher, and Karpinski, a 25-year-old musician, performing for people who are disadvantaged in some way is a joy.

"I do it because it's really fun, and you really do bring a lot of joy to peole," said Karpinski, the duo's piano player.

Rhine, who aspires to be Klondike Kate, said the performers also get something back from their audience. "You give them something of yourself, and it makes them feel better and happier."

She said many of the older people respond to their songs because they have fond memories and experiences of an era when life was more simple.

While there is no remuneration for the effort, both women think all the performers do it for the experience and the fun they share with people.

The Gold Dust Dream Girls will be performing at the Strathcona bus barns on July 23 from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.



Debra Rhine (left) and Dale Karpinski will be performing as the 'Gold Dust Dream Girls' at the Strathcona bus barns on July 23.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-33-1b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

9809 91 Avenue,
Edmonton, Alta., T6E 2S9
July 26, 1988

The Letters Editor,
The Strathcona Free Press
2nd Floor 10444 82 Avenue
Edmonton, Alta.,
T6E 2A2

Dear Sirs:

It was with sadness that I read Pearl Fustey's letter in your July 21, 1988 edition. The poor woman seems incapable of understanding that Japanese Canadians are Canadian.

Comparing the experience of Japanese Canadians with that of the Hong Kong veterans is comparing apples and oranges, or more accurately, rape and incest. The experiences of the Hong Kong veterans were like rapes: acts of brutality perpetrated by captors on defenceless captives. What was done to Japanese Canadians is more like incest: the abuse of powerless dependants by the very authority figures who were supposed to be protecting them. Japanese Canadians were abused, not by a foreign power, but by their own government, the Canadian government.

The crimes are different; the perpetrators are different. What they have in common is that in both cases the victims were Canadians.

If Pearl Fustey really wanted to understand redress, I could ~~have~~ show her copies of the actual documents that prove Japanese Canadians were uprooted from their homes, confined in detention camps, stripped of everything they owned, forced to disperse across Canada or be deported to a starving Japan, and denied their civil liberties until 1949, because a few politicians believed that ridding Canada of people of Japanese ancestry would ensure their election as Members of Parliament. The war only provided the opportunity to implement racist policies that Hitler would have understood and approved.

The purpose of redress is to ensure that no other Canadians will ever be abused the same way Japanese Canadians were. Each element of redress reinforces that objective.

Redress has six parts. First, Japanese Canadians seek an acknowledgement that a wrong was committed. Only by officially recognizing the wrongs committed can the defamation of Japanese Canadians by the Mackenzie King

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-33-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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government be rebutted. Next, Japanese Canadians seek reform of the law used abuse them. This has recently been accomplished. On July 21, 1988 the War Measures Act was abolished and replaced by the Emergencies Act. The National Association of Japanese Canadians played a major role in obtaining amendments to the Emergencies Act to provide meaningful protection for the rights of all Canadians in time of emergency.

Third, Japanese Canadians want Canadian citizenship restored to those who were forced to go to Japan in 1946 and their children who would otherwise have been born in Canada. They want wiped out the criminal records of those who disobeyed the unjust orders made against them.

Fifth, Japanese Canadians are asking that the government provide the seed money for an extra-governmental human rights agency -- like the American Civil Liberties Union -- an agency that would fight racism in Canada and defend Canadians from the capriciousness of governments. The agency must be extra-governmental so it cannot be dissolved like the British Columbia Human Rights Commission has been.

Finally, Japanese Canadians are seeking a negotiated damage settlement to be paid both individually and collectively. In our society it is the custom to pay damages when a wrong is done. A damage settlement also serves as a deterent. Members of Parliament will be far less willing to go along with repressive measures against minorities if they know they will be held responsible to the electorate for the resulting damages. The new Emergencies Act reflects this fact by making compulsory the payment of compensation for loss, injury or damage as a result of government actions during national emergencies.

Japanese Canadians are not asking to be fully compensated. Their economic losses alone were $440 million in today's dollars. They are taxpayers too. What Japanese Canadians are asking for is a negotiated settlement. Only by negotiating with Japanese Canadians as equals can this government confirm that non-whites in Canada are first class citizens. Every time this government refuses redress, ~~and groups like the Army Navy and Air Force Veterans oppose it,~~ they are saying to Japanese Canadians, and every other non-white minority, "You are second class citizens -- get lost!"

Japanese Canadians will not be victims again. The purpose of the redress campaign is to ensure that noone else will be either.

Yours truly,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-33-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

9809 91 Avenue,
Edmonton, Alta., T6E 2S9
July 26, 1988

The Letters Editor,
The Globe and Mail
444 Front Street West,
Toronto, Ontario,
M5V 2S9

Dear Sirs:

It was with sadness that I read that the Army Navy and Air Force Veterans, without hearing representatives of the Japanese Canadian community, have decided to oppose redress for Japanese Canadians. Their reasons not only show an absence of logic, but also reveal the fact that they seem incapable of realizing that Canadians can be non-white.

Comparing as they do the experience of Japanese Canadians with that of the Hong Kong veterans is comparing apples and oranges, or more accurately, rape and incest. The experiences of the Hong Kong veterans were like rapes: acts of brutality perpetrated by captors on defenceless captives. What was done to Japanese Canadians is more like incest: the abuse of powerless dependants by the very authority figures who were supposed to be protecting them. Japanese Canadians were abused, not by a foreign power, but by their own government, the Canadian government.

The crimes are different; the perpetrators are different. What they have in common is that in both cases the victims were Canadians.

Had the Army Navy and Air Force Veterans had the same sense of "British fair play" that Japanese Canadians were taught in the public schools of British Columbia, I could have shown them copies of the actual documents that prove Japanese Canadians were uprooted from their homes, confined in detention camps, stripped of everything they owned, forced to disperse across Canada or be deported to a starving Japan, and denied their civil liberties until 1949, because a few politicians believed that ridding Canada of people of Japanese ancestry would ensure their election as Members of Parliament. The war only provided the opportunity to implement racist policies that Hitler would have understood and approved.

Japanese Canadians will not be victims again. The purpose of redress is to ensure that no other Canadians will ever again be abused the same way. Each element of redress reinforces that objective.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-34-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Redress has six parts. First, Japanese Canadians seek an acknowledgement that a wrong was committed. Only by officially recognizing the wrongs committed can the defamation of Japanese Canadians by the Mackenzie King government be rebutted.

Next, Japanese Canadians seek reform of the law used to abuse them. This has recently been accomplished. On July 21, 1988 the War Measures Act was abolished and replaced by the Emergencies Act. The National Association of Japanese Canadians played a major role in obtaining amendments to the Emergencies Act to provide meaningful protection for the rights of all Canadians in time of emergency.

Third, Japanese Canadians want Canadian citizenship restored to those who were forced to go to Japan in 1946 and their children who would otherwise have been born in Canada. They also want wiped out the criminal records of those who disobeyed the unjust orders made against them.

Fifth, Japanese Canadians are asking that the government provide the seed money for an extra-governmental human rights agency -- like the American Civil Liberties Union -- an agency that would fight racism in Canada and defend Canadians from the capriciousness of governments. The agency must be extra-governmental so it cannot be dissolved like the British Columbia Human Rights Commission has been.

Finally, Japanese Canadians are seeking a negotiated damage settlement to be paid both individually and collectively. In our society it is the custom to pay damages when a wrong is done. A damage settlement also serves as a deterent. Members of Parliament will be far less willing to go along with repressive measures against minorities if they know they will be held responsible to the electorate for the resulting damages. The new Emergencies Act reflects this fact by making compulsory the payment of compensation for loss, injury or damage as a result of government actions during national emergencies.

Japanese Canadians are not asking to be fully compensated. Their economic losses alone were $440 million in today's dollars. They are taxpayers too. What Japanese Canadians are asking for is a negotiated settlement. Only by negotiating with Japanese Canadians as equals can this government confirm that non-whites in Canada are first class citizens. Every time this government refuses redress, and groups like the Army Navy and Air Force Veterans oppose it, they are saying to Japanese Canadians, and every other non-white minority, "You are second class citizens -- get lost!"

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-34-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

I am not Japanese Canadian. I am the daughter of an RCAF veteran and an RAF veteran, both of whom were serving in England while my husband's family were being denied their rights as Canadian citizens solely because of their Japanese ancestry. When my father returned to Canada in 1945 and discovered what had been done to Japanese Canadians while he had been placing his life on the line in the name of democracy, he was very angry and disappointed. I am sorry he died before redress was achieved; but I am glad he was spared the shame of seeing his former comrades deny that Japanese Canadians are Canadians.

Yours truly,

**

Ann Gomer Sunahara
(403) 433 - 8104
(403) 421 - 8660

** Author of The Politics of Racism: The Uprooting of Japanese Canadians During the Second World War, Lorimer: 1981

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-34-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Gerry doc

M. ANN SUNAHARA
Barrister & Solicitor
9809 91 Avenue,
Edmonton, Alta.,
T6E 2T5
(403) 433 - 8104

Gerry
453-3336

June 8, 1988,

Gerry Gibeault, M.L.A.,
303 Legislature Annex,
Edmonton, Alberta,
T5K 1E4

Dear Mr. Gibeault,

Re: The "Building a Multicultural Future" Conference

I regret making this request so late but I did not receive your invitation to this conference until yesterday, June 7, 1988, since it was sent to an address at which I have not resided for eight (8) years.

You no doubt have me on your list as as historian of Japanese Canadian history. In the eight years since your records were compiled I have also become a lawyer and now act as a legal counsel to the National Association of Japanese Canadians with respect to their submission to the federal Legislative Committee on Bill C-77 (the new Emergencies Act). The NAJC has been instrumental in obtaining improvements to this far-reaching act and has ongoing concerns with that Act, now before the Senate.

Primarily we are concerned that the Emergencies Act appears empower the Governor in Council to use Parliament's powers to override Charter rights. In response to our concerns the Minister responsible, Perrin Beatty, assured us that he had a legal opinion to the contrary on which he was relying.

The Minister has now provided us with a summary of that opinion. We are forced to conclude that it is seriously flawed and that there remains the distinct possibility that fundamental freedoms and legal rights could be overridden by Order in Council in time of emergency.

The National Association of Japanese Canadians finds this possibilty unacceptable and has requested the Minister to refer this matter to the Supreme Court of Canada for a definitive ruling. The NAJC has also requested the Senate

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-35-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

to amend the Act to expressly deal with this potentially draconian possibility.

The Minister responsible has stated that no Charter override is intended. The National Association of Japanese Canadians is of the view that any possibility of a Charter override is too great a threat to Canadian civil and human rights to be left unresolved. The NAJC is very concerned that the government is looking to a flawed legal opinion for its belief that the Emergencies Act has not given the Governor in Council the power to exercise Parliament's override powers under s.33 of the Charter. The possibility that this power could be used in secret Orders in Council is particularly worrying.

Accordingly, I request that you add this issue to the agenda for the workshop on Legislation. I would be happy to act as a resource person in this workshop.

For your information please find enclosed a copies of:

(a) pages 32 through 35 of our submission to the Legislative Committee on Bill C-77 which outline our concerns;

(b) the initial request of the President of the NAJC for a reference of this matter to the Supreme Court of Canada;

(c) a letter from the Minister Responsible for Emergency Preparedness outlining his reasons for believing that "there is very little basis for concern" about a Charter override in the Emergencies Act;

(d) the response of the President of the National Association of Japanese Canadians;

(e) a copy of my opinion referred to in the President's response; and,

(f) a copy of my resume so you will know my qualifications for acting as a resource person.

If you agree and wish to provide the participants with materials on this subject, I suggest that item (a) or items (d) and (e) would summarize the issue succinctly. Alternatively, if you agree to add this issue, please have your secretary inform me of the number of registered participants so I may make an appropriate number of copies for the workshop.

Finally, I will be attending the conference only on the Saturday. Because of the short notice I am already

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-35-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

committed on the Friday night. Please find my registration form enclosed.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

M. Ann Sunahara.

cc. Art Miki,
President, NAJC,
735 Ash Street,
Winnipeg, Man. R3N 0R5

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-35-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-36-1a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Can the Cabinet Override Charter Rights?

This question arises because of the legal force and effect given to the the War Measures Act. In a case contesting the War Measures Act the courts held that Parliament not only could delegate its constitutional powers to the executive government, but also that Parliament, in fact, delegated unlimited powers to the Cabinet, including the power "supersede the existing law whether resting on statute or otherwise": Re Gray (1919) 57 S.C.R. 150, per Fitzpatrick, C.J. at 157 - 158 and per Duff J. (as he then was) at 168. The English courts reached a similar conclusion with respect to the British Act on which the War Measures Act was based: R v. Halliday [1917] A.C. 260. Under the War Measures Act, the Governor in Council (effectively the Cabinet) "is vested with plenary powers of legislation as large as and of the same nature as those of Parliament": Reference Re Regulations Relating to Chemicals [1943] S.C.R. 1 per Rinfret J. at 17- 18. An order properly passed under that Act, therefore, "may have the effect of an Act of Parliament": Ibid, per Duff C.J. at 9.

Under the general emergency powers in the War Measures Act, therefore, Parliament could not only delegate its constitutional powers without limit, but the orders and

regulations passed by the Cabinet are equivalent to Acts of Parliament. Section 33 of the Charter permits Parliament to declare in an Act of Parliament that the Act shall operate notwithstanding the fundamental freedoms set out in Section 2 and the legal and equality rights set out in Sections 7 through 15 of the Charter. If Parliament can delegate this power to the Cabinet, and if wording of section 38 of the Emergencies Act transfers unlimited powers to the Cabinet in a war emergency, then the Cabinet would have the power to override important Charter rights when making emergency orders.

The counterarguments are that Parliament cannot delegate its Charter powers or that its must do so expressly. Both these arguments were rejected in Re Gray, supra, in Canada, and in R v. Halliday, supra, in England. Indeed, in Re Gray the Chief Justice put the onus on Parliament to expressly limit the powers it confers on the executive if that is its intention: at 160.

There is nothing in the Charter that prevents Parliament from delegating its powers to the executive. Legal precedent suggests that it can delegate its constitutional powers and has done so in the past both in the War Measures Act and in the various Acts dealing with the government of the North West Territories: See S.C. 1871, c. 16. Indeed in the latter case, Parliament had to revise

its original delegation of powers to expressly forbid the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to pass laws inconsistant with those of Parliament:See S.C. 1873, c. 34.

We doubt that the intention of the drafters of the Charter was that the federal Cabinet should have an uncensored right to pass laws that override Charter rights. As Justice Mayrand noted in Alliance des Professeurs de Montreal et al. v. Attorney-General of Quebec (1985) 21 D.L.R. (4th) 354 (Que. C.A.), the Charter requires that a law overriding its provisions should specify precisely what provisions will be overridden in order to encourage "an enlightened and serious examination of the proposed legislation.": at 356. When Parliament overrides the Charter, it does so in the glare of publicity and public debate. If the Cabinet is able to override the Charter under war emergency powers, it will do so in the privacy and secrecy of Cabinet. Indeed, given the provisions for secret orders in the proposed Emergencies Act, it need not even tell Parliament or the Canadian people about the order overriding the Charter.

The use of such orders would be limited only by the imagination of the Cabinet. Property could be secretly confiscated. Special prisons could be set up. People could be incarcerated or executed without trial. Government money could be diverted for the private use of Cabinet members.

Not only could all these abuses occur in secrecy but, even if public, the judiciary can do nothing to protect the Charter rights. Where the clauses overriding the Charter are properly drafted, the courts cannot even require the government to prove the law overriding the Charter right was justifiable: Alliance de Professeurs de Montreal et al. v. Attorney-General of Quebec (1985) 21 D.L.R. (4th) 354 (Que. C.A.) per Mayrand J.A. at 356.

The wording of Section 38 of the Emergencies Act is very broad and may well give unlimited powers to the Cabinet. Because there is doubt about the delegation of the Charter override, we feel that this Committee should take to advice of the Chief Justice in Re Gray and expressly exclude the override power from Section 38.

Precedent Limits War Powers

During the First and Second World Wars, the vast majority of "emergency" orders and regulations were economic or administrative in nature. They were intended to control the production of war materiel, impose rationing, control the cost of goods and services, and appoint various administrative boards and officials. For example, between October 12, 1942 and January 5, 1943, the Cabinet published 33 Orders-in-Council only one of which (dealing with the re-internment of refugees) was not economic or

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-2-10-36-1b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Granted, it's better than the War Measures Act but the new emergencies law still goes too far

BY KENNETH JULL
and BARRY WRIGHT
Mr. Jull is an Ontario lawyer and sessional lecturer in law at Carleton University. Prof. Wright teaches law at Carleton.

OTTAWA

DID YOU know that Canada will soon have a minister responsible for emergency preparedness? It sounds like something out of a spy thriller, but this and other extraordinary emergency provisions may soon be a reality now that Bill C-77 has been passed by the House of Commons and goes before the Senate.

Few would deny that the War Measures Act needs replacement because of its sweeping provisions threatening basic civil liberties in times of real or apprehended insurrection. Under the act, 465 people were arrested and detained without being allowed to consult a lawyer during the FLQ crisis of October, 1970.

But if such as crisis happened again, the new Emergencies Act would at least afford the right to counsel to anyone arrested or detained. The new act is clearly an improvement over the War Measures Act in drawing the fine line between organized response to emergencies and the protection of individual rights.

However, despite assurances from Defence Minister (and designated minister responsible for preparedness) Perrin Beatty, Bill C-77 still contains disturbing elements. It has a darker side that should concern all Canadians who value civil liberties.

First, the new Emergencies Act actually encompasses a larger number of situations than the War Measures Act. Four categories of national emergency are contemplated:

1. "Public welfare" emergencies caused by such things as floods or accidents.

2. "Public order" emergencies arising from threats to the security of Canada so serious as to constitute a national emergency (the FLQ crisis would fit into this category).

3. "International emergencies," a provision that appears to recognize the modern realities of terrorism. The legislative committee recently tightened the definition of this category, although it still leaves much to be desired.

"International emergency" involves Canada and one or more other countries and arises from acts of intimidation or coercion or the real or imminent use of force or violence so serious as to be a national emergency. (Some may argue tongue in cheek that a violation of the energy provisions in the free-trade agreement would qualify as an international emergency.)

4. Finally, the fourth category of "war emergency" can include a war involving any of our allies that is so serious it constitutes a national emergency.

Beyond the definitions, a second dark side relates to the wide powers the Government will have during an emergency. If faced with the FLQ crisis in 1988, the Government could regulate assemblies that it predicts may reasonably be expected to lead to a breach of the peace. This is a type of prior restr. nt that operates before any breach of the peace has actually happened.

In addition, any person could be forced by law to render essential services for "reasonable compensation." Are these wide powers really necessary to force Canadians to act co-operatively, if in fact there really is an emerency?

A third concern relates to the protection of the rights of minority groups during an emergency.







The October crisis saw soldiers in the streets and hundreds of arrests. Beatty (inset) is reassurin

the governing party has a large majority in the House of Commons (as it now does), confirmation of the declaration of an emergency will likely be automatic. Yet, majorities are not always fair in times of crisis; ask any Japanese Canadian who lived through the Second World War.

There are four routes by which a minority group can seek redress, none of them ideal:

1. Persuade the Senate to revoke the declaration, although the Senate is not traditionally known as a body that represents minorities.

2. Refer the matter to the Parliamentary Review Committee. The efficacy of this route will depend on the composition of the committee. The only requirement spelled out in the bill is that the committee will include at least one member from each party that has 12 or more MPs.

3. Rely upon a post-event inquiry. The experience of Japanese Canadians who are still seeking compensation 40 years after the event throws doubt on this method.

4. Challenge the declaration of emergency in the courts by arguing that the government lacked the necessary "reasonable grounds" to believe that a national emergency existed or that certain measures were necessary. This last safeguard is the least of amendments to the bill, but it is a somewhat illusory protection.

The courts themselves may be subject to extreme political pressures that could undermine public perceptions of their impartiality.

Moreover, there are several hurdles an applicant must jump to make this an effective check. The applicant likely will have to meet an initial onus to raise doubt about the cabinet's grounds, and yet much of the information necessary to make such a case will probably not be accessible because of cabinet secrecy.

Only now, 18 years later, are we beginning to get a glimpse of what occurred in cabinet during October, 1970. Delay is another problem; anyone who has encountered the legal process knows how slow it can be.

Perhaps most important, as admitted by the minister himself, "the courts have been very reluctant to second-guess the government's judgment about whether an emergency exists, even under statutes where the power of judicial review was broader than it is under this bill in its present form."

As legal historians have pointed out, the trial of Louis Riel, the proceedings surrounding the Winnipeg General Strike and other cases with political overtones reflect a rather unreasonable apprehension of insurrection that h been shared by authorities whet er in court or in cabinet.

OBVIOUSLY, it is easier criticize such legislati than to propose alterr tives. Terrorism will effective if it can make a gover ment look weak but it can equally effective if makes the g ernment look repressive. The l extends to areas and confers po ers that probably are not n essary. As a result of t overreach, safeguards such court review become necessary.

The role of the courts should confined as much as possible matters of procedure and compe sation. If public-order matters come to court, they should be de with through regular crimi proceedings based on carefu drafted legislation in the Crimi Code. As for urgent political m ters, as much as possible should resolved in the democratic for of Parliament, and seri attention should be given to appointment process for the Pa amentary Review Committee.

It has often been observed t Canadians love order and tend defer to authority. Perhaps need to overcome this cultural t dency. The darker side of Bill C demands further public attent and criticism.

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018-16-2-10-30-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org