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Rights and Freedoms (from the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms)	Were Japanese Canadians treated equally and fairly with respect to these rights?	Evidence
Simplified version	(yes/no/uncertain)	(Use specific examples to explain how you know.)
<p>Section 2: Fundamental Freedoms</p> <p>You are allowed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - say whatever you want to say except for telling lies about other people. - have your own opinion, and believe what you want to believe (including religious beliefs). 	<p>No</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p><i>The government shut down Japanese language newspapers in December 1941. The English language newspaperserving the Japanese Canadian community, The New Canadian, was censored. Letters were censored. (resource 8.8)</i></p> <p><i>Japanese Canadians were still allowed to pray, attend church, have religious ceremonies, etc.</i></p>
<p>Sections 3-5: Democratic Rights</p> <p>You are allowed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vote in an election. - run for an elected position (e.g. Member of Parliament). 		
<p>Section 6: Mobility Rights</p> <p>You are allowed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - travel anywhere in the country. 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - move to any province or territory. - look for a job in any province or territory. 		
<p>Sections 7 - 14: Legal Rights</p> <p>Your personal possessions are protected.</p> <p>You cannot be searched nor thrown in jail without reason.</p> <p>If you are arrested, you must be told of your crime.</p> <p>You are allowed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - get a lawyer. - have a trial as soon as possible. - have a jury at your trial, and they can determine if you are guilty or not (only in serious crimes). - You are thought to be innocent until someone proves you guilty. 		
<p>Section 15: Equality Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Everyone is to be treated equally (by law). - You have equal protection (under the law), and you cannot be treated unfairly because of the colour of your skin, where your family came from originally, what you believe in (like religion), your gender, or if you are mentally or physically disabled. - You have the right to fight for your country. 		