

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.1

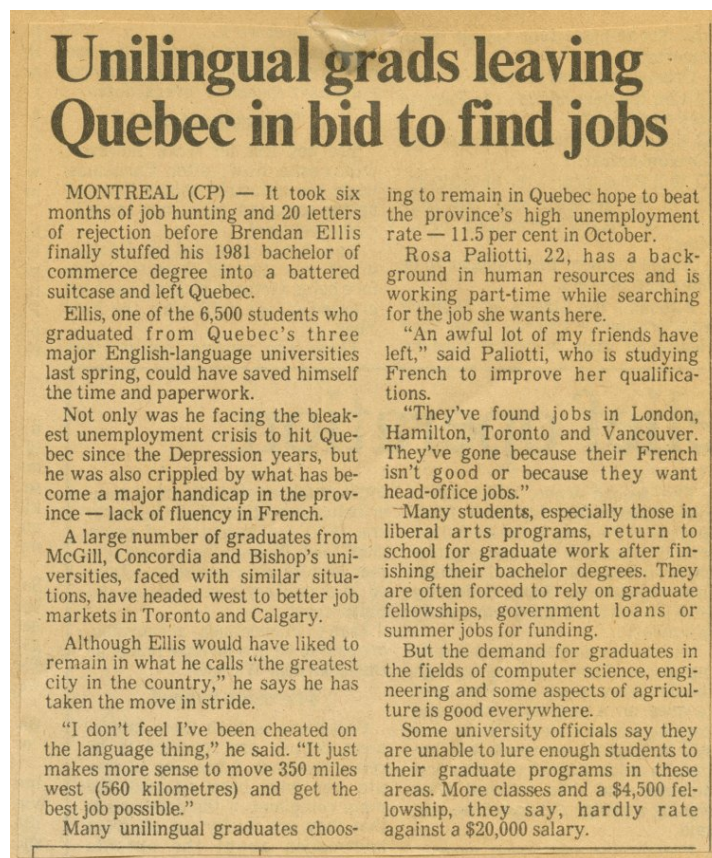
Item Title Koreans in Japan must lose identity or face humiliation

Item Date 1981



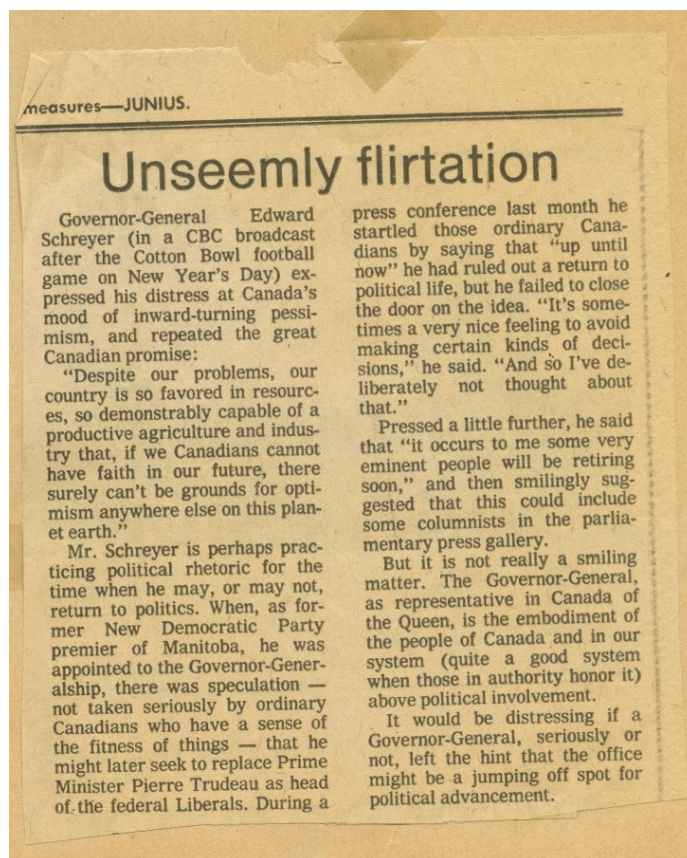
Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Koreans in Japan must lose identity or face humiliation" by Donald Kirk, Tokyo, The Globe and Mail, dated December 29, 1981.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.2
Item Title	Unilingual grads leaving Quebec in bid to find jobs
Item Date	1981



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Unilingual grads leaving Quebec in bid to find jobs" Montreal, Canadian Press. Reporting on 1980s employment crisis in Quebec.
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.3
Item Title	Unseemly flirtation
Item Date	1981



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Unseemly flirtation" quoting Governor-General Edward Schreyer on his possible return to politics.
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.4.1-2
Item Title	Japan taking over our economy -- report
Item Date	1981



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japan taking over our economy -- report" Ottawa, Canadian Press. References a report by the Institute for Research on Public Policy and quotes Zavis Zeman, author of "The Men With the Yen".
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.4.2-2
Item Title	Japan taking over our economy -- report
Item Date	1981



Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japan taking over our economy -- report" Ottawa, Canadian Press. References a report by the Institute for Research on Public Policy and quotes Zavis Zeman, author of "The Men With the Yen".

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

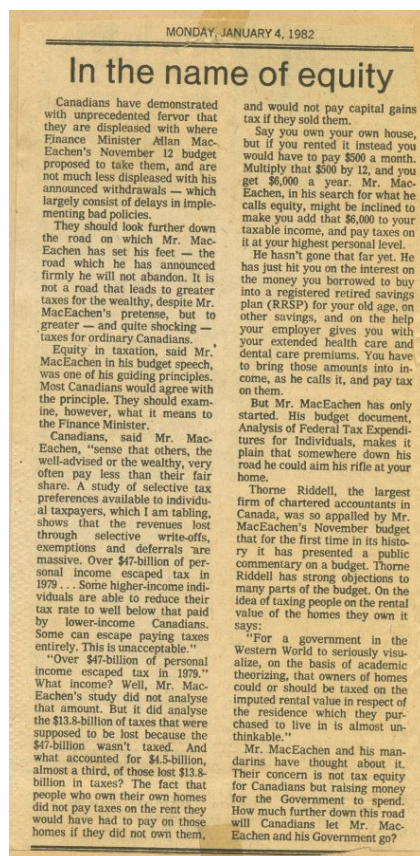
Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.5

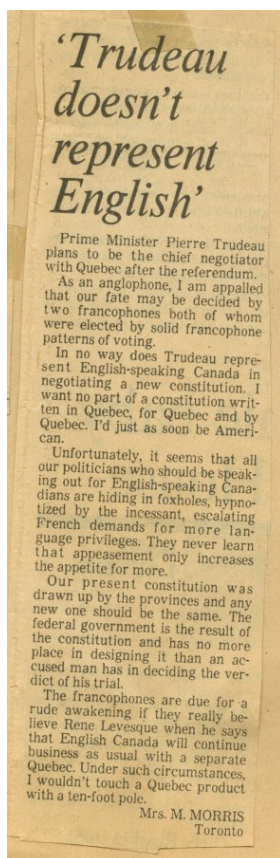
Item Title In the name of equity

Item Date 1982



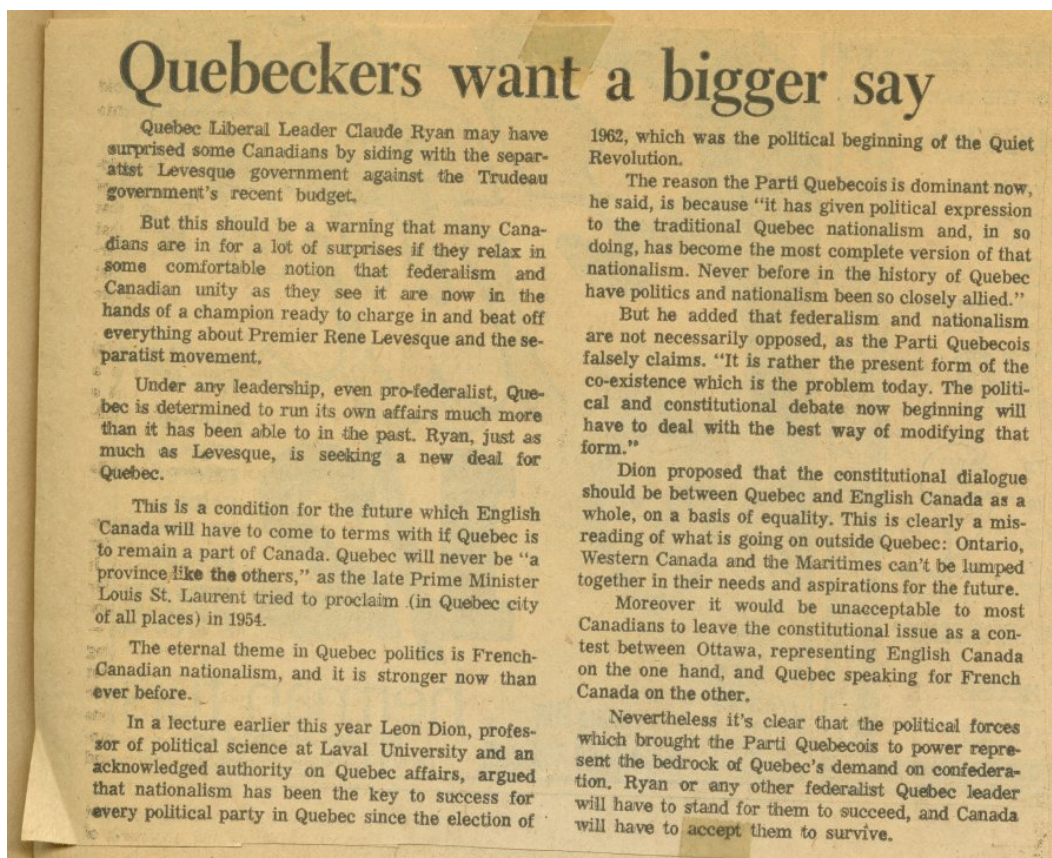
Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "In the name of equity" dated January 4, 1982. References Canadian Finance Minister Allan MacEachen and quotes Thorne Riddell, accounting firm.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.6
Item Title	'Trudeau doesn't represent English'
Item Date	1982



Item Description Newspaper clipping of letter to the editor with headline "'Trudeau doesn't represent English'" signed Mrs. M. Morris, Toronto.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.7
Item Title	Quebeckers want a bigger say
Item Date	1982



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Quebeckers want a bigger say". References Quebec Liberal Leader Claude Ryan; Premier Rene Levesque and the separatist movement; late Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent; Leon Dion, professor of political science; and the Parti Quebecois.
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Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

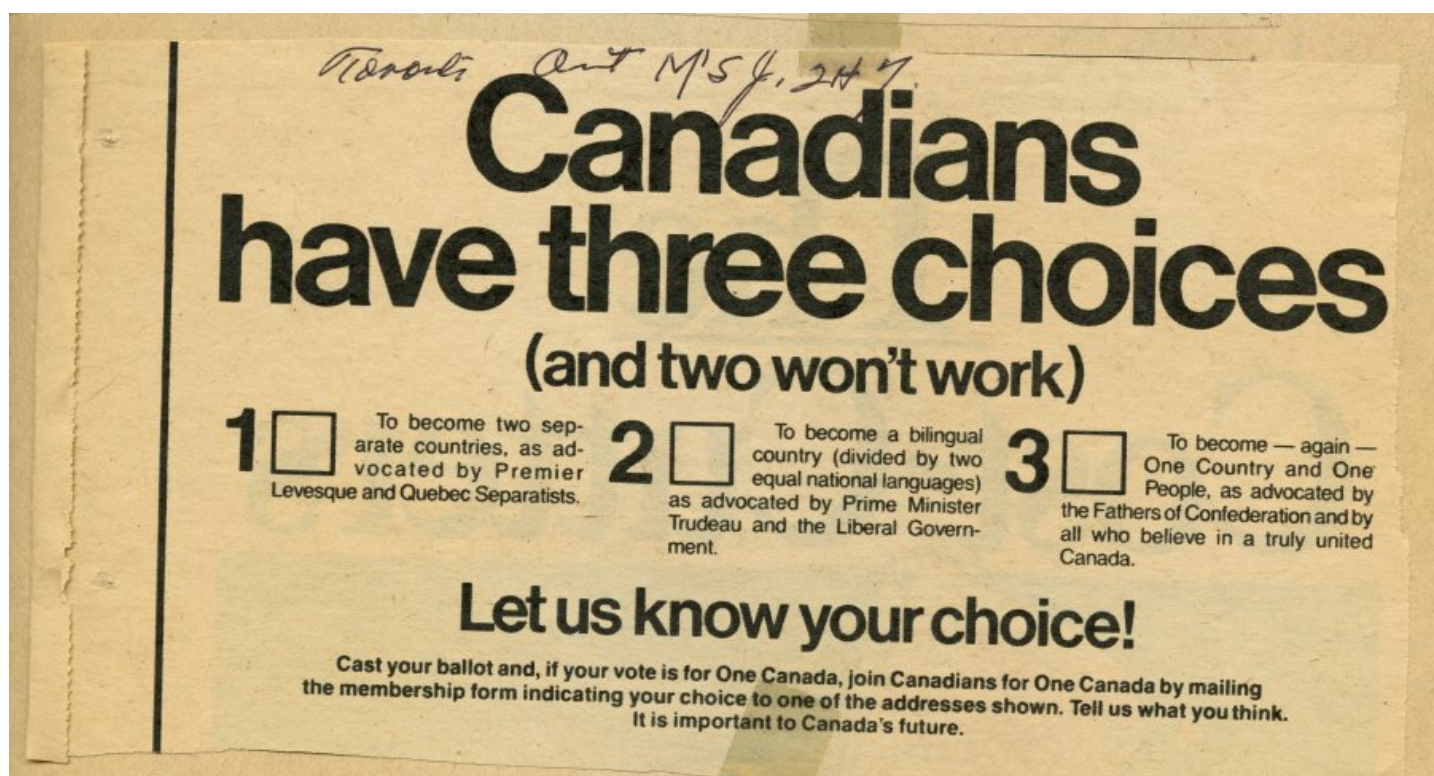
Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.8

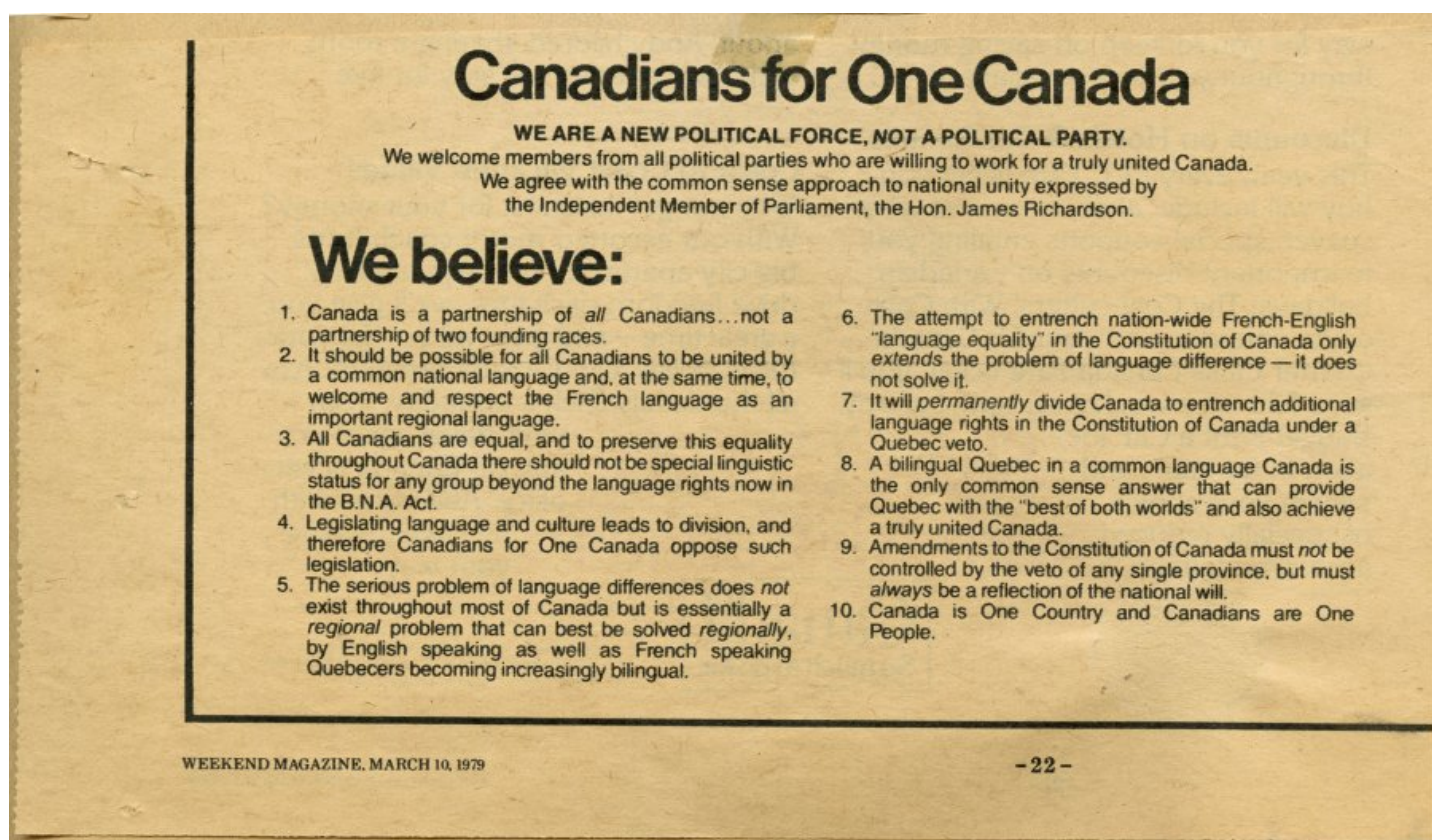
Item Title Canadians have three choices (and two won't work)

Item Date 1979



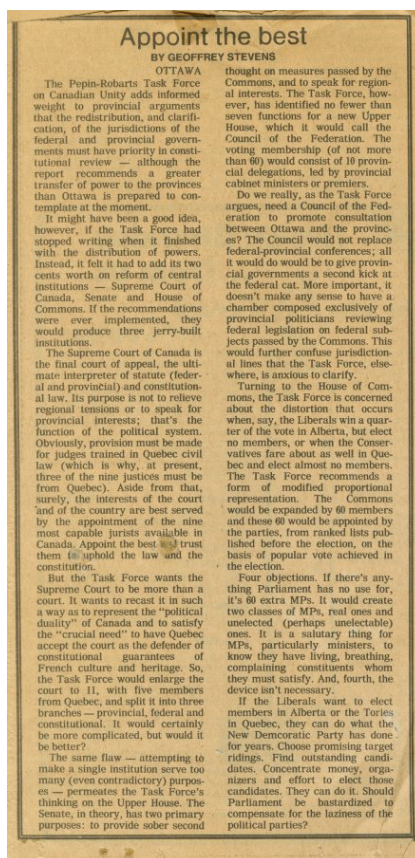
Item Description Newspaper clipping of public ballot with headline "Canadians have three choices (and two won't work)" in Weekend Magazine, March 10, 1979. Annotated in pen with "Toronto, Ont. M's J. 2[H] 7"

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.9
Item Title	Canadians for One Canada
Item Date	1979



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of public notice with headline "Canadians for One Canada" in Weekend Magazine, dated March 10, 1979. Outlines beliefs supported by Independent Member of Parliament Hon. James Richardson.
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.10
Item Title	Appoint the best
Item Date	1980



Item Description Newspaper clipping of opinion article with headline "Appoint the best" by Geoffrey Stevens, Ottawa. References the Pepin-Roberts Task Force on Canadian Unity; The Supreme Court of Canada; and Parliament of Canada.

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.11

Item Title 'Free Quebec' is Levesque's rallying cry/ Be patient Thatcher tells PM

Item Date 1981



Item Description

Newspaper clipping of two articles with headlines "'Free Quebec' is Levesque's rallying cry" by Robert McKenzie, Toronto Star, Montreal, quoting Quebec Premier Rene Levesque; and "Be patient Thatcher tells PM" by Bill Fox, Toronto Star, Ottawa, referencing Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau; British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher; and Quebec Premier Rene Levesque.

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.12

Item Title I've got the aces next time--PM/ Trudeau says he may stay to fight separatism

Item Date 1981



Item Description Newspaper clipping of two articles with headlines "I've got the aces next time--PM" by Bill Fox, Toronto Star, Ottawa, quoting Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, referencing Quebec Premier Rene Levesque; and "Trudeau says he may stay to fight separatism" by Bill Fox, Toronto Star, Ottawa, quoting Trudeau, referencing Levesque, United Nations secretary general Kurt Waldheim, and Justice Minister Jean Chretien.

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

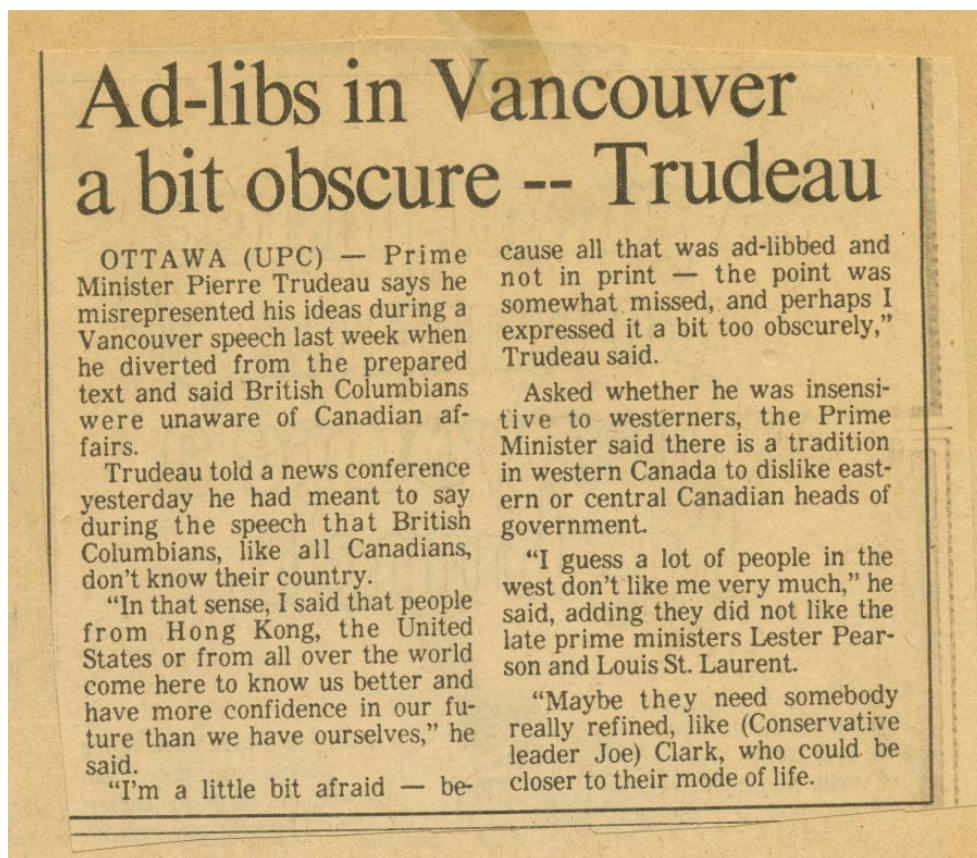
Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.13

Item Title Ad-libs in Vancouver a bit obscure--Trudeau

Item Date 1981



Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Ad-libs in Vancouver a bit obscure--Trudeau" Ottawa. References Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau; late prime ministers Lester B. Pearson and Louis St. Laurent; and Conservative party leader Joe Clark.

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

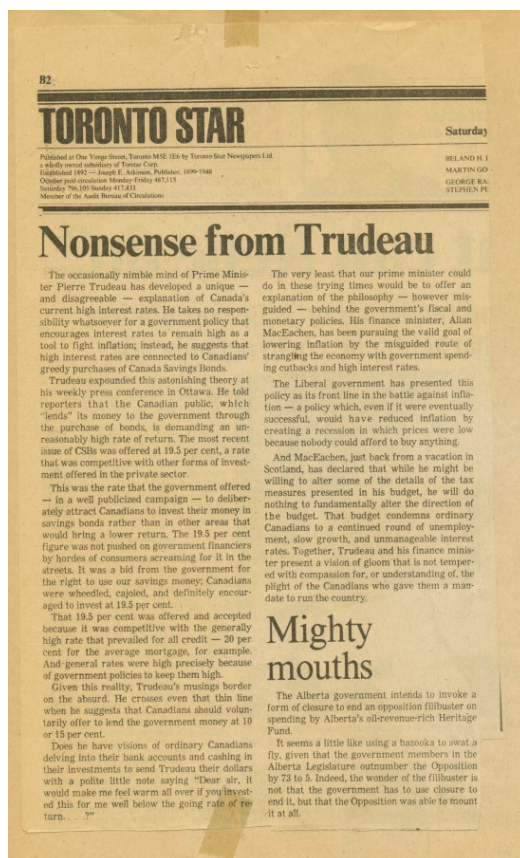
Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.14

Item Title Nonsense from Trudeau/ Mighty mouths

Item Date 1981



Item Description Newspaper clipping of opinion article with headlines "Nonsense from Trudeau/ Might mouths" dated December 5, 1981. References Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau; Canada Savings Bonds; finance minister Allan MacEachen; and the Alberta Heritage Fund.

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

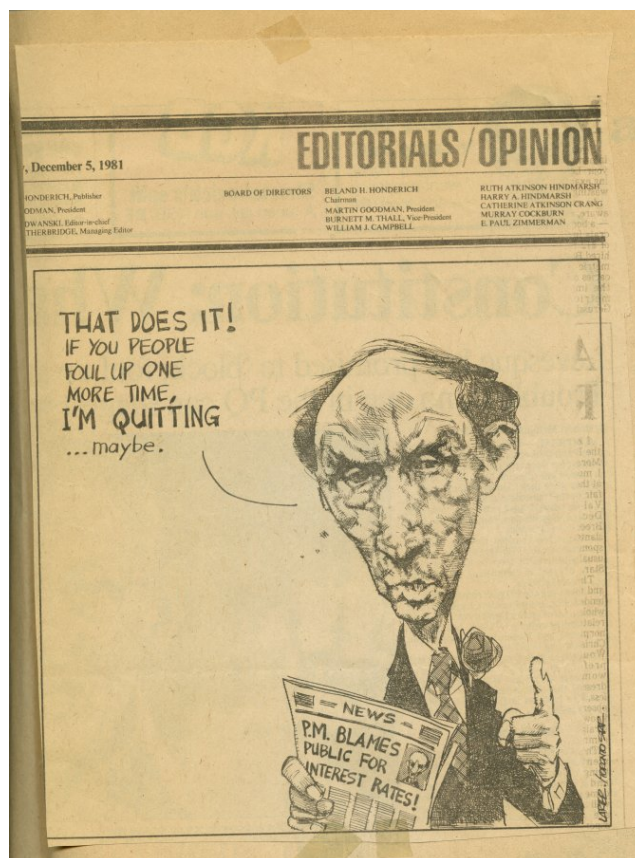
Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.15

Item Title That does it! If you people foul up one more time, I'm quitting ... maybe.

Item Date 1981



Item Description Newspaper clipping of political cartoon depicting [Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau] saying "That does it! If you people foul up one more time, I'm quitting ... maybe." Dated December 5, 1981.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.16
Item Title	The anglophones of Montreal West/ 'Nobody gives a damn about us'
Item Date	1977



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "The anglophones of Montreal West/ 'Nobody gives a damn about us'" by Victor Malarek, Globe and Mail Reporter, Montreal West, dated 1977. References Bill 101, Quebec's proposed language legislation. Includes two photographic images; at top-right with caption "Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayes: concerned for the future of their seven children, who 'would not be accepted here now'"; at bottom-left with caption "Mary Ellen Goresky: 'the majority of my friends have moved out of Quebec'". Includes illustrated map of Montreal West with inlay of its location in Greater Montreal.
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.17
Item Title	Japanese community was wiped out
Item Date	1983



Item Description

Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japanese community was wiped out" by Ian Mulgrew, Globe and Mail Reporter, New Denver, B.C., dated [Oct. 12, 1983]. References U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt. Quotes George Kadota, president of the National Association of Japanese Canadians; George Yasuzo Shoji, veteran farmer; Akihide Otsuji; Halford Wilson, retired Vancouver alderman; Louis St. Laurent and the Mackenzie King cabinet. Includes photographic image with caption "Tad Mori with Mount New Denver glacier in background". Annotated in blue pen with "Oct 12/83 Globe + Mail".

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.18.1-2
Item Title	Unemployment may haunt our young all their lives/ Jobless young without hope
Item Date	1979



Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Unemployment may haunt our young all their lives/ Jobless young without hope" by Elaine Carey, Toronto Star, dated [April 7, 1979]. Reports on unemployment rates among youth in Canada. Includes two illustrations by Joe Salina.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.18.2-2
Item Title	Unemployment may haunt our young all their lives/ Jobless young without hope
Item Date	1979



Item Description

Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Unemployment may haunt our young all their lives/ Jobless young without hope" by Elaine Carey, Toronto Star, dated [April 7, 1979]. Reports on unemployment rates among youth in Canada. Includes two illustrations by Joe Salina. Includes two photographic images of Peter Zerman (centre) and Albert Pahor (bottom-left). Annotated in blue pen with "April 7/79".

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.19

Item Title Constitution plan gives separatists weapon: Senator/ PQ's rallying cry--'Free Quebec'/ Senate asked to protect unborn in constitution

Item Date 1981



Item Description

Newspaper clipping of full page with main headlines "Constitution plan gives separatists weapon: Senator" Ottawa (CP), referencing Sen. G.I. Smith, Arthur Tremblay, Quebec Premier Rene Levesque, and Liberal Ray Perrault; "PQ's rallying cry--'Free Quebec'" quoting Rene Levesque; and "Senate asked to protect unborn in constitution" by David Vienneau, Toronto Star, Ottawa, referencing Conservative Senator Joseph Sullivan, Cape Breton Island Senator John Macdonald, and Sen. Royce Frith. Includes photographic image with caption "Independence next: Quebec Premier Rene Levesque, accompanied by his wife Corinne Cote Levesque, arrive at the Parti Quebecois convention in Montreal where he was given a standing ovation".

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.20
Item Title	Keep wage-price controls or face.../ John Kenneth Galbraith: The PM's plan is right
Item Date	1976



Item Description Newspaper clipping of two articles with headlines "Keep wage-price controls or face..." by Peter Lloyd, Star staff writer, Toronto Star, Ottawa, dated June 11, 1976; and "John Kenneth Galbraith: The PM's plan is right" by David Crane, Editorial page editor, dated June 11, 1976, referencing Galbraith, economist; and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. Includes photographic image of two persons, [likely Galbraith and wife].

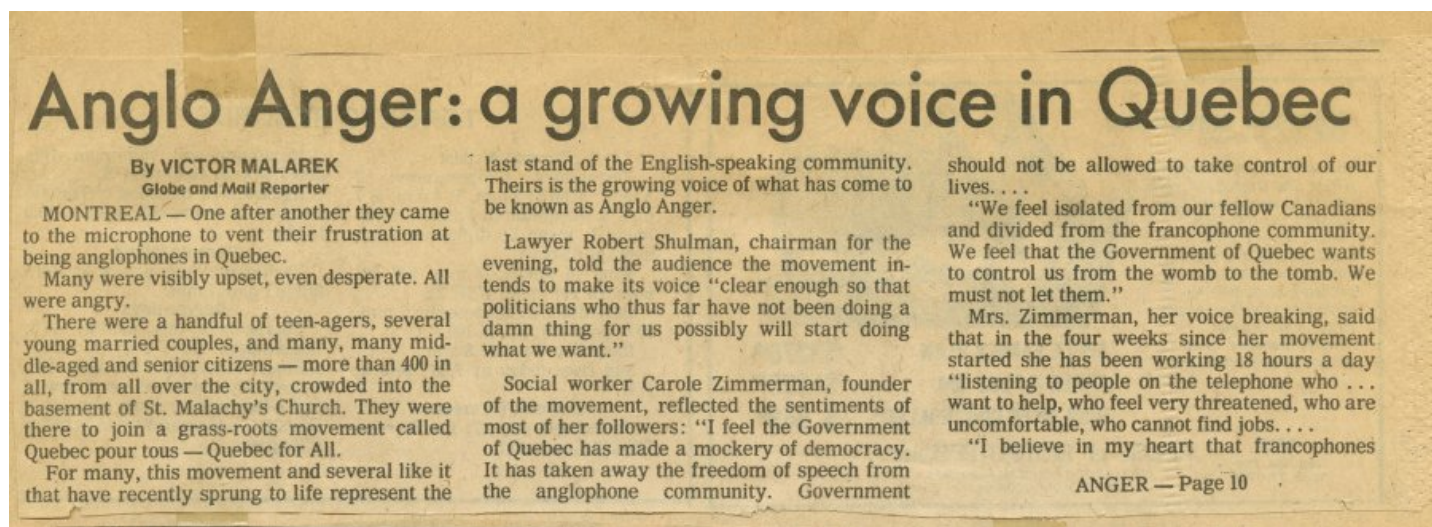
Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.21
Item Title	PM 'never wrong - just off base on PQ propaganda'/ Propaganda hard to come by/ Davis vetoes PQ proposal on language/ 'We're being sacrificed by Ottawa to appease Quebec'
Item Date	1977



Item Description

Newspaper clipping of articles with headlines "PM 'never wrong - just off base on PQ propaganda'/ Propaganda hard to come by" by Richard Cleroux, Globe and Mail Reporter, Montreal, dated 1977, referencing Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and offices set up by the Quebec government across its province to disseminate information favourable to separatism; "Davis vetoes PQ proposal on language" by Peter Mosher, reporting on language rights for minority Canadians, quoting Ontario Premier William Davis; and "We're being sacrificed by Ottawa to appease Quebec" by Victor Malarek, Globe and Mail Reporter, Montreal West, reporting on the sentiments of anglophone Quebec residents. Includes photographic image of residential street with caption "Ballantyne Avenue North: the street is representative of the community of Montreal West, which is billed as the garden suburb".

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.22.1-2
Item Title	Anglo Anger: a growing voice in Quebec/ Anger turns anglophones from briefs to protest
Item Date	1977



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Anglo Anger: a growing voice in Quebec" by Victor Malarek, Globe and Mail Reporter, Montreal, reporting on anglophone sentiment in Quebec. References grassroots movement Quebec pour tous - Quebec For All; Education Minister Camille Laurin; Bill 101 language law; Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau; Quebec Premier Rene Levesque; Positive Action Committee; and the Freedom of Choice Movement.
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.22.2-2
Item Title	Anglo Anger: a growing voice in Quebec/ Anger turns anglophones from briefs to protest
Item Date	1977



Item Description

Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Anglo Anger: a growing voice in Quebec" by Victor Malarek, Globe and Mail Reporter, Montreal, reporting on anglophone sentiment in Quebec. References grassroots movement Quebec pour tous - Quebec For All; Education Minister Camille Laurin; Bill 101 language law; Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau; Quebec Premier Rene Levesque; Positive Action Committee; and the Freedom of Choice Movement.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.23
Item Title	Consensus at conference/ Young Japanese Canadians like marrying other races
Item Date	1977



Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Consensus at conference/ Young Japanese Canadians like marrying other races" reporting on the Japanese Canadian Centennial Youth Conference in Toronto. Quotes Brian Kai, finance chairman of the conference. References Tom Shoyama, federal Deputy Minister of Finance.

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.24

Item Title Architect re-invents Scarborough

Item Date 1981



Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Architect re-invents Scarborough" by Leon Whiteson, [Toronto], dated February 7, 1981. References architect Raymond Moriyama and his work with Scarborough Civic Centre and Metro Library.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.25
Item Title	Federal moves upset Japanese Canadians/ O'Donohue fed up with tactics in race for Metro chairman
Item Date	1984



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of two articles with headlines "Federal moves upset Japanese Canadians" by Kenneth Kidd, Toronto Star, dated [July 19, 1984]; and "O'Donohue fed up with tactics in race for Metro chairman" by Michael Best, Toronto Star, dated [July 19, 1984]. Annotated in pen with "July 19, 1984". References George Imai; Art Miki; and Roger Obata. Includes small photographic image of [David] Suzuki.
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.26
Item Title	Redress compensation by "moral and ethical routes rather than through courts" says Nikkei Prof. Roy Miki
Item Date	1984



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Redress compensation by "moral and ethical routes rather than through courts" says Nikkei Prof. Roy Miki" Vancouver. Quotes Roy Miki, English professor at Simon Fraser University; and Mary Omori, chair of the National Council for Japanese American Redress.
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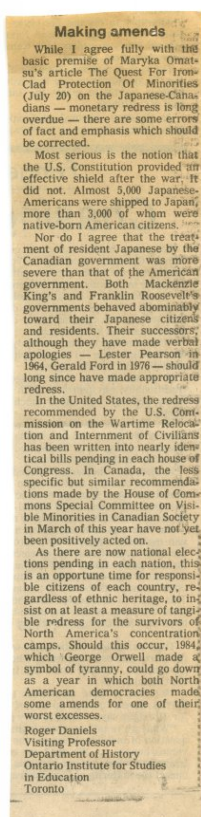
Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.27
Item Title	Canadian Japanese doubt charter's safeguards/ The quest for iron-clad protection of minorities
Item Date	1984

Item Description

Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Canadian Japanese doubt charter's safeguards/ The quest for iron-clad protection of minorities" by Maryka Omatsu, The Globe and Mail, July 20, 1984. References former Prime Ministers Pierre Trudeau; Mackenzie King; U.S. President Gerald Ford; the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians; and the War Measures Act. Includes two photographic images with caption "An Ontario farm (top) was home for a relocated Japanese family. Spud Matsushita (left), Tad Mori Sr. were victims on West Coast."



Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.28
Item Title	Making amends
Item Date	1984



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of letter to the editor with headline "Making amends" signed Roger Daniels, Toronto. Responds to Maryka Omatsu's article "The quest for iron-clad protection of minorities" from July 20, [1984]. References former Prime Ministers Mackenzie King and Lester Pearson; former U.S. Presidents Franklin Roosevelt and Gerald Ford; the House of Commons Special Committee on Visible Minorities in Canadian Society; and George Orwell.
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Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.29

Item Title In Nisei Book by Bill Hosokawa, Page 439-440

Item Date 1984

in Nisei Book by Bill Hosokawa, Page 439-440
A staff of Department of Justice officials was dispatched
to Pelly Lake to grant hearings to those who wanted
to change their names. Of 3,186 persons who requested
interviews, 2,780 were given release to relocate anywhere
in the United States. Overall, a total of 4,734 Japanese American
left the United States as repatriates or expatriates, categorized as
following: 1659 aliens - 1949 American citizens, virtually all
minors, 1116 renunciations, had most been Kibei and educated
in Japan

Item Description Handwritten note summarizing content from Bill Hosokawa book, page 439-440.

in Nisei Book by Bill Hoshawa, Page 439-440
A staff of Department of Justice officials was dispatched
to Pail Lake to grant hearing to those who wanted
to change their numbers. Of 3186 persons who requested
interviews, 2780 were given release to relocate anywhere
in the United States. Overall, a total of 4734 Japanese American
left the United States as expatriates or repatriates, categorized as
following: 1659 aliens - 1949 American citizens, virtually all
minors, 1116 renunciations, had most been Kibei and educated
in Japan.

Cost:

Cost 160,037,050

Army 56,482,638

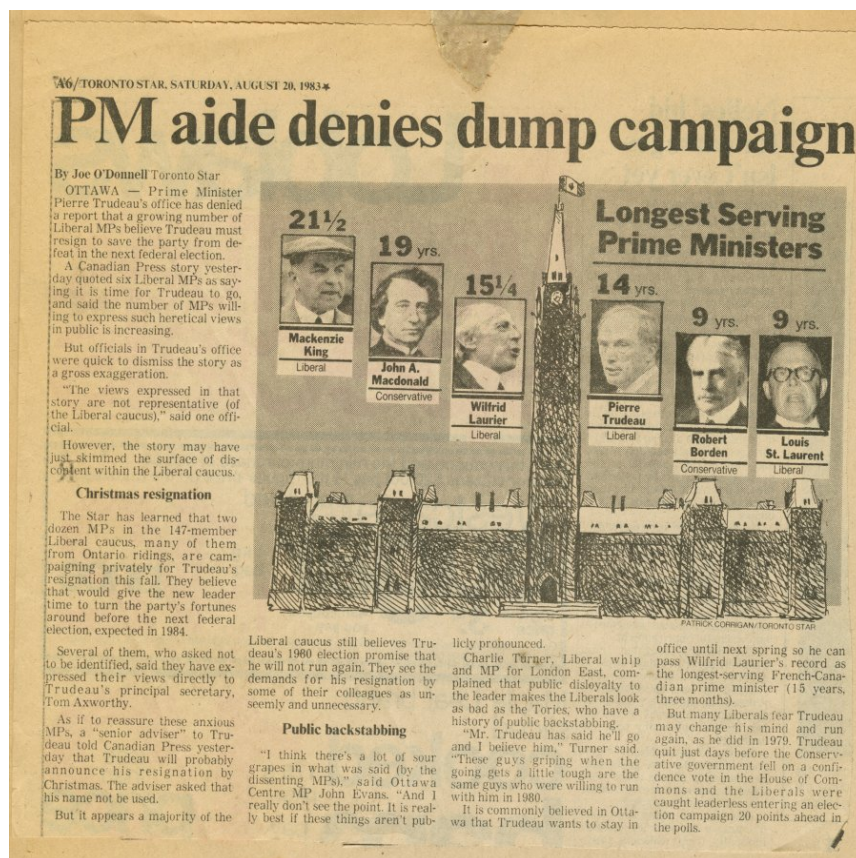
Evacuation 88,699,716

to build 10 internment camps

~~54~~

Total Cost 248,716,746

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.30
Item Title	PM aide denies dump campaign
Item Date	1983



Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "PM aide denies dump campaign" by Joe O'Donnell, Toronto Star, Ottawa, August 20, 1983. References Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau; Ottawa Centre MP John Evans; Charlie Turner, Liberal MP for London East; and Wilfred Laurier. Includes illustration titled "Longest Serving Prime Ministers" by Patrick Corrigan, featuring inlay photographic images of Mackenzie King, John A. Macdonald, Wilfred Laurier, Pierre Trudeau, Robert Borden, and Louis St. Laurent.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.31
Item Title	Activist join rights commission
Item Date	1984



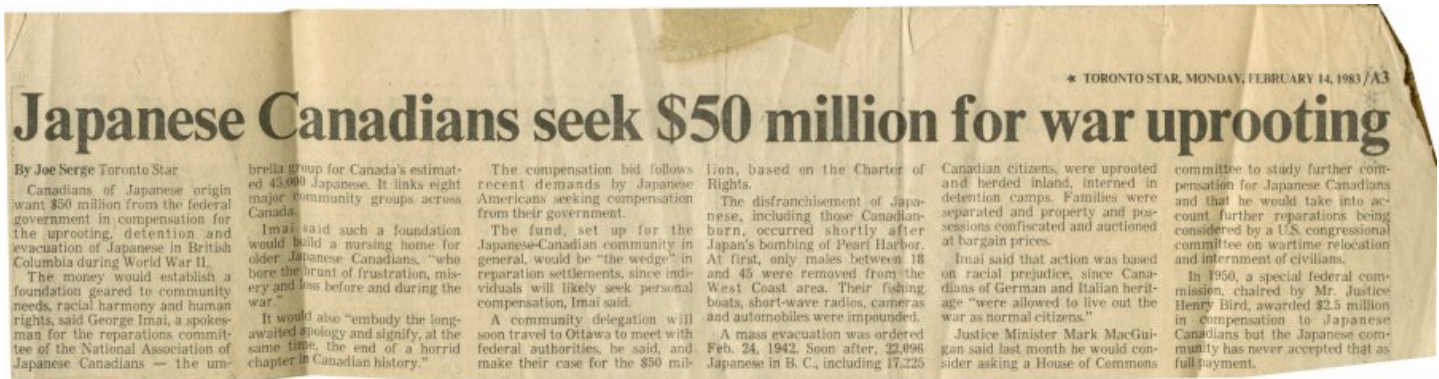
Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Activist join rights commission" by Joe Serge, Toronto Star. Reports on George Imai's appointment to the Canadian Human Rights Commission. References Imai's involvement in the federally appointed consultative council on multiculturalism and the National Parole Board; the Council of National Ethno-Cultural Organizations; the National Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association; the Urban Alliance for Racial Harmony in Metro; and the National Redress Committee. Includes photographic image with caption "George Imai: New member of human rights commission."

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.32
Item Title	McCallion off to visit Japan
Item Date	1984



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "McCallion off to visit Japan" by Mike Funston, Toronto Star, Mississauga. Reports on Mayor Hazel McCallion's trip to Japan to complete arrangements to twin Mississauga with Kariya, Japan. Includes photographic image of Hazel McCallion.
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.33
Item Title	Japanese Canadians seek \$50 million for war uprooting
Item Date	1984



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japanese Canadians seek \$50 million for war uprooting" by Joe Serge, Toronto Star. Quotes George Imai, National Association of Japanese Canadians. References Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan; and Justice Henry Bird.
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.34
Item Title	Joy Kogawa's novel has changed her life. It should change many other lives too/ The Haunting Of The Japanese
Item Date	1984



Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Joy Kogawa's novel has changed her life. It should change many other lives too/ The Haunting Of The Japanese" by Sandra Martin. References Kogawa's book Obasan; Kogawa's father, [Rev.] Nakayama; and Muriel Kitagawa. Includes two photographic images with caption "Kogawa (insert) and policeman posting notice of internment: absorbing and lyrical, a loaded weapon".

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.35
Item Title	Japanese language article
Item Date	1984



Item Description Newspaper clipping of Japanese language article.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.36
Item Title	Attempt to censor Nat'l Redress meet information/ Reality vs. Perception/ Stormy Redress Committee Meeting/ Three members threaten resignation/ U.S. Nisei named chief of famed
Item Date	1983



Item Description

Newspaper clipping of front page of The New Canadian, September 23, 1983 featuring five articles with headlines "Attempt to censor Nat'l Redress meet information" Toronto, references Sodan-Kai group, National Redress Committee, and Vancouver-based JCCP; "Reality vs. Perception" by Vic Ogura, references [David] Colenette, [Pierre] Trudeau, and The Jewish Congress; "Stormy Redress Committee Meeting/ Three members threaten resignation" Toronto, references George Imai, Kinzie Tanaka, Gordon Hirabashi, Ken Matsune, Art Shimizu, Jay Hunter, Vic Ogura, Mas Kawaname, Ron Shimizu, Bryce Kanbara, Roy Miki, Gordon Kadota, Mitz Sumiya, and Jay Hunter; "U.S. Nisei named chief of famed Edwards Air Base" Edwards AFB, references Col. Melvin Hayashi; and "Tokyo children practice earthquake drill" Tokyo, references the Great Kanto Earthquake of Sept. 1, 1923. Includes a notice by The New Canadian mentions future issue will include opinion articles from Rev. Roland Kawano and Bryce Kanbara.

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.37

Item Title [...] B.C.'s internees seek redress/ '[...] acknowledge injustice?'

Item Date 1983

B.C.'s internees seek redress *acknowledge injustice?'*

er
nt to know is
t of the country
couver Sun in an
al on Aug. 1, 1945.
— Tad Mori at 65
eels hidden behind
a garrulous manner.
I stayed on because I
s, pointing to the gla
s and thinking of a day

"Nobody was going to move me out of here."

Born in the small fishing village of Steveston at the mouth of the Fraser River, Mr. Mori was one of more than 22,000 Japanese Canadians — three-quarters of whom were Canadian citizens, more than half like Mr. Mori born in Canada — who were forced into internment camps during the Second World War.

Shiro Uchida, now 69, remembers being taken with his wife and three children to cattle pens at Hastings Park to await his fate. "My wife was six months pregnant, but she and the children were kept in livestock

pens. . . . She used the outer leaves of vegetables from Chinatown to make cheap soup."

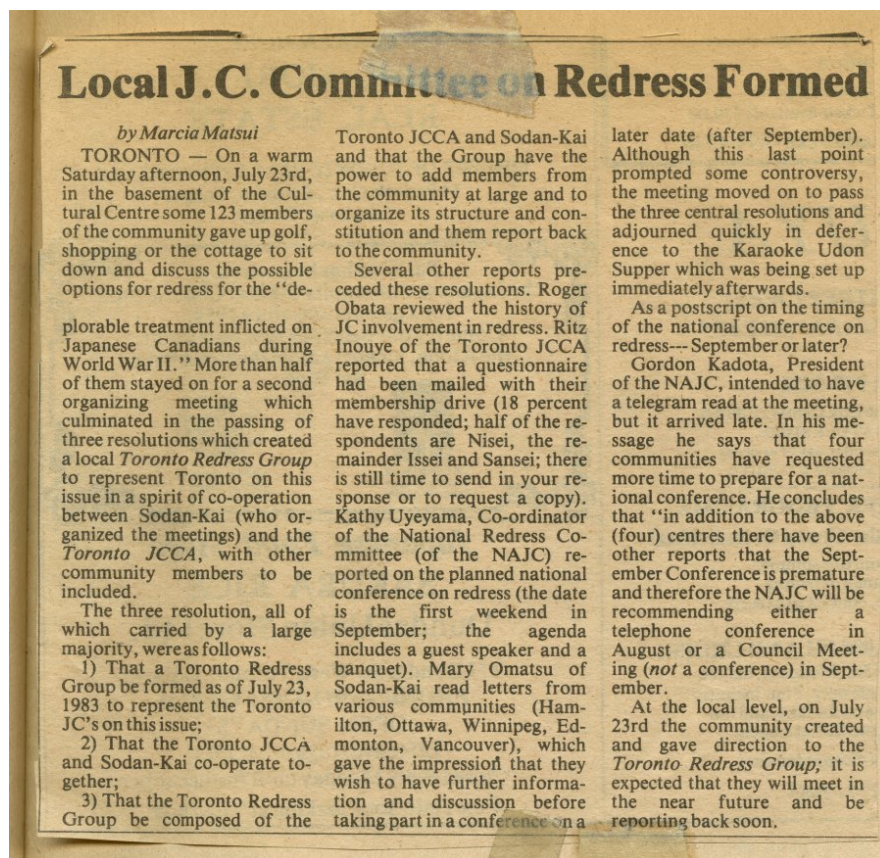
Mr. Uchida was taken to Jasper, where he worked on a road gang for three months before being reunited with his family in a camp at Tashme, east of Hope, and similar to the one to which Mr. Mori was shipped.

Today the rugged land has reclaimed Tashme. But New Denver, Greenwood and other towns used to house the internees remain. In these tiny Interior towns, you can find pockets of people, like Mr. Mori, who stayed. They renovated the 8-by-5-metre tar-

JAPANESE — Page 10

Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "[...] B.C.'s internees seek redress/ '[...] acknowledge injustice?'" References Tad Mori and Shiro Uchida.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.38
Item Title	Local J.C. Committee on Redress Formed
Item Date	1983



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Local J.C. Committee on Redress Formed" by Marcia Matsui, Toronto. References Sodon-Kai; Toronto Redress Group; Toronto JCCA; Roger Obata; Ritz Inouye; Kathy Uyeyama, coordinator of the National Redress Committee; National Association of Japanese Canadians; Mary Omatsu; and Gordon Kadota.
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.39
Item Title	Japanese language article
Item Date	1983



Item Description Newspaper clipping of Japanese language article in The New Canadian dated Tuesday May 31.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.40
Item Title	Japanese language article
Item Date	1983



Item Description Newspaper clipping of Japanese language article.

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

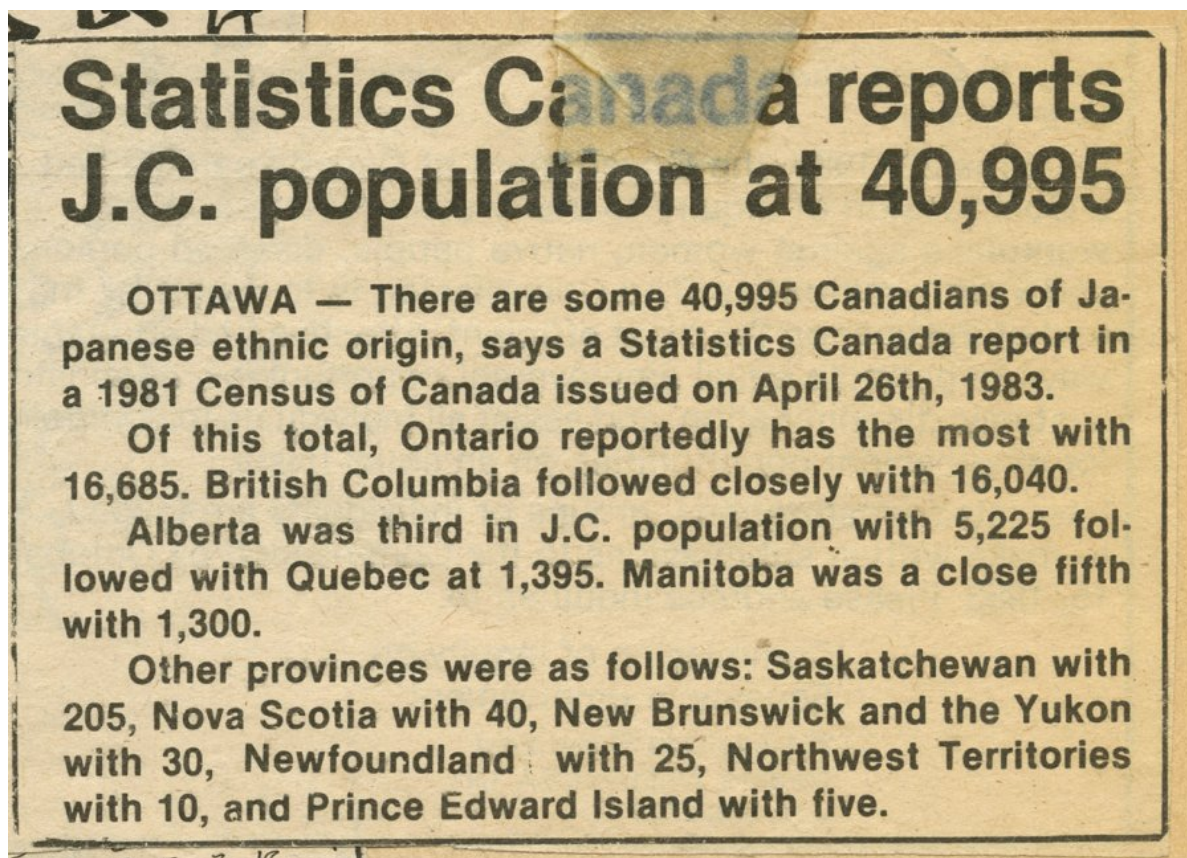
Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.41

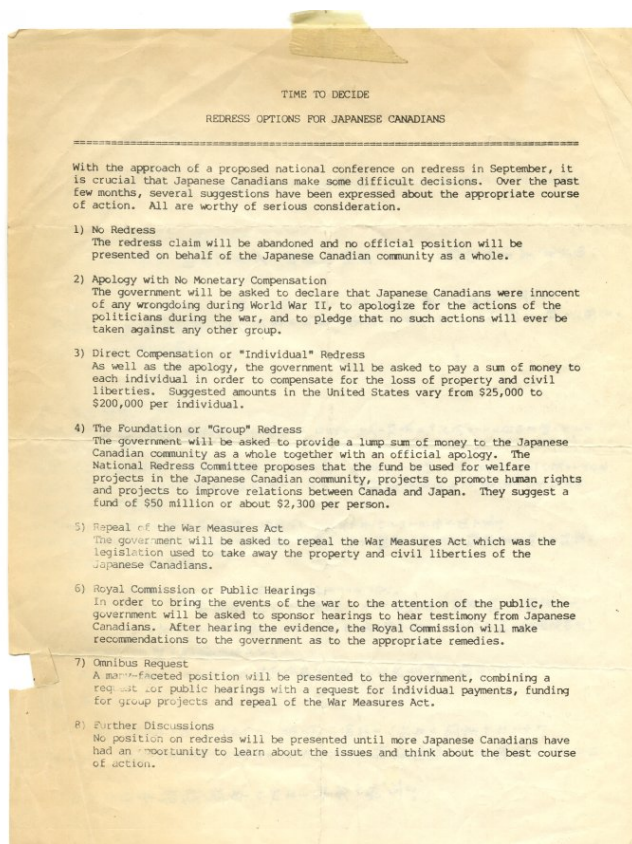
Item Title Statistics Canada reports J.C. population at 40,995

Item Date 1983



Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Statistics Canada reports J.C. population at 40,995" Ottawa. Reports on 1981 Census of Canada issued on April 26, 1983.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.42
Item Title	Time To Decide/ Redress Options For Japanese Canadians
Item Date	1983



Item Description	Report with title "Time To Decide/ Redress Options For Japanese Canadians". Outlines eight suggestions to consider regarding Japanese Canadian Redress. Japanese text on flip-side of page.
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TIME TO DECIDE

REDRESS OPTIONS FOR JAPANESE CANADIANS

With the approach of a proposed national conference on redress in September, it is crucial that Japanese Canadians make some difficult decisions. Over the past few months, several suggestions have been expressed about the appropriate course of action. All are worthy of serious consideration.

1) No Redress

The redress claim will be abandoned and no official position will be presented on behalf of the Japanese Canadian community as a whole.

2) Apology with No Monetary Compensation

The government will be asked to declare that Japanese Canadians were innocent of any wrongdoing during World War II, to apologize for the actions of the politicians during the war, and to pledge that no such actions will ever be taken against any other group.

3) Direct Compensation or "Individual" Redress

As well as the apology, the government will be asked to pay a sum of money to each individual in order to compensate for the loss of property and civil liberties. Suggested amounts in the United States vary from \$25,000 to \$200,000 per individual.

4) The Foundation or "Group" Redress

The government will be asked to provide a lump sum of money to the Japanese Canadian community as a whole together with an official apology. The National Redress Committee proposes that the fund be used for welfare projects in the Japanese Canadian community, projects to promote human rights and projects to improve relations between Canada and Japan. They suggest a fund of \$50 million or about \$2,300 per person.

5) Repeal of the War Measures Act

The government will be asked to repeal the War Measures Act which was the legislation used to take away the property and civil liberties of the Japanese Canadians.

6) Royal Commission or Public Hearings

In order to bring the events of the war to the attention of the public, the government will be asked to sponsor hearings to hear testimony from Japanese Canadians. After hearing the evidence, the Royal Commission will make recommendations to the government as to the appropriate remedies.

7) Omnibus Request

A many-faceted position will be presented to the government, combining a request for public hearings with a request for individual payments, funding for group projects and repeal of the War Measures Act.

8) Further Discussions

No position on redress will be presented until more Japanese Canadians have had an opportunity to learn about the issues and think about the best course of action.

カチタ日系賠償提案に対する採決の時迫る。

来る九月の全カチタ日系大会に先立ち、日系カチタ人は賠償問題に對して採決をせしむべきではない、過半数の賛同に、それ／＼考慮に値する八項目の提案が出された。

賠償無し。

賠償要、不承認、又カチタ日系社会全体を代表する公的見解を提出しない。

謝罪を要し、金銭の賠償を不承認。

政府に次の三項目を宣言する事を要する。

不実行はなかつた。

③ 日本に對し、不当処置をとつた政治家の行爲に對して謝罪する。

直接賠償（又は個人賠償）

財産及び市民としての権利を剝奪された日系各個人に對し、謝罪のみでなく賠償金を支払ひを政府に要する。

④ 日本に對し、賠償金を各個人へ一萬五千圓から二十萬圓の間で要する。

一基金又は団体賠償。

政府は謝罪と共に、日系の団体へ賠償金を支払ひ、全日賠償委員会は、この基金を、日系社会の福祉、人権擁護運動、日親善運動等に用いる様、提案を、その額は、五千萬圓、或は一億二千五百萬圓。

五戦時及び戦後。

戦時及び戦後の賠償を政府に要する。この法令は、日系カチタ人の財産及び市民としての自由を取り上げ、爲に利用された。

カチタルコソソソソソの指名

戦時中のこれら不実行に對し、大衆の注意を喚起する爲に、日系カチタ人の証言を聴く公聴会を、開催を政府に要請する。

公聴会が終に、カチタルコソソソソソは適當な補償を達言する。

公聴会的要、不

個人への支払を要し、団体への基金、戦時法撤廃

謝罪意見を踏踏して提出する。

八採決の延期

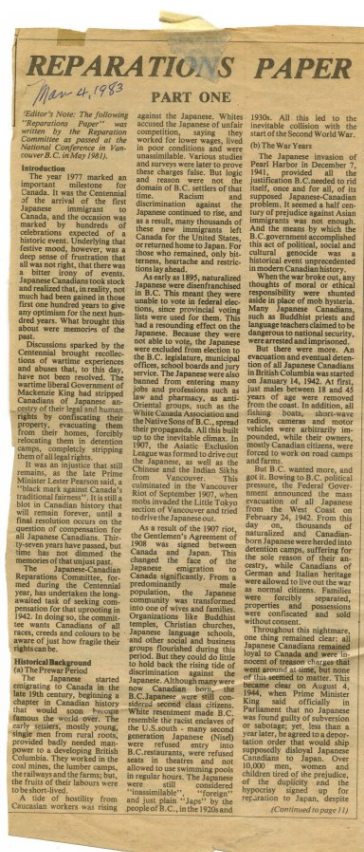
より多し、日系カチタ人がこの問題を知り、公聴会を得て、最善の道を考へて、遂に賠償に對して意見を提出しなさい。

一九八三年 六月 二十日

以上

各に對する相談会が来る七月十七日に開催。

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.43
Item Title	Reparations Paper/ Part One
Item Date	1983



Item Description

Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Reparations Paper/Part One" by the [Japanese-Canadian] Reparations Committee as passed at the National Conference in Vancouver, B.C. in May 1981. References wartime Liberal government of Mackenzie King; late Prime Minister Lester Pearson; anti-Oriental groups the White Canada Association and Native Sons of B.C.; the Asiatic Exclusion League; and the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1908.

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.44

Item Title Wartime Relocation Army

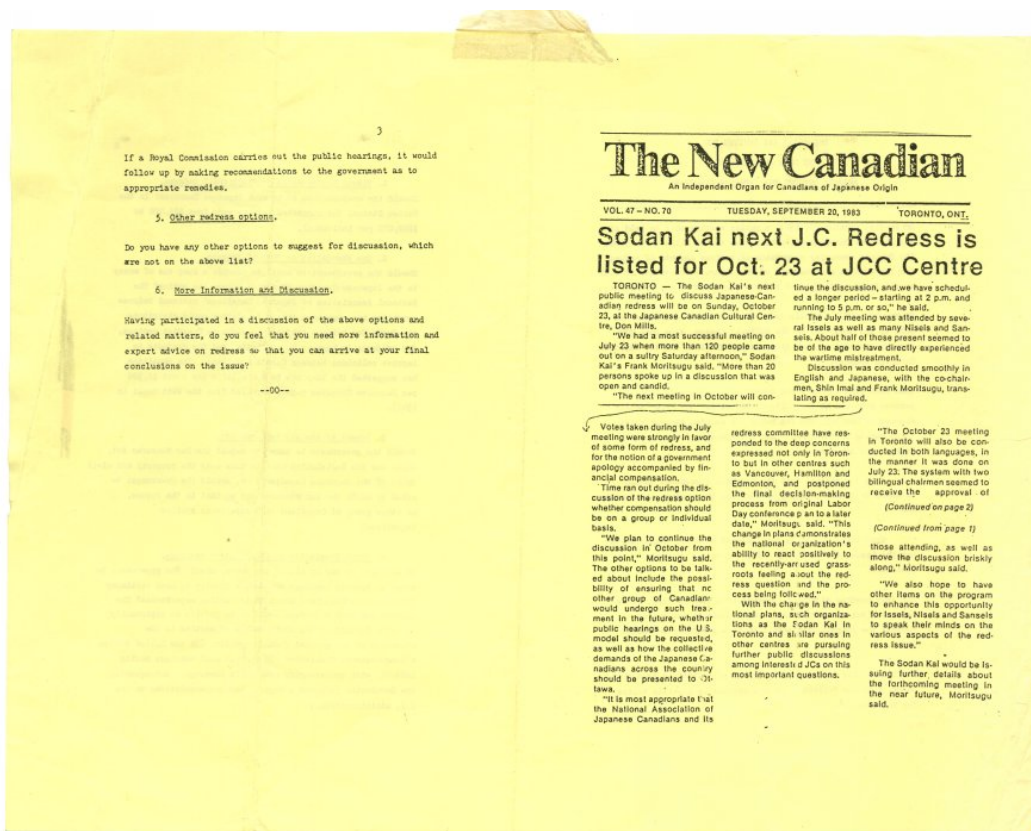
Item Date 1983

Wartime Relocation Army
Army Cost
evacuation
Federal Reserve Bank Model 3 031 9937 4
\$ 400,000,000 estimate Reserve.
\$ 248,716,746

Atari
1942 - 1957 - 15 786,403
compiled by Statistics provided by Canada
Public Accounts Annual report.
1941 - 1947 - La Virolle
13,359,392

Item Description Handwritten note regarding Wartime Relocation Army costs of evacuation.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.45
Item Title	The Sodan Kai Invites You To Come And Discuss Redress Options For Japanese Canadians
Item Date	1983



Item Description

Invitation includes photocopy of front page of The New Canadian, Vol. 47 - No.70, dated September 20, 1983, with headline "Sodan Kai next J.C. Redress is listed for Oct. 23 at JCC Centre" Toronto. Inside reads "The Sodan Kai Invites You To Come And Discuss Redress Options For Japanese Canadians" followed by an overview of previous meetings held by Sodan Kai on May 15, 1983 and July 23, 1983, and outlines topics for discussion at the proposed October 23, 1983 meeting.

3

If a Royal Commission carries out the public hearings, it would follow up by making recommendations to the government as to appropriate remedies.

5. Other redress options.

Do you have any other options to suggest for discussion, which are not on the above list?

6. More Information and Discussion.

Having participated in a discussion of the above options and related matters, do you feel that you need more information and expert advice on redress so that you can arrive at your final conclusions on the issue?

--00--

The New Canadian

An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin

VOL. 47 - NO. 70

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1983

TORONTO, ONT.

Sodan Kai next J.C. Redress is listed for Oct. 23 at JCC Centre

TORONTO — The Sodan Kai's next public meeting to discuss Japanese-Canadian redress will be on Sunday, October 23, at the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre, Don Mills.

"We had a most successful meeting on July 23 when more than 120 people came out on a sultry Saturday afternoon," Sodan Kai's Frank Moritsugu said. "More than 20 persons spoke up in a discussion that was open and candid."

"The next meeting in October will con-

tinue the discussion, and we have scheduled a longer period — starting at 2 p.m. and running to 5 p.m. or so," he said.

The July meeting was attended by several Isseis as well as many Niseis and Sanseis. About half of those present seemed to be of the age to have directly experienced the wartime mistreatment.

Discussion was conducted smoothly in English and Japanese, with the co-chairmen, Shin Imai and Frank Moritsugu, translating as required.

✓ Votes taken during the July meeting were strongly in favor of some form of redress, and for the notion of a government apology accompanied by financial compensation.

Time ran out during the discussion of the redress option whether compensation should be on a group or individual basis.

"We plan to continue the discussion in October from this point," Moritsugu said. The other options to be talked about include the possibility of ensuring that no other group of Canadians would undergo such treatment in the future, whether public hearings on the U.S. model should be requested, as well as how the collective demands of the Japanese Canadians across the country should be presented to Ottawa.

"It is most appropriate that the National Association of Japanese Canadians and its

redress committee have responded to the deep concerns expressed not only in Toronto but in other centres such as Vancouver, Hamilton and Edmonton, and postponed the final decision-making process from original Labor Day conference plan to a later date," Moritsugu said. "This change in plans demonstrates the national organization's ability to react positively to the recently-aroused grassroots feeling about the redress question and the process being followed."

With the charge in the national plans, such organizations as the Sodan Kai in Toronto and similar ones in other centres are pursuing further public discussions among interested JCs on this most important questions.

"The October 23 meeting in Toronto will also be conducted in both languages, in the manner it was done on July 23. The system with two bilingual chairmen seemed to receive the approval of

(Continued on page 2)

(Continued from page 1)

those attending, as well as move the discussion briskly along," Moritsugu said.

"We also hope to have other items on the program to enhance this opportunity for Isseis, Niseis and Sanseis to speak their minds on the various aspects of the redress issue."

The Sodan Kai would be issuing further details about the forthcoming meeting in the near future, Moritsugu said.

THE SODAN KAI INVITES YOU
TO COME AND DISCUSS
REDRESS OPTIONS FOR JAPANESE CANADIANS

On Sunday, October 23, 1983, a public meeting will be held at the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre in Don Mills to continue the Toronto community discussion of various aspects of redress for the wartime mistreatment of the Japanese Canadians. It will be the third meeting about redress organized by the Sodan Kai.

On May 15, 1983, a public information meeting on redress was held by the Sodan Kai at the Cultural Centre. More than 350 persons attended to hear two Japanese American and two Japanese Canadian speakers.

Then last July 23, on a hot summer afternoon, more than 120 persons gathered at the Cultural Centre for the first public discussion meeting. The following was decided through votes taken during the meeting, after considerable discussion in English and Japanese:

That the meeting felt the Canadian government should be asked to tender a formal apology for the wartime mistreatment, and

That there should be some form of monetary compensation for the losses and suffering inflicted on the Japanese Canadians.

The July meeting adjourned, because of a lack of time, after beginning (but not completing) a discussion on the option whether the compensation should be on a group or individual basis.

The forthcoming meeting on October 23 will continue from that point, with the following redress options as possible topics for discussion:

1. Direct Compensation or "Individual" Redress.

Should the compensation be to each Japanese Canadian? In the United States, the suggested amounts vary from \$25,000 to \$200,000 per individual.

2. The Foundation or "Group" Redress.

Should the government be asked to provide a lump sum of money to the Japanese-Canadian community across the nation? The National Association of Japanese Canadians' national redress committee has suggested that a foundation would distribute the funds for welfare projects in Japanese Canadian centres, for projects to improve human rights, and for projects to improve relations between Canada and Japan. The committee has suggested the lump sum be \$50 million (or about \$2,300 per Japanese Canadian person expelled from the West Coast in 1942).

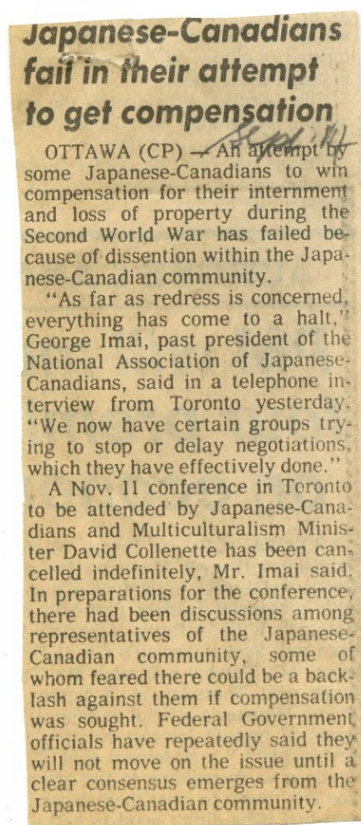
3. Repeal of the War Measures Act.

Should the government be asked to repeal the War Measures Act, which was the legislation used to take away the property and civil rights of the Japanese Canadians? Or, should the government be asked to amend the War Measures Act so that in the future, no other group of Canadians will experience similar injustices?

4. Royal Commission or Other Public Hearings.

In addition to any or all of the above, should the government be asked to sponsor hearings across the country to hear testimony from Japanese Canadians about their wartime experiences? The purpose for such a process would be to provide an opportunity to bring details of the sorry events of wartime to the attention of the general Canadian public. (In the United States, a Congressional Commission did conduct such hearings during 1980-81, with accompanying news media coverage. Subsequently, the Commission produced a report and recommendations to the U.S. administration.)

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.46
Item Title	Japanese-Canadians fail in attempt to get compensation
Item Date	1983



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japanese-Canadians fail in attempt to get compensation" dated [Sept. 14], Ottawa. Quotes George Imai, past president of the National Association of Japanese Canadians. References multiculturalism minister David Collette. "Sept 14" hand marked in pen.
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.47
Item Title	Open Letter
Item Date	1983



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of letter to the editor with headline "Open Letter" by Shizuye Takashima, Toronto, Ontario. References article printed in Aug. 23rd issue of The New Canadian with headline "JCCA and Sodan-Kai Form Toronto Redress Group" by Marcia Matsui. References Mr. F. Moritsugu and Mr. Jim Matsui.
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.48
Item Title	Japanese-American Internment 'Needless'/ Reparations Paper Part Two
Item Date	1983



Item Description

Newspaper clipping of The Canada Times full page dated March 8, 1983 with headlines "Japanese-American Internment 'Needless'" Washington, outlining the Japanese American Internment with reference to U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Lt. Gen. John L. Dewitt, Henry L. Stimson, and the Japanese American Citizens League; and "Reparations Paper/ Part Two" referencing the Bird Commission, the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, and the National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association. "Boch" hand marked in pen. Stamp addressed to "C J Tanaka, 2-29-84".

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.49
Item Title	Japanese language article
Item Date	1983



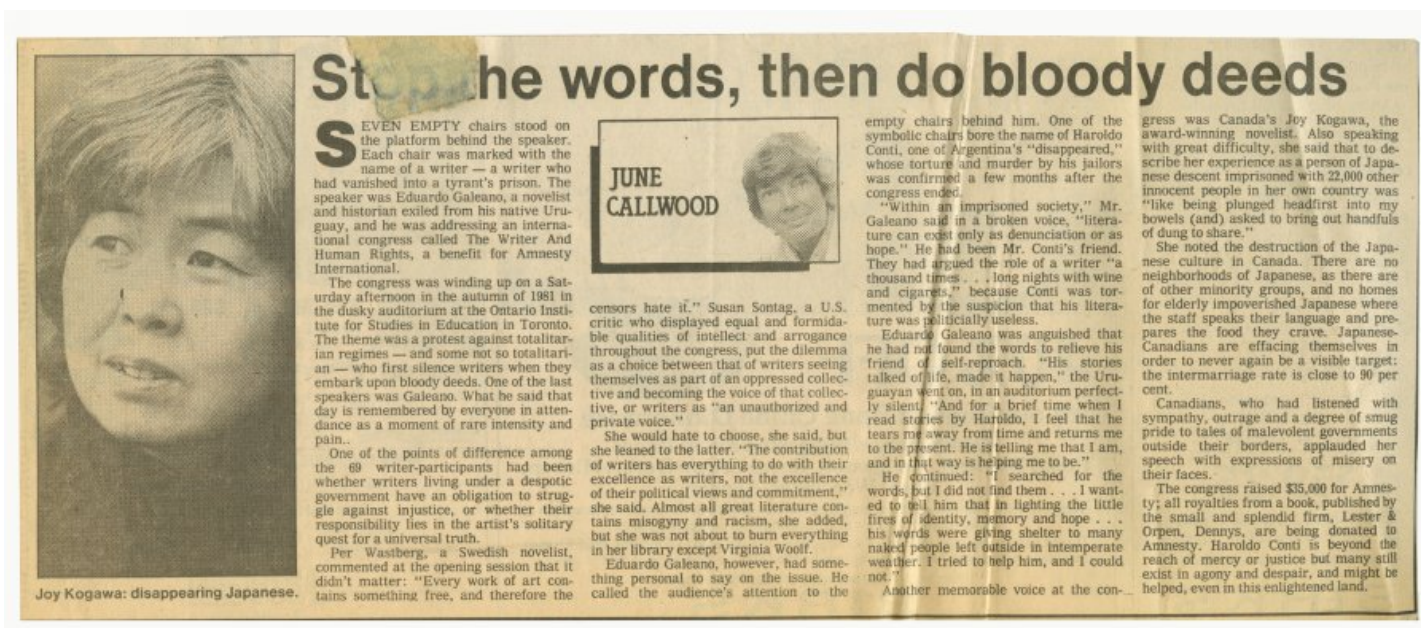
Item Description Newspaper clipping of Japanese language article.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.50
Item Title	Japanese Canadians may get compensation
Item Date	1983



Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japanese Canadians may get compensation" dated June 1, 1983, Toronto Star, Ottawa. Quotes Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan, Multiculturalism Minister Jim Fleming, and George Imai, chairman of the compensation committee of the National Association for Japanese Canadians. Includes photographic image of Mark MacGuigan.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.51
Item Title	Stop the words, then do bloody deeds
Item Date	1983



Item Description

Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Stop the words, then do bloody deeds" by June Callwood. Reports on international congress The Writer And Human Rights, a benefit for Amnesty International, that took place in Toronto in 1981. References Eduardo Galeano, writer and historian exiled from Uruguay; Per Wasberg, Swedish writer; Susan Sontag, U.S. critic; Haroldo Conti, Argentinian writer and victim of state murder; and Joy Kogawa, Canadian novelist. Includes photographic image of Joy Kogawa.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.52
Item Title	War Measures Act Conference/ Saturday, April 23rd, 1977/ Supplementary Material
Item Date	1977

Item Description	Twenty-three page booklet titled "War Measures Act Conference/ Saturday, April 23rd, 1977/ Supplementary Material" produced by the Japanese Canadian Centennial 77 (1877 -1977). Includes reprinted copies of The War Measures Act, 1914; The National Emergency Transitional Measures Act, 1945; Orders in Council re: evacuation of Japanese Nationals & persons of Japanese race; Mackenzie King, on loyalty; The FLQ Manifesto; Proclamation of the War Measures Act, Oct. 1970; Public Order (Temporary Measures) Act, Dec. 1970; Letter by Roger Lemieux, Nov. 1970; and Correspondance: R. Bourassa to P. Trudeau, J. Drapeau to P. Trudeau, M. St. Pierre to J. Drapeau.
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Japanese
Canadian
Centennial 77
1877-1977

War Measures Act Conference

Saturday, April 23rd, 1977

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page 1	The War Measures Act - 1914
Page 2	The National Emergency Transitional Measures Act - 1945
Page 3	Orders in Council re. evacuation of Japanese Nationals & persons of Japanese race
Page 8	Mackenzie King - on loyalty
Page 10	The FLQ Manifesto
Page 12	Proclamation of the War Measures Act - Oct. 1970
Page 13	Public Order (Temporary Measures) Act - Dec. 1970
Page 16	Letter by Robert Lemieux - Nov. 1970
Page 22	Correspondance - R. Bourassa to P. Trudeau J. Drapeau to P. Trudeau M. St. Pierre to J. Drapeau

THE WAR MEASURES ACT

An Act to confer certain powers upon the Governor in Council in the event of War, Invasion, or Insurrection.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as the War Measures Act. 1914 (2nd session), c.2, s.1.

EVIDENCE OF WAR.

2. The issue of a proclamation by His Majesty, or under the authority of the Governor in Council shall be conclusive evidence that war, invasion, or insurrection, real or apprehended, exists and has existed for any period of time therein stated, and of its continuance, until by the issue of a further proclamation it is declared that the war, invasion or insurrection no longer exists. 1914 (2nd session), c.2, s.4.

POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

3. The Governor in Council may do and authorize such acts and things, and make from time to time such orders and regulations, as he may by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms, it is hereby declared that the powers of the Governor in Council shall extend to all matters coming within the classes of subjects hereinafter enumerated, that is to say: -

- (a) Censorship and the control and suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications and means of communication;
- (b) Arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation;
- (c) Control of the harbours, ports and territorial waters of Canada and the movements of vessels;
- (d) Transportation by land, air, or water and the control of the transport of persons and things;
- (e) Trading, exportation, importation, production and manufacture;
- (f) Appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and of the use thereof.

2. All orders and regulations made under this section shall have the force of law, and shall be enforced in such manner and by such courts, officers and authorities as the Governor in Council may prescribe, and may be varied, extended or revoked by any subsequent order or regulation; but if any order or regulation is varied, extended or revoked, neither the previous operation thereof nor anything duly done thereunder, shall be affected thereby, nor shall any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred thereunder be affected by such variation, extension or revocation. 1914 (2nd session), c.2, s.6.

4. The Governor in Council may prescribe the penalties that may be imposed for violations of orders and regulations made under this Act, and may also prescribe whether such penalties shall be imposed upon summary conviction or upon indictment, but no such penalty shall exceed a fine of five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or both fine and imprisonment. 1914 (2nd session), c.2, s.10.

5. No person who is held for deportation under this Act or under any regulation made thereunder, or is under arrest or detention as an alien enemy, or upon suspicion that he is an alien enemy, or to prevent his departure from Canada, shall be released upon bail or otherwise discharged or tried, without the consent of the Minister of Justice. 1914 (2nd session), c.2, s.11.

6. The provisions of the three sections last preceding shall only be in force during war, invasion, or insurrection, real or apprehended. 1914 (2nd session), c.2, s.3.

PROCEDURE.

7. Whenever any property or the use thereof has been appropriated by His Majesty under the provisions of this Act or any order in council, order or regulation made thereunder, and compensation is to be made therefor and has not been agreed upon, the claim shall be referred by the Minister of Justice to the Exchequer Court, or to a superior or county court of the province within which the claim arises, or to a judge of any such court. 1914 (2nd session), c.2, s.7.

8. Any ship or vessel used or moved, or any goods, wares or merchandise dealt with, contrary to any order or regulation made under this Act, may be seized and detained and shall be liable to forfeiture, at the instance of the Minister of Justice, upon proceedings in the Exchequer Court of Canada or in any superior court. 1914 (2nd session), c.2, s.8.

9. Every court mentioned in the two sections last preceding may make rules governing the procedure upon any reference made to, or proceedings taken before, such court or a judge thereof under the said sections. 1914 (2nd session), c.2, s.9.

Source: *Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, c. 206*. This act was first adopted in 1915 and was consolidated with little change in the Revised Statutes of 1927. It was the basis on which orders-in-council relating to the Japanese in Canada were empowered.

THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY TRANSITIONAL POWERS ACT, 1945

An Act to confer certain transitional powers upon the Governor in Council during the National Emergency arising out of the War.

[Assented to 18th December, 1945.]

Whereas the *War Measures Act* provides that the Governor in Council may do and authorize such acts and things, and make from time to time such orders and regulations, as he may by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada; And whereas during the national emergency arising by reason of the war against Germany and Japan measures have been adopted under the *War Measures Act* for the military requirements and security of Canada and the maintenance of economic stability; And whereas the national emergency arising out of the war has continued since the unconditional surrender of Germany and Japan and is still continuing; And whereas it is essential in the national interest that certain transitional powers continue to be exercisable by the Governor in Council during the continuation of the exceptional conditions brought about by the war and it is preferable that such transitional powers be exercised hereafter under special authority in that behalf conferred by Parliament instead of being exercised under the *War Measures Act*; And whereas in the existing circumstances it may be necessary that certain acts and things done and authorized and certain orders and regulations made under the *War Measures Act* be continued in force and that it is essential that the Governor in Council be authorized to do and authorize such further acts and things and make such further orders and regulations as he may deem necessary or advisable by reason of the emergency and for the purpose of the discontinuance, in an orderly manner as the emergency permits, of measures adopted during and by reason of the emergency: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows: -

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as *The National Emergency Transitional Powers Act, 1945*.

POWERS OF GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

2. (1) The Governor in Council may do and authorize such acts and things, and make from time to time such orders and regulations, as he may, by reason of the continued existence of the national emergency arising out of the war against Germany and Japan, deem necessary or advisable for the purpose of

portation, use and occupation of property, rentals, employment, salaries and wages to ensure economic stability and an orderly transition to conditions of peace;

(e) continuing or discontinuing in an orderly manner, as the emergency permits, measures adopted during and by reason of the war.

(2) All orders and regulations made under this Act or pursuant to authority created under this Act have the force of law while this Act is in force and, together with orders and regulations made under the *War Measures Act* or pursuant thereto, shall, for the purposes of the *Interpretation Act*, be deemed to be regulations.

(3) Every order in council made under this Act shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after it has been made if Parliament is then sitting, or if Parliament is not then sitting, within fifteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session thereof and if the Senate and House of Commons within the period of forty days, beginning with the day on which any such order in council is laid before Parliament and excluding any time during which Parliament is dissolved or prorogued or during which both the Senate and House of Commons are adjourned for more than four days, resolve that it be annulled, it shall cease to have effect, but without prejudice to its previous operations or anything duly done or suffered thereunder or any offence committed or any penalty or forfeiture or punishment incurred.

4. Without prejudice to any other power conferred by this Act, the Governor in Council may order that the orders and regulations lawfully made under the *War Measures Act* or pursuant to authority created under the said Act in force immediately before the day this Act comes into force shall, while this Act is in force, continue in full force and effect subject to amendment or revocation under this Act.

COMMENCEMENT AND DURATION.

5. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, and on and after that day the war against Germany and Japan shall, for the purposes of the *War Measures Act*, be deemed no longer to exist.

6. (1) Subject as hereinafter provided, this Act shall expire on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, if Parliament meets during November or December, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, but if Parliament does not so meet it shall expire on the fifteenth day after Parliament first meets during the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven; provided that, if at any time while this Act is in force, addresses are presented to the Governor General by the Senate and House of Commons respectively, praying that this Act should be continued in force for a further period, not in any case exceeding one year, from the time at which it would otherwise expire and the Governor in Council so orders, this Act shall continue in force for that further period.

AUTHORIZING MINISTER OF NATIONAL
DEFENCE TO EVACUATE JAPANESE NATIONALS

Order in Council amending the Defence of Canada Regulations
(Regulation 4) - protected areas

Canada Gazette (Extra) 27th January, 1942

P.C. 365

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Friday, the 16th day of January, 1942.

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas the Minister of Justice reports that by reason of the development of the war it may become necessary to take special measures within certain areas of Canada;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, is pleased to amend the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, and they are hereby amended by rescinding Regulation 4 thereof and substituting therefor the following Regulation:

"4. (1) The Minister of National Defence with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice may, if it appears necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest and for the efficient prosecution of the War make, in respect of any area in Canada, an order declaring that, after such time as may be specified in such order such area shall be a protected area (hereinafter in this regulation referred to as a "protected area") and subject to the provisions of this regulation.

(2) The Minister of Justice may, with respect to a protected area, make orders in relation to any of the following matters: -

- (a) To require all or any enemy aliens to leave such protected area;
- (b) To prohibit all or any enemy aliens from entering, leaving or returning to such protected area except as permitted pursuant to such order;
- (c) To impose upon all or any enemy aliens, ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area, such restrictions as may be specified in the order in respect of their employment or business, their movements or places of residence, their associations or communications with other persons, their activities in relation to the dissemination of news or the propagation of

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- opinions or otherwise with respect to the conduct of any such enemy aliens;
- (d) To prohibit or restrict the possession or use by all or any enemy aliens, ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area, of any specified articles and to require the delivery up by any such enemy aliens aforesaid of any such specified articles to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
- (e) To authorize the detention, in such place and under such conditions as he may from time to time direct, of all or any enemy aliens ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area;
- (f) To authorize the detention of any persons, other than enemy aliens, ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area in order to prevent such persons from acting in any manner prejudicial to the public safety or the safety of the State;
- (g) To authorize the release, upon such conditions as he may specify, of any person ordered to be detained or any article delivered up pursuant to this Regulation.

(3) Any person in the protected area reasonably believed by any peace officer or by any person acting on behalf of His Majesty to be contravening any order made under this Regulation may, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against him, be removed from the protected area or detained therein by any peace officer or person acting on behalf of His Majesty aforesaid.

(4) This Regulation shall be administered by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

(5) This Regulation and any order made hereunder shall have full force and effect according to its terms notwithstanding anything contained in any other of these Regulations.

A.D.P. HEENEY,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AUTHORIZING MINISTER OF JUSTICE TO
EVACUATE ALL PERSONS OF THE JAPANESE RACE

Order in Council amending Defence of Canada Regulations -
protected areas

Canada Gazette (Extra), 27th February, 1942

P.C. 1486

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Tuesday, the 24th day of February, 1942.

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas the Minister of Justice reports that by reason of the development of the war it may become necessary to take special measures within certain areas of Canada;

Now therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the authority of The War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to amend the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, and they are hereby amended by rescinding paragraph 2 of Regulation 4 thereof and substituting therefor the following paragraph: -

(2) The Minister of Justice may, with respect to a protected area, make orders in relation to any of the following matters: -

- (a) To require any or all persons to leave such protected area;
- (b) To prohibit any or all persons from entering, leaving or returning to such protected area except as permitted pursuant to such order;
- (c) To impose upon any or all persons ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area, such restrictions as may be specified in the order in respect of their employment or business, their movements or places of residence, their associations or communications with other persons, their activities in relation to the dissemination of news or the propagation of opinions or otherwise with respect to the conduct of any such persons;
- (d) To prohibit or restrict the possession or use by any or all persons, ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area, of any specified articles and to require the delivery up by any such persons aforesaid of any such specified articles to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
- (e) To authorize the detention, in such place and under such conditions as he

actually present in such protected area;
(f) To authorize the release, upon such conditions as he may specify, of any person ordered to be detained or any article delivered up pursuant to this Regulation.

A.D.P. HEENEY,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS OF MINISTER OF JUSTICE
IMPLEMENTING THE EVACUATION

1. Every person of the Japanese race, while within the protected area aforesaid, shall hereafter be at his usual place of residence each day before sunset and shall remain therein until sunrise on the following day, and no such person shall go out of his usual place of residence aforesaid upon the streets or otherwise during the hours between sunset and sunrise;

2. No person of the Japanese race shall have in his possession or use in such protected area any motor vehicle, camera, radio transmitter, radio receiving set, firearm, ammunition or explosive;

3. It shall be the duty of every person of the Japanese race having in his possession or upon his premises any article mentioned in the next preceding paragraph, forthwith to cause such article to be delivered up to any Justice of the Peace residing in or near the locality where any such article is had in possession, or to an officer or constable of the Police Force of the Province or city in or near such locality or to an officer or constable of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;

4. Any Justice of the Peace or officer or constable receiving any article mentioned in paragraph 2 of this order shall give to the person delivering the same a receipt therefor and shall report the fact to the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and shall retain or otherwise dispose of any such article as directed by the said Commissioner;

5. Any peace officer or any officer or constable of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police having power to act as such peace officer or officer or constable in the said protected area, is authorized to search without warrant the premises or any place occupied or believed to be occupied by any person of the Japanese race reasonably suspected of having in his possession or upon his premises any article mentioned in paragraph 2 of this order, and to seize any such article found on such premises;

6. Every person of the Japanese race shall leave the protected area aforesaid forthwith;

person of the Japanese race in any protected area except under permit issued by the Regulations.

Dated at Ottawa this 20th day of February, 1942.

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,

Minister of Justice.

Source: *Canada Gazette*, March 7, 1942.

THE POWERS OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Order in Council establishing regulations respecting the British
Columbia

Security Commission [Excerpts]

Canada Gazette (Extra), 11th March, 1942

P.C. 1665

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1942.

HIS EXCELLENCY:

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas in view of the serious situation prevailing in the Province of British Columbia arising out of the war with Japan it is deemed necessary for the security and defence of Canada to take further steps for the evacuation of persons of the Japanese race from the protected areas in that Province;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, and under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to make the following regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly: -

10. (1) It shall be the duty of the Commission to plan, supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected areas of British Columbia of all persons of the Japanese race.

(2) For the purpose of performing the duties aforesaid the Commission shall determine the time and order of the evacuation of such persons, the mode of transport and all matters relative to the placement of such persons.

(3) The Commission shall provide for the housing, feeding, care and protec-

tion of such persons in so far as the same may be necessary.

(4) A plan or plans for the evacuation and placement aforesaid shall be submitted to the Minister [of Labour], and shall be put into operation by the Commission when approved by the Minister.

11. (1) The Commission shall have power to require by order any person of the Japanese race, in any protected area in British Columbia, to remain at his place of residence or to leave his place of residence and to proceed to any other place within or without the protected area at such time and in such manner as the Commission may prescribe in such order, or to order the detention of any such person, and any such order may be enforced by any person nominated by the Commission so to do.

(2) The Commission may make orders respecting the conduct, activities and discipline of any person evacuated under the provisions of these Regulations.

Custody of Japanese Property

12. (1) As a protective measure only, all property situated in any protected area of British Columbia belonging to any person of the Japanese race resident in such area (excepting fishing vessels subject to Order in Council P.C. 288 of the 13th January, 1942, and deposits of money, shares of stock, debentures, bonds or other securities), delivered up to any person by the owner pursuant to the Order of the Minister of Justice dated February 26, 1942, or which is turned over to the Custodian by the owner, or which the owner, on being evacuated is unable to take with him, shall be vested in and subject to the control and management of the Custodian as defined in the Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1939; provided, however, that no commission shall be charged by the Custodian in respect of such control and management.

(2) Subject as hereinafter provided, and for the purposes of the control and management of such property, rights and interest by the Custodian, the Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1939, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the same extent as if such property, rights and interests belonged to any enemy within the meaning of the said Regulations.

(3) The property, rights and interests so vested in and subject to the control and management of the Custodian, or the proceeds thereof, shall be dealt with in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct.

A.D.P. HEENEY,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

MANAGEMENT AND LIQUIDATION OF PROPERTY

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(Excerpts from two orders-in-council)

(1) P.C. 2483, March 27, 1942. The Custodian may notwithstanding anything contained in this regulation, ordering that all or any property whatsoever, situated in any protected area of British Columbia, belonging to any person of the Japanese race shall, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the owner or any other person, be vested in the Custodian, and the Custodian shall have full power to administer such property for the benefit of all such interested persons, and shall release such property upon being satisfied that the interests of aforesaid will not be prejudiced thereby.

(2) P.C. 469, January 19, 1943.

The evacuation of persons of the Japanese race from the protected area has now been substantially completed and it is necessary to provide facilities for liquidation of property in appropriate cases.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Secretary of State concurred in by the Minister of Mines and Resources, the Minister of Pensions and National Health, the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Fisheries, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to order and doth hereby order as follows:

Wherever, under Orders in Council under the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, the Custodian has been vested with the power and responsibility of controlling and managing any property of persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the protected areas, such power and responsibility shall be deemed to include and to have included from the date of the vesting of such property in the Custodian, the power to liquidate, sell or otherwise dispose of such property.

A.D.P. HEENEY,

Clerk of the Privy Council,

NOTICE FOR DISPERSAL EAST OF THE ROCKIES DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR CANADA

NOTICE

To All Persons of Japanese Racial Origin Now Resident in British
Columbia

March 12th, 1945

1. Japanese Nationals and others of Japanese racial origin who will be returning to Japan, have been informed by notice issued on the authority of the Honourable Minister of Labour, that provision has been made for their return and for the filing of an application for such return. Conditions in regard to property and transportation have been made public.

2. Japanese Canadians who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves East of the Rockies as the best evidence of their intentions to co-operate with the Government policy of dispersal.

3. Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal.

4. Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies.

5. Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, will find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.

6. To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour, and in areas where prospects of suitable employment are best.

7. The Department will also provide free transportation to Eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,

*Commissioner of Japanese Placement
Vancouver, B.C.*

AUTHORIZING THE DEPORTATION OF
PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACE

Order in Council re Deportation of Japanese [Excerpt] P.C. 7355
AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1945

HIS EXCELLENCY:

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas during the course of the war with Japan certain Japanese nationals manifested their sympathy with or support of Japan by making requests for repatriation to Japan and otherwise;

And whereas other persons of the Japanese race have requested or may request that they be sent to Japan;

And whereas it is deemed desirable that provisions be made to deport the classes of persons referred to above;

And whereas it is considered necessary by reason of the war, for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada, that provision be made accordingly;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, concurred in by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following Order:

- ORDER -

1. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "deportation" means the removal pursuant to the authority of this Order of any person from any place in Canada to a place outside of Canada;
- (b) "deported" means removed or sent from Canada pursuant to the authority of this Order;
- (c) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;
- (d) "request for repatriation" means a written request or statement of desire, to be repatriated or sent to Japan.

2. (1) Every person of sixteen years of age or over, other than a Canadian national, who is a national of Japan resident in Canada and who,

(a) has, since the date of declaration of war by the Government of Canada

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against Japan, on December 8th, 1941, made a request for repatriation; or
(b) has been in detention at any place in virtue of an order made pursuant to the provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations or of Order in Council P.C. 946, of the 5th day of February, 1943, as amended by P.C. 5637, of the 16th day of August, 1945, and was so detained as at midnight of September 1st, 1945; may be deported to Japan.

(2) Every naturalized British subject of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who has made a request for repatriation may be deported to Japan: Provided that such person has not revoked in writing such request prior to midnight the first day of September, 1945.

(3) Every natural born British subject of the Japanese race of sixteen years of age or over resident in Canada who has made a request for repatriation may be deported to Japan; Provided that such person has not revoked in writing such request prior to the making by the Minister of an order for deportation.

(4) The wife and children under sixteen years of age of any person for whom the Minister makes an order for deportation to Japan may be included in such order and deported with such person.

3. Subject to the provisions of Section 2 of this Order, a request for repatriation shall be deemed final and irrevocable for the purpose of this Order or any action taken thereunder.

4. The Minister may

- (a) make orders for the deportation of any persons subject to deportation;
- (b) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or arrange for the deportation of such persons, and for their transportation, detention, discipline, feeding, shelter, health or welfare, pending their deportation;
- (c) make such orders, rules or regulations as he deems necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Order;
- (d) subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, employ such officers and other employees as are necessary to assist him in carrying out this Order and fix their remuneration;
- (e) authorize from time to time any person to exercise on his behalf any power vested in him under paragraph (b) of this section.

5. An order for deportation made by the Minister shall be in force and effect from the date of the order.

8. (1) The Minister may make arrangements with any department or agency of the Government of Canada to assist him in carrying out the provisions of this Order.

(2) The Department of National Defence shall provide any military guard personnel which may be required in carrying out the provisions of this Order.

(3) The Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall give all assistance which may be required of him by the Minister in the carrying out of the provisions of this Order.

9. Any person for whom an order for deportation is made and who is detained pending deportation or who is placed under restraint in the course of deportation by virtue of any order or measure made or taken under Section 4 of this Order shall, while so detained or restrained, be deemed to be in legal custody.

10. Any person who resists or obstructs or attempts to resist or obstruct any peace officer or other person from carrying out his duties with respect to any order made pursuant to the provisions of this Order shall be guilty of an offence against this Order.

11. Any person who contravenes or omits to comply with any of the provisions of this Order or any order made or given pursuant thereto is guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

*A.D.P. HEENEY,
Clerk of the Privy Council.*

PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING ON THE QUESTION OF LOYALTY

Now may I speak of persons of Japanese origin in Canada. On several occasions the view has been expressed by residents of British Columbia that the rest of Canada does not appreciate the Japanese problem, and that it has been left as virtually the sole responsibility of their province. The fact that in 1941, 22,096 of the 23,149 persons of Japanese race in Canada lived in British Columbia undoubtedly made the people of that province particularly aware of the problem, and I can equally say it made the people of other parts of Canada less aware of how great the problem was. It cannot be said that during the war the Government of Canada has left the question on the doorstep of British Columbia. It has taken primary responsibility. I should like now to say, and to emphasize the statement, that the government recognizes that the problem is one to be faced and dealt with not merely by British Columbia but by the whole country. The provinces have their particular sphere of responsibility. I wish to make clear, however, that the government does recognize that the problem is one to be faced by the whole of Canada as a Canadian problem. It is on this basis that the matter has been approached.

The government has had certain basic principles before it in formulating the policy which I wish to present to-day. In the first place, it recognizes the concern felt by British Columbia at the possibility of once again having within its borders

virtually the entire Japanese population of Canada. In the past that situation has led to acrimony and bitterness. That the feeling is general in British Columbia has been made evident not only by the remarks of hon. members from that province but also through representations received from many west coast organizations and individuals. In view of the concern, it is felt that it must be accepted as a basic factor that it would be unwise and undesirable, not only from the point of view of the people of British Columbia, but also from that of persons of Japanese origin themselves, to allow the Japanese population to be concentrated in that province after the war.

Secondly, account should be taken of the fact that for the most part the people of Japanese race in the country have remained loyal and have refrained from acts of sabotage and obstruction during the war. It is a fact that no person of Japanese race born in Canada has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of war. For the future protection of those who have remained loyal, as well as to eliminate those who have shown that their true allegiance is not to Canada but to Japan, the government is of the view that persons of Japanese race, whether Japanese nationals or British subjects by nationalization or birth, who have shown disloyalty to Canada during the war, should not have the privilege of remaining in Canada after the struggle is terminated. That is a second principle that is considered to be fundamental.

Thirdly, the government is of the view that, having regard to the strong feeling that has been aroused against the Japanese during the war and to the extreme difficulty of assimilating Japanese persons in Canada, no immigration of Japanese into this country should be allowed after the war. It is realized, of course, that no declaration of this type can or should be attempted which would be binding indefinitely into the future. Nevertheless, as a guiding principle in the years after the war, it is felt that Japanese immigrants should not be admitted.

Finally, the government considers that, while there are disloyal persons to be removed, and while immigration in future is undesirable, and while problems of assimilation undoubtedly do present themselves with respect even to the loyal Japanese in Canada, nevertheless they are persons who have been admitted here to settle and become citizens, or who have been born into this free country of ours, and that we cannot do less than treat such persons fairly and justly. The interests of Canada must be paramount, and its interests will be protected as the first duty of the government. It has not, however, at any stage of the war, been shown that the presence of a few thousand persons of Japanese race who have been guilty of no act of sabotage and who have manifested no disloyalty even during periods of utmost trial, constitutes a menace to a nation of almost twelve million people. Those who are disloyal must be removed. That is clear. Surely, however, it is not to be expected that the government will do other than deal justly with those who are

guilty of no crime, or even of any ill intention. For the government to act otherwise would be an acceptance of the standards of our enemies and the negation of the purposes for which we are fighting.

These are the principles that have seemed to the government worthy of acceptance as the basis for a reasonable and equitable policy in disposing of this vexatious problem. The exigencies of the future may dictate modifications or alterations.

I should add that in handling the Japanese problem we shall attempt, in so far as it seems desirable, to maintain a policy that in a sense can be considered as part of a continental policy. The situation in the United States in a great many essentials is the same as our own, and to the extent that it seems desirable we shall endeavour to ensure that our policy takes account of the policies which are being applied south of the border. There is no need for an identity of policy, but I believe there is merit in maintaining a substantial consistency of treatment in the two countries.

I might now mention the tentative measures which it is proposed to put into effect in order to carry out a policy based upon the principles I have indicated. The first and, in a sense, the fundamental task is to determine the loyal and the disloyal persons of Japanese race in Canada. The entire policy depends upon this being done. To some extent, of course, the task has been carried out through the examination and internment of suspicious or dangerous persons. It cannot be assumed, however, that all those who have been interned are disloyal. Some may have merely misunderstood their dispossession from their property in the protected zones, and, as peaceful and honest Canadian citizens, may have striven to protect and retain what they considered to be rightfully theirs. Undoubtedly some of these cases exist. Misunderstanding is not the same as traitorous intent, and a stubborn defence of one's own property is not necessarily disloyalty. On the other hand, there may be persons who have committed no act to justify their internment but who are in fact disloyal. What is clearly needed is the establishment of a quasi-judicial commission to examine the background, loyalties and attitudes of all persons of Japanese race in Canada to ascertain those who are not fit persons to be allowed to remain here. The commission I have referred to should, I think, be established in the fairly near future in order that it may begin what will be a large and important task. The result of the work of the commission would be to establish a list of disloyal Japanese persons, some of whom will be Japanese nationals, some British subjects by naturalization, and some British subjects by birth. The government's intention would be to have these disloyal persons deported to Japan as soon as that is physically possible. Prior to deportation, British subjects, falling within this class, would be deprived of their status as such. By the terms of the peace, Japan can be compelled, whether she wishes it or not, to accept these

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persons. There may also be some persons who will voluntarily indicate a desire to proceed to Japan. For these, no further examination would be necessary. Whatever their national status, they would be allowed and encouraged to go as soon as they can.

Once the examination has been carried out there will be established a list of Japanese persons who are loyal to Canada. Those persons, if they have been properly admitted to this country, and wish to remain here, should be allowed to do so. However, as I have said, they should not be allowed once more to concentrate in British Columbia. To prevent such concentration, measures of two types can be taken – a maximum can be set on the number of persons of Japanese race to be allowed to return to British Columbia, and persons of Japanese race can be given encouragement to move and remain elsewhere. It would be most undesirable, I believe, to establish a permanent barrier to the movement within Canada of persons who have been lawfully admitted to Canada or who are nationals of Canada. That would raise the possibility of discrimination and restrictions on movement to and from provinces which might have most unfortunate consequences in the future. Even the establishment of a temporary limitation would be undesirable in principle, but as a practical question of policy it may well be inescapable.

There is little doubt that, with co-operation on the part of the provinces, it can be made possible to settle the Japanese more or less evenly throughout Canada. They will have to settle in such a way that they must be able to pursue the settled lives to which they are entitled, and that they do not present themselves as an unassimilable bloc or colony which might again give rise to distrust, fear and dislike. It is the fact of concentration that has given rise to the problem.

The sound policy and the best policy for the Japanese Canadians themselves is to distribute their numbers as widely as possible throughout the country where they will not create feelings of racial hostility.

It is not my intention at this time to enlarge further on this matter. There are questions of detail still to be considered. There may also be modifications of policy which further investigation will show to be necessary. However, the lines of development to which the government will endeavour to adhere will be in general those which I have outlined. We must not permit in Canada the hateful doctrine of racialism, which is the basis of the Nazi system everywhere. Our aim is to resolve a difficult problem in a manner which will protect the people of British Columbia and the interests of the country as a whole, and at the same time preserve, in whatever we do, principles of fairness and justice.

Source: Canada, *House of Commons Debates*, August 4, 1944.

The FLQ Manifesto

On the evening of October 8, in partial fulfillment of demands made by the kidnappers of Jasper Cross, a so-called manifesto of the FLQ was read over the radio and television network of Radio-Canada, the French language service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The text follows.

The Front de Libération du Québec is not a messiah, nor a modern-day Robin Hood. It is a group of Quebec workers who have decided to use all means to make sure that the people of Quebec take control of their destiny.

The Front de Libération du Québec wants the total independence of Quebecers, united in a free society, purged forever of the clique of voracious sharks, the patronizing "big bosses" and their henchmen who have made Quebec their hunting preserve for "cheap labor" and unscrupulous exploitation.

The Front de Libération du Québec is not a movement of aggression organized by high finance and the puppet governments in Ottawa and Quebec (the Brinks "show," Bill 63, the electoral map, the so-called social progress tax, Power Corporation, "doctors insurance," the Lapalme boys . . .)

The Front de Libération du Québec is self-financed by "voluntary taxes" taken from the same enterprises that exploit the workers (banks, finance companies, etc. . . .)

"The money power of the status quo, the majority of the traditional teachers of our people, have obtained the reaction they hoped for: A backward step rather than the change for which we have worked as never before, for which we will continue to work."—René Lévesque, April 29, 1970.

We once believed that perhaps it would be worth it to channel our energy and our impatience, as René Lévesque said so well, in the Parti Québécois, but the Liberal victory showed us clearly that that which we call democracy in Quebec is nothing

but the democracy of the rich. The Liberal party's victory was nothing but the victory of the election riggers, Simard-Cotroni.

As a result, the British parliamentary system is finished and the Front de Libération du Québec will never allow itself to be distracted by the pseudo-election that the Anglo-Saxon capitalists toss to the people of Quebec every four years.

A number of Quebecers have understood and will act. In the coming year, (Premier) Bourassa will have to face reality: 100,000 revolutionary workers, armed and organized.

Yes, there are reasons for the Liberal victory. Yes, there are reasons for poverty, unemployment, misery and for the fact that you, Mr. Bergeron of Visitation St., and you, Mr. Legendre of Laval who earn \$10,000 a year, will not feel free in our country of Quebec.

Yes, there are reasons, and the guys at Lord know them, the fishermen of the Gaspé, the workers of the North Shore, the miners for the Iron Ore Co., Quebec Cartier Mining and Noranda, also know these reasons. And the brave workers in Cabano know all the reasons.

Yes, there are reasons that you, Mr. Tremblay of Panet St., and you, Mr. Cloutier, who work in construction in St. Jerome, that you cannot pay for "vaisseaux d'or" with all the "zizique" and the "fling-flang" as does Drapeau the aristocrat—who is so concerned with slums that he puts colored billboards in front of them to hide our misery from the tourists.

Yes, there are reasons that you, Mrs. Lemay of St. Hyacinthe, can't pay for little trips to Florida like our dirty judges and parliamentary members do with our money.

Yes, there are reasons that you, Mr. Lachance of St. Marguerite St., must go and drown your sorrows in a bottle of that dog's beer, Molson. And you, Lachance's son, with your marijuana cigarettes.

Yes, there are reasons that you, the welfare recipients, are kept from generation to generation on social welfare, yes, there are all sorts of reasons, and the Domtar workers in East Angus and Windsor know them well.

And the Montreal policemen, those strongarms of the system, should understand these reasons—they should have been able to see we live in a terrorized society because without their force, without their violence, nothing could work. Oct. 7.

We have had our fill of Canadian federalism which penalizes the Quebec milk producers to satisfy the needs of the Anglo-Saxons of the Commonwealth; the system which keeps the gallant Montreal taxi drivers in a state of semi-slavery to shamefully protect the exclusive monopoly of the nauseating Murray Hill and its assassin-owner Charles Hershorn, and his son, Paul, who on several occasions on the night of Oct. 7, seized from the hands of his employees a .12 calibre rifle in order to fire on the taxi drivers and to kill Cpl. Dumas.

We have had our fill of the system which exercises a policy of heavy importation while turning out into the street the low wage earners in the textile and shoe manufacturing trades in order to provide profits for a clutch of damned money-makers in their Cadillacs who rate the Quebec nation on the same level as other ethnic minorities in Canada.

We have had our fill, as have more and more Quebeckers, of a government which performs a thousand and one acrobatics to charm American millionaires into investing in Quebec, La Belle Province, where thousands and thousands of square miles of forests, full of game and well-stocked lakes, are the exclusive preserve of the powerful 20th century seigneurs.

We have had our fill of the hypocrite Bourassa who reinforces himself with Brinks armor, the veritable symbol of the foreign occupation of Quebec, to keep the poor natives of Quebec in the fear of misery and unemployment in which they are accustomed to living.

We have had our fill of taxes which the Ottawa representative to Quebec wants to give to the Anglophone bosses to incite them to speak French, to negotiate in French. Repeat after me: cheap labor means manpower in a healthy market.

We have had our fill of promises of jobs and prosperity while we always remain the cowering servants and boot lickers of the

big shots who live in Westmount, Town of Mount Royal, Hampstead and Outremont, all the fortresses of high finance or St. James and Wall St., while we, the Quebeckers, have to use all our means, including arms and dynamite, to rid ourselves of these economic and political bosses who continue to oppress us.

We live in a society of terrorized slaves, terrorized by the large owners like Steinberg, Clark, Bronfman, Smith, Neapole Timmins, Geoffrion, J. L. Levesque, Hershorn, Thompson, Nesbitt, Desmarais, Kierans. Beside them Remi Popol, the gasket. Drapeau, the dog, Bourassa, the sidekick of the Simards, and Trudeau, the queer, are peanuts.

We are terrorized by the capitalist Roman Church, even though this seems to be diminishing (who owns the property on which the stock exchange stands?); by the payments to reimburse Household Finance; by the publicity of the grand masters of consumption like Eaton, Simpson, Morgan, Steinberg and General Motors.

We are terrorized by the closed circles of science and culture which are the universities and by their monkey directors like Gaudry and Dorais and by the sub-monkey, Robert Shaw.

The sub-monkey numbers of those who are realizing the oppression of this terrorist society are growing and the day will come when all the Westmounts will disappear from the map.

Production workers, miners, foresters, teachers, students and unemployed workers, take what belongs to you: your jobs, your determination and your liberty. And you, workers of General Electric, it's you who make your factories run, only you are capable of production. Without you General Electric is nothing.

Workers of Quebec, start today to take back what is yours: take for yourselves what belongs to you. Only you know your factories, your machines, your hotels, your universities, your unions. Don't wait for an organization miracle.

Make your own revolution in your area, in your places of work. And if you do not make it yourselves, other usurpers, technocrats and others will replace the iron fist of the cigar smokers which we know now, and all will be the same again. Only

you are able to build a free society.

We must fight, not one by one, but together. We must fight until victory is ours with all the means at our disposal as did the patriots of 1837-38 (those whom your sacred church excommunicated to sell out to the British interests).

From the four corners of Quebec, those who have been treated with disdain, the lousy French, and the alcoholics will vigorously undertake combat against the destroyers of liberty and justice. We will banish from our state all the professional robbers, the bankers, the businessmen, the judges and the sold-out politicians.

We are the workers of Quebec and we will go to the end. We want to replace the slave society with a free society, functioning by itself and for itself. A society open to the world.

Our struggle can only be victorious. You cannot hold back an awakening people. Long live free Quebec.

Long live our comrades who are political prisoners.

Long live the Quebec revolution.

Long live the Front de Libération du Québec.

Appendix B

Proclamation of The War Measures Act

Proclamation declaring that apprehended insurrection exists and has existed as and from the 15th October, 1970

ROLAND MICHENER

Canada

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To All to Whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anyway concern,

Greeting:

DONALD S. MAXWELL

Deputy Attorney General

A Proclamation

Whereas the War Measures Act provides that the issue of a proclamation under the authority of the Governor in Council shall be conclusive evidence that insurrection, real or apprehended, exists and has existed for any period of time therein stated and of its continuance, until by the issue of a further proclamation it is declared that the insurrection no longer exists.

And Whereas there is in contemporary Canadian society an element or group known as Le Front de Libération du Québec who advocate and resort to the use of force and the commission of criminal offences including murder, threat of murder and kidnapping as a means of or as an aid in accomplishing a governmental change within Canada and whose activities have given rise to a state of apprehended insurrection within the Province of Quebec.

Now Know Ye that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, do by this Our Proclamation proclaim and declare that apprehended insurrection exists and has existed as and from the fifteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and seventy.

Of All Which Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counselor Roland Michener, Chancellor and Principal Companion of Our Order of Canada upon whom We have conferred Our Canadian Forces' Decoration, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this sixteenth day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy and in the nineteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command

J. R. GRANDY

Deputy Registrar General of Canada

Public Order (Temporary Measures) Act, 1970.

BILL C-181

An Act to provide temporary emergency powers for
the preservation of public order in Canada
*As passed by The House Of Commons,
the 1st December, 1970*

Given Royal Assent the 3rd December 1970.

Whereas the Parliament of Canada continues to affirm that men and institutions remain free only when freedom is founded upon respect for moral and spiritual values and the rule of law;

And whereas the public order in Canada continues to be endangered by elements of the group of persons or association known as Le Front de Libération du Québec who advocate the use of force or the commission of crime as a means of or as an aid in accomplishing governmental change within Canada with respect to the Province of Quebec or its relationship to Canada, and who have resorted to murder, threat of murder and kidnapping as well as the commission of other acts involving actual or threatened coercion, intimidation and violence;

And whereas the Parliament of Canada, following approval by the House of Commons of Canada of the measures taken by His Excellency the Governor General in Council pursuant to the *War Measures Act* to deal with the state of apprehended insurrection in the Province of Quebec on the clear understanding that the authority for such measures should remain in force for a temporary period only, desires to ensure that lawful and effective measures can and will continue to be taken against those who thus seek to destroy our democratic governmental system, and agrees that all such measures as are hereafter determined to be necessary by reason of the present emergency be taken under the authority of and in accordance with the provisions of a law of Canada expressly enacted for that purpose, the terms of which

provide for its continuation in force for a temporary period only;

Now therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

SHORT TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as the *Public Order (Temporary Measures) Act, 1970.*

INTERPRETATION

2. In this Act,
(a) "communicate" includes the act of communicating by telephone, broadcasting or other audible or visible means;
(b) "peace officer" means a peace officer as defined in the Criminal Code, and includes a member of the Canadian Forces when assigned to perform the duties of a peace officer by authority of the Governor in Council;
(c) "statements" includes words spoken or written or recorded electronically or electromagnetically or otherwise, and gestures, signs or other visible representations; and
(d) "the unlawful association" means the group of persons or association declared by this Act to be an unlawful association.

GENERAL

3. The group of persons or association known as Le Front de Libération du Québec and any successor group or successor association of the said Le Front de Libération du Québec, or any group of persons or association that advocates the use of force or the commission of crime as a means of or as an aid in accomplishing the same or substantially the same governmental change within Canada with respect to the Province of Quebec or its relationship to Canada as that advocated by the said Le Front de Libération du Québec, is declared to be an unlawful association.

4. A person who
(a) is or professes to be a member of the unlawful association,

(b) acts or professes to act as an officer of the unlawful association,

(c) communicates statements on behalf of or as a representative or professed representative of the unlawful association,

(d) advocates or promotes the unlawful acts of, or the use of the unlawful means advocated by, the unlawful association for accomplishing its aims, principles or policies,

(e) contributes anything as dues or otherwise to the unlawful association or to anyone for the benefit of the unlawful association,

(f) solicits subscriptions or contributions for the unlawful association, or

(g) advocates, promotes or engages in the use of force or the commission of crime as a means of or as an aid in accomplishing the same or substantially the same governmental change within Canada with respect to the Province of Quebec or its relationship to Canada as that advocated by the unlawful association,

is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

5. A person who, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that another person is guilty of an offence under this Act, gives that other person any assistance with intent thereby to prevent, hinder or interfere with the apprehension, trial or punishment of that person for that offence is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

6. An owner, lessee, agent or superintendent of any building, room, premises or other place who knowingly permits therein any meeting of the unlawful association or thereof, or any assemblage of persons who advocate or promote the unlawful acts of, or the use of the unlawful means advocated by, the unlawful association for accomplishing its aims, principles or policies, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five

thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.

7. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a person charged with an offence under section 4 shall be detained in custody without bail pending his trial.

(2) No person shall be detained in custody pursuant to subsection (1)

(a) after seven days from the later of the time when he was arrested or the coming into force of this Act, unless before the expiry of those seven days the Attorney General of the province in which the person is in custody has filed with the clerk of the superior court of criminal jurisdiction in the province a certificate under this section stating that just cause exists for the detention of that person pending his trial, or

(b) after any certificate issued under this section in respect of that person has been revoked, or the Attorney General of the province in which that person is in custody has otherwise consented to the release of that person on bail.

(3) Where a person who has been charged with an offence under this Act is being detained in custody pending his trial, and the trial has not commenced within ninety days from the time when he was first detained, the person having the custody of the person charged shall, forthwith upon the expiry of those ninety days, apply to a judge of the superior court of criminal jurisdiction in the province in which the date for the trial, and the judge may fix a date for the beginning of the trial or give such directions as he thinks necessary for expediting the trial.

8. In any prosecution for an offence under this Act, evidence that any person, either before or after the coming into force of this Act,

(a) participated in or was present at a number of meetings of the unlawful association or of any branch, committee or members thereof,

(b) spoke publicly in advocacy for the unlawful association, or

(c) communicated statements on behalf of or as a representative or professed representative of the unlawful association, is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, proof that he is a member of the unlawful association.

9. (1) A peace officer may arrest without warrant

(a) a person who he has reason to suspect is a member of the unlawful association;

(b) a person who professes to be a member of the unlawful association; or

(c) a person who he has reason to suspect has committed, is committing or is about to commit an act described in any of paragraphs (b) to (g) of section 4.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a person arrested under subsection (1) may be detained in custody by a peace officer but shall be taken before a justice, magistrate or judge having jurisdiction and charged with an offence under section 4, or shall be released from custody, not later than three days after his arrest, unless the Attorney General of the province in which the person is being detained has, before the expiry of those three days, issued an order that he be further detained until the expiry of a period not exceeding seven days after his arrest, in which case the person arrested shall, forthwith upon the expiry of that period unless he has sooner been released, be taken before such a justice, magistrate or judge and charged with an offence under section 4, or be released from custody.

(3) In its application to a person who, immediately before the coming into force of this Act, was being detained in custody without his having been charged with an offence under section 4 of the *Public Order Regulations, 1970* made pursuant to the *War Measures Act*, subsection (2) shall be read and construed as though for the reference therein to "three days" there were substituted a reference to "seven days" and for the reference therein to "seven days" there were substituted a reference to "twenty-one days", except that nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize the detention of any such person in

custody, without his having been charged with an offence under section 4 of this Act, for any longer period than the Attorney General of the province in which he is being detained deems warranted having regard to the exigencies of the situation.

10. A peace officer may enter and search without warrant any premises, place, vehicle, vessel or aircraft in which he has reason to suspect

(a) anything is kept or used for the purpose of promoting the unlawful acts of, or the use of the unlawful means advocated by, the unlawful association for accomplishing its aims, principles or policies;

(b) there is anything that may be evidence of an offence under this Act;

(c) any member of the unlawful association is present; or

(d) any person is being detained by the unlawful association.

11. Anything that a peace officer has reason to suspect may be evidence of an offence under this Act may, without warrant, be seized by a peace officer and detained for not more than ninety days from the date of such seizure, unless before the expiry of those ninety days a justice, magistrate or judge is satisfied upon application that, having regard to all the circumstances, its further detention for a specified period is warranted and he so order, or proceedings in respect of an offence under this Act are instituted in which such thing may be required.

12. (1) It is hereby declared that this Act shall operate notwithstanding the *Canadian Bill of Rights*.

(2) Notwithstanding the declaration contained in subsection (1), nothing in subsection (1) shall be construed or applied so as to prevent the application of paragraphs (a) to (g) of section 2 of the *Canadian Bill of Rights* to this Act, in all respects as provided in those paragraphs subject only to the exceptions hereinafter expressly provided, namely:

(a) nothing in this Act shall be held to be a law of Canada that authorizes, or shall be held to operate so as to authorize, the arbitrary detention or imprisonment of any person; and

(b) for the purposes of that portion of paragraph (f) of section 2 of the *Canadian Bill of Rights* that relates to the right of a person charged with an offence not to be deprived of reasonable bail without just cause, just cause shall be presumed to exist where, under this Act, the Attorney General of the province in which the person is in custody has filed with the clerk of the superior court of criminal jurisdiction in the province a certificate stating that just cause exists for the detention of that person pending his trial and the certificate has not been revoked.

13. Notwithstanding the proclamation issued on October 16, 1970 pursuant to the *War Measures Act*, sections 3, 4 and 5 of that Act shall, on, from and after the day this Act is assented to, cease to be in force in consequence of the issue of that proclamation, and that proclamation shall be deemed to have been revoked.

14. On, from and after the day this Act is assented to, any offence committed under section 4, 5 or 6, respectively, of the *Public Order Regulations, 1970* made pursuant to the *War Measures Act* shall be deemed to be an offence committed under section 4, 5 or 6, as the case may be, of this Act, and any investigation, proceeding or other act or thing instituted, commenced or done under the authority or purported authority of those Regulations shall be deemed to have been instituted, commenced or done under the authority or purported authority of this Act and as though this Act had come into force on October 16, 1970.

15. This Act expires on the 30th day of April, 1971 or on such earlier day as may be fixed by proclamation, unless before the 30th day of April, 1971 or before any earlier day fixed by proclamation, both Houses of Parliament, by joint resolution, direct that this Act shall continue in force until a day specified in the resolution, in which case this Act expires either on that specified day or on such earlier day as may be fixed by proclamation.

(Letter sent on November 13, 1970, from jail by Robert Lemieux to the Bâtonnier of the Quebec bar, Marcel Cinq-Mars, Q.C.)

Mr. President, dear confrère,

In Germany when Hitler came to power, JUDICIAL DEMOCRACY disintegrated. What is particularly striking about the story is how slowly this disintegration came about. Some judges and lawyers first accepted small encroachments, and later the more horrible ones, which the Nuremberg Trials revealed. Since my dismissal (with a half hour's notice) in January 1968 from the law firm of O'Brien, Home, Hall, Nolan, Sanders, O'Brien & Smyth (for being involved in the cases of Robert Lévesque, Pierre Vallières and Charles Gagnon—I had been formally appointed by the Legal Aid Bureau of the Montreal Bar; this appointment, by the way, was retracted in July 1969 for the dubious pretext that a supporting committee already existed), my work has been mainly concerned with a particular type of criminal law. Indeed, I have defended a great number of disputants, demonstrators, workers, students, "hippies", revolutionaries and poor people before the courts of many of the judicial districts of Quebec, from the districts of Gaspé to Abitibi, in civil as well as criminal cases.

I will not go into the details of the difficulties which I have encountered: threats, difficulties and intimidations on the part of police officers, colleagues, administrators and judges. Financial and personal difficulties. I have had at most 10 days holiday in 3½ years. I quickly understood that all this was part of the "job".

Filled with the realistic theories of Oliver Wendell Holmes, inspired by masters such as Clarence Darrow and Frank Scott (my ex-professor), I set to work with passion.

I should emphasize however some of the occurrences which I believe are to the honour of our profession and of the "adversary system".

In July 1968, after a three week trial at the Montreal Assizes, Robert Lévesque of the Front de Libération du Québec (1966) was acquitted by a jury of having conspired to commit an armed robbery in a military armoury, after Lévesque had clamoured in detention simply to be tried for 24 months and 11 days!—a fact I have often deprecated, correctly so, I think. The Crown appealed from the verdict mentioned above. The Quebec Court of Appeal rejected the appeal.

On April 2, 1969, Charles Gagnon was acquitted by a jury of the involuntary homicide of Jean Corbo after a trial which lasted 7 weeks. I argued before the jury, without notes, for more than 2 days... On August 17, 1969, another jury remained divided on the verdict (9 out of 12 were in favour of acquittal) in the LaGrenade affair, after 10 weeks of trial and 67 hours of deliberation. I argued for more than 3 days without notes. Gagnon was finally acquitted in the LaGrenade affair on December 10, 1969 (after having undergone two hunger strikes—one lasting 20 days and the other lasting 15 days. His hunger strikes were solely for the purpose of obtaining his trial on this matter, the most important against him).

Between these two trials, after extremely long preparation, I argued before the Quebec Court of Appeal against the first conviction (manslaughter) against Vallières (LaGrenade). At the end of my oral argument, Hon. Mr. Justice George H. Montgomery congratulated me from the bench. The verdict was quashed. The Hon. Mr. Justice Jean Turgeon declaring in his judgment, "I believe that it is possible that Vallières was convicted for his writings and his ideas rather than for his participation in L'affaire LaGrenade!" Vallières was convicted a second time of this same charge after an incredible trial presided over by Hon. Justice Paul Miquelon from which I was expelled for a few hours after having made a completely normal and respectful but "embarrassing" objection. After the presentation of a 125-page brief, in support of a request for bail which we were making, the Chief Justice of Quebec, the Hon. Mr. Justice Lucien Tremblay granted Vallières bail (LaGrenade) stating, "I

believe that the grounds for appeal are serious."

In the Sir George Williams affair, after a trial which lasted 8 weeks, I obtained 14 acquittals on 15 counts. Two of my three clients (five counts per indictment), are the only ones who have been completely cleared at trial of this matter up to now.

At Percé during the summer of 1970, three out of three of my clients were freed from political accusations which were both stupid and vexatious. Later, on August 31 (on the occasion of my third trip during the same month), at the end of the preliminary inquiry of 25 occupants of an American hunting and fishing club, Hon. Judge Jean-Marc Roy called me to his chambers to congratulate and thank me for having contributed to the serene and orderly proceedings during the inquiry. Two young people were freed at the end of the inquiry.

In 1969 I represented Michel Chartrand and Christian Lamontagne in sedition charges brought against the two. Mr. Chartrand was freed at preliminary inquiry by Hon. Judge Maurice Fauteux. Mr. Lamontagne was acquitted by a jury at the Quebec Assizes after a 6-day trial.

This fall, the Hon. Judge Henri Masson-Loranger acquitted a client, Yannick Chuit, of harbouring and of robbery in relation to the "police-spies affair". The police had been discovered in a projection booth at the Montreal Institute of Technology, before "Operation McGill". A stupid accusation instigated by Montreal chief lawyer Michel Côté. During the inquiry the policemen testified they were grateful to Chuit and his companions for having escorted them without harm outside the building. The youths had asked them to leave their equipment behind to avoid brawls under the understanding of picking it up later, and had even taken measures to ensure it would not disappear. Lawyer Michel Côté had decided to bring these charges to "save appearances" (policemen had been thrown out!), for the same reasons Jérôme Choquette, Q.C., has just decided to bring charges against Michel Chartrand, Gagnon, Vallières, Larue-Langlois, myself and many of the others in order to "save appearances". (Pierre Laporte is dead, no one or almost no one has been

captured. It was necessary to pounce on someone. A scapegoat must be found.)

It is this same Michel Côté who sponsored the undemocratic Montreal Anti-demonstration By-law which has just been declared illegal and unconstitutional by the Hon. Justice Paul Trépanier. The grounds of this judgment are the same I had put forward in an opinion given to the Montreal-Central Council of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, an opinion which was published at the time in two Montreal dailies.

Lawyers Côté and Rémi Paul have repulsed an incalculable number of young people from legal or para-legal political action into clandestine action, either as a matter of fact or potentially, by systematically crushing movements which "came out of the street", such as a dozen citizens' and workers' committees in Montreal, the Mouvement d'intégration Scolaire (M.I.S.), the Mouvement Syndical Politique (M.S.P.), the F.L.P., etc., by unfounded "political" accusations and by authorizing incredible police harassment (detention without warrants or without charges, brutalities, seizures without warrants . . .). Lawyer Côté even boasted at the Ottawa parliamentary enquiry into the C.Y.C. of having seized many "tons" of documents! Ninety per cent of these seizures were totally illegal because the documents seized were legal, no charges ever having been laid.

Let us come back to the September '70 term of the Montreal Assizes. I then protested against a manoeuvre by the office of Mr. Choquette to separate at the last minute the Roy-Morency-Lancôt trials. On August 21 the Department of Justice had served the three men with identical written notices of trial for the 9th of September in first Division of Assizes. A common defence had been prepared! It fell through!

At the Morency trial I objected and even lost my temper (for the first time but I think Hon. Justice Claude Bisson has since forgiven me, our relationship having been very cordial since), when the judge ended my questioning of a prospective juror. I went directly to the Court of Appeal with a request for Habeas Corpus which was denied by Chief Justice Lucien Tremblay, but

the Chief Justice declared that the grounds relied on could constitute sufficient grounds for appeal. I was no longer interrupted. I questioned the prospective jurors at length (a procedure which is rare here but usual in the U.S.A. in serious trials; Morency is accused of 20 counts many of which could get him life imprisonment). The result: 28 of the 60 candidates interrogated were declared biased by the examiners (46.6%). Many of these towards the defence! Prevention at the first instance level can avoid an appeal. I had learned that at my own expense.

These cases constitute approximately one quarter of my practice although they take up more than half my time. The rest of my practice is general (commercial law, contract law, domestic relations, etc.). In this area I think also that I have been a credit to the legal profession. Recently I won a case involving a humble shoe worker in a matter of "rats in his house" before Hon. Judge Léonce Côté (*Tomy vs. Quintan*). I have asked Quintan for \$25 to cover disbursements.

This fall Hon. Judge Jean Tellier released a client (*R. vs. Georges Raïcot*) on a charge of being an "habitual criminal". I have been representing another client (*R. vs. Jacques Lévesque*) for a long time in a similar case. One knows the dozens of sittings and all the preparation these cases require. Some of our colleagues simply decline them. I have received from Raïcot less than a quarter of what our colleagues insist upon, from Lévesque I cannot receive a penny because he is completely destitute.

I have also made numerous suggestions for reform. For example, that Quebec amend its jury law to allow women to be jurors, that the required age be brought down from 21 to 18 years and that the requirement of having a residence (rented or owned—one name per residence) be abolished by creating a universal enumeration. I also suggested that Ottawa abolish from the Criminal Code the "stand aside rule" which gives the Crown 52 challenges against 12 for the Defence, which permits the Crown to "choose" the 12 jurors (which to my knowledge has only been used in cases involving the FLQ!).

This rather long narration, Mr. President, is simply to show that I love my work, that I think I do it well and that I intend to remain in practice. I am writing to tell you that some are trying unjustly to get me out, and to bring to your attention and to the attention of all members of the Bar some of the more serious and troublesome attacks by the Department of Justice on Judicial Democracy in Quebec of which my case is but one example of a long series.

As a preliminary, I would like to point out that in the 3½ years prior to the Cross-Laporte affair I was not a member of any group, movement or political party. Intentionally, I have not given a single political speech despite the hundreds of solicitations. I have given a few speeches in relation to the administration of justice where I have stated facts (for example, the refusal to Gagnon of his trial in regard to the LaGrenade Affair, the preventive detention for 29 months of Robert Lévesque, the judgment of the Court of Appeal in the Vallières case, the systematic denial of bail to the fellows of the FLQ, etc.). These speeches were limited solely to the following occasions: (1) various talks before a demonstration supporting Vallières-Gagnon on November 6, 1969 (in which I did not participate), (2) a talk to law students of Laval University, and (3) another to law students of McGill University (where the students attempted for a long time but in vain to shift the discussion to politics). I emphasize that section 61(b)(iii) of the Criminal Code says: "No one is deemed to have a seditious intention by reason only that he intends out of good faith to point out errors or defects in the administration of justice in Canada."

When I learned of the kidnapping of Mr. J. R. Cross, I decided like many Quebeckers, including Marcel Pépin, President of the C.N.T.U. (250,000 members), Louis Laberge, President, and Fernand Daoust, Secretary General of the Q.F.L. (250,000 members), Yvon Charbonneau, President of the C.E.Q. (65,000 members), Paul Alain, President of the U.C.C. (52,000 members), Mathias Rioux, President of the Alliance des Professeurs de Montréal, Alfred Rouleau, President of L'Assurance-vie Des-

jardins (one of the most respected persons in business), René Lévesque and Jacques Parizeau of the P.Q., Claude Ryan (Editor of *Le Devoir*), etc., to do EVERYTHING I could to avoid what I considered and still consider a catastrophe. Like all these well-known persons, I believed that it would be better, faced with two solutions, for the good of the people of Quebec, to liberate the 23 political prisoners, etc. Like these gentlemen I intended to use my position to convince citizens, groups, associations, and the Government of my point of view. Like these people, I intended to do this through the persuasion of language and not through that of dynamite (a choice which the Government seems to want me to regret at all costs as for many others).

The government launched its extremist McCarthy-like aggression against me on October 11, 1970, by arresting me by means of warrant at the beginning of a long week-end for having supposedly impeded the work of the police by statements (S.110(a) Criminal Code). (Choquette had proceeded some 10 days before by means of a summons against Ernest Crépault in a matter which was much more serious). I have never been able to find out which statements among the hundreds are reprehensible (there is no preliminary inquiry!). I was held incommunicado in isolation for 48 hours, without paper, newspapers . . .

While I was being held all of my professional files, notes, documents were seized and taken from my office and my residence. Could the search not have been carried out on the spot rather than create a total mess? My secretary tells me that a great number of files, agendas, . . . are missing, but the authorities claim that everything was returned to me except two wills!

Finally I was called from my cell at 8 o'clock on Monday evening by lawyer Robert Demers who invited me to negotiate with him after the receipt of a communique from the FLQ designating me as their negotiator. Lawyer Demers then showed me a copy of the communique issued by lawyer Robert Bourassa declaring that lawyer Demers had been designated to negotiate with me. I accepted after studying this document. It was agreed that I would be released on my own recognizance at the request

of the government.

I presumed the good faith of our colleague Demers, until he told me later that the "negotiations" were only a pretext to gain time. Lawyer Demers said to me that he had agreed to deceive me in order to save the life of Pierre Laporte. It was not the first time that a colleague had deceived me in 3½ years. Lawyer Louis Paradis, then Chief Prosecutor, had purposely distorted my arguments at the time of the simultaneous trials which were imposed upon Vallières and Gagnon in the fall of 1969. Another sinister joke!

This first charge little concerned me, but the second charge of the Government against me and many others is grotesque and will be a catastrophe for Judicial Democracy if it proceeds. We may well be shocked at what is going on in Brazil, in Greece. We are in it, Mr. President, up to our necks! But when it is in our own backyard it takes a little more guts to recognize it, to intervene, and denounce it.

Indeed, after having kept us for 21 days, illegally deprived of the rights of visits, of telephone, of lawyer, of fresh air, of walks, of correspondence, of "canteen," of paper, of certain lawful reading material, of all hygienic necessities, of clothes, of legal texts. (These deprivations lasted between 7 and 21 days): charge C.B.R.M. no. 70-6700 was laid on November 5, 1970, by Jérôme Choquette, Q.C., (by "preferred indictment" which deprives us of a preliminary inquiry! What concern for Justice!). This absurd charge should startle and shock all those who are concerned with the administration of Justice, the Bar above all.

The charge reads as follows:

"In the City of Montreal, district of Montreal and elsewhere in the Province of Quebec, between January 1, 1968, and October 16, 1970 inclusively, Pierre Vallières, Charles Gagnon, Robert Lemieux, Jacques Larue-Langois and Michel Chartrand illegally and without colour of right took part in a seditious conspiracy aimed at changing the Canadian government and more particularly in the Province of Quebec, by advocating the use of force, without the authority of the law, contrary to

the provisions of section 62, paragraph (c) of the Criminal Code."

Firstly, taken at face value the document is absurd: it says we conspired "by" advocating! One conspires "to" advocate or achieve an end. The charge covers a period of two years, ten months and eleven days! This is laughable! It's a mockery!

My comments will be limited to an analogy. I have followed closely the famous "conspiracy" matter of the "Chicago Seven" tried by a judge and jury at Chicago in 1969. Let us remember that Attorney-General Ramsay Clark under the Johnson Administration had formally vetoed this trial. Let us remember that the trial provoked the indignation of tens of thousands of American jurists, of the most respected newspapers... In the end, a very large majority of informed opinion thought that Justice had been undermined by the trial. The Appeal Court intervened immediately after the trial to release the accused on bail. They had all the benefit of bail until the end of the trial. Also sentences of many years of jail had been imposed upon all of the accused for contempt of court.

I do not wish to go into a lengthy debate, Mr. President; suffice it to say that I believe the Chicago Trial was really quite insignificant as compared to the monumental farce that this proposed trial would be. The Chicago matter was based on a special law which had been voted in a year earlier to deal with these "situations", which is not the case in the macabre farce which the government wants to "produce" here! The Chicago trial lasted 5½ months, the charges covered only a very short period of time, the actions of the accused were relatively homogeneous... The "theatrical production" that our colleague Choquette proposes to bring about covers a period of 34 months, the occupations of the five accused are quite diversified... We expect (we talk about it a lot) the trial to last at least 18 months—if in fact it should ever be held!

But yet more ridiculous and more odious, all five, and others (we are all, with the exception of Larue-Langois, isolated from the other prisoners, I do not have sufficient information...) are

also charged, to wit:

"On October 16, 1970, was or had been declared to be a member of an illegal organization: contrary to the provisions of Section 4(a) of the 1970 Public Order Regulations."

One wants to laugh. The law was promulgated on October 16th at 4:00 a.m. I am sleeping. I am awakened. I turn on the radio and CKAC gives me the essential details. I am thrown in jail where I still remain.

Let us hypothesize that I am a "member" at 4:00 a.m. The regulation not being retroactive and it being presumed that one knows and observes the law (if it is constitutional?!), I must have the opportunity to desist from the actions and activities that have just been declared illegal. I must have the opportunity to commit or not to commit an offence.

There was a time in Quebec, Mr. President, when one could (as the honourable Judge Jean Turgeon stated, along with two international societies devoted to defending human rights, the International Association of Democratic Jurists and the International Federation of Civil Liberties Unions) institute murder proceedings against people because of their ideas and writings, but there was some concern for outward appearances. But here we have "closed down shop" as Mr. Trudeau would say! But what a clever little ploy to keep us in jail! The Minister who is the opposite party decides if we are to be granted bail! Oops! A little stroke of the pen in "Cité libre" style, and we destroy an institution acquired in 1215, the role of judges, etc. The first time it is somewhat harsh. Later it becomes easy! And then easier and easier as in Hitler's Germany. History does not lie.

I think we should all ponder a little before scuttling Democracy and the Judicial System. Especially, Mr. President, I think the Bar *must* concern itself in this matter and *intervene*. Objectively, this matter concerns the Bar. Subjectively also, because the rights of one of its accredited members (also a member of the Junior Bar and of the Canadian Bar) are being usurped (fortunately, my fellow-prisoners tell me!). Furthermore this member represents the interests dear to hundreds of people

in your jurisdiction who are hurt by these acts (see above; also, for example, a case before the Hon. Justice Mitchell, involving more than \$10,000 (Seaway Landscape and Nursery Limited vs. Sera Inc.) which might be lost because key documents seem to have been lost during the police seizure and, what is more, I cannot complete a verbal agreement which has already been begun with our colleague Lawyer Lawrence Glazer concerning the details of notes to be submitted before final judgment. It involves many hundreds of documents in a complicated accounting matter).

Very humbly, Mr. President, I am asking you as well as all members of the Bar:

1. To demand, upon receipt of this letter (this is a matter of great importance), that I be allowed to receive at once certain files in order to write memoranda, urgent letters . . . and that I be permitted to communicate on this subject with a colleague and my secretary . . . These demands strictly concern my practice.
2. To demand immediate bail from the Minister (the presumption of innocence always exists and bail is its corollary) on this ridiculous charge laid pursuant to the public order regulation. As for the other charge (the accused in the "Tunnel" matter are out on bail!), there is not a case in our judicial history where bail has been denied in a matter of sedition.
3. To demand immediate *nolle prosequi* respecting the three ludicrous charges brought against me, *solely to get rid of a vigorous adversary in a system which is said to be an "adversary system"*—as well as in other cases after examination. I can assure you that the charges are just as ludicrous (if not more so) in the cases of Chartrand, Vallières, Larue-Langlois and Gagnon. Once again, I do not know the condition of the others, but I have heard that in certain cases it is even more loathsome; the Government might have even prosecuted some of its own supporters!
4. To intervene vigorously in regards to the gradual erosion and debasement of the Administration of Justice in Quebec these last years, in these political affairs said to be ordinary "Common Law" cases which are in many instances only UTILIZATIONS

BY THE EXECUTIVE POWER OF THE JUDICIAL POWER IN ORDER TO ANNOY AND CRUSH SOME CITIZENS. The counts of sedition against Michel Chartrand, Raymond Lemieux, Reginald Chartrand, Laurier Gravel, Vallières, Gagnon, Lamontagne and myself, the various proceedings instituted against Daniel Waterlot, Y. Chuit, Mario Bachand are only some flagrant examples. What is even more revolting is that an ever growing number of our colleagues (furthermore they make fabulous money at it) and judges are complacent about the situation.

5. To designate a colleague or a committee to make sure that this matter proceeds properly and to intervene . . . he, or it, will account to you and to the council.

From Hitler's Germany comes this story. The first time they came to pick up a certain person he was an anarchist Jew. A Jew! An Anarchist! I did not "protest". The second time they picked up a German, but he was a Communist. I found this a little curious, but I did not "protest". The third time they came to get me. There was no longer anybody to "protest". Let this be a warning to everybody!

Yours most faithfully, M. le Bâtonnier Cinq-Mars,

ROBERT LEMIEUX

Avocat au Barreau de Montréal

*Correspondence tabled in the House of Commons on
October 16, 1970 by Prime Minister Trudeau.*

GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC
THE PRIME MINISTER

Quebec City, October 16, 1970.

Mr. Prime Minister,

During the last few days the people of Quebec have been greatly shocked by the kidnapping of Mr. James R. Cross,

representative of the British Government in Montreal, and the Hon. Pierre Laporte, Minister of Labour and Manpower and Minister of Immigration of Quebec, as well as by the threats to the security of the state and individuals expressed in communiqués issued by the Front de Libération du Québec or on its behalf, and finally by all the circumstances surrounding these events.

After consultation with authorities directly responsible for the administration of justice in Quebec, the Quebec Government is convinced that the law, as it stands now, is inadequate to meet this situation satisfactorily.

Under the circumstances, on behalf of the Government of Quebec, I request that emergency powers be provided as soon as possible so that more effective steps may be taken. I request particularly that such powers encompass the authority to apprehend and keep in custody individuals who, the Attorney General of Quebec has valid reasons to believe, are determined to overthrow the government through violence and illegal means. According to the information we have and which is available to you, we are facing a concerted effort to intimidate and overthrow the government and the democratic institutions of this province through planned and systematic illegal action, including insurrection. It is obvious that those participating in this concerted effort completely reject the principle of freedom under the rule of law.

The Quebec Government is convinced that such powers are necessary to meet the present emergency. Not only are two completely innocent men threatened with death, but we are also faced with an attempt by a minority to destroy social order through criminal action; it is for those reasons that our government is making the present request.

The government is confident that, through such powers, it will be able to put an immediate stop to intimidation and terror and to ensure peace and security for all citizens.

Please accept, Mr. Prime Minister, my very best regards.

Robert Bourassa

Office of the Chairman
of the Executive Committee
15 October 1970

City Hall

The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, P.C., Q.C.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Canada

Mr. Prime Minister,

The chief of the Montreal Police Service has informed us that the means available to him are proving inadequate and that the assistance of higher levels of government has become essential for the protection of society against the seditious plot and the apprehended insurrection in which the recent kidnappings were the first step.

We are forwarding as a matter of the utmost urgency the report describing the scope of the threat and the urgent need to reinforce the machinery to cope with it.

We ask for every measure of assistance the federal government may deem useful and desirable in order to carry out the task of protecting society and the life of citizens in this difficult period.

Lucien Saulnier
Chairman of
the Executive Committee

Jean Drapeau
Mayor of Montreal

Police Department
Office of the Director

City of Montreal
City Hall Annex

His Lordship Mayor Jean Drapeau
Mr. Lucien Saulnier
Chairman of the Executive Committee

October 15, 1970

Gentlemen:

An extremely dangerous subversive organization has gradually developed in Quebec over the last several years with a view to preparing the overthrow of the legitimate government by seditious means and eventually armed insurrection.

The recent kidnappings of a foreign diplomat and of a minister of the Crown of the province of Quebec by this organization are the first stage of its seditious plan and of activities leading directly to insurrection and the overthrow of the State.

Under the circumstances, the investigation which must be carried out by police authorities must necessarily include all the activities of the various cells of this seditious organization and should not be restricted, if it is not to be doomed to failure to a mere search for the individuals who have perpetrated the heinous kidnapping of the two (2) persons who are still being held.

The threat to our society from this seditious conspiracy that has swung into action in the last eleven (11) days, the investigation problems created by the internal structure of this organization divided into many small autonomous cells and the incredible amount of checking and searching imposed upon us have taxed and are taxing to the utmost the resources available to our Police Department.

The extreme urgency of obtaining concrete results in uncovering all the ramifications of this organization and its seditious activities, the volume and complexity of evidence to be gathered and filed, finally the enormous task that we must carry out without resorting to unhealthy and undesirable repression, make it essential for higher levels of governments to come to our assistance if we are to succeed.

The slow pace of procedures and the restrictions resulting from the legal machinery and means at our disposal do not allow us to meet the situation.

Consequently, I recommend to the Executive Committee of the City to ask the higher levels of government to give us the means which in their estimation are suitable and useful to enable us to gather and submit the evidence necessary to protect society against the seditious and insurrectionary activities triggered by the kidnappings.

Very truly yours,
M. St-Pierre,
Director.

From Hansard, October 16, 1970

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.53

Item Title Don't forget Redress in the form of legal reforms

Item Date 1983



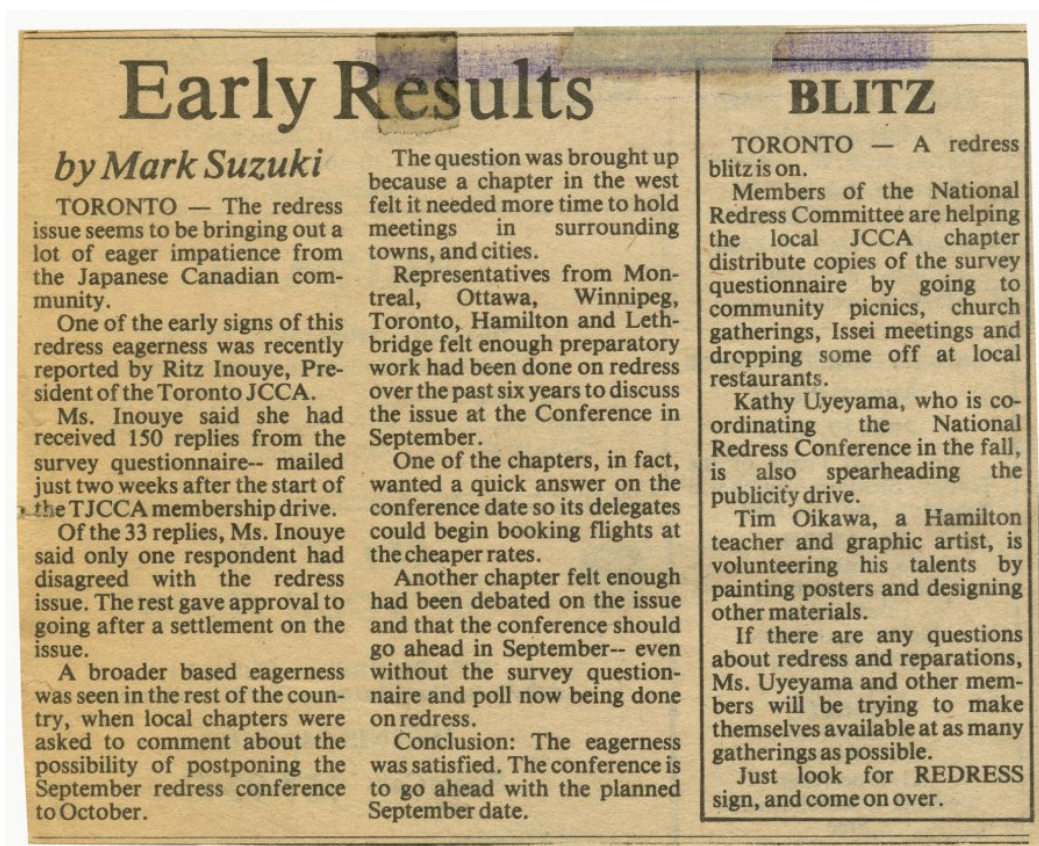
Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Don't forget Redress in the form of legal reforms" by Ann Gomer Sunahara. Reports on the unaltered status of the War Measures Act since it was issued by executive order against Japanese Canadians during World War II.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.54
Item Title	Japanese-Canadians want compensation, survey says
Item Date	1983



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japanese-Canadians want compensation, survey says" dated September 2, 1983, Toronto Star, Ottawa. Reports on responses to a questionnaire sent to Japanese Canadians residing in Southern Ontario. References George Imai, past president of the National Association of Japanese Canadians; Justice Minister Mark Macguigan; and Conservative Leader Brian Mulroney.
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.55
Item Title	Early Results/ Blitz
Item Date	1983



Item Description Newspaper clipping of two articles with headlines "Early Results" by Mark Suzuki, Toronto, cites Ritz Inouye, President of Toronto JCCA; and "Blitz", Toronto, references the JCCA, Kathy Uyeyama and Tim Oikawa.

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.56.1-2

Item Title A loyal 'enemy' who still grieves/ The row over the treatment of Japanese Canadians resurfaces with more bitterness than ever

Item Date 1984

Item Description

Newspaper clipping of article with headline "A loyal 'enemy' who still grieves/ The row over the treatment of Japanese Canadians resurfaces with more bitterness than ever" by Ellie Tesher, Toronto Star, dated April 14, 1984. Cites Joy Kogawa, novelist and poet; Hideo Takahashi, former clerk in the Japanese Consulate in Vancouver; Prime Minister Mackenzie King; Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau; Art Miki, president of the National Association for Japanese Canadians; Justice Henry Bird; World War I veteran Sergeant George Shoji; Haj Kagetsu; and George Imai, head of the National Redress Committee. Article continues on separate clipping titled "Grieving loyal 'enemy'". Includes four photographic images with captions, clockwise from top-right: "Several detention camps like this one in British Columbia's interior sprang up in 1942. It was home for many years"; "A group of women with their children wait for a train to repatriate them from Slocan"; "Japanese-Canadian men uprooted from their homes and separated from their families arrive at Schreiber camp"; "A few hours after Japan bombed Pearl Harbour, all fishing boats owned by Japanese-Canadians were rounded up by the navy".



Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.56.2-2
Item Title	Grieving loyal 'enemy'
Item Date	1984



Item Description

Newspaper clipping of continued article with headline "Grieving loyal 'enemy'" by Ellie Teshler, Toronto Star, dated April 14, 1984. References Donald Anderson, general secretary of the Canadian Council of Churches; The Canadian Jewish Congress; Maryko Imatsu, lawyer; Joy Kogawa; [Roger] Obata, engineer; Winston Churchill; Ann Sunahara, researcher; and David Suzuki, broadcaster and scientist.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.57
Item Title	Letters to the Editor/ Logic won't stand scrutiny
Item Date	1984



Item Description Newspaper clipping of three letters to the editor with headline "Logic won't stand scrutiny" dated [April 14], [Globe and Mail]. Letters written by John Tagg, Toronto; E.H. Zimmerman, Toronto; and Michael T. Newhouse, Hamilton. Includes photographic image of Japanese women and children eating while interned at Hastings Park. "Globe and Mail/ April 14" annotated in pen.

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.58

Item Title Letters to the editor/ The Kamloops Kid/ Excellent Coverage

Item Date 1984



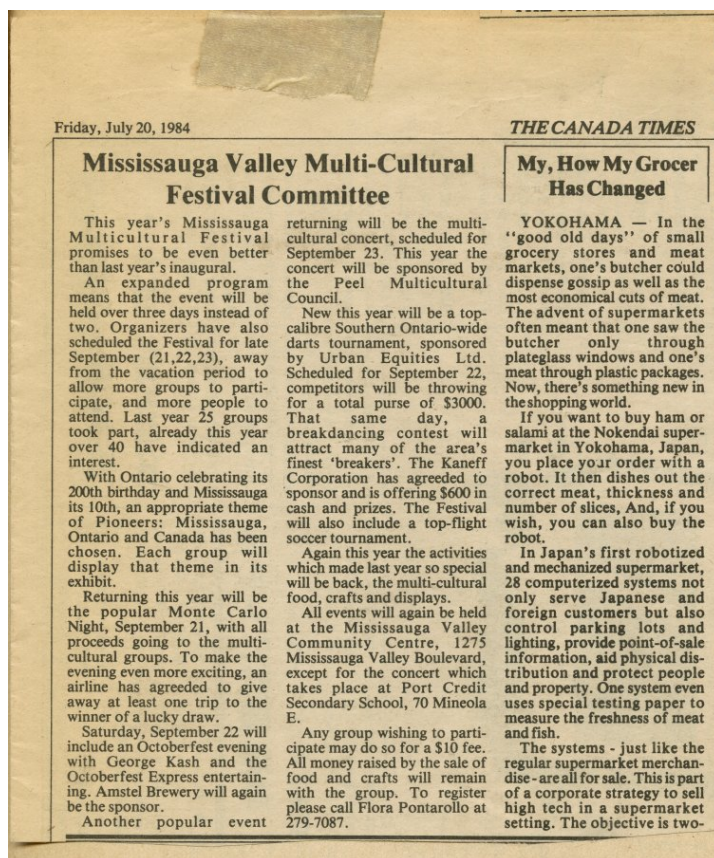
Item Description Newspaper clipping of three letters to the editor with headline "Letters to the editor". First, "The Kamloops Kid" by John R. Stroud, President, Ontario Branch, Hong Kong Veterans Association of Canada, responding to June 29 article titled "Fear of Hysteria Behind Decision on Internment" and referencing Inouye Kanao, interpreter for the Imperial Japanese Army. Second, untitled by Robert Alan Pelletier, responding to June 22 article titled "Of Sorrow and Shame". Last, "Excellent coverage" by Paul Nash.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.59
Item Title	Japanese language article
Item Date	1984



Item Description Newspaper clipping of Japanese language article in The Canada Times, dated July 10, 1984. Includes four photographic images of men in suits; one is [Canadian politician Brian Mulroney].

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.60
Item Title	Mississauga Valley Multi-Cultural Festival Committee
Item Date	1984



Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Mississauga Valley Multi-Cultural Festival Committee" dated July 20, 1984, The Canada Times. Reports on the Mississauga Multicultural Festival.

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.61

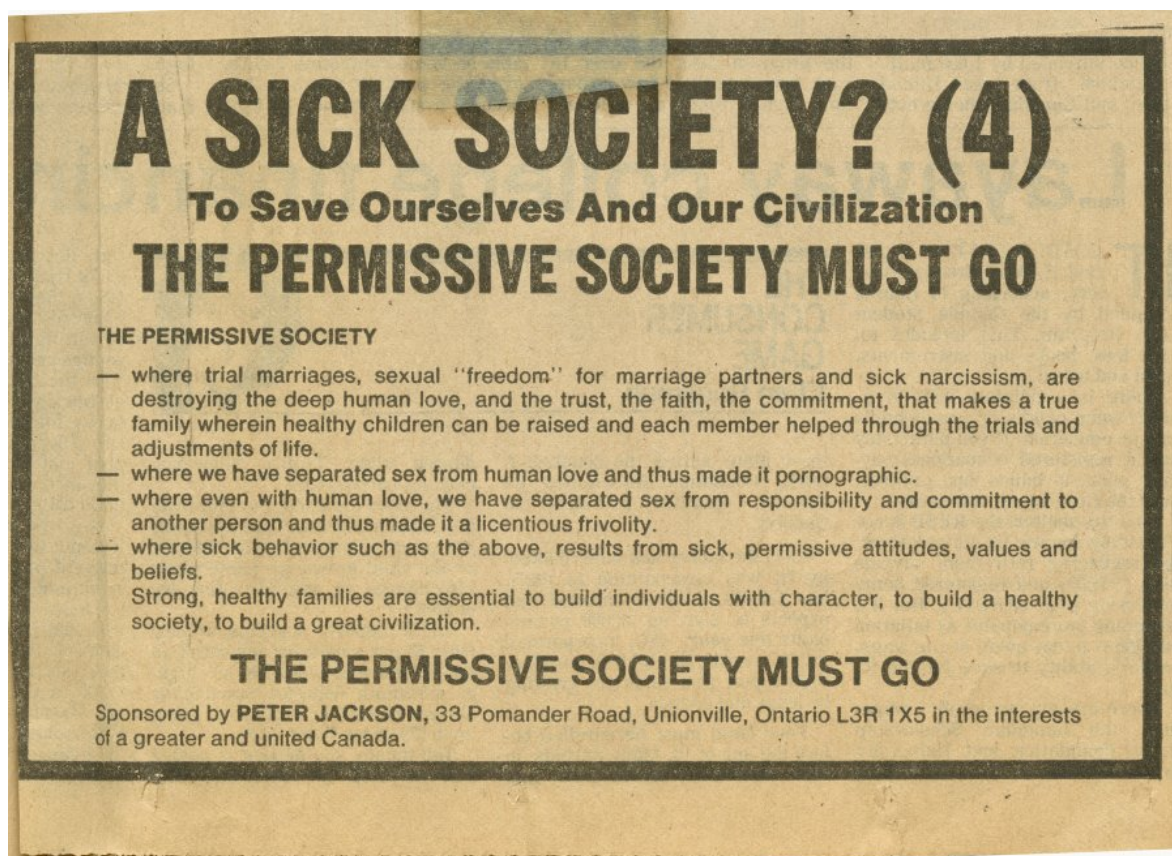
Item Title Japanese language article

Item Date 1984



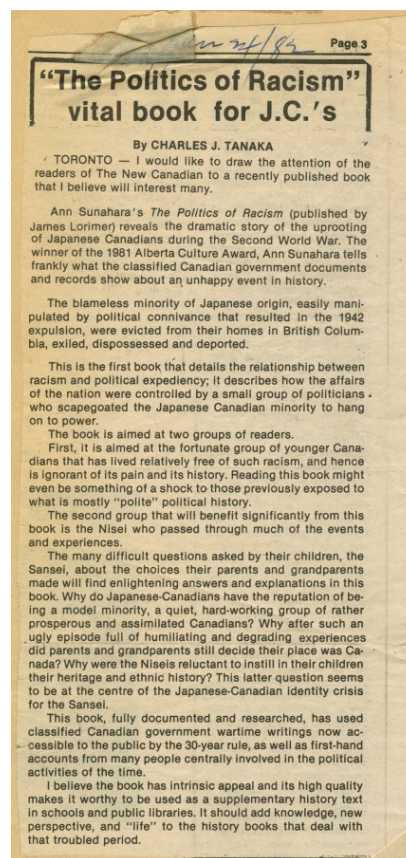
Item Description Newspaper clipping of Japanese language article in The Canada Times, dated July 20, 1984.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.62
Item Title	A Sick Society? (4)/ To Save Ourselves And Our Civilization/ The Permissive Society Must Go
Item Date	1984



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of advert sponsored by Peter Jackson, Unionville, Ontario, with headline "A Sick Society? (4)/ To Save Ourselves And Our Civilization/ The Permissive Society Must Go".
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.63
Item Title	"The Politics of Racism" vital book for J.C.'s
Item Date	1982



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "'The Politics of Racism' vital book for J.C.'s" by Charles J. Tanaka, [The New Canadian], dated [January 24, 1982], Toronto. Review of Ann Sunahara's "The Politics of Racism" published by James Lorimer. "Jan 24/82" annotated in blue pen.
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Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

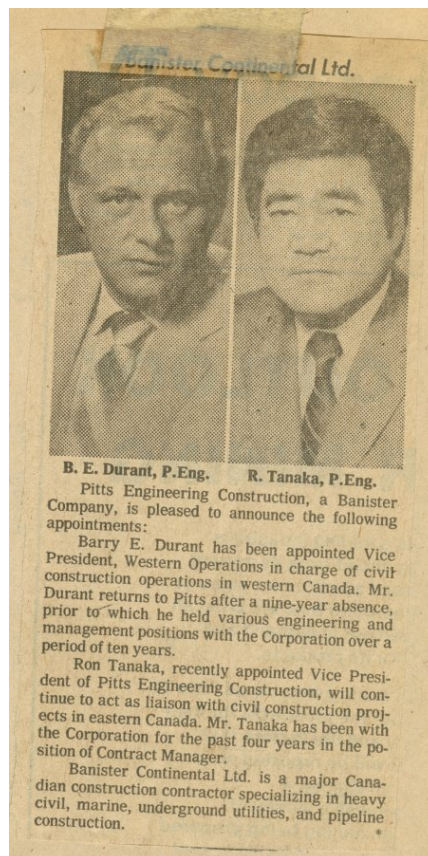
Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.64

Item Title Banister Continental Ltd.

Item Date 1984



Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Banister Continental Ltd." announcing the appointment of Barry E. Durant as Vice President, Western Operations; and Ron Tanaka as Vice President of Pitts Engineering Construction. Includes photographic images of B.E. Durant and R. Tanaka.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.65
Item Title	Scars of war remain for Mitsui family/ These Japanese Canadians were interned after Pearl Harbor even though father had fought for Canada in World War I
Item Date	1983



Item Description

Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Scars of war remain for Mitsui family/ These Japanese Canadians were interned after Pearl Harbor even though father had fought for Canada in World War I" by David Greenberg, Toronto Star, dated December 7, 1983, Hamilton. References Masumi Mitsui, Port Coquitlam; Harry [Mitsui], Hamilton; Lucy Ishii; Amy Kuwabara; George [Mitsui]; and Edward James Gilmore, who purchased everything the [Mitsui] family owned a few months after the evacuation. Includes two photographic images; a portrait of Masumi Mitsui and group portrait of Japanese Canadian soldiers from British Columbia.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.66
Item Title	Japanese Canadian Redress/ Vancouver Group Wants J.C.'s Opinions on Redress Question
Item Date	1982

Item Description

Newspaper clipping from The New Canadian, dated March 9, 1982, of full page featuring two main articles with headlines "Japanese Canadian Redress" outlining questions and answers about redress; and "Vancouver Group Wants J.C.'s Opinions on Redress Question" Vancouver, referencing The Japanese Canadian Centennial Project Redress Committee, photo exhibit "The Japanese Canadians 1877-1977" and accompanying catalogue "A Dream Of Riches". Members of the JCCPRC include Sharon deRoo, Randy Enomoto, Jenny Fujita, Fumiko Greenaway, Gordon Hirabayashi, Linda Uyehara Hoffman, Connie Kadota, Marilyn Kaga, Cassandra Kobayashi, Lucy Komori, Kathy Merken, Roy Miki, Diane Nishii, Ken Shikaze, Naomi Shikaze, Mayumi Takasaki, and Tamio Wakayama.



Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.67.1-2

Item Title 'Obasan' a 'must read' for all Japanese Canadians/ Japanese Canadians called 'Victims of vengeful paranoia'

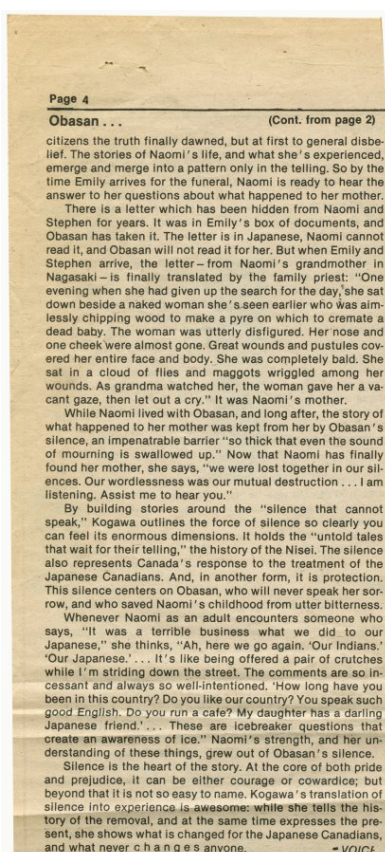
Item Date 1982

Item Description

Newspaper clipping from The New Canadian, dated August 27, 1982, of full page featuring two main articles with headlines "'Obasan' a 'must read' for all Japanese Canadians" by Kathryn Kilgore, a review of Joy Kogawa's novel Obasan; and "Japanese Canadians called 'Victims of vengeful paranoia'" by Keith Spicer, Vancouver Sun.

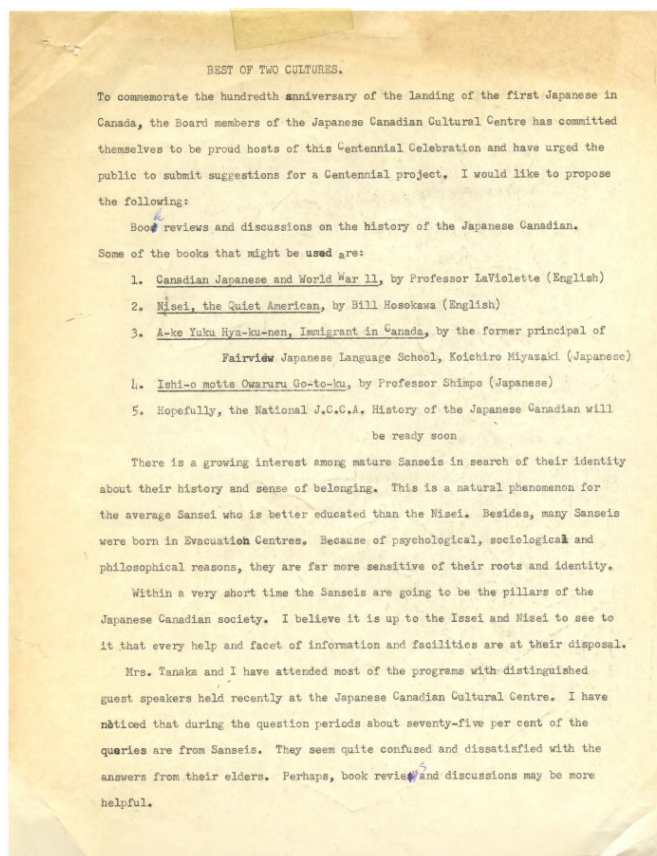


Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.67.2-2
Item Title	Obasan...
Item Date	1982



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of continued article with headline "'Obasan' a 'must read' for all Japanese Canadians" by Kathryn Kilgore, dated August 27, 1982, The New Canadian. Reviews and summarizes Joy Kogawa's novel Obasan.
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.68
Item Title	Best Of Two Cultures
Item Date	1977



Item Description	Textual record consists of two page proposal titled "Best Of Two Cultures" submitted to the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre for a centennial celebration project. References the following book titles: Canadian Japanese and World War II by Professor LaViolette; Nisei, the Quiet American by Bill Hosokawa; A-ke Yuku Hya-ku-nen, Immigrant in Canada by Koichiro Miyazaki; Ishi-o motte Owaruru Go-to-ku by Professor Shimpo; and the J.C.C.A. History of the Japanese Canadian.
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BEST OF TWO CULTURES.

To commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the landing of the first Japanese in Canada, the Board members of the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre has committed themselves to be proud hosts of this Centennial Celebration and have urged the public to submit suggestions for a Centennial project. I would like to propose the following:

^k Book reviews and discussions on the history of the Japanese Canadian.

Some of the books that might be used are:

1. Canadian Japanese and World War II, by Professor LaViolette (English)
2. Nisei, the Quiet American, by Bill Hosokawa (English)
3. A-ke Yuku Hya-ku-nen, Immigrant in Canada, by the former principal of Fairview Japanese Language School, Koichiro Miyazaki (Japanese)
4. Ishi-o motte Owaruru Go-to-ku, by Professor Shimpo (Japanese)
5. Hopefully, the National J.C.C.A. History of the Japanese Canadian will be ready soon

There is a growing interest among mature Sanseis in search of their identity about their history and sense of belonging. This is a natural phenomenon for the average Sansei who is better educated than the Nisei. Besides, many Sanseis were born in Evacuation Centres. Because of psychological, sociological and philosophical reasons, they are far more sensitive of their roots and identity.

Within a very short time the Sanseis are going to be the pillars of the Japanese Canadian society. I believe it is up to the Issei and Nisei to see to it that every help and facet of information and facilities are at their disposal.

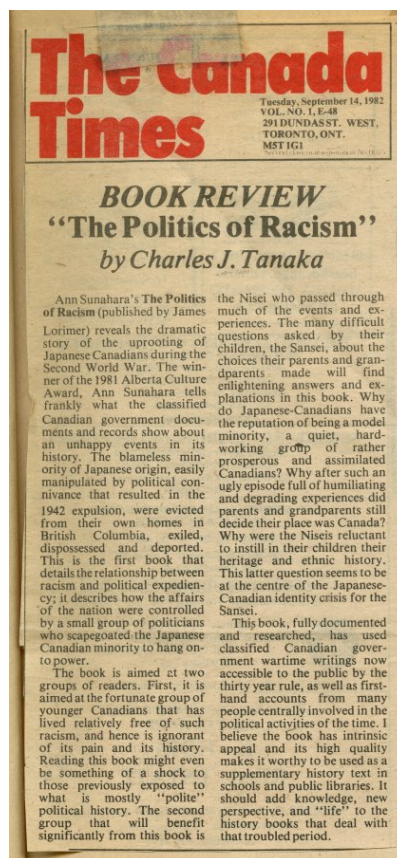
Mrs. Tanaka and I have attended most of the programs with distinguished guest speakers held recently at the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre. I have noticed that during the question periods about seventy-five per cent of the queries are from Sanseis. They seem quite confused and dissatisfied with the answers from their elders. Perhaps, book review^s and discussions may be more helpful.

It is hard, I imagine, to be born into two cultures. It seems as though one is getting a real bargain in life -- two for the price of one -- but it creates problems. However, after overcoming this ~~size~~ difficulty, life can be more meaningful and rewarding. I know that the average Sansei and Yonsei loves Canadian and Japanese meals. They have digested both and are quite healthy. If mothers were to eliminate the Japanese meals I know they would miss them. The same with Canadian meals. If we can blend our food so successfully, what is stopping us on cultures? In spite of the war and the mental tortures we went through, I think the Nisei and Sansei can digest two cultures in one, instead of sadly being of split personality. Let the Japanese and the Canadian part of you amalgamate ^a unique awareness of Japanese Culture an essentially Canadian perspective.

By understanding ourselves better, especially our unique heritage developed from two distinct but richly complimentary cultures, we can then play more meaningful leadership roles in Canadian society as Canadians of Japanese ancestry. Then and only then, can we do as well as our American brothers, who being only half of one-per-cent of the population of the United States have produced so many distinguished representatives in almost every major field of endeavor. They were all wartime internees like Japanese Canadian and they achieved so much in so little time. How can we perpetually afford to be lost in the labyrinth of two cultures, searching for identity.

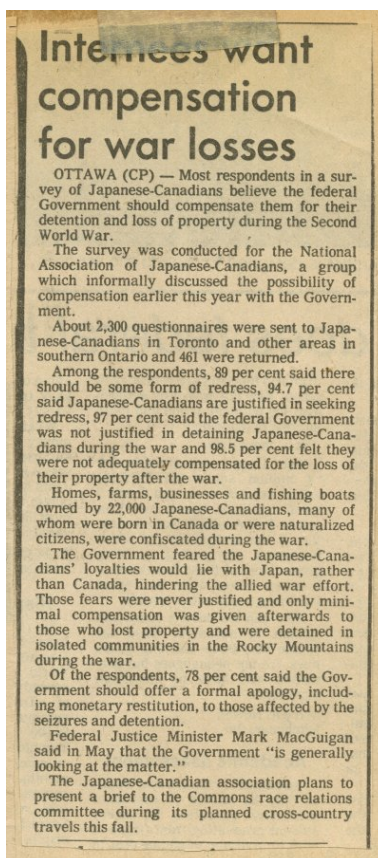
"The present is the necessary product of all the past, the ~~necessary~~ cause of the future."

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.69
Item Title	Book Review/ "The Politics of Racism"
Item Date	1982



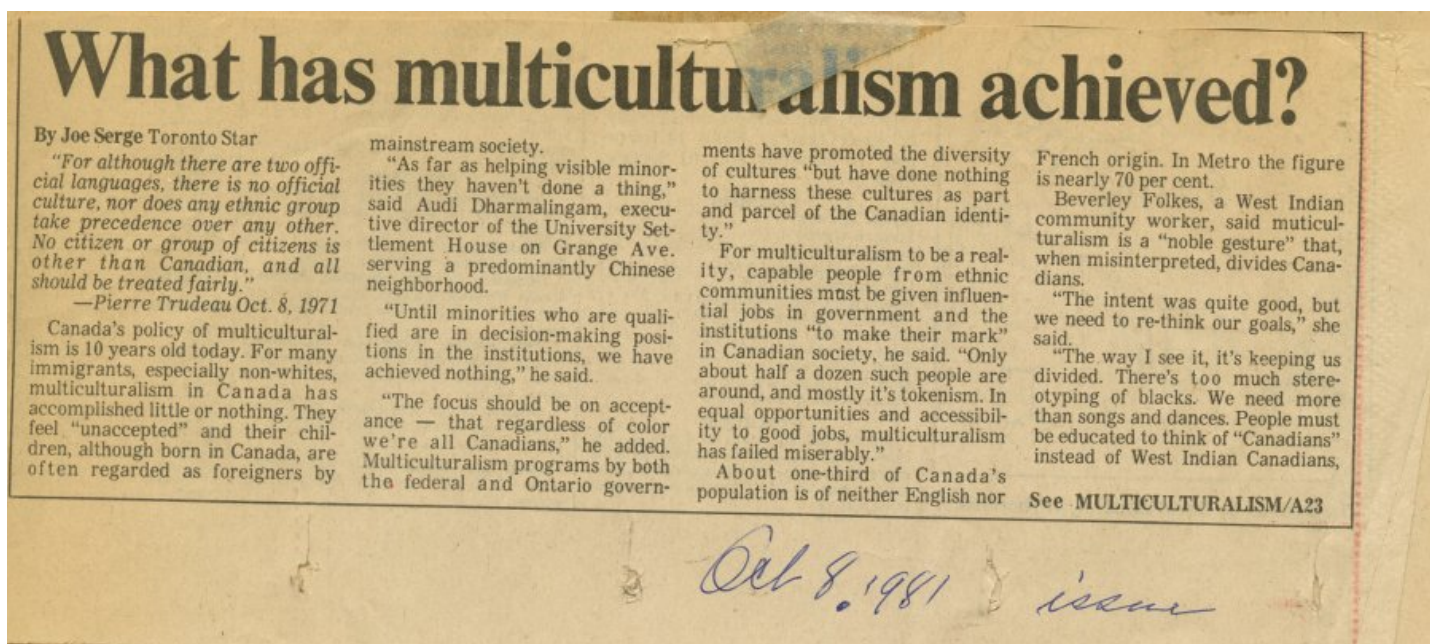
Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Book Review/ "The Politics of Racism"" by Charles J. Tanaka, dated September 14, 1982, The Canada Times, Toronto. Review of Ann Sunahara's "The Politics of Racism" published by James Lorimer.
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.70
Item Title	Internees want compensation for war losses
Item Date	1983



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Internees want compensation for war losses" Ottawa. References the National Association for Japanese Canadians, results of a questionnaire sent to Japanese Canadians in Southern Ontario, and Federal Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan.
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.71.1-2
Item Title	What has multiculturalism achieved?
Item Date	1981



Item Description

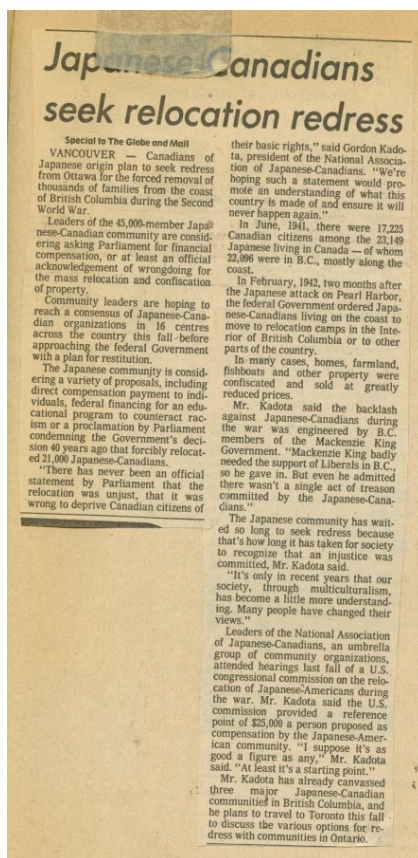
Newspaper clipping of article with headline "What has multiculturalism achieved?" by Joe Serge, Toronto Star, dated [Oct. 8, 1981]. Quotes Pierre Trudeau; Audi Dharmalingam, executive director of the University Settlement House; Beverley Folkes, West Indian community worker; Laureano Leone, president of the Council of National Ethnocultural Organizations; Jim Fleming, minister of multiculturalism; Dr. Peter Hlibowych, president of the Ontario Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee; Yuri Shymko, MPP for High Park-Swansea; and Ayube Ally, president of the Ontario Muslim Association. Annotated in blue pen with "Oct 8, 1981 issue".

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.71.2-2
Item Title	Multiculturalism at year 10: What has it achieved?
Item Date	1981



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of continued article with headline "Multiculturalism at year 10: What has it achieved?" by Joe Serge, Toronto Star, dated [Oct. 8, 1981]. Quotes Pierre Trudeau; Audi Dharmalingam, executive director of the University Settlement House; Beverley Folkes, West Indian community worker; Laureano Leone, president of the Council of National Ethnocultural Organizations; Jim Fleming, minister of multiculturalism; Dr. Peter Hlibowych, president of the Ontario Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee; Yuri Shymko, MPP for High Park-Swansea; and Ayube Ally, president of the Ontario Muslim Association.
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.72
Item Title	Japanese Canadians seek relocation redress
Item Date	1981



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japanese Canadians seek relocation redress" Globe and Mail, Vancouver. Quotes Gordon Kadota, president of the National Association for Japanese Canadians.
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Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.73

Item Title Japanese language article

Item Date 1982



Item Description Newspaper clipping of Japanese language article in The Canada Times dated November 26, 1982.

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.74

Item Title Japanese language article

Item Date 1982



Item Description Newspaper clipping of Japanese language article in The Canada Times dated November 30, 1982.

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.75.1-2

Item Title Japanese language article

Item Date 1982



Item Description Newspaper clipping of Japanese language article in The Canada Times dated December 3, 1982.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.75.2-2
Item Title	Japanese language article
Item Date	1982



Item Description Newspaper clipping of Japanese language article in The Canada Times dated December 3, 1982.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.76
Item Title	Japanese language article
Item Date	1982



Item Description Newspaper clipping of Japanese language article in The Canada Times dated December 7, 1982.

Collection Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection

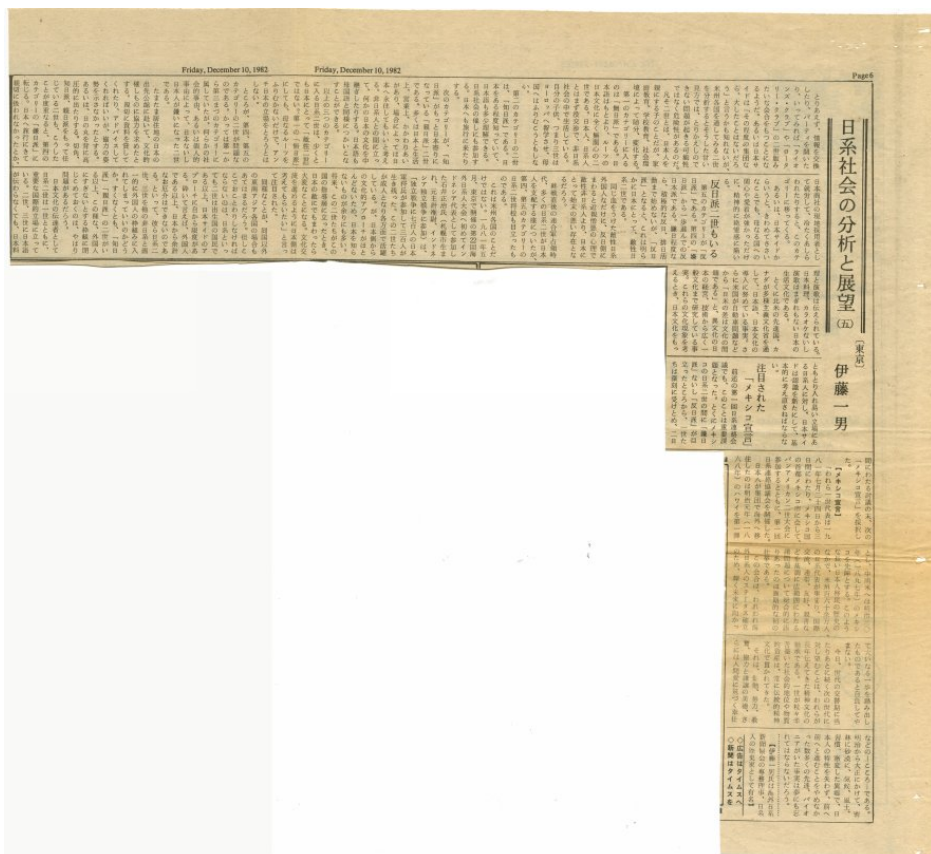
Series Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.

File Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.

Accession Number 2002.2.1.4.77

Item Title Japanese language article

Item Date 1982



Item Description Newspaper clipping of Japanese language article in The Canada Times dated December 10, 1982.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.78
Item Title	Japanese language article
Item Date	1982



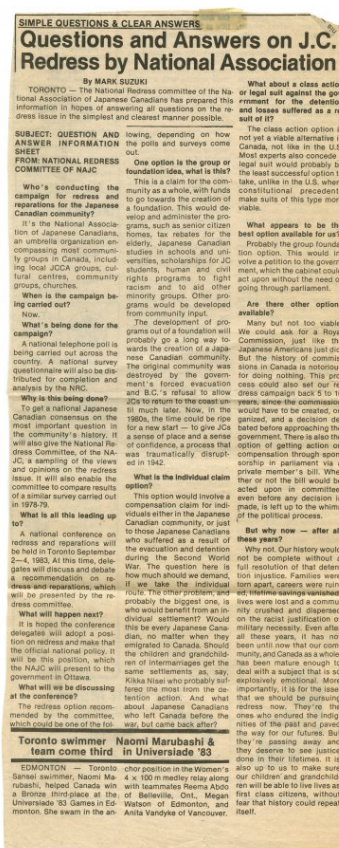
Item Description Newspaper clipping of Japanese language article in The Canada Times dated December 14, 1982.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.79
Item Title	Japanese language article
Item Date	1982



Item Description Newspaper clipping of Japanese language article in The Canada Times dated December 14, 1982.

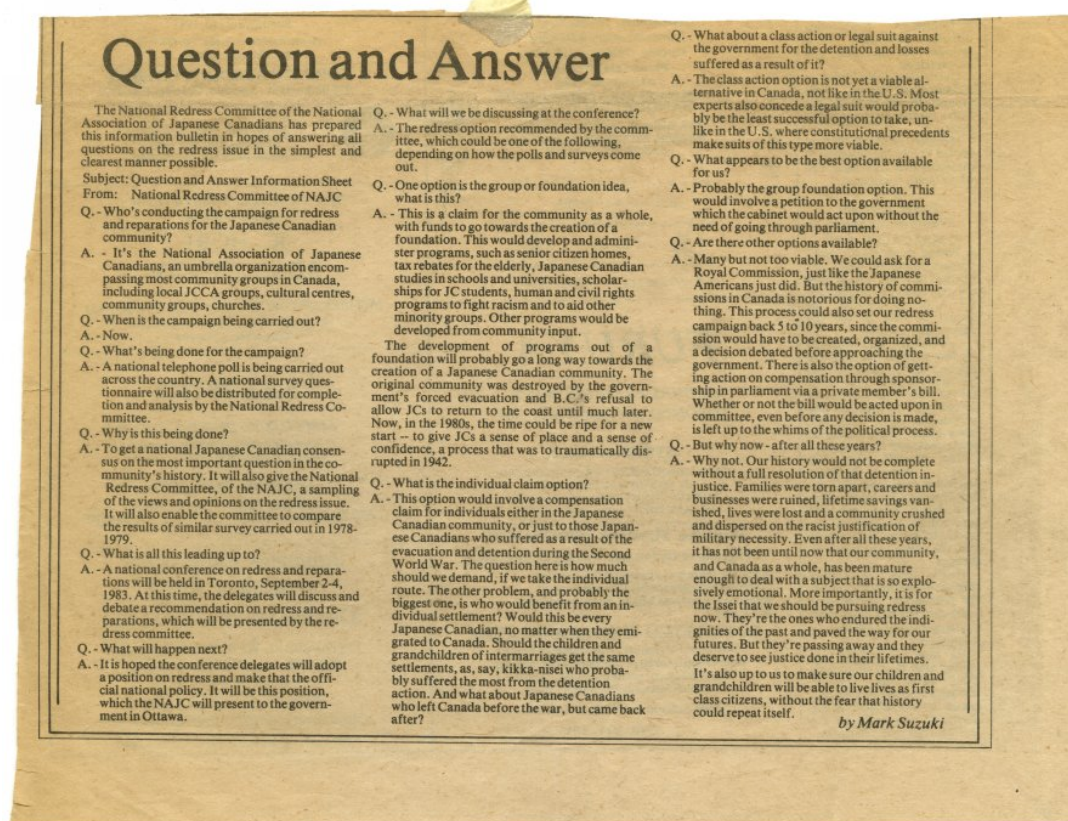
Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.80
Item Title	Simple Questions & Clear Answers/ Questions and Answers on J.C. Redress by National Association
Item Date	1983



Item Description

Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Simple Questions & Clear Answers/ Questions and Answers on J.C. Redress by National Association" prepared by the National Redress Committee of the National Association of Japanese Canadians and arranged by Mark Suzuki, Toronto. References the JCCA; National Redress Committee; and a national conference on redress and reparations held in Toronto, September 2-4, 1983.

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Scrapbook relating to Canadian minorities and the 1980s redress movement.
Accession Number	2002.2.1.4.81
Item Title	Question and Answer
Item Date	1983



Item Description

Newspaper clipping of information bulletin with headline "Question and Answer" prepared by the National Redress Committee of the National Association of Japanese Canadians and arranged by Mark Suzuki. References the JCCA; National Redress Committee; and a national conference on redress and reparations held in Toronto, September 2-4, 1983.