

July 85

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF LOSSES BEGINS

## 損害の社会・経済的調査開始

At a press conference in Vancouver on May 16, the NAJC announced an agreement with Price Waterhouse to undertake a socio-economic study to assess losses suffered by Japanese Canadians as a result of wartime injustices.

The Price Waterhouse study will determine an estimate of the overall economic losses to Japanese Canadians for the confiscation and sale of properties, belongings, and businesses, loss of earnings from forced unemployment and disruption of education, loss of life insurance policies and pensions, loss of community facilities, and loss of capital for being forced to pay for their own internment.

An assessment and report on the violation of human rights is not included in the socio-economic study. This area of the NAJC's redress claim will be prepared by its team of legal advisers and presented with the Price Waterhouse report. Both are scheduled for completion in September 1985.

The decision to go ahead on the study was the result of community meetings in NAJC Centres across Canada. The NAJC was encouraged not to accept the government's proposed \$6 million educational trust fund and to press for a settlement that reflects a documented estimate of losses.

Last month, President Art Miki met with the Minister of Multiculturalism, Jack Murta, to present the community's request for a socio-economic study. Mr. Murta admitted that he could see the value of such a study, not only for Japanese Canadians but for all Canadians, but that his government had decided not to support that route for a settlement.

Mr. Murta further explained that the government was taking this position because they were not planning to compensate Japanese Canadians, and approving such a study could commit them to compensation. He claimed that the government had never intended to compensate our community for the wartime injustices. From their point of view, the proposed \$6 million trust fund merely "memorializes" (Mr. Murta's term) the injustices and should not be seen as compensation.

President Miki pointed out that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney before the election, on May 15, was quoted in the *Globe and Mail* as

stating: "If there was a Conservative government I can assure you we would be compensating Japanese Canadians." Further, a press release issued from Mr. Murta's own office on December 15, 1984 stated that "discussion have started on: ...the amount and nature of compensation." Mr. Murta agreed that the government had used the term "compensation" but they did not mean actual compensation to Japanese Canadians.

Despite the government's present reluctance to commit themselves to compensation for Japanese Canadians, there is a good chance that they will change their approach if we as a community can convince them that a truly meaningful settlement must bear some relationship to the wartime injustices.

Belief and commitment on our part can be a powerful instrument to encourage more flexibility in their approach. First, the government has not moved unilaterally with its own proposal as they threatened to

NAJCは去る5月16日バンクーバーで開催された記者会見において、戦時中の不正によって日系人が受けた損害の社会・経済的調査に関する契約がブライス・ウォーターハウス社との間で結ばれたと発表しました。

このブライス・ウォーターハウス調査は、日系人が第2次世界大戦中に受けた損害の総計概算額を決定するという目的を持ち、この「損害」の中には没収または売却された土地、家屋、家財、所持品などの財産やビジネス、非自発的及び強制失業による収入損失、教育中断、生命保険及び年金の掛金損失、コミュニティ施設の損失、移動及び収容に支払われた個人資産も含まれます。

この調査には、日系人が受けた人権侵害に対する調査と評価は含まれていません。NAJCの補償問題運動におけるこれらの事項はNAJCの法律顧問団体によって準備され、ブライス・ウォーターハウス調査の報告とともに発表されます。この両方の調査報告は今年9月中に完成する予定です。

この調査の実行は、全国各地のNAJCセンターで開催された集会によって決定しました。(▶日本語版10ページへ続く)

do. Mr. Murta has also stated that he is willing to meet at any time with the NAJC Council to discuss the government's position. And recently in the House, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney stated that the government's door is always "open" to our community for further meetings. Finally, it's important to bear in mind that Mr. Murta in using the term "memorialization" for his proposed trust fund has never ruled out compensation for the wartime injustices.

The Price Waterhouse study requires the financial support and commitment of all Japanese Canadians from all generations. The redress struggle is an affirmation of pride in our common history. The settlement of our wartime experiences honours the lives of our families and friends, living and dead, whose only crime was the fact of their ancestry. Now, we have a golden opportunity, as Canadian citizens, to take positive action to redress the wrongs experienced by our community.

As a recognition of the need for

our communities to assume responsibility for our history, the Vancouver JCCA Redress Committee recently passed a resolution pledging \$5,000 received through fund-raising for redress to help finance the Socio-Economic Study of Losses. It has pledged to raise another \$10,000 to support the NAJC's redress activities.

The decision to proceed with a documented study of losses is a major step forward in the NAJC's redress campaign. Let's support our community's struggle to affirm the capacity and strength of our Canadian democratic system to resolve the issue of redress through a just and meaningful procedure.

The second issue of the NAJC Newsletter is reproduced in this issue of the Bulletin. Other centres receive the Newsletter as a separate publication, but by incorporating it into the Bulletin, the Greater Vancouver JCCA Redress Committee is able to save over a thousand dollars on postage. The following reports were too late to incorporate into the Newsletter:

#### Coordinator's Position

Due to lack of funding, the Coordinator's position has been terminated and all responsibilities have reverted to the NAJC National Executive Committee. However, the Vancouver JCCA Redress Committee will produce the Newsletter and Cassandra Kobayashi will edit the updates to Council, members which are sent out every other week. Roy Miki has now resumed his duties as Chairman of the Vancouver JCCA Redress Committee. He had given up that position while he was working on a three-month contract as the NAJC National Redress Coordinator.

#### Jack Oki Opposes NAJC

Ms. Maryka Omatsu, a NAJC legal advisor, had applied to the Toronto City Council for a grant to the NAJC towards the economic study of losses and received a recommendation of \$5000 from the Neighbourhood Committee. Mr. Jack Oki wrote to Toronto Mayor Art Eggleton opposing the grant. The letter was

#### NAJC PRESIDENT RESPONDS TO THE ONTARIO COMMAND VETS

The recent resolution by the Ontario Command of the Royal Canadian Legion opposing redress is cause for concern. Even in 1985, there are still individuals who cannot recognize that Canadians of Japanese ancestry are citizens of this country who were wrongfully incarcerated by their own government. In a strongly worded letter to James Forbes of the Ontario Command, NAJC President Art Miki referred to the Ontario Command's failure to differentiate between citizens of Japan and citizens of Canada as "insulting" to Japanese Canadians, especially to those who

written on Toronto JCCA letterhead and signed by Mr. Oki as Chairman of the Toronto JCCA Redress Committee. Attached to the letter was a position statement of the Committee of Survivors, and a list of 25 organizations including the Toronto JCCA which were purportedly represented on the redress committee. The North York (Toronto) Chapter of the NAJC sent out questionnaires and found that 23 of the 25 organizations had not officially endorsed the Toronto JCCA Redress Committee's position. As a result, the Neighbourhood Committee upheld its recommendation to support the NAJC grant application.

On June 4th, Mr. Jack Oki and Mr. George Imai held a press conference in Ottawa on behalf of the Committee of Survivors. They called for separation of the acknowledgement and compensation issues. They advocate compensation in the form of a trust foundation similar to that proposed by the government arguing that it is "impossible to fairly compensate individuals for wartime injustices". Art Miki, President of the NAJC responded by stating that the NAJC as the national Japanese Canadian organization, has the responsibility to represent the views of our entire community. Therefore, the views of the group lead by Jack Oki have been considered but the NAJC cannot abandon the democratic process and simply adopt the position for a small group within the community.

In Vancouver, Mr. Motoi Iwanaka,

fought for Canada in both wars. Mr. Miki said he was "appalled" by the racist position adopted by the Ontario Command," and pointed out that the American Legion supported the right of Japanese Americans, who suffered similar injustices as Japanese Canadians, to seek redress.

Ben Bianchini, President of the 50,000 member Army, Navy, and Air Force Veterans in Canada, publicly disagreed with the Ontario Command, and in a statement in the **Globe and Mail** (April 29) described Japanese Canadians as "staunch Canadians" who should be compensated for wartime losses.

an Issei member of the JCCA Redress Committee, has distributed a petition informally among his acquaintances, asking the government to negotiate with the NAJC. All the approximate 150 signatures were from persons who experienced the uprooting, and all but 20 were from persons now age 61 or older, which means that in 1942 they would have been at least 18 years old. Due to illness, Mr. Iwanaka could not continue with his petition, but it will be sent to the government to indicate strong support for the NAJC position from senior members of our community.

#### Vote on Who Will Represent Toronto

As a result of the public display of opposition to the NAJC on redress matters by the Toronto JCCA Redress Committee, the NAJC Council will decide whether the North York (Toronto) Chapter of the NAJC will represent Toronto on redress matters. The Council passed a motion in a telephone conference on Sunday, June 16 to vote on this matter through a mail-in ballot. Voting will be completed by the end of July. The Vancouver JCCA Redress Committee will raise this issue at the July 18 public meeting (see ad in this issue). An election for the NAJC Vice-President is also being conducted by mail as a result of the resignation of Jack Oki earlier this year. Roger Obata of Toronto and Bryce Kambara of Hamilton have been nominated.

## INDIVIDUAL AND "GROUP" COMPENSATION: WHAT DO THESE TERMS MEAN?

The NAJC Council has not yet established a firm position on forms of compensation. At present, discussions are ongoing in communities across Canada regarding "individual", "group", or a combination of "individual and group" compensation in the redress settlement.

While pondering the pros and cons on these three options, many people have asked for some clarification of the terms "individual" and "group" in relation to compensation.

**Q:** What does "individual" mean?

To many people individual compensation implies a procedure similar to that of court cases where a person's losses are calculated according to expert evidence, document and testimony. This method is both time consuming and expensive to administer. What evidence will be required to prove losses? Who will decide how much to pay each person for losses which include property, education, income, savings, and freedom of movement?

For these reasons, the NAJC is not seeking to compensate individuals according to their particular losses. Therefore, any compensation to individuals will be awarded on a per capita basis. For similar reasons, the Japanese Americans are pursuing a per capita payment of \$25,000 for each person who was forced off the coast.

**Q:** What does "group" mean?

Group compensation involves the funding of projects and activities of benefit to our community as a whole. In this case, the compensation award could be used to establish a community fund to generate income sufficient to finance requests for assistance from our communities across Canada.

Group compensation also poses a number of administrative and allocation problems. If funds are limited, who will decide which

projects or groups should receive funding? Should we promote care facilities, or judo clubs, or churches? If a choice has to be made between a care facility in Toronto or one in Vancouver, how will we decide? And what about those who live in neither place? How will people in small towns benefit from the fund?

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To date, at community and house meetings, the NAJC has been encouraged to seek a combination of "individual and group" as the most appropriate way to recognize losses to individuals, the destruction of our community, and the diverse interests of our communities scattered across the country.

## COMPENSATION: A COMMENT

by Gordon Hirabayashi  
Researcher Team Coordinator  
and NAJC Council member from  
Edmonton

The most controversial issue in the NAJC redress program is that of compensation. In due course the full details of the NAJC compensation package will be elaborated. For now, certain principles can be revealed, as I see them:

### 1. There be compensation to all those victimized.

Compensation does not mean a damage suit. Therefore, the proposal will be for a symbolic, but meaningful, monetary compensation. We want an economic survey to authenticate the extent of the property and income losses, even though dollar for dollar losses are not intended. As well, we need to assess human rights losses, according to precedents in Canada and the western world. A specific amount will represent the NAJC position. The question of whether heirs should receive awards of deceased victims needs clarification. Operational details will need to be spelled out.

### 2. There be an award, in addition to individual victims, of a community fund.

Community institutions, including communities themselves, were destroyed? Today, for the most part, communities are essentially new. Therefore, a community fund is appropriate. A specific amount and terms of reference for the fund, its objectives, disbursements, membership of the managing board, will need to be spelled out.

Your comments on the above, and how some of the details should be spelled out are solicited. Contact your NAJC representatives with written comments, or the National Executive.

## WARNING: REDRESS PETITION NOT ENDORSED BY NAJC

A group calling itself the "Japanese Canadian National Redress Committee for Survivors" has been circulating a petition in the Japanese Canadian community, most recently in the *The Canadian Times*. Issued without an address or phone number to contact the committee, the petition asks Japanese Canadian survivors of the wartime incarceration to send their names and addresses to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in support of a redress settlement with two components: an Acknowledgement of the injustices inflicted on Japanese Canadians during World War II and a memorial trust foundation in the name of the Issei survivors.

Who is on this Committee of Survivors? How did it form? Who do its members represent? Why are they issuing this petition anonymously? These are questions the petition does not adequately answer. The Committee of Survivors has publicly stated its opposition to the NAJC, and one of their spokesmen, George Imai of Toronto, has been trying to challenge the NAJC's authority to speak on behalf of all generations of the Japanese Canadian community. Signing the Committee of Survivor's petition would mean that you are endorsing a redress position that the NAJC has not accepted. Your name may even be used, at some later date, to discredit the NAJC.

## REDRESS FOR JAPANESE AMERICANS: WHAT'S HAPPENING IN THE UNITED STATES

by Roy Miki

In February 1983, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, a congressional commission established to recommend appropriate action for the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, submitted their report, **Personal Justice Denied**. After reviewing the history and circumstances surrounding Executive Order 9066, the order used to carry out the internment, the Commission concluded that the government's actions were not necessary military measures but were the result of race prejudice and a failure of political leadership.

To redress the wrongs suffered by Japanese Americans, the Commission recommended that Congress pass a resolution: 1) to acknowledge these injustices; 2) to compensate the estimated 60,000 survivors \$20,000 each; and 3) to establish a \$300 million community fund for educational and humanitarian purposes related to the wartime experience of Japanese Americans. These recommendations are contained in a bill called H.R.442, named after the famed 442 ("Go for Broke") Battalion of Japanese Americans in World War II.

Before H.R.442 reaches the floor of the U.S. Congress for a vote, its content must first pass through the subcommittee and the full committee of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, the two bodies that make up the Congress. At the subcommittee level, the recommendations are reviewed and reconsidered through hearings where supporters and opponents, primarily government officials, are permitted to present their views. A bill can be amended at this stage. Once the subcommittees of the Senate and the House of Representatives accept the bill, it must pass through their full committees. Then it gets placed on the floor of Congress for a vote.

Since H.R.442 can be held up or

even killed at any point along the legislative process, the Japanese American community must exert and maintain the necessary political pressure to make sure, not only that it reaches the floor of Congress, but also that a majority in Congress votes for its acceptance.

At present, the redress bills related to H.R.442 are at the subcommittee stage in the Senate and the House.

John Tateishi is the Director of the National Redress Committee for the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), the national organization representing Japanese Americans. As he made clear in a recent interview in the JACL's San Francisco office, it has been a long and hard struggle to get to this point.

The current struggle began with a handful of individuals in the early 1970s, but the official campaign was launched in July 1978 at the National Conference of the JACL at Salt Lake City. On the recommendation of their National Redress Committee, then Chaired by Clifford Uyeda, the JACL voted to seek redress for the 120,000 Japanese Americans uprooted and detained through Executive Order 9066. A compensation figure of \$25,000 per individual was adopted, including heirs. Amounts unclaimed were to be set aside for a trust fund to finance community needs and educational activities.

Later in 1978, when Tateishi became the Chair of the National Redress Committee, the JACL was advised by Japanese American members of Congress to seek a Commission to resolve the redress issue. They argued that a direct appropriation bill calling for \$25,000 per individual (in total \$3 billion) would never be approved by Congress, but that recommendations of a Congressional Committee would be far more acceptable.

In the spring of 1979, amid considerable controversy in the Japanese American community, the

Chapters (then numbering 110) of the JACL voted by mail ballot in favour of the Commission approach - by a slim margin of only one vote!

The bill to create the Congressional Commission was introduced during the summer of 1979, and sat in the Senate and House of Representatives until early 1980 when hearings took place. It was finally passed around June 1980. As Tateishi recalled, "As it just so happened, we were meeting in our convention here in San Francisco in the summer of 1980, and Senator Inouye arranged for us to have a White House signing ceremony with President Carter. That was when Carter signed it into public law."

The Commission began investigations in 1981, and during 18 months of work, examined the public records, assessed the economic losses, and held hearings where numerous individuals gave testimonies. In June 1983, they came out with the recommendation that the estimated 60,000 Japanese American survivors (heirs were excluded) should be compensated \$20,000 each, with an additional \$300 million to be set aside for a community trust fund.

The JACL subsequently accepted the recommendations of the Commission and then asked the Japanese American members of Congress to take steps to introduce legislation to implement the recommendations. The redress bills were introduced late in 1983.

Although the recommended compensation package was somewhat lower than the one passed by the JACL in 1978, Tateishi explained that there was little opposition because people "had seen what a tremendous impact the commission had on the country as far as the media exposure was concerned."

When asked to evaluate the present situation, Tateishi commented that, if the campaign process goes well for the JACL, H.R.442 could reach the floor of Congress as early as next year. To assure success, the work of lobbying members of Congress, seeking the endorsement of influential organizations throughout the U.S., and gaining the widespread support of the American public must continue at a high pace.

## WHAT'S HAPPENING ACROSS CANADA

During the past three months, numerous redress events and meetings have taken place across Canada. Individuals are encour-

aged to share news items with other areas through the **NAJC NEWSLETTER**. Watch for community reports in future issues.

### WINNIPEG

Henry Kojima, NAJC Council member, reported that the Manitoba JCCA Redress Committee held a public meeting on March 25th to discuss the government's proposed \$6 million educational trust fund and the NAJC's current redress program. The 70 people who attended voted unanimously against the government's proposed trust fund and for the NAJC's position that a settlement should reflect a documented estimate of losses to Japanese Canadians during and after World War II.

### VANCOUVER

On February 24, the Vancouver JCCA Redress Committee sponsored a community forum on the theme, "Redress for Japanese Canadians: Forms of Compensation", at the Steveston Community Centre. The 350 in attendance were informed of the current redress situation by guest speakers, Art Miki and Don Rosenbloom, Legal Adviser for the NAJC Negotiation Team. This update was followed by a panel discussion, with Art commenting on community compensation, Dr. Gordon Hirabayashi, NAJC Council member from Edmonton, explaining the basis of individual compensation, and Cassandra Kobayashi, Executive Secretary of the Vancouver JCCA Redress Committee, clarifying the civil rights issues.

After the panel discussion, the meeting broke up into seminar groups to talk about the government's trust fund proposal and the NAJC's desire to carry out a socio-economic study of losses before arriving at a compensation figure.

At the end of the meeting, a resolution, to be sent to Mr. Jack Murta, Minister of Multiculturalism, was presented and passed by the assembly: (1) supporting the NAJC as the representative organization of Japanese Canadians, (2) urging the government to re-commence

negotiations with the NAJC, and (3) rejecting the government's recent offer.

### ALDERGROVE

The Vancouver JCCA Redress Committee, with the assistance of Aldergrove resident Gilbert Shikaze, organized a community meeting on March 17 to give an update on redress and to solicit views. The 30 people who attended represented over 80% of the Japanese Canadian community in the Aldergrove area. The gathering unanimously rejected the government's proposal for a \$6 million trust fund and supported compensation based on an estimate of losses. The meeting ended with a forthright endorsement of the NAJC's efforts through a donation of \$715 to the NAJC and the Vancouver JCCA Redress Committee.

### LETHBRIDGE

Jerry Hisaoka, NAJC Council member from the Lethbridge and District Japanese-Canadian Citizens Association, sent us a report on a community meeting on February 10. Some 35 people from Southern Alberta came out to discuss the NAJC's redress program up to the recent Council meeting in Calgary (February 2-3). Jerry described the meeting in his "Redress Update":

"It was heartening to see many eyes and hearts open up from feelings of indifference to involvement as evidenced by the questions asked and discussed. There was a great flurry of sales of books that we are selling. There were so many requests for the book **The Politics of Racism** by Ann Sunahara that we had to place another order of 25 copies. All this indicated to the Executive that there is much interest in redress and all its ramifications (desire for apology, restitution of dignity, War Measures Act, desire to educate the Sanseis, etc.)

A few people got up and asked if

they could contribute money toward the cost of the huge undertaking that is underway. Still others rose to say that they were going on record that they were publicly supporting our cause, and they supported the Lethbridge and District JCCA in their position vis-a-vis the Government of Canada. We even recruited a couple of persons who were willing to work with us in compiling a Southern Alberta JC Directory and Newsletter, both items we have been wanting to produce for a long time."

### THUNDER BAY:

Ken Taniwa, NAJC Council member and Chairman of the JCCA of Thunder Bay Redress Committee, reported that a meeting in Thunder Bay on February 17 attracted some 60 people.

Ken told us in a letter: "The purpose of the meeting was to bring the members of the community up to date on what had transpired at the Calgary meeting and how we in Thunder Bay were going to raise our portion of the NAJC budget. The Executive had suggested a Japanese Tea; however, the majority present voted to levy an assessment of \$30.00 per family." Individuals expressed concern for the lack of clear information on the NAJC's negotiating position and the need for clarification on the compensation aspect. On the matter of compensation especially, Thunder Bay plans to conduct a survey to receive views in their Centre and recommends that something similar be done at the national level to reach a consensus on this important issue.

Finally, Ken pointed out that "a positive spin-off effect that this issue on redress has had is the renewed interest of the Japanese community in the local JCCA, and I feel confident that the JCCA will again become very active."

### HAMILTON:

President Art Miki, while in Toronto for a meeting of the NAJC Negotiation Team, visited Hamilton on March 9 to attend a community meeting organized by the Hamilton Redress Committee. He gave an update on the NAJC's redress program and answered questions from the floor. A show of hands at the

conclusion of the meeting indicated little interest in the government's \$6 million trust fund proposal and support for compensation based on a documented estimate of losses.

The Hamilton Redress Committee issued a redress **Report** to their community in February 1985. The concluding statement, titled "For the Future," contains some thoughts worth sharing:

"Redress is a delicate and complex issue. It has been needlessly complicated by attention accorded to perhaps well meaning, but misguided, individuals. We recognize that a variety of opinions is normal and healthy, but when it threatens to divide our community and jeopardize the success of collective endeavour, then it must be viewed with criticism. We should be aware that politicians and the media are not above exploiting these differences of opinion for their own ends. They have already played a part in fomenting confusion and division -- creating and feeding a situation that should remind us of how the Japanese Canadian community was manipulated and coerced during WWII."

#### TORONTO:

The newest NAJC Centre, the North York Chapter NAJC, joined the national association at the February 2-3 meeting in Calgary. The group, with Dr. Wes Fujiwara as President, has been working on redress activities in the North York-Greater Toronto area.

Bill Kobayashi, Correspondence Secretary, outlines the work of the group to date:

"The North York" Chapter (formerly known as "Toronto" Chapter) NAJC is all for a united front and strongly supports the goals of the NAJC, the only democratically elected body of the national Japanese Canadian community.

On January 20, 1985, at a meeting at the J.C. Cultural Centre an enthusiastic audience participated in a lively question period and demonstrated their support for the NAJC goals.

Other recent noteworthy activities of our chapter include:

1. January 20, a petition (co-sponsored with Sodan-kai) to Toronto City Council resulted in Council unanimously passing a resolution to support the NAJC and its goals.

2. January 29, our representatives and members of the Ottawa community accompanied the NAJC Negotiation Team in meetings with opposition leader John Turner and NDP Ed Broadbent, at which time the NAJC obtained support for rejection of the government's unilateral proposal.

3. January 29, a strongly worded telegram was sent to the government opposing their unilateral proposal.

4. January 30 - February 15, representatives from our organization met and established liaison with the editorial boards of the Toronto newspapers, the **Globe and Mail**, the **Star**, and the **Sun**.

5. March 2-5, we sponsored a series of house meetings to allow previously non-involved Japanese Canadians to question NAJC representatives in a relaxed informal setting.

6. We established a hot line to collect redress news and issue a weekly newsletter update.

If you live in the Toronto area, become a member and support our efforts. For further information, call Bill Kobayashi, 884-0829 or 884-3378.

On Sunday afternoon, March 10, Art Miki spoke at the Japanese United Church in Toronto to approximately 150 people. The meeting was sponsored by the NAJC with assistance from the Toronto JCCA and the North York Chapter of the NAJC. Kerri Sakamoto of Toronto said that Art Miki clarified the NAJC's position concerning a socio-economic study of losses and the government's proposed \$6 million trust. In her report on this update, Kerri writes:

"Such a study would be of educational benefit to all Canadians and would provide a basis upon which to determine the form redress might take.

The \$6 million trust fund proposed by the government would have generated at annuity of \$600,000 subject to the administr-

ation of a board of 9 individuals appointed by the Minister of Multiculturalism. For the first 3 years the board would be composed of 5 Japanese Canadians and 4 persons of other ethnic origin. Thereafter, there would be no racial restriction in the appointments. Mr. Miki pointed out that there was only limited possibility that the Japanese Canadian community would benefit directly from this fund initially, and in subsequent years there would be little chance of funds being used for Japanese Canadian community projects. Mr. Miki stated that this proposal 'really isn't redress for Japanese Canadians.'

At the close of the proceedings, the gathering expressed an almost unanimous rejection of the proposed fund."

#### MONTREAL:

At a community meeting organized by the Montreal Redress Committee on March 2, 1985, a resolution was passed calling on Japanese Canadian communities to accept the government's proposed Acknowledgement and offer of a "a symbolic monetary guide," with discussions between the government and the NAJC on compensation to follow. The meeting also resolved "that revisions to the War Measures Act be pursued together with all Canadians and kept separate from the Redress issue."

The same meeting passed a motion of non-confidence in the NAJC in matters of redress, criticizing the NAJC for alleged procedural faults in the Council's decision-making process, and claiming that the NAJC President and the National Executive Committee (NEC) abused the responsibilities of their positions.

President Art Miki in his "Reply to the Montreal Redress Committee" responded to the criticisms by clarifying the decision-making process of the NAJC Council. Then, on April 28, he visited Montreal and attended a community meeting to provide an update on the current situation on redress and to answer directly to the motion of non-confidence. Guest speakers also included Joy Kogawa from Toronto, and Vic Ogura, NAJC Redress

representative for the Montreal Redress Committee. The meeting passed a motion of confidence in the position taken by the NAJC and its President, thereby reversing the former position of non-confidence in matters of redress.

#### WHAT'S THE VOTING PROCEDURE FOR THE NAJC COUNCIL?

Many people have asked for an explanation of the voting procedure for the NAJC Council. At the January 1984 meeting in Winnipeg, the Council adopted a voting formula reflecting the varying populations of Japanese Canadian Centres, as follows:

Population	Number of Votes
0 - 999	1
1000 - 2999	2
3000 - 9999	3
10000 - 19999	4
20000+	5

At present, Victoria, Vernon, Kelowna, Kamloops, Edmonton, Regina, Thunder Bay, Ottawa, and North York have one vote; Calgary, Lethbridge, Winnipeg, Hamilton and Montreal have two votes; no Centres have three votes; Vancouver has four votes; and Toronto has five votes. This system, though not truly proportional to population, gives more decision-making power to the larger Centres. On the other hand, the system does not allow the two large urban Centres, Toronto and Vancouver, to control the voting, a situation the Council thought would discourage participation from our communities distributed across Canada. The system is not perfect but it is pragmatic given the dispersed nature of our national community. And it's a step forward from the earlier system of one vote per Centre regardless of population.

#### VIEWPOINT:

by George Honda Kakuno  
Kelowna, B.C.

(Mr. Kakuno is an Issei who is a member of the NAJC Council; his

article has been translated from the Japanese.)

Two years ago, the former president of the NAJC, Mr. Gordon Kadota, came to Kelowna and explained to us the status of the redress issue then. Shortly after, we received survey forms, so together with Mr. Roy Tanaka, Mrs. Fumi Ono and Mrs. Ochiai (who is now in Vancouver), we made about 100 copies of these forms and distributed them to Japanese Canadians in our area. The return from this distribution was about 70%, and for an area that was not affected by the evacuation, we were pleased with this excellent return. We were further pleased that 90% of the returns indicated: 1. That there should be an apology from the Government, and 2. That they favoured a monetary compensation.

We also came up with the idea of using this form to find out how other Canadians felt about the issue. I had another 10 copies made and took these with me to interview people at a shopping centre. I chose men and women who were generally over 60 and asked the questions. Of the 5 people who responded, 4 of them said that the Government should of course apologize and 3 thought that monetary compensation was reasonable. I was pleased with this response. With regards to the Japanese Canadian redress movement which is taking place in our democratic nation, these 5 people wholeheartedly expressed their support.

However, the 6th person I asked was a disaster. He was a prisoner of war in Japan, and in front of all the people, he started to shout about ill treatment he received at the hands of the Japanese. Against his very aggressive words, "If you people are going to make demands, there are numerous demands I want to make to the Japanese Government," I responded, "You were a soldier but we Japanese Canadians were ordinary citizens. Japan surrendered unconditionally and Canada has received reparations. The Japanese Canadians, despite the injustice by the Canadian Government, obeyed directions and there has not been one case of negative action against the Government.

Furthermore, there are Japanese Canadians who volunteered and served in the Canadian forces." With my poor English, I had to use every available gesture to get this point across. I was literally drenched with perspiration, and in fact was ready to run in case the man would try to strike me. Just then, a Caucasian lady (with a Kiwanis pin) saved me from the scene by explaining that there was a difference between ordinary citizens and soldiers. And then I went to another shopping centre where I met the 7th person who was understanding and supportive of the Japanese Canadian redress movement. He also wanted to receive a copy of the brief to find out more about redress.

A year or so later, a war veteran wrote in the Kelowna *Courier* that "There is no need to respond to the demands of the Japanese Canadians." And about the same time, I learned from the Japanese Canadian newspaper that the President of the Toronto Veterans Association announced a similar stand. At the time, and that the City of Toronto itself supported the move of the Japanese Canadians, I was totally perplexed.

However, I support the NAJC action 100%. I hope for their progress and, moreover, hope that there will be unity among the Japanese Canadians.

The NAJC Newsletter is published by the National Association of Japanese Canadians.

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

Editor: Roy Miki

Ass't Editor: Cassandra Kobayashi

English production: F. Greenaway  
Japanese production: Sumio Koike

This issue's translators:  
Tatsuo Kage, Mami Fujimura, Rev. David Murata, Sumio Koike & Gordon Kadota.

## FUNDRAISING DRIVE LAUNCHED

With the Socio-Economic Study of Losses now underway with Price Waterhouse, the NAJC redress programme has entered a new phase. The study, the first of its kind, will provide all Canadians with an historical record of the immense losses suffered by our community. Regardless of the outcome of the current redress campaign, we can ensure that our wartime experience is properly documented for future generations.

From January to the present, the NAJC has operated on a grant from the federal government and donations on an informal basis. Although there is a possibility for some further funding, it is clear that we, as a community, must assume fuller responsibility in financing the efforts of our national association.

The national fundraising campaign is raising money for both educational and administrative expenses.

To assist in fundraising, a new Society, the JAPANESE CANADIAN STUDIES SOCIETY has been formed to handle educational projects, such as the Socio-Economic Study of Losses and a proposed Demographic Study to document the relocation pattern of our history from 1941 to the present. Educational materials, such as a regular newsletter, will need to be published to provide information on our redress programme. An educational conference on redress is also being planned.

Donations to the JAPANESE CANADIAN STUDIES SOCIETY received after June 1, 1985 will be tax deductible when charitable status is received later this year. Once the NAJC receives charitable status, ongoing projects will be handed over to it. Unfortunately, at the present time, the administrative expenses of the NAJC are not tax deductible. However, a recent ruling by the federal government allowing societies greater freedom to participate in political activities mean that in the near future the NAJC may be granted charitable status as an organization.

At this crucial time in the

history of our community, let's put aside differences of opinion and act together to honour our common past.

### PROJECTED BUDGET (for 12 months)

#### I. Administration: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS

Coordinator & staff	\$35,000
Office & supplies	10,000
Travel	5,000
Communications	5,000
Council meetings (2)	25,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$80,000</b>

#### II. Educational Projects: THE JAPANESE CANADIAN STUDIES SOCIETY

Price Waterhouse Economic Losses Study	\$28,000
Educational Conference	15,000
Educational Publications & Distribution	12,000
Nat'l Demographic Survey	30,000
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$85,000</b>

### DONATIONS (REDRESS):

寄付: 補償問題全国運動へ

Mr. & Mrs. King Wan Wu, Ottawa; Mrs. June K. Tanaka, Toronto; Mr. Iiwao Koyanagi, Hamilton; Mrs. Hide

Shimizu, Toronto; Miss Mi Goromaru, Willowdale; Mr. & Mrs. Teichi Yoshida, Vancouver; Mr. Gentaro Wakabayashi, Vancouver; Mr. Barney Masayuki Saito, New Denver; Mr. Bruce Imai, Toronto; Mr. & Mrs. Steve Tatemichi, New Denver; Mr. Takao Tanabe, Parksville; Charlotte Baxter, Vancouver; Mr. Saul Kadonaga, Vancouver; Irene Wakabayashi/Les Cormier, Vancouver; Mrs. Freda Yoshiko Marko, Vernon; Joyoji, Minoru, Kiyoshi & Arthur Ohashi, Lumby, B.C.; Miss Joyce Hatsue Oishi, Berkeley, Calif.; Mr. Shig Kato, Winnipeg; Mr. & Mrs. Fred Granger, Winnipeg; Mrs. T.A. Shinyei, Edmonton; Mrs. C. Kamegaya, New Denver; Mr. Haruo Murata, Winnipeg; Mrs. May Turnbull, Onoway, Alta.; Mr. Chet Tanaka, Oakland, Calif.; Mr. George Kakuno, Kelowna; Mrs. T. Nishi, Kelowna; Mr. M. Hamanishi, Kamloops; Mrs. S. Bruce, Don Mills; Mrs. K. Shimizu, Ottawa; Mrs. Yayeko Fujii, Don Mills; Mr. Tsutomu Nakano, Hamilton; Mr. Yutaka Ed Ogawa, Welland; Mr. Torazo Fukushima, Raymond, Alta.; Mr. & Mrs. Steve Ebata, N. Vancouver; Mr. K. Chum Kaneda, Vernon; Mr. Eiji Kamikawaji, Invermere, B.C.; Mr. T. Otsuki, Mayne Island, B.C.; Mr. Sakon Sato, Vernon; Mr. Tats Aoki, Burnaby; Mrs. A.M. (Yoshida) Scott,

I wish to donate \$..... to the NAJC. I understand that my donation is NOT tax deductible. (Make cheques payable to NAJC, 735 Ash St., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3N 0R5)

上記の金額をNAJCへ寄付します。この寄付が免税の対象にならないことは了承しています。

I wish to support the JAPANESE CANADIAN STUDIES SOCIETY with a donation of \$..... I understand that my donation will be tax deductible if the Society is granted charitable status. (Make cheque payable to: Japanese Canadian Studies Society, 2487 West 23rd Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6L 1N7)

日系カナダ人研究協会を支持し、上記の金額を寄付します。もし同協会が非営利慈善団体として認可されれば、この寄付金が免税の対象となることを了承しています。

Name: .....

Address: .....

..... Postal Code: .....



couver; Mr. Sakukichi Kawaguchi, Vernon; Mr. Yoshio Arai, Vancouver; Mr. Richard Murakami, Ganges, B.C.; Mr. Sadao Yamamoto, Vernon; Mr. Yoshimaru Abe, Winnipeg; Mrs. Amy (Abe) Murray, Winnipeg; Mr. & Mrs. I. Kikukawa, Stonewall, Man.; Mr. Stefan Jonasson, Winnipeg; Mr. Sam Inaba, Summerland; Mr. J. Shirai, Kelowna; Mrs. Kathleen K. Sano, Port Coquitlam; Mrs. Ruth Penfold, St. Catherine; Mrs. Kiyu Shimizu, Winnipeg; Mr. Mickey Hayashi, Vancouver; Mrs. Kylo Shimizu, Winnipeg; Mrs. Isabel Hirota, Winnipeg; Mrs. Shizuko Miki, Winnipeg; Mr. Min Miyata, St. Catherines; Shizuka Irizawa, Toronto; Eric & Isabel Button, Burnaby.

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**DONATIONS (NEWSLETTER):**

寄付: ニュースレターへ

Mr. Yoshimaru Abe, Winnipeg; Mrs. May Turnbull, Onoway, Alta.; Mr. George Kakuno, Kelowna; Mr. Roger Obata, Toronto; Mr. Dan Heap, Toronto; Mr. Takao Tanabe, Parksville; Mrs. Kathleen K. Sano, Port Coquitlam; Mr. & Mrs. M. Kato, Kelowna; Mr. Sam Inaba, Kelowna; Mrs. Joy Kogawa, Toronto; Dr. Wes Fujiwara, Toronto; Mr. Hiromi Watanabe, Vanier.

**基金募集運動開始**

損害の社会・経済的調査の開始にともない、NAJ Cの補償問題運動は新しい展開を迎えました。この調査は第一に全カナダ人に、日系社会が被った莫大な損害の歴史的な記録を提供します。現在の補償問題運動の結果に関わらず、私達の戦時中の体験は正確な文書として次の世代に残すことができます。

1月から現在まで、NAJ Cは連邦政府の援助金と非公式な寄付金とで運営されてきました。将来の資金の可能性に関わらず、私達はコミュニティとして、全国組織の努力の資金繰りの全ての責任を負うのは明らかです。

全国資金募集キャンペーンは、教育と管理のための資金を募集するものです。

新しく社会・経済的調査や1941年から現在までの私達の歴史再考の研究などの教育活動を行う日系カナダ人研究協会が組織されました。ニュースレターなどの教育材料は補償問題の情報を提供するのに発行される必要がありますし、さらに教育集会も予定されています。

この日系カナダ人研究協会が今年後半に非営利慈善団体として認可されれば、今年6月1日からの寄付金は免税の対象となる予定です。またNAJ Cが同団体として認可されれば、進行中のプロジェクトも移行することになります。残念ながら現在のところNAJ Cの経費は免税の対象ではありませんが、連邦政府の政治的活動に関与する協会に対する規定では、近い将来、NAJ Cは非営利慈善団体の認可が下りるものと思われます。

この私達日系社会の困難な時期に、見解の相違は傍らに置き、共通の過去の名誉のために、共に活動しましょう。 ■

●今後12カ月のNAJ C予算案は、英語版8ページをご覧ください。また紙面の関係で、ご寄付いただいた方々のご氏名は英語での掲載させていただきました。

The following publications are available:

1. Through your local NAJ C Centre (see list for contact address, and to whom cheques should be made payable); or
2. From the NAJ C Interim Redress Coordinator's office, #525 890 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1J9. Please make cheques payable to the NAJ C.

NAJ Cの出版物は最寄りのNAJ Cセンター、もしくは臨時補償問題コーディネーター事務所でお求めになれます。

Name: .....

Address: .....

..... Postal Code:.....

Phone:(work) .....(eve.): .....

The widely praised Brief, **DEMOCRACY BETRAYED: THE CASE FOR REDRESS**, is available in Japanese or English. Submitted to the government on November 21, 1984, it outlines the injustices suffered by Japanese Canadians and argues why these injustices should now be redressed.

去る1984年11月21日連邦政府に提出され、各方面から絶賛の意見書「裏切られた民主主義—補償問題のために」の日本語版です。日系社会が被った不正と、なぜその不正が是正されなくてはならないか、補償問題の概要が述べてあります。

PLEASE SEND ME ... COPIES x \$5= \$..... English ... 日本語版 ...

The NAJ C Press Kit was designed to provide background to the press on JC history, and a comparison with the American experience among other things. In English only.

PLEASE SEND ME....COPIES x \$5= \$.....

これらの集いでNAJ Cは連邦政府が提案した6百万ドルの教育信託基金案を承諾しないよう参加者から勧められ、また損害総計概算額を反映する補償問題解決を求めよう励まされていました。NAJ Cはこれらの調査が行われる期間中も、日系社会の正当な名誉ある補償問題解決のための運動を組織化して行くことに努力する所存です。

NAJ C三木アート会長は先月、多様文化庁ジャック・マルタ長官との会見で戦時中の損害に関する社会・経済的調査を日系社会からの依頼として連邦政府に提出しました。マルタ長官は、個人の意見としてはそのような調査は日系人のみならず国民にとっても価値あることと認めるが、連邦政府としてはこういった補償問題解決に関する方針を支持しない決議を取ったと報告しました。

またマルタ長官は、連邦政府が金銭的補償をしなければならないような事が生じる可能性のあるこのような調査を支持することは、その可能性までも承認することになるので、日系社会が戦時中に受けた不正行為に対して金銭的な補償をするつもりのない連邦政府としては、このような調査を支持することはできないとの立場を取るに至ったと説明しました。連邦政府の6百万ドル信託基金案は、その不正行為を記念(MEMORIALIZES—マルタ長官の言葉)するだけのものであると連邦政府はみており、これを補償金とはみていないとも付け加えました。

選挙前(5月15日)にグローブ・アンド・メール紙に掲載されたマルローニ首相の発言や、昨年12月15日に多様文化庁発表の声明によると、連邦政府は「補償金」という言葉を用いていると三木会長がマルタ長官に指摘したところ、長官は政府が「補償金」という言葉を用いたことは認めるが、その時点で実際の日系人に対する補償金を意味してはいなかったと述べました。このように連邦政府は現在、日系人に対する補償金を承諾する

ことを決めています。もし私達が日系社会全体から補償問題解決は戦時中の不正行為と何等かの関係がなければ真に意義あるものとはならないということを政府に納得させられたら、政府が補償問題に関する現在の方針を変更する可能性が大いにあると言えるでしょう。私達が私達のリドレス運動の主旨とその根本的な価値を信じ、またそれを達成するために協力することは、政府の方針に柔軟性を加える非常に大きな力となります。政府はつい先日、一方的な補償問題解決案を押しつけると発表して私達を驚かせましたが、未だにそのような動きはありません。それどころかマルタ長官は政府の立場を話し合うためにいつでもNAJ C幹部会と会うと発表しました。またマルローニ首相も最近の国会において、日系社会との会見のために政府の「戸口は常に開かれている」と発表しました。さらにマルタ長官が信託基金案を説明するために「記念—MEMORIALIZATION」という特殊な言葉を用いたことから、戦時中の不正行為に対する補償金というものが長官の信託基金案の中から完全に除外されていないと考えられます。私達はこの事実を常に考えるべきだと思います。

ブライス・ウォーターハウス調査には全日系人の経済的支援とその目的達成のための協力的姿勢が必要です。リドレス運動のための努力とは私達の歴史を誇ることを互いに確認するというだけでもあります。戦時中に体験した不正行為を正論によって是正するということがその体験によって傷つけられた私達の心を癒すことまではできなくても、先祖が日本人であったということだけで罪人扱いを受けた私達の家族や同胞、既に亡くなられた方や生存者の方々に名誉をもたらすでしょう。今日、私達はカナダ市民として日系社会が受けた不正行為を是正していくための建設的な行動をとる絶好の機会に直面しているのではないのでしょうか。

バンクーバーJCC A補償問題委員会は、私達の社会が過去及び将来における私達の歴史に関して責任を取る必要性が

あることを確認するため、リドレス運動のための寄付金の中から、この調査への千ドルの財政援助を行うことを決議しました。同委員会は他に1万ドルをNAJ Cの補償問題運動を支持するために募集することも約束しました

損害の調査を行うことに踏み切ったことは、NAJ Cのリドレス運動における大きな前進でもあります。補償問題の是正及び意義ある解決策を見出して行くということは、カナダにおける民主主義の力と包容力を確定して行くということでもあります。この私達の社会における意義ある奮闘を今後も支持して下さるようお願いする次第です。 ■

The NAJ C Newsletter is published by the National Association of Japanese Canadians.

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## 個人補償とグループ補償

—用語の理解のために—

NAJ C評議会は、まだ補償の形式について立場を確定していません。現在各地のコミュニティで「個人補償」という形式をとるべきか、「グループ補償」か、もしくは二つの混合形式を取るべきかについての議論が進められています。この三つの形式について賛成・反対を考える上で、多くの方々から補償に関して用いられる「個人」と「グループ」という語の意味を明確にするよう求めています。そこでその要点をまとめてみます。

# REDRESS

May 85

## NAJC NEGOTIATIONS: UPDATE AND COMMENT

by Roy Miki  
National Redress Co-ordinator

### a) UPDATE

The NAJC Negotiation Team held an hour long telephone conference on Friday, April 5. NAJC President Art Miki reported on his meeting with the Honourable Jack Murta, Minister of Multiculturalism, in Winnipeg on March 30. Art informed Mr. Murta that in community meetings in Kamloops, Steveston, Aldergrove, Vancouver, Lethbridge, Winnipeg, Thunder Bay, Hamilton and Toronto, little if any support was expressed for the government's \$6 million trust fund. On the other hand, Art received strong interest in a compensation figure based on a documented estimate of losses. In reply, Mr. Murta said that he could appreciate the value of a socio-economic study, but the government will not assist in undertaking it. He explained that the government is not in favour of compensation, and that endorsing a study might commit them to a course of compensation.

Mr. Murta admitted that although the government had used the word "compensation", they have never considered actual compensation to Japanese Canadians as part of the redress settlement. The proposed trust fund is viewed as a "memorialization" of the injustices inflicted on Japanese Canadians, hence a kind of monument to commemorate that event in

Canadian history. Mr. Murta did say that he could consider some flexibility in the operational details of the current government proposal, such as the possibility that our community could control the fund. But other than the government's proposed fund, he was inflexible, and in particular he rejected the idea of a parliamentary committee.

From now on, Mr. Murta said he would be meeting with the NAJC directly and not use government officials as intermediaries.

In a follow-up letter, Art reminded the Minister that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney had said in May, 1984 that: "If there was a Conservative government I can assure you that we would be **compensating** Japanese Canadians." And even as recently as December 15, 1984, a press release issued by the Minister's office stated that "discussion has started on... the amount and nature of **compensation**." This reversal of the government's agreement to compensate Japanese Canadians indicates a lack of good faith and a disrespect for our community and all Canadians.

Although Mr. Murta has adopted what appears to be a hard line at this time, the road is still open for further developments. The issue of compensation is far from settled. The government is on record for stating its intention to compensate Japanese Canadians for the wartime injustices, and the NAJC will continue to exert pressure to have them honour that commitment.

## COMMENT

We have reached a critical stage in our redress campaign. When we began the struggle to bring our case for redress to the government and the Canadian public, we knew that there would be many moments that would test our courage and integrity. We also knew there would be moments that our quest for justice might seem beyond attainment. Despite Mr. Murta's position at the present time, we do know that support for the NAJC's efforts continues to grow--in our communities across Canada, and outside too, as more Canadians become aware of the injustices we experienced.

My position as National Redress Co-ordinator has given me an opportunity to speak about redress to many individuals throughout Canada. The pain of the wartime experience lingers, but the silence of those years has broken and our communities are beginning to re-assess their common ties. Although the redress issue has brought out conflicts and differences, these are to be expected in the light of the dispersed nature of our communities. What we need now is less confrontation and more patience, compassion, and the courage to move through the turmoil with a trust in the democratic process as a means of unifying our communities across Canada. One thing is certain: we will not achieve a just and honourable settlement if we give in to intimidation and compromise our objectives.

花のこころならなくても

ペンダー花店に

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Now is the time to come out in strong support for the NAJC's efforts to seek compensation for the wartime injustices. The redress movement that we've built in the past few years will not likely reoccur in the lifetime of the survivors. Let's build on the momentum and get behind the NAJC Council to help them establish a position that the government must respect as a fair redress settlement.

#### PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Don't forget to order your copy of the following:

1. NAJC brief, **Democracy Betrayed: The Case for Redress**, in English or Japanese.
2. The August 1984 Redress Forum Proceedings featuring David Suzuki, Tom Shoyama, Ann Sunahara, and Joy Kogawa.
3. The Press Kit containing supplementary information on redress, such as the distinction between Canadian and Japanese experiences.

Each booklet is \$5 and the proceeds go to the NAJC and the Vancouver JCCA Redress Committee. Order

from: Vancouver JCCA Redress Committee, P.O. Box 2108, Main Post Office, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3T5, or

in person at 475 Alexander Street, Monday to Friday, between 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

#### NATIONAL REDRESS COORDINATOR (term position)

The National Association of Japanese Canadians requires a Redress Coordinator for the National Redress program which is presently under way. The redress office will be located in one of the major cities. The position is available immediately and terminates March 31, 1986.

Reporting to the National Executive Committee, the Coordinator will be responsible for:

- \* administrating the National Redress program and office
- \* preparing the **NAJC Newsletter**
- \* coordinating research projects
- \* organizing meetings and issuing press releases
- \* directing the public relations campaign
- \* communicating with National Council members

#### QUALIFICATIONS

The candidate should possess experience in organizing community projects and activities, research and report writing skills, communication skills, and an in-depth knowledge of the current Japanese Canadian redress issue.

#### SALARY

\$2,500 per month or more, subject to review of qualifications.

Interested persons should send a written application, including a brief resume, by May 24, 1985 to:

Art Miki, President  
N.A.J.C.  
735 Ash Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3N 0R5

**NOTE: THIS POSITION IS SUBJECT TO FUNDING**

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Vancouver, B.C.  
V6B 3T5

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## HARU ICHIBAN A REVIEW

Akemi Komori Sensei,  
Otowa Ryu



Takeo Yamashiro

### 春一番 日系芸術週間

by Tamio Wakayama

The Vancouver East Cultural Centre (VECC), the Vancouver Folk Music Society, and Tonari Gumi presented a series of six concerts of Japanese Canadian performing arts from April 17 to the 21st at the VECC. Each evening concert was divided into two segments: the first half featured one aspect of Nikkei culture while the second presented a sampling of different forms. Haru Ichiban or The First Wind of Spring was held as a benefit for Tonari Gumi. The following review is by the Bulletin editor, Tamio Wakayama.

Haru Ichiban never quite recovered from its shaky beginning. Technical problems marred the first half of the opening night concert as miscues with the taped music led to a number of false starts and the eventual cancellation of part of the featured odori program.

Despite an admirable recovery not only in the flawless second half but also in the remaining concerts, Haru Ichiban failed to attract the anticipated crowds. Attendance over the five-day run was a disappointing 30 per cent.

The road to artistic, if not financial recovery, was paved by a stunning production of *Amaterasu Omikami*, a modern interpretation of the ancient Japanese myth of creation in which the sulking Sun Goddess is lured from

4月17日より21日までの5日間、バンクーバー・イースト・カルチュラルセンターにて、同センター、バンクーバー・フォークミュージック・フェスティバル協会、隣組の共催で、6回にわたる日系カナダ芸術講演が行われた。

夜の部の公演は2部に分けられ、第1部は日系文化の一つの題材を中心とし、第2部は他の各種の舞台芸術の好例を示すコンサートであった。以下は、隣組の慈善公演として催された「春一番 (英題は FIRST WIND OF SPRING)」の、若山多美男月報編集長による評論である。

「春一番」は、最初つまずきからついに立ち直ることができなかった。技術的問題、テープに録音された音楽が間違っていたことから数々の出始めのつまずきが生じ、初日の前半から手痛い混乱が起こったため、睦会と西川流の舞踊の一部のキャンセルという結果となった。後日の公演のみならず直後の第2部における質的回復にもかかわらず、残念ながら「春一番」は予期していた観客を呼ぶことに失敗した。5日間の平均観客は30%と、低調に終わった。

経済的な持ち直しはともかく、芸術性への道は、機嫌を損ねて暗黒の世界をもたらした太陽の神が天の岩戸から出てき