

621 Queenston St.  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3N 0X6  
July 11, 1980

Dear Ann:

The Manitoba Japanese Canadian Citizen's Association is holding a one day seminar entitled, "The Coming of Age: The Role of the Japanese Canadians in a Canadian Society" on November 1, 1980 in Winnipeg.

The purpose of the seminar is to provide the J-C community and other interested people a flashback into our past history and present the issue of "redress" as proposed by the National Committee.

We would like to have you participate in this seminar and to focus your comments upon your book "People Betrayed" and some of your findings. I know that this will provide valuable background for the issue on "redress". I hope that Saturday, November 1, 1980 is open for you to come to Winnipeg.

We can provide ~~for~~ transportation & accommodation costs but our limited funds does not allow us to provide an honorarium.

We hope that you will be able to participate and I await your response. If you can come, I will be calling you to discuss the program further with you.

Sincerely yours,  
Art Miki  
Chairperson of the Seminar  
Committee, M-JCCA.

621 Queenston St.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
R3N 0X6  
September 23, 1980.

Dear Ann:

Enclosed are some registration forms for the seminar so that you can see the format of the program.

Will you make arrangements for your transportation? Perhaps there is some form of an economy fare <sup>available</sup> if you book early enough. We'll reimburse you when you get to Winnipeg. We'll make arrangements for you to stay at the Holiday Inn South & have someone pick you up at the airport.

If you have any material that you may want to give out, we'll reimburse you for the cost of printing.

If you require any further information, I'm 14 hesitant to call. Call collect.

Home phone no is 489-5120 Area code 204.

Will see you in Winnipeg.

Sincerely yours,  
Art Mike



# SEMINAR '80

## The Coming of Age:

*"The Role of the Japanese Canadians  
in the Canadian Society"*

Saturday, November 1, 1980  
Holiday Inn South, Pembina Highway  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

8:45 - 9:15 a.m.	Registration
9:15 - 10:15 a.m.	Film: Tides of War The story of the Japanese Canadians during World War II.
10:15 - 10:30 a.m.	Coffee Break
10:30 - 12:00 noon	Seminar: "People Betrayed" Speaker: Ann Sunahara, Edmonton, Alberta. Ann is the author of a forthcoming book based on the wartime experience of the Japanese Canadians. Question and answer period to follow.
12:00 noon - 1:15 p.m.	Lunch is provided.
1:15 - 3:30 p.m.	Seminar: The Redress Issue Speaker: Naomi Tsuji, Toronto, Ontario. Naomi is the Vice-President of the National Association of Japanese Canadians and the chairperson of the National Committee on Redress. Small group discussions to follow.
6:30 p.m.	Banquet Film by Rick Shiomi, Vancouver, B.C. Address by Gordon Kadota, President of the National Association of Japanese Canadians

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### REGISTRATION FORM

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ PROVINCE \_\_\_\_\_ POSTAL CODE \_\_\_\_\_

Return to: Mary Yamane  
1105 Strathcona Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 3G7  
by **October 22, 1980**

Seminar Registration: \$5.00 per person  
(Senior Citizens free)

Banquet: \$15.00 per person

Please make cheques payable to M.J.C.C.A.

Amount Enclosed: \_\_\_\_\_

*For additional registration forms or further information, contact Art Miki at 489-5120.*



NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION

(Formerly known as National JCCA and pending registration)

May 26th 1980

To: Delegates and Representatives to the 9th National JCCA Conference  
Centres not represented  
Centres not previously contacted  
Directors of Host Chapter, Vancouver

Dear Community Leaders:

At the recent Ninth National JCCA Conference in Vancouver which was attended by representatives from Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, some major significances and changes have happened in our national organization. These changes are expected to bring about a worthy credibility and functional viability which should become recognized accordingly.

The atmosphere of the Conference was enthusiastic and positive, "toward a new direction". It is really not possible to put down on paper, the enthusiasm with which the delegates left the Conference, along with a realistic approach to the plans and projects. I do believe that this combined attitude came from the realization that there are indeed many facets for our national organization to serve our community, and that we must really coordinate our efforts.

On the attached sheets, I have listed the projects and decisions, from which you can see the transformation towards a truly national organization. While there may be pros and cons to the name change, the decision was made by a definite majority vote, and I feel this is a positive significance to create a new direction and attitude. All of the projects and actions to be taken may not be of immediate benefit to your particular Community but I am sure you will agree that they reflect a concern and interest towards the Japanese Canadians at large.

Some of the major changes which were decided at the Vancouver Conference are:

CHANGE OF NAME

From National JCCA to,

NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION (National JCA)

The change of name from JCCA to JCA is to reflect better, the image and representation which encompasses the present day objectives of the Japanese Canadian centres. All the cities and towns where there is a representative Japanese Canadian organization are invited to become a member of the National Council of the JCA. The name of these representative organizations is not the concern of the National JCA. The important point is that they represent the majority of the Japanese Canadians of their respective communities, and that they have a common bond to feel that an effective national organization will benefit all the Japanese Canadians.

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NEW SLATE OF OFFICERS

At the Vancouver Conference, the following persons were nominated and elected to serve as the National Executive Officers:

President	Gordon R. Kadota	Vancouver, B.C.
1st Vice President	Naomi Tsuji	Toronto, Ontario
2nd Vice President & Secretary-Treasurer	James Horiuchi	Vancouver, B.C.

As Past President, George Imai will continue to serve on the National Executive Committee. There will also be further appointments made by the President, as required for the administration of the National Office.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICE IN VANCOUVER

With the election of Gordon Kadota to the Presidency, the National Executive Office will now be located in Vancouver. This decision was also made at the Conference owing to the necessity to have the National Office located where the President resides.

As the newly elected President of the National JCA, I face the responsibility with enthusiasm and humility. I also realize that such a responsibility cannot be fulfilled without good communication and cooperation by all the centres.

At this time, as the representative organization of your Japanese Canadian Community, I not only invite your participation but sincerely request and urge that your organization give consideration to becoming a member of the Council of the National JCA, if not done so already.

Please review the attached report so that you will understand why your participation is so important. The projects and plans are substantial, but all necessary and realistic. Some of them will certainly require funds. However, at this stage, we are not making any financial allocations to the participating centres. We only ask that they give consideration to supporting the national organization of the Japanese Canadians by making a contribution within the means of their financial resources. For your reference, the following page will give you an idea of what is happening across Canada.

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STATUS OF JAPANESE CANADIAN CENTRES ACROSS CANADA

<u>CENTRE</u>	<u>NAME OF ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>FINANCIAL COMMITMENT</u>
Montreal	JC Cultural Centre	Interested in activities but undergoing re-organization. Wish to be kept informed.	-
Ottawa	Ottawa Japanese Community Society	Interested in activities. Wish to be kept informed	-
Toronto	Toronto JCCA	Member of Council	Under consideration and will be reporting
Hamilton	Hamilton JCCA	Member of Council	Under consideration and will be reporting
London	Not known	Understand there is a group. This is the first contact.	-
Thunder Bay	Not known	Understand there is a group. This is the first contact	-
Winnipeg	Manitoba JCCA	Member of Council	About \$1,000. Will be reporting.
Lethbridge	Lethbridge JCCA	Member of Council	\$1,000. ALREADY PAID IN
Calgary	Calgary JC Community Organization	Expected to become member of Council, shortly	Under consideration and will be reporting
Edmonton	Edmonton Japanese Community Club	Expected to become member of Council, shortly	About \$1,000. Will be reporting
Kamloops	Kamloops Japanese Canadian Association	Participation being considered	-
Kelowna	Kelowna JC Community Group	Participation being considered	-
Vernon	Vernon JCCA	Participation being considered	-
New Denver	New Denver Kyowakai	This is the first contact	-
Greenwood	Greenwood JC Community	This is the first contact	-
Vancouver	Greater Vancouver JCCA	Member of Council	\$5,000. committed

*Note: If you know of other centres where there is a JC organization, please advise NEC so we can establish communications with them.*



It is my plan to personally visit your community sometime this year to meet with you and members of your community. I hope you will accord me the opportunity to explain in detail, the worthy programs of the National JCA. Please do not hesitate to write or phone me if you have questions or suggestions. We would like to hear from you to get a consensus of your community.

After such an active Centennial Year, we have had a relatively quiet two years, nationally. But it is very clear to me that the Centennial year was just the start for the Japanese Canadians to be positively identified as a worthy participant, with distinction, in the multi-culturalistic society of Canada. Prime Minister Trudeau acknowledged this in his recent speech at the state dinner in Vancouver. However, there is much more work to be done and we cannot just sit back and be good citizens. I am sure that all of the representative organizations, in their respective centres, are continuing to establish the Japanese Canadian identity. We must also do this at the national level so that there will be a similar and meaningful impact across the nation.


Thank you for your considerations.

Yours sincerely,

**NAME PENDING**

NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION

(National JCA, formerly known as JCCA)



Gordon R. Kadota  
President

CORRESPONDENCE

Gordon R. Kadota  
204 - 569 Howe Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6Z 2C2

Phone: (604) 682-7345  
266-7280



DATE: May 26th 1980

FROM: Gordon R. Kadota - Designated Recording Secretary of the  
9th National JCCA Conference.  
As a result of the organizational  
changes, this Conference became the  
1st National JCA Conference and elected  
Gordon Kadota as the President.

TO: . Attending Delegates and Representatives  
. Japanese Canadian Centres not represented

SUBJECT: CONFERENCE DECISIONS AND ACTION TO BE TAKEN

NOTE: This report is a summary of the motions and resolutions passed at the  
JCCA/JCA National Conference.

The reports on each subject are:

- . To serve as a notice to all National JCA Council Members (Attending  
delegates of the Centres and project representatives)
- . And to inform the Centres not represented.

The actual minutes of the Conference will be transcribed from the tapes  
and mailed to all Centres before July 1st 1980.

#### 1. ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES

OBJECTIVES: To review the status of our national organization and find the means  
to bring about better communications and cohesiveness.

DECISIONS: A. The Conference adopted NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION  
as the name of the national organization. This is a successor  
to the National JCCA and hence until the new name is established,  
the organization will be announced as:

NAME PENDING

NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION  
(Formerly known as the National JCCA)

- . After legal search and survey of possible conflicting names  
the name of the organization will be duly registered.
- . In case of a name conflict, the National Executive Committee  
will choose an alternate from:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS  
JAPANESE CANADIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

- . At the time of this writing, the National Executive Committee  
feels that there will be no conflict if the abbreviated name is  
National JCA and not NJCA. In otherwords, the word 'National'  
be written and spoken at all times.

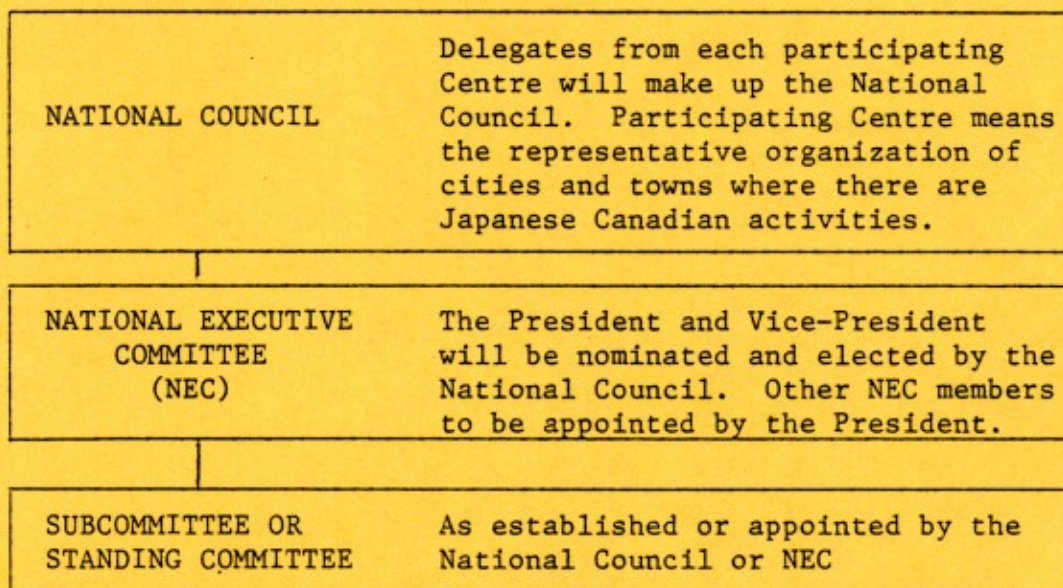
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ORGANIZATION & FINANCES (Continued)

DECISIONS: B. The National Executive Office will be located in Vancouver for the period of the term of the elected officers.  
(President and Vice-President)

C. The organizational structure of the National JCA will be:



D. The following were nominated and elected as the Executive Officers of the National JCA.

President	Gordon R. Kadota,	Vancouver
1st Vice-President	Naomi Tsuji,	Toronto
2nd Vice-President & Secretary-Treasurer	James Horiuchi,	Vancouver

Past President George Imai will be an Exofficio Member and continue to serve on the National Executive Committee.

E. The minimum budget as presented in the proposal (\$13,300 per annum) for the operation of the NEC was accepted.

Present commitments total \$8,000. with further contributions indicated. Funding for this initial year is based on a volunteer contribution as opposed to allocations or other assessments.

F. The NEC will study and prepare a draft of the Constitution for the National JCA, to be ratified at the 2nd National JCA Conference in 1982.

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2. REDRESS (previously called Reparations)

OBJECTIVES: To study and determine the National JCA position, and possible action, as to whether we will seek Redress for the World War II uprooting and related suffering.

DECISION: A. The current Redress Committee headed by Naomi Tsuji, will continue the work, based on the Vancouver Centre's recommendations.

B. All Centres are to effectively discuss the Redress Issue for a six months period, effective immediately, and report to the Redress Committee.

ACTION All Centres, with guidelines from NEC and Redress Committee.

C. The NEC review and discuss with the Redress Committee, the reports from the Centres (above six months) and within a six months period prepare a recommendation to the National Council. (In other words, this Recommendation by the NEC to the Council is to be ready for presentation in twelve months.

3. RESEARCH & DOCUMENTATION

OBJECTIVES: With the thirty year lapse since the uprooting of the Japanese Canadians, most of the archival resources pertaining to this experience are now available. The objective is to research, gather and compile all the available material so that it will be useful reference and valuable contribution to other inter-related projects such as, Redress, War Measures Act, Constitution Revision and Human Rights.

DECISIONS: The Edmonton Centre continue to undertake this project. Although no further research is considered necessary at this time, Ann Sunahara be appointed to compile the documents from her research and relate them with the respective Committees. To be completed in three months. Copies of Ann Sunahara's "A People Betrayed" be mailed to the respective Committees.

ACTION Edmonton Centre/Ann Sunahara (three months)

A budget of \$500. be allocated for the preparation of the relevant documents. Kinzie Tanaka of Toronto will spearhead a drive to generate this \$500.

4. RACISM AND HUMAN RIGHTS

OBJECTIVES: To monitor, review and possibly take action on current issues of Racism and Human Rights, such as the South East Asian Refugee situation, or the "yellow peril" as perceived in the recent CTV W-5 program.

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RACISM AND HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

- DECISIONS: . The NEC establish a Standing Committee on Human Rights and Race Relations, with George Imai as Chairman.
- . All Centres be encouraged to appoint a Human Rights representative who will liaise with the Chairman of the Standing Committee and NEC.
- ACTION All Centres to advise Chairman and NEC when appointment of representative is made.

5. WAR MEASURES ACT/CANADIAN CONSTITUTION REVISION

OBJECTIVES: To understand the War Measures Act and establish its effect as related to the Japanese Canadian uprooting. And to prepare a position or submission to have the Act repealed or altered whereby the Canadian Bill of Rights will be entrenched in the constitution.

- DECISIONS: A. Art Shimizu of Hamilton to strike a Committee to prepare a National JCA position paper, within three months.

ACTION Art Shimizu/NEC Immediate/3 months/on-going

- B. Within one month, NEC to appoint a Chairperson for a Constitution Revision Committee and together, form the Committee which will prepare a position paper on the entrenchment of the Bill of Rights into the Constitution. The NEC to submit this position paper to the Parliamentary Committee on Constitution.

ACTION NEC 1 month/on-going

6. BIOGRAPHICAL & SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE JAPANESE CANADIANS

OBJECTIVES: To research, assemble and compile the biographical and social history of the Japanese Canadians; prominent individuals and organizations. The purpose is to ensure preservation of the Japanese Canadian history in the archives.

DECISION: Edmonton and Calgary Centres to review the objectives and prepare a recommendation to the NEC which will feature the methods and procedures to achieve the objective. This recommendation to be presented within one year, with an interim report in six months.

ACTION Edmonton/Calgary Immediate/Nov.30, 1980/May 31, 1981

7. NATIONAL CULTURAL PROGRAM

OBJECTIVES: To establish a program or organization that will coordinate a national cultural program. The Program or Organization will provide; an efficient communications network, cultural program aids and resources, exchange programs, national tours, youth conferences, sports competition, etc., on a national basis.

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NATIONAL CULTURAL PROGRAM Continued

DECISIONS: NEC to instruct Winnipeg Centre (Winnipeg was absent at this discussion; Sunday PM) to:

- . Establish a Subcommittee, including members of the original committee,
- . Which will study the recommendations made by the original committee as pertaining to the National Cultural Program, and the possible incorporation into the structure of the National JCA,
- . Then prepare a recommendation to the NEC,
- . Within a period of six months

ACTION                  Winnipeg/Subcommittee                  Immediate/Nov. 30, 1980

8. IMMIGRATION MATTERS

OBJECTIVES: To review the present Immigration practises as related to the Japanese entries, and to determine if there are any possible discriminatory practises or procedures.

DECISIONS: Vancouver Centre appointed for this study. NEC to appoint a Chairperson and recommend that all Centres appoint a liaison person to work with the Vancouver Subcommittee. The Subcommittee to prepare a report within six months and present to the NEC.  
NEC to deliberate this report and prepare possible submission to related authorities.

ACTION                  NEC/Vancouver Centre                  Immediate/Nov. 30, 1980

9. JAPANESE LANGUAGE TEXT BOOK

STATUS: Funds received from the Secretary of State to research, prepare and eventually produce a Japanese Language Text Book appropriate for the Japanese Language Schools in Canada. (Current funds are for the research portion only) Project team has been formed in B.C. as originally designated and work will commence immediately.

ACTION                  NEC will oversee Project Team and Vancouver Centre, to ensure scheduled work progress and appropriate interim reporting, including liaison with other Centres and Japanese schools.

Project Team/Vancouver Centre/NEC                  Immediate/on-going

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10. CANADIAN NATIONAL UNITY/CONSTITUTION REVISION

- OBJECTIVES: In the light of the Quebec Referendum, it was thought appropriate and timely for the National JCA to publicly express the Japanese Canadian position as related to the Referendum.
- DECISION: A position paper (Declaration) was drafted by four of the delegates.
- ACTION: The Declaration was delivered to CP Press, and cables sent to:  
Prime Minister Trudeau, Ottawa  
Premier of Quebec; Rene Levesque, Quebec  
Opposition Leader of Quebec; Claude Ryan, Quebec
- The text:

DECLARATION

We, Japanese Canadians, gathered in Vancouver on May 16-19, 1980, for the Ninth National Conference, wish to declare unequivocally our commitment to national unity based on justice and equality.

We, too, have struggled to maintain our identity. We have faced racism, disfranchisement, uprooting, confinement in detention camps, dispossession, and, for some of us, exile from Canada. Only in 1949 did our perseverance win us full citizenship.

We, therefore, are sensitive to the desire of the people of Quebec to preserve their cultural integrity. We recognize that the struggle of the people of Quebec to preserve their culture, a struggle begun in 1760, has made possible the cultural pluralism which we enjoy today. Furthermore, we wish to preserve this multi-cultural identity in an unified society.

We wish to declare our support for one Canada benefitting from ethnic, cultural, regional, and linguistic diversities. The dynamics emerging from the harnessing of these diversities towards national unity stand as our unique strength. We, therefore, urge the revision of the Canadian Constitution which will be structured to incorporate these and other ingredients towards a strong national unity.

NATIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION  
Gordon Kadota  
President

11. RECOGNITION OF THE BUDDHIST CHURCH IN QUEBEC

- STATUS: After more than 20 years, the Buddhist Church is yet to be recognized in the Province of Quebec. (Buddhist ministers cannot perform marriage ceremonies) The National JCA was requested if support could be given to the endeavours towards such recognition.
- DECISION: Although the National JCA is non-sectarian, the status in Quebec is thought to be contrary to the religious rights in Canada, and that the National JCA would render organizational support to the efforts.
- ACTION: Obtain and review the details of the status, and prepare the format of support with guidance from the Montreal Centre.

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12. RECOGNITION OF THE BUDDHIST RELIGION

- STATUS: In the Religious Census of Statistics Canada, all the numerous Christian denominations are listed separately while Buddhism is not even listed; and can only be counted in as 'others'
- DECISION: The National JCA will support the endeavours to have Buddhism to be an officially recognized religion in Canada.
- ACTION: Write to Statistics Canada and request recognition. Failing a satisfactory response, further action be taken with the Canadian Human Rights Commission, citing Section 5.

NOTE: On the above matters pertaining to the Buddhist Religion, it should be noted that while the National JCA is non-sectarian, members of the Buddhist faith do make up a considerable segment of the Japanese Canadians. There was no opposition in the Conference in considering the issue as a matter of Civil, Ethnic and Religious rights, and to render support accordingly.

13. NATIONAL JCA REPRESENTATION

A. COUNCIL OF NATIONAL ETHNO-CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Recently organized and consists of 45 ethno-cultural groups whose population will make up one-third of Canada's population. To strive for the ethnic recognition and rights, and provide a forum for communication among the different ethno-cultural communities.

DECISION: NEC will review the objectives and activities to determine participation.

B. JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE (JACL) CONFERENCE

Will be holding their Biennial Conference in early July. American counterpart of the National JCA and currently involved in an active campaign for Redress.

DECISION: NEC to review and decide on participation.

14. FUND RAISING - NATIONAL JCA AND CENTRES

DECISION: Winnipeg Centre to gather information related to effective fund-raising methods. Collate information and distribute to all Centres.

ACTION: Winnipeg Immediate and on-going

15. NEXT CONFERENCE

DECISION: Alberta centres will host the 2nd National JCA Conference in Calgary in the spring of 1982.

END OF SUMMARY REPORT



REDRESS (also known as Reparations) To continue the surveys among the communities. Monitor and compile the community concensus and determine the course of action.

RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION With the 30 years lapse since the uprooting of the Japanese Canadians, most of the archival documents pertaining to the evacuation are now available, including hitherto unknown facts. The NAJC will research and compile all the available material so that it will be useful reference to support and substantiate the Japanese-Canadian position on current issues related to the Bill of Rights and Civil Liberties.

RACISM AND HUMAN RIGHTS To monitor, review and take a position or possible action on current issues of Racism and Human Rights.

NATIONAL CULTURAL PROGRAM To study the need and feasibility of establishing a National Cultural Program which would contribute to the multi-cultural society of Canada, and promote the preservation of the Japanese Canadian cultural heritage.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE TEXT BOOK To research, prepare, and eventually produce a Japanese Language Text Book that is appropriate to the Japanese Language Schools in Canada.

IMMIGRATION To review the present Immigration status as related to the Japanese entries, such as; comparison of entry figures, entry and selection procedures, and status of settlement.

NATIONAL UNITY AND CANADIAN CONSTITUTION REVISION In light of the Quebec Referendum, a position paper of the Japanese Canadians be prepared with respect to National Unity and entrenchment of the Bill of Rights into the proposed revision of the Canadian Constitution.

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Further information is available from the National Executive Office.

Interim correspondence address:	Gordon R. Kadota, President National Association of Japanese Canadians 204 - 569 Howe Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2C2	Phone (604) 682-7345
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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS (NAJC)

(Formerly known as National JCCA)

With the slogan, "toward a new direction", delegates to the Ninth National JCCA Conference in Vancouver, May 16-19, adopted a new name, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS, to be known as NAJC. Thus, the Ninth National JCCA Conference became the First NAJC Conference.

The change of name from JCCA to NAJC is to accurately convey the concept that the national organization represents all of the Japanese Canadian centres and their present day objectives. The change of name, which is only for the national organization, should also reflect better, the image and representation of the Japanese Canadians at the national level.

Succeeding the endeavours of the former National JCCA, the objective of the NAJC is to establish a closer link between the Japanese Canadian communities and actively pursue their consensus of the present day challenges, thus becoming a truly representative national organization of the 40,000 plus Japanese Canadians.

The newly elected officers are:

President:	Gordon R. Kadota, Vancouver, B.C.
1st Vice President:	Naomi Tsuji, Toronto, Ontario
2nd Vice President & Secretary-Treasurer:	James Horiuchi, Vancouver, B.C.

As Past President, George Imai of Toronto will continue to serve on the National Executive Committee and there will be further appointments by the President. The National Executive Office will be located in Vancouver, B.C., with a liaison office in Toronto.

Some of the pertinent subjects discussed at the Conference were:

ORGANIZATION The governing body of the NAJC will be the National Council, which will consist of the representative organization from every centre (city or town) where there is Japanese Canadian activity. The National Council will elect the officers who will then form the National Executive Committee.



National JCCA

Japanese Language Textbook Project

(Introduction to Application)

A committee of the JCCA and the Language School Assoc. has been struck to pursue the possibility of publishing a Canadian Japanese Language Textbook. A textbook that is interesting, relevant and acceptable to Canadians.

Today the language schools use texts from Japan and the United States. These Texts are either too difficult or not relevant to Canadians and in the case of the American text not even to Japan. We hope that by publishing a text here we can make it compatible to the Canadian Scene and not of California, Hawaii, or Japan.

Due to the prohibitive costs of publishing a textbook, especially one that is not using the Western alphabet letters, we respectfully submit this application for assistance.

We have qualified people willing to assist in this project.  
(Teachers, artists, photographers, etc.)

Time frame - start in July or August 1980 to finish by May 1981.

Research will be undertaken by the 3 major assoc. - B.C., Toronto, and Mtl. Language Schools. This research will be the basis of the Text.

The compiling of the research and the written text will be undertaken by the British Columbia Japanese Language School Assoc. in conjunction with the JCCA (Vancouver Chapter) under the



and Mr. Takeshi Komori.

co-chairmanship of Shirley Kakutani/ In conjunction with the written text - diagrams, illustrations and if necessary photographs will be coordinated with it.

When the first draft of the text is completed it will be sent to the other area schools for evaluation. This will be the foundation for the final draft.

The textbook will be designed for Japanese Canadian and Occidental children and for beginning adults.



## COMBATTING RACISM

### A PROPOSAL TO THE NJCCA

Racism has always existed within Canadian society. It just seems that at certain times in our history it has been less contagious than at others. However, several phenomena in the social, political, and economic spheres of Canadian society have caused racism to fester again. These phenomena include (1) a changing social composition within Canada resulting from the accumulative effect of increased immigration to this country particularly from such non traditional immigrant sources as Africa, the West Indies, South America, South Asia, South East Asia and the Far East; (2) a decline in the health of Canada's economy, greater competition for scarce resources and, a concomitant wish to scapegoat or blame these and other problems on immigrants generally, and, visible minority immigrants particularly; (3) heightened awareness amongst minority groups regarding their rights to equal opportunity arising from such social phenomena as the civil rights movement and third world liberation movements, and, a concomitant white lack of acceptance, resentment, and backlash regarding the visible minority presence in Canada; (4) ineffective response mechanisms at the governmental, community, and institutional level to reduce racial and ethnic tensions.

It would be all too simple to say that these phenomena do not impact upon established visible minority groups in Canada who have, through sheer time and effort to integrate, now institutionalized their presence within the Canadian mosaic. However, this premise is wrong. Unfortunately, racism transcends time and acculturation dynamics. With racism, the issue that leaves one open to discriminatory treatment is quite simply the race and colour of the individual, aspects of a person which cannot be changed, as opposed to such factors as language, dress, culture, habits etc. which can and in fact do change constantly.

The issue of racism in the Canadian context today has significant impact upon the Asian community. Two social phenomena particularly have come to light recently to reflect it. (1) The South East Asian Refugee situation, (2) the perceived "yellow peril" threat to white students within the university faculties, and, resurgence of the thesis that the Asian is to be foreign in Canada. (As manifested by the W5 TV programme).

Both phenomena have generated the same old "yellow peril" stereotypes that were floating around against Japanese and Chinese Canadians back in the twenties and thirties. The stereotypes have not changed and the targets have not changed. A racist makes no distinction between and amongst Asians except when it suits his or her convenience. As time passes, and world economic issues play a greater role in intergroup relations, a third phenomenon that will again affect race relations vis a vis Asians in Canada will be Canada's and the U.S.A.'s relationship with such countries as China and Japan. While these relationships may



be currently amicable, they are also subject to change, particularly if immigration from China and Japan were to increase. As long as Asians in Canada continue to be viewed as foreigners simply because of race and colour instead of being considered as an integral part of the Canadian mosaic, the visible minority-non-white position in this country remains in jeopardy. It serves no purpose whatsoever to ignore or run away from this problem. By doing so, the myth of "Asian is foreign" continues to exist in the society. The only way to guarantee the future of Asian Canadians in the Canadian mosaic is to combat racism. There is simply no other alternative.

Within the organizational life of visible minority and ethnic communities, the issue of race and ethnic relations couched in the term human rights is increasingly becoming a priority issue. Numerous organizations have institutionalized this priority item on their organizations' agenda by establishing human rights committees which are engaged in such activities as writing briefs to government to improve human rights legislation, lobbying government to ensure that equal opportunity principles are maintained, working on projects and activities which assist in promoting intergroup understanding and respect at the community and institutional level, combatting acts of discrimination by making the organization's views known to offending groups who may discriminate or perpetuate derogatory stereotypes such as the media and the mass media advertising industry in order to remedy discriminatory behaviour, and, finally without limiting other ideas, acting as participants on various community, racial, ethnic, institutional or church committees and organizations actively working in the race relations and human rights field.

If the visible minority communities cannot take leadership in this most crucial area, but instead rely upon government agencies, the churches, the schools, the police, etc. to guarantee their interests they make a fatal mistake. Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom and that vigilance requires a shared responsibility and partnership amongst all sectors of society.

#### A Proposal For Action

(1) That the NJCCA establish a Standing Committee on Human Rights and Race Relations

(a) That the Standing Committee be comprised of representatives of the NJCCA, and, that the Standing Committee be preferably located in Toronto because of its central location

(b) That each affiliate or member association also nominate a human rights representative who will also be a member of the Standing Committee in order to ensure communication between the Committee and the regions

(c) That a Chairman of the Standing Committee be elected at the Conference.



### Responsibilities of the Standing Committee

Because a significant percentage of the work the Standing Committee will comprise appropriately reacting to incidents or issues of racism and discrimination (i.e. the W5 complaint, advertisements and magazine or newspaper articles) it is important that the Standing Committee be delegated sufficient authority to quickly respond to these problems when they arise, while the issue is still hot. The difficulty and expense of consulting with all the regions would render the Standing Committee impotent.

The Standing Committee would, in addition to responding to the every day complaints and issues arising also provide programme ideas to the chapters and affiliates on activities and projects it might initiate in their communities.

Finally, as mentioned earlier, the Standing Committee would be responsible for liaising with various human rights and race relations agencies and organizations, preparing relevant briefs and submissions, and appropriately lobbying relevant government, institutional or community organizations on race relations matters.



REPARATIONS PAPERINTRODUCTION

The year 1977 marked an important milestone for Canada. It was the Centennial of the arrival of the first Japanese immigrant to Canada, and the occasion was marked by hundreds of celebrations expected of a historic event. Underlying that festive mood, however, was a deep sense of frustration that all was not right, that there was a bitter irony of events. Japanese Canadians took stock and realized that, in reality, not much had been gained in those first one hundred years to give much optimism for the next hundred years. What brought this about were memories of the past.

Discussions sparked by the Centennial brought recollections of wartime experiences and abuses that, to this day, have not been resolved. The wartime Liberal Government of Mackenzie King had stripped Canadians of Japanese ancestry of their legal and human rights by confiscating their property, evacuating them from their homes, forcibly relocating them in detention camps, completely stripping them of all legal rights.

It was an injustice that still remains, as the late Prime Minister Lester Pearson said, a "black mark against Canada's traditional fairness." It is still a blot in Canadian history that will remain forever, until a final resolution occurs on the question of compensation for all Japanese Canadians. Thirty-seven years have passed, but time has not dimmed the memories of that unjust past.

The Japanese-Canadian Reparations Committee, formed during the Centennial year, has undertaken the long-awaited task of seeking compensation for that uprooting in 1942. In doing so, the committee

*wants to see all races, creeds, colours to be aware of just how fragile rights can be.*

*(skip to p. 10)*



In Canada, probably more than any other country, the issue of restitution has more precedents. Under what is known as "comprehensive claims," the former Liberal Government approved a few native claims amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. Negotiations of claims with other native groups are also continuing. These cases are based on the argument that the native peoples did not have formal treaties when they surrendered their lands. Other "specific claims", involving abrogations of existing treaties and obligations, are also in various stages of submission or negotiation. Like the native groups who are fighting to retain lands which they consider rightfully theirs, the Japanese Canadians are also seeking compensation for the irresponsible mishandling of their property and possessions by the Federal Government.

Indeed, the precedents provide strong justification for the Japanese Canadian reparations campaign, but the movement goes beyond just monetary considerations. The community has proven that, despite years of discrimination and hardship in Canada, it remains deeply committed in word and deed to the betterment of this nation. It is this commitment which is the over-riding concern of the Japanese Canadians. By pursuing this important human rights issue, the community hopes to educate the public on the value of rights and freedoms and the ease with which they can so easily be violated in times of crisis.

## PROPOSALS

### Introduction

The reparations committee of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association has found, through a nation-wide survey of the



community, that establishment of a foundation would best achieve our goals and objectives.

Not only would a foundation proposal make the issue of redress politically acceptable in Canada, but it would accommodate the highest aims and ideals possible in Canada. For Japanese Canadians, the foundation would embody the long-awaited apology, and signify, at the same time, the end of an ugly chapter in Canadian history. For Canada, the foundation would encourage pioneering work in the fields of education, human rights, and multiculturalism. In addition, there are plans to utilize the foundation as a vehicle to develop further cultural and educational relations between Canada and Japan. Such a program would signify to the world that Canada indeed remains serious in its desire to build a better nation for the future, by correcting injustices in its past.

#### The Foundation

The settlement sought by the NJCCA is \$50 million to be administered under a foundation under three broad categories: (1) the Japanese Canadian program; (2) the Canadian program; and (3) Canada-Japan relations program. The fund will be managed by a non-profit, charitable organization having a constitution and a board of directors. Board members will be paid an annual fee and will be responsible for the management of the trust fund. The board will consist of Japanese Canadians, hopefully with all three generations represented, as well as various community organizations. Nominations and voting will be open to all Japanese Canadians. A minority number of non-Japanese Canadian representatives will also be nominated to the board.



### The Programs

At present, a policy framework has been developed, establishing a program from which the foundation will operate.

Under the first part of the program, top priority is being given to Japanese Canadians, their future, their history, their community, their culture, and their people. Special emphasis is to be given to the pioneering Issei, the first-generation Japanese Canadians, who bore the brunt of frustration, misery and loss before and during the Second World War. A nursing home is planned and would be located in an area supporting a large Japanese-Canadian population. For the Issei who prefer to live independently, a tax rebate program could be negotiated to give them a stronger financial base. For the second- and third-generation Nisei and Sansei, a broad range of programs is being planned to encourage a Japanese-Canadian identity, through leadership training, community organizations and educational opportunity.

A significant proportion of the foundation will be devoted to developing ethnic relations and human rights. Under this program, scholarships, fellowships and grants will be made available to groups or individuals undertaking projects for research, survey public education, legal battles, and publications concerning multiculturalism and human rights in Canada. In addition, a national human rights and ethnic relations publication will be established to introduce Canadians to contemporary issues.

The final section of the proposal will concentrate on developing relations between Canada and Japan. Educational,



cultural and economic issues will be emphasized, especially those concerning new immigrants from Japan. Scholarships, fellowships and bursaries will be available for students and groups from both Canada and Japan to visit and study each other's countries. Japanese artists, athletes and organizations will be sponsored on visit to Canada. The same will be encouraged for Canadian performers and craftsmen to visit Japan.

At this point, these proposals are tentative and still being developed. However, all the proposals mirror the needs and desires of the Japanese Canadian community. A compensation settlement would make all this possible. It would also provide the leadership and direction needed to make Canada a more tolerant and humane country.





# "toward a new direction"

## BIOGRAPHICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL HISTORY PROJECT

### Introduction

The day of December 7, 1941 signalled not only that Japan had attacked Pearl Harbour, but also the harsh beginning of 'disembowelment' of the total community of the Japanese Canadians in British Columbia. The Japanese Canadians brought-up under the British system and mores of justice and fair-play extant in the educational system in British Columbia, firmly believed in their own faith for a Canadianism of justice for all. Yet there had existed in the 1920's and 1930's a form of racial 'apartheid'ism', as in an example of such case, when young Japanese Canadians were not permitted to use the public swimming pools because of race. And to the further denial of the franchise and the right to work in many occupations.

The Japanese Americans, with whom the outcome of the lives of Japanese Canadians was so closely related because of the Canadian Government's parallel decisions with the American Government, expressed their own unique and likely ancestral samurai spirit 'Go-for-Broke', when they fought overseas in the European theatre-of-war with the 100th and 442nd, some never to return. And the over 150 Japanese Canadians who volunteered for active service in the Canadian Armed Forces before 'V-E Day' and 'V-J Day' and of whom many served in South-East Asia.

The Japanese Canadians left their homes in British Columbia in the evacuation of 1942, entrusting to safe-keeping their property and possessions to the 'Custodian', the agent of the Federal Government. But even during this period in the early months of 1942 when the Japanese Canadians entrusted their life's possessions-their property and homes to the Custodian, official theft of this entrustment was taking place. For already in April of 1942, official communications were taking place between officers in British Columbia and the Federal Government at Ottawa, for the sale and disposal forever of the Japanese Canadians' property and possessions.

There is remarkable significance in the strength of character of the Japanese Canadians and their faith in a Canadian heritage, far exceeding in quality of concept of what Canada is to its people, when measured against the character of the judgements of some of the officials-of-the-day in the Federal Government branches, both



in Custodial branches respecting entrustment of the Japanese Canadians' property, and to the jeopardy of human rights inflicted under the guise of the 'Deportation Orders'.

Japanese Canadians may very well be proud of their conduct and actions, perhaps judged as being far greater than that of their own measure of themselves, when considered in light of Canada's history during a very significant period. And the contributions presently made by the Japanese Canadians to Canada's national life are realized, against the pall of the forced evacuation from British Columbia in 1942 and the Draconian treatment that in Canada's history, only the Acadians in 1755 and 1758 can impeach.

#### The Future Assured in Recorded History

*And instances of Native Indian forced movement*

The historic lineage of the Japanese Canadian people, in the full-blooded sense of non-intermarriage, will come to an end with the third-generation Sansei Japanese Canadians. The day in the future will come, when the offspring of inter-marriage between Japanese Canadians and Canadians of other racial origin, seek their roots of the Japanese Canadian cultural heritage. It is hoped that we of the present generations will not have failed in our responsibility, to have recorded, the histories of the Japanese Canadians all.

The history of the Issei first-generation of Japanese Canadians has been recorded in written history, yet the fact remains that a great amount of research and recording of the Issei generation was overlooked, both by the Issei themselves and the Nisei who followed. That this work should have been done in the 1950's and 1960's cannot be denied.

In a comparison to the Issei recorded history, the history of the Nisei, second-generation of Japanese Canadians has yet completely to be recorded in written history, and it is now almost late in time to have undertaken such research and recording of the Nisei generation. In some instances it is already almost too late to record the biographies of individuals but for the families and friends living of the deceased persons.

The recorded history of the Sansei third-generation of Japanese Canadians should even now be planned, as the time is fleeting, and there is a need to have written the inter-twining histories of all generations as the whole of the Japanese Canadian history and culture.

#### Planning the Undertaking

The scope of the Project is to undertake on a national basis, the recording of the individual biographical histories of Japanese Canadians and the histories of Japanese Canadian organizations and community groups, to preserve in first-hand record the unique and eventful period of the Japanese Canadian life, and to thus ensure that a widely collected fund of case histories are preserved in



historical archives for the use by future writers, historians, sociologists and descendants. And it is perhaps no wise less important to assume that the date of the bi-centennial of the Japanese in Canada in 2077, will find this work as we may accomplish, recognized and appreciated.

To cite an example of such undertaking is to mention the work of Jinshiro Nakayama entitled, "Canada Dobo Hatten Taikan" (A literal translation of the title may state "A General View of the Development of the Japanese in Canada") published in 1922 written in the Japanese language. The work records many stories and case histories of the early Japanese pioneers in Canada written by a professional journalist from Japan. The book has proved to be of inestimable value to the present-day writers and historians and even to some of the descendants of the Japanese mentioned, without of which some aspects of the deceased relatives or parent's life would not have been known.

### The National JCCA and Local Organizations and Community Participation

#### National JCCA

It is suggested that the National JCCA should spearhead the undertaking of initial basic research and planning for this national project and to co-ordinate the development of the project work to completion. Initial basic research would include consultations with professional historians and sociologists to planning the undertaking. Development would include participation in discussions and meetings as may arise with local organizations and community groups.

#### Local Organizations and Community Groups

Throughout Canada in the many and varied areas where Japanese Canadians reside, exist all of the historical potentials of the biographical histories of the Japanese Canadians, and it is to these local organizations and community groups from which will be discovered and nominated, researched and have written and recorded, the basic material of the individual biographical histories.

#### The Premise for the Biographical Histories

The Japanese Canadians everywhere all shared in the common experience as one group equal in their respective experiences. It is therefore felt important that all aspects of biographical historical recording should not be overlooked, because the history of the Japanese Canadians involves the total Japanese Canadian community. The recording of the typical life and experiences of the Japanese Canadians is an imperative. Likewise that the outstanding achievements of Japanese Canadians in all areas of endeavour and service should be recognized and recorded.

#### The Premise for Histories of Japanese Canadian Organizations & Groups

The evacuation in 1942 of the Japanese Canadians from coastal



British Columbia, brought about the total and wide dispersal of the Japanese Canadians across Canada. The indomitable spirit of the Japanese Canadians was manifested in the spontaneous reaction of Japanese Canadians across Canada wherever they had settled, for within a year or two many active groups and organizations were formed and worked to remedy the injustices of denial of human rights and liberties. The record and histories of the organizations, their leaders and members should be perpetuated and not forgotten, as historical perspective may well evaluate the worth.

#### The Need to Correlate Existing Recorded and Researched Histories

There are known works and undertakings of biographical and organization histories and records, some known on a national scale and others perhaps known only to local communities and groups. It is felt necessary and a requirement that these existing works should be recognized in the overall undertaking.

#### Finances and Time Period of Project

It is felt that local organizations and groups may wish to undertake some initial raising of funds locally for their respective local project work. Perhaps such incentive will be of some importance to the success of the project and the interest engendered

It is also felt that the National JCCA together with local and provincial organizations seek to obtain funding grants. It is difficult to estimate at the outset the financial requirements of this Project, but it is felt a minimum budget could be considered as \$25,000-\$50,000. Whether this is to fund a first phase is to be determined.

Although it may be difficult at this juncture to estimate the period of time required to undertake the Project to completion, it is suggested the Work may require five years to complete.

Respectfully submitted,

George Tanaka,  
Project Committee,  
Biographical and Sociological  
History.

Submitted to: National JCCA Conference Planning Committee,  
Toronto, Ontario.  
March 5, 1980.





# "toward a new direction"

March 9, 1980

TO: All Regions

Further to our letter of February 27, 1980, the Conference Planning Committee recommends that a general or public meeting be held by each organization between March 21, and April 8, 1980, to present the nine proposed projects for discussion and to determine where possible a consensus on each project. We wish to have this consensus reach the proper project committees (e.g., the consensus on the War Measures Act to Hamilton; those on Budget, Organization and Constitution to Vancouver JCCA, etc.) by April 15, 1980, each clearly identified.

Enclosed in this mailing are the following:

1. A draft questionnaire and a covering letter, which is self-explanatory. We hope they will be of assistance.
2. A list of the projects, the region responsible, and the name of the chairperson in each case
3. Draft submissions:
  - (a) Redress
  - (b) Racism
  - (c) Biographical and Sociological History Project
4. Synopsis on the Japanese Language Textbook Project

*D. Y. Nishimura*

D. Y. Nishimura, Secretary  
Conference Planning Committee

Enc.

cc. G. K. Imai      M. Sumiya  
E. R. Ide      G. R. Ladota



*"toward a new direction"*

March 9, 1980

PROJECTS for the NINTH NATIONAL JCCA CONFERENCE

<u>Project</u>	<u>Project Committee and Chairperson</u>
Budget, Organization and Constitution	Vancouver JCCA C/o Mr. Gordon Kadota 204 - 569 Howe Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2C2
Immigration	
Research and Documentation of Government Records at Ottawa	Edmonton JCC C/o Miss Ann Sunahara 318 - 155 Royal Road Edmonton, Alberta T6J 2E7
Redress	National Executive Committee National JCCA C/o Miss Naomi Tsuji 625 - 4000 Yonge Street Toronto, Ontario M5C 2K4
Racism and Human Rights	Toronto JCCA P.O. Box 383, Station "K" Toronto, Ontario M4P 2G7 Miss Ritsuko Inouye
Biographical and Sociological History Project	
War Measures Act	Hamilton JCCA C/o Mr. Tim Oikawa 949 Upper Paradise Road R.R. #1 Ancaster, Ontario L9G 3K9
National Cultural Program	Post-Centennial Committee C/o Mr. Mikio Nakamura 10 Marblehead Road Weston, Ontario M9R 3B4
Canadian Japanese Language Text Book	National Executive Committee National JCCA C/o Mr. George Imai 59 Cairns Avenue Toronto, Ontario M4L 1X4



The forthcoming Ninth National J.C.C.A. Conference in Vancouver on May 16-19th. has set as its objective, to rebuild a strong national organization representing the Japanese Canadian community. The theme of the conference is "Toward a New Direction".

Since an organization is only as strong as the acceptance of its activities, it is important to assess the response of the community to the programs of the organization. It is imperative therefore, that the programs of the National J.C.C.A. be beneficial, meaningful, and challenging so as to motivate and receive the support of the community. With this in mind, nine projects were outlined in a previous communication. It is hoped that such an ambitious program will restore the interest, capture the imagination, and excite the community in support of the National J.C.C.A.

In introducing these projects, to the community, it is essential to provide an opportunity for open discussion and dialogue on the merits of these projects, at a general meeting. In some of the projects such as the Biographical and Sociological History the benefits may not be too apparent today, but has far-reaching long term values which may only be recognized many, many years hence. Other projects such as the War Measures Act, Redress, or the Research and Documentation of Government Records pertaining to the Evacuation may have significant political implications in the near future. On the other hand the community's immediate needs and interest may be in the cultural, social, and educational fields which could develop into a National Cultural Program.

Thus, it is apparent that unless an opportunity is given for the community to express their interest, and needs, and priorities, it is difficult for a national organization to evaluate the acceptance of its programs. It is for this reason that the National Executive Committee and the Conference Planning Committee are suggesting that a general meeting be held by each organization to provide valuable input to the Project Committees. Such a meeting would also give more confidence to your delegates attending the Conference in representing their constituency.

As merely an indication of the "voice of the people" we are attaching a questionnaire which we would appreciate having filled out at the suggested meeting and returned to the Conference Planning Committee. This questionnaire DOES NOT replace the written consensus requested by the Project Committees.

We hope that our concern in providing the opportunity to hear the expressions of the community, is shared by your executive. We appreciate your co-operation and welcome any comments on our proposals.

Sincerely,

Conference Planning Committee

## NINTH NATIONAL J.C.C.A. CONFERENCE - May 16-19, 1980.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of organization: Cultural, Social, Recreational, Educational (underline)

Total membership \_\_\_\_\_ How often do you meet? \_\_\_\_\_

Attendance at General Meeting, Mar. 21-April 8th./80 \_\_\_\_\_

<u>Project Proposals</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Undecided</u>	<u>Priority</u>
a. War Measures Act	( )	( )	( )	( )
b. Organization, Budget, Constitution	( )	( )	( )	( )
c. Racism & Race Relations	( )	( )	( )	( )
d. Redress	( )	( )	( )	( )
e. Biographical & Sociological History	( )	( )	( )	( )
f. National Cultural Program	( )	( )	( )	( )
g. Research & Documentation	( )	( )	( )	( )
h. Immigration	( )	( )	( )	( )
i. Language Text Book	( )	( )	( )	( )

QUESTIONS:

A. Does your organization and membership consider these projects worth developing by the National JCCA? Please answer each of the 9 proposals listed above by indicating Yes, No or Undecided.

B. Please give your priority rating to each proposal by number:

1. very important 2. fairly important 3. important 4. least important

C. Do you wish to suggest any other proposal which you consider worthy of discussion at the National Conference? Please elaborate \_\_\_\_\_

Note: In addition to this questionnaire a written consensus on each proposal is requested for each Project Committee to incorporate in its report.



#201 - 10645 80 Avenue,  
Edmonton, Alta., T6E 1V6  
March 14, 1980,

George Nakamura,  
President,  
Edmonton J.C.C.,  
11204 70 Avenue,  
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear George,

Enclosed are an abstract of my paper on the archival resources on the wartime experience of Japanese Canadians and biographical notes on myself and my co-author.

The journal in which the article is to be printed does not have a reprint policy. They have accordingly authorized me verbally to distribute copies of the paper to the J.C.C.A. with the notation that the article has appeared in ~~the~~ Canadian Ethnic Studies ~~journal~~. I shall accordingly have the paper reproduced ~~at Gordon Hirabayashi's facilities~~ at the University of Alberta. This means that the preliminary and reproduction costs will be absorbed by me ~~and by the University of Alberta~~. My expenses, therefore, will be limited to my plane ticket, (\$109.10) and my accomodation at the conference. I am assuming that the J.C.C.A. has arranged a group rate wherever the conference is being held.

I shall, of course, need to know how many copies of the paper ~~to produce~~ <sup>are required</sup>, and to whom they should be sent.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

M. Ann Sunahara.

## ABSTRACT

### THE JAPANESE CANADIAN EXPERIENCE IN WORLD WAR II:\*

#### An Essay on Archival Resources

by

M. Ann Sunahara

and

Glenn T. Wright

Over thirty years have passed since Japanese Canadians were uprooted, dispossessed and dispersed across Canada in the name of "national security". Most of the archival resources for studying the experience of Canada's Japanese minority between 1942 and 1950, therefore, are now available. Accordingly, this paper discusses the available English language archival resources in terms of their usefulness in analyzing the wartime experience of Japanese Canadians from the political, military, economic and social perspectives. While the discussion concentrates on the resources in the Public Archives of Canada, it also includes archival resources available elsewhere.





*"toward a new direction"*

February 13, 1980

*Write to  
Tarako*  
*check ticket*

Mr. George Nakamura  
President  
Edmonton JCC  
11736 - 39th Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T6J 0M9

*434-1010*  
*11204 70 AUG*

*March 13*

Dear Mr. Nakamura:

It has been recommended to the Conference Planning Committee that Miss Ann Sunahara be approached to prepare a position paper on "Research and Documentation of Government Records at Ottawa" to be presented in the afternoon of Sunday, May 18, 1980.

Would you please, therefore, contact her, on our behalf, to find out whether or not she would be willing to undertake this project.

Thank you for your assistance.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

*D.Y. Nishimura*  
Denise Nishimura, Secretary  
Conference Planning Committee

cc. Edward Ide  
George Imai  
Gordon Kadota  
Mits Sumiya

PS. The Conference Planning Committee would like to consider the above as an Edmonton project.



*"toward a new  
direction"*

February 13, 1980

TO: All Regions  
(as per mailing list attached)

Attached herewith are two copies of the first draft of the agenda for the forthcoming conference in Vancouver.

Please feel free to comment on any portion of this agenda, as it is intended only as stimulus for discussion.

*D. Y. Nishimura*

Denise Nishimura, Secretary  
Conference Planning Committee

Attach.

cc. Gordon Kadota  
Mits Sumiya  
Edward Ide  
George Imai



February 13, 1980

REGIONAL JAPANESE CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Montreal

Mr. Kim Nakashima, President  
Japanese Cdn. Cultural Centre  
4628 Melrose, N.D.G.  
Montreal, Quebec  
H4A 2S9 481-6795

Mr. Tsukasa Yoshinaka  
National Liaison Officer  
338 Alexandra Street  
St. Lambert, Quebec  
J4R 1Y8

Ottawa

Toronto

Miss Ritsuko Inouye, Pres.  
Toronto JCCA  
P.O. Box 383, Station "K"  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4P 2G7 481-1550

Hamilton

Mr. Tim Oikawa, President  
Hamilton JCCA  
949 Upper Paradise Road  
R.R. #1  
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Winnipeg

Mr. Harold Onagi, President  
Manitoba JCCA  
384 Hillary Crescent  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R2Y 0Y7 832-4398

Lethbridge

Mr. Mas Terakita, President  
Lethbridge JCCA  
1109 - 25th Street South  
Lethbridge, Alberta  
T1K 2M8 327-0179

Calgary

Mr. Mas Kawaname, President  
Calgary J.C. Community Assoc.  
408 Huntington Way N.E.  
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Edmonton

George Nakamura, President  
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Kamloops

Mr. Roy Inouye  
Kamloops Japanese Cdn. Community  
1724 Clifford Court  
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V2B 4G6 376-3506

Kelowna

Mr. Roy Tanaka  
2120 Benvoulin Road  
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Mr. Mas Yamada  
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P.O. Box 566  
Vernon, B.C. 542-7184

Vancouver

Vancouver JCCA  
Box 2108, Main P.O.  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6B 3T5

Gordon Kadota  
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Res. 266-7280



*"toward a new  
direction"*

---

(First Draft)- January 24, 1980, Toronto, Ontario.

NINTH NATIONAL JCCA CONFERENCE, VANCOUVER, B.C., MAY 16 - 19, 1980.

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(ii) Racism and Human Rights  
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- Committee VI - National Cultural Program

4 Duties and Functions of the Steering Committee

5 Memorandum to Conference Delegates

6 (Memorandum) Research and Documentation of Government  
Records in Ottawa

7 (Memorandum) Redress

8 (Memorandum) National Cultural Program





*"toward a new direction"*

- 1 -

AGENDA TIMETABLE

Friday, May 16

P.M. 6:00 - 7:00 Registration  
 7:00 - 9:00 Steering Committee Meeting

Saturday, May 17

A.M. 9:00 - 9:30 Report from the Chairman of Steering Committee on Conference procedure; National Slate of Officers' Nominations Committee; Conference Committees and Chairman of Session - Introduction of Delegates by Session Chairman.  
 9:30 - 9:45 Welcome Address - Vancouver JCCA  
 9:45 - 10:00 Report of National President (questions-no discussion)  
 10:00 - 10:15 Report of National Treasurer (questions-no discussion)  
 10:15 - 11:00 Tabling of Written Reports of Participating Provincial or Local Organizations (questions and discussion)  
 11:00 - 12:00 Report of Conference Planning Committee (a) Budget and Finance  
 P.M. 12:00 - 1:30 (Lunch)  
 1:30 - 2:30 Report of Conference Planning Committee (b) Organization and Constitution  
 2:30 - 5:00 (c) Priority Future Programs (see Committees III, IV, V & VI)  
 (3:45 - 4:00) Recess  
 5:00 - 6:00 Election of National President; National Executive Secretary; National Treasurer  
 6:00 - 8:00 (Conference Banquet)  
 8:00 - Committee Meetings

Sunday, May 18

A.M. 9:00 - 11:00 Report of Committee I on Budget and Finance  
(discussion and resolution)  
(10:30 - 10:45) Recess  
11:00 - 12:00 Report of Committee II on Organization and  
Constitution (discussion and resolution)  
P.M. 12:00 - 1:30 (Lunch)  
1:30 - 2:30 Conference discussion on Committee III Work:  
(i) Research and Documentation of Government  
Records at Ottawa;  
(ii) National JCCA Brief to "The Committee on  
The Canadian Constitution"  
2:30 - 3:30 Conference discussion on Committee IV Work:  
(i) Redress  
(ii) Racism and Human Rights  
(iii) War Measures Act  
3:30 - 4:45 Conference discussion on Committee V Work:  
(i) Biographical and Sociological History  
Project  
(4:45 - 5:00 Recess  
5:00 - 6:00 Conference discussion on Committee VI Work:  
(i) National Cultural Program  
(ii) (Others)  
6:00 - 8:00 (Dinner as you please)  
8:00 - 10:00 Continuation of Committees' Work

Monday, May 19

A.M. 9:00 - 12:00 Continuation of Committees' Reports  
(discussion and resolution)  
(10:30 - 10:45) Recess  
P.M. 12:00 - 1:30 (Lunch)  
1:30 - 2:30 Appointments of Chairmen or designate for each  
Post-Conference Working Committee, as follows:  
Committee II - Organization and Constitution  
(chairman to be appointed)  
Committee III -  
(i) Research and Documentation of Government  
Records at Ottawa;  
(ii) National JCCA Brief to "The Committee on  
The Canadian Constitution"  
(chairman to be appointed)



Monday, May 19 (continued)

P.M. 1:30 - 2:30 (Appointments of Chairmen or designate for each Post-Conference Working Committee, as follows:)

Committee IV -  
(i) Redress  
(ii) Racism and Human Rights  
(iii) War Measures Act  
(chairman to be appointed)

Committee V - Biographical and Sociological History Project  
(chairman to be appointed)

Committee VI -  
(i) National Cultural Program  
(ii) (Others)  
(chairman to be appointed)

2:30 - 3:00 Report of Resolutions Committee  
(discussion on resolutions)

3:00 - 3:15 Recess

3:15 - 4:15 Next Conference

4:15 - 6:00 (Settlement of the equalization of conference delegates' travel fares.)

Unfinished Business & adjournment.

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CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

- I Committee on Budget and Finance;
- II Committee on Organization and Constitution;
- III Committee on:
  - (i) Research and Documentation of Government Records at Ottawa;
  - (ii) National JCCA Brief to "The Committee on The Canadian Constitution";
- IV Committee on:
  - (i) Redress;
  - (ii) Racism and Human Rights;
  - (iii) War Measures Act;
- V Committee on Biographical and Sociological History Project;
- VI Committee on:
  - (i) National Cultural Program;
  - (ii) (Others)
- VII Committee on Resolutions.

## DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

### I. The Steering Committee

- (a) The Meeting of the Steering Committee shall take place on Friday, May 16, 1980 from 7 to 9 P.M.
- (b) The Members of the Steering Committee shall be composed of one delegate from each participating Provincial or Local Organization.
- (c) The Members of the Steering Committee shall elect a Steering Committee Chairman.
- (d) Each Member of the Steering Committee must be prepared to designate to the Steering Committee meeting, the particular Conference committees to which their respective organization's wish their active participation.
- (e) The Chairman of the Steering Committee shall be empowered to designate a representation of delegates to Conference Committees as it may be deemed necessary.

### II. Duties of the Steering Committee

- (a) Define Conference Rules of Order;
  - (i) delegate's speaking time
  - (ii) number of times delegates may speak on issues
  - (iii) voting procedure, etc.
- (b) Define status of local representatives-at-large;
  - (i) on voting
  - (ii) on extent of participation permitted in conference discussions.
- (c) Define status of observer delegates (non-official)
  - (i) on extent of participation permitted in conference discussions.
- (d) Appoint Conference Session Chairman.
- (e) Appoint Conference Secretary who shall be in charge of recording Conference proceedings and of stenographic work.
- (f) Establish all Conference Committees.  
(With official delegates and other JCCA representatives.)
- (g) Officially recognize for the Conference, list of projects which may continue as Post-Conference Working Projects of the National JCCA:
  - Committee II - Organization and Constitution;
  - Committee III -
    - (i) Research and Documentation of Government Records at Ottawa.
    - (ii) National JCCA Brief to "The Committee on The Canadian Constitution".



(II. Duties of the Steering Committee cont.)

Committee IV -

- (i) Redress
- (ii) Racism and Human Rights
- (iii) War Measures Act.

Committee V - Biographical and Sociological History Project.

Committee VI -

- (i) National Cultural Program
- (ii) (Others)

- (h) Accept formula for the equalization of conference delegates' cost of travel fares and request Host Chapter to oversee the equalization payments required and covering all conference delegates (official delegates).

MEMORANDUM TO CONFERENCE DELEGATES

The task which faces the Ninth National Conference of the JCCA will demand of each official delegate and other JCCA representatives, the ability to envision what should be the nature and scope of the future work and planning of the JCCA.

Whether the Conference advances the endeavours of the organization will largely depend on the nature and quality of the work accomplished by the various conference delegates.

The Conference delegates should therefore study well the questions of policy and principles as it may find important in planning the JCCA future program of work.

Conference Planning Committee.



*"toward a new  
direction"*

February 13, 1980

TO: All Regions

The National Executive Committee met on February 9, 1980, in Toronto, to discuss the holding of the Ninth National JCCA Conference in Vancouver during the weekend of May 16-19, 1980. The following persons were approved as members of the Conference Planning Committee:

Edward Ide	)	Co-chairmen
Mits Sumiya	)	
George Imai		
Gordon Kadota		
Tim Oikawa		
Dawn Maruno		
Mikio Nakamura		
Roger Obata		
George Tanaka		
Kinzie Tanaka		
Mel Tsuji		
Naomi Tsuji		
Denise Nishimura		

If the need arises, the Conference Planning Committee will be augmented.

We trust that the composition of this committee meets with your approval and that you will assist us with your full co-operation.

To ensure prompt attention to your correspondence, please forward it to:

Denise Nishimura  
58 Northbrook Road  
Toronto, Ontario M4J 4G3

*D. Y. Nishimura*

Denise Nishimura, Secretary  
Conference Planning Committee

cc. George Imai  
Gordon Kadota  
Mits Sumiya  
Edward Ide





*"toward a new direction"*

February 13, 1980

CONFERENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE - SCHEDULE

Feb. 17, 1980

Initial mailing to all regions, consisting of:

- (a) Letter re conference and list of Conference Planning Committee members
- (b) First draft of conference agenda, submitted for comment
- (c) List of conference/project committees
- (d) Schedule
- (e) Conference Planning Committee mailing list
- (f) Regional Japanese Canadian Organization mailing list

Feb. 22, 1980

Mailing of synopses by conference/project committees, including format for submission

*Abstract?*  
Mar. 3, 1980

Conference/project committees to mail their draft submission directly to the regions

Mar. 24, 1980

Each region to respond to the draft submission and send response directly to conference/project committee, with a copy to the Conference Planning Committee

Apr. 10, 1980

Each conference/project committee to collate and provide an overview of responses, with recommendation(s), and mail it directly to the regions, with a copy to the Conference Planning Committee

Apr. 25, 1980

All regions to submit final comments, notice of motions, etc., to the Conference Planning Committee; and the CPC, in turn, to collate and send off to the regions.

February 13, 1980

CONFERENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE - SCHEDULE (cont'd)

May 2, 1980

Conference Planning Committee to submit to Vancouver any materials for inclusion in conference package.

N.B. Strict adherence to the above schedule is imperative to the success of our conference. We earnestly seek your co-operation.

Conference Planning Committee





*"toward a new direction"*

February 13, 1980

CONFERENCE/PROJECT COMMITTEES

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Budget   | ) Vancouver and Manitoba   |
| 2. Organization and Constitution                              | ) (subject to acceptance by Manitoba)  |
| 3. Research and Documentation of Government Records at Ottawa | Edmonton and Ann Sunahara (subject to acceptance)                                      |
| 4. (a) Redress  | NEC* sub-committee   |
| (b) Racism and Human Rights Race Relations - Media            | NEC sub-committee (George Imai, Mark Nakamura)   |
| (c) War Measures Act  | Hamilton   |
| 5. Biographical and Sociological History Project              | George Tanaka, with Toronto  |
| 6. National Cultural Program                                  | Mikio Nakamura, with Montreal (subject to acceptance by Montreal)                      |
| 7. Immigration  | Vancouver, with New Japanese Canadian Association (subject to acceptance by H. Sasaki) |
| 8. Canadian Japanese Language Text Book                       | George Imai and Vancouver  |
| Intermarriage   | Dawn Maruno  |
| Geriatrics  | Mits Sumiya  |

The above Conference Committees were set up on February 9, 1980.

\* National Executive Committee of the National JCCA



Photo by Jack Hemmy

## ing Sun — Kyoto" wins first or 7.5.3. Garen Enterprises

— It was another first for 7.5.3 Garden Ltd. at the recent Spring Flower and Garden the Automotive Building, Exhibition Place. has been a regular participant in this on over the years, and is located in Willow-bmond Hill. They have designed and cons-ens within Ontario and as far afield as

## in Consul-General Harada lost after two years

N. — Consul- Mrs. Chikami- returned to the try in Tokyo th after serv-ars in Canada. l-General and arrived here rancisco. Dur-ay here the al presented, of the Japan several volu-ren's books to Region of the nadian Centen- These books presented with to the public f Edmonton,

Calgary and Lethbridge.

As the senior diplomat in Edmonton, Consul-General Harada served as chair of the diplomatic corps here.

From his first months here in 1978 the Consul-General identified with the community of Edmonton. Among the Japanese community he was always a participant, whether singing a song of native Kago-shima, supporting the language school program, encouraging the establishment of a drop-in centre, or enjoying fellowship at the picnic or party. — Moshi - moshi.

## winner found murdered in Jpn

A canned food company em-on Y25 million as found mur-his home in hijonwate, here,

itai, 48, was in a pool of s bed at about s cently, when a

Police said Kitai who lived alone was hit on the head probably with a blunt instrument causing a fracture of the skull. His room had been systematically ransacked.

An employee of the Ogu-suya canned food wholesale firm in Oyodo Ward, Osaka, since September 1978, Kita-

## U.S. Redress Program is a challenge to all Jpnz. Canadians, says Tor. Nisei, Roger Obata

By ROGER OBATA

TORONTO. — Just as in the case of the Evacuation Property Claims issue our struggle for justice runs parallel to our cousins' south of the border. The property loss claims were fought for by the Japanese American Citizen's League during the same period that the National JCCA was engaged in a similar struggle in Canada. Curiously enough the compensation for the property losses in both countries amounted to about the same percentage, roughly 10 - 15 cents on the dollar.

The issue of Redress from the government of Canada for the evacuation of Japanese Canadians is being discussed at a time when the same question is being pursued actively in both the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States. Our big advantage is that we have the opportunity to learn from the mistakes made by our American counterparts since they have been involved with the issue since 1970.

The question of "Reparations" as it was originally called was first introduced at the 1970 JACL Biennial Convention. It was not until 8 years later at the 1978 Convention in Salt Lake City that a definite plan was adopted. The "Redress" plan as it was now re-named called for the U.S. government to pay each person expelled from his home or incarcerated as a result of EO 9066, the sum of \$25,000. Under this plan the total cost to the government would be roughly 3 billion dollars.

After 8 years of research, discussion, and collaborati- 16-2-5-3-1  
meetings this was the final

plan approved by the Salt Lake Conference in July of 1978. As a matter of interest, the Canadian born Senator from California, Senator Hayakawa who was the guest speaker at this conference strongly opposed the plan publicly, and was severely criticized by the JACL leaders and the Japanese American community. And yet subsequently, he was one of the original sponsors of the Senate bill to establish a fact finding commission, a plan adopted by the JACL.

Within less than a year from the Salt Lake Conference the plan that had taken 8 years to develop had to be scrapped and an entirely different approach was taken upon the advice of the Japanese American Senators, principally Daniel Inouye from Hawaii. Thus, by observing what has taken place in the United States and learning from their experience it may be that Japanese Canadians can save themselves 8 years of time and effort by approaching this subject from the proper perspective.

It became apparent to the Senators from Hawaii as well as to the Congressman from California, that the plan approved at the 1978 Convention would meet with a great deal of opposition not only from the government but from the general populace as well. It smacked of greed and monetary gain as the primary motive, having affixed a dollar value to the injustices suffered by the Japanese Americans. Such a mercenary approach would obviously alienate a large number of erstwhile sympathetic supporters from the American public

Cont. on page 2



it large. Within the Japanese American community as well, there were many who opposed the JACL plan so that the total backlash was something significant to contend with.

Thus, upon the advice of the Japanese American politicians, a new plan was adopted, of seeking to seek-link to establish by legislation a fact-finding commission. The purpose of this commission was to determine

whether the United States government had committed a "wrong-doing" in the forced evacuation of Japanese Americans from the Pacific coastal area of the U.S.A. during World War II.

In August of 1979 Senators Inouye, Matsunaga, Cranston, Hayakawa, Church and McLure introduced their bill S-1647 to create this commission of 15 members appointed by the President, Speaker of the House,

and President of the Senate. In October of 1979, the House of Representatives' version of the Senate bill introduced as HR 5499 by Congressmen Wright, Brademas, Rodina, Simon, Yates, Burton, Anderson, Matsui and Mineta. All told 15 Senators and 128 congressmen are co-sponsoring these bills. If and when these bills are passed the commission will begin its work of conducting hearings in some of the principal cities where Japanese Americans are now residing. The hearings will be seeking testimony from not only Japanese Americans but also from government agencies and the military involved in the incarceration at the various relocation centres.

There are three main objectives of the commission:

1. to determine if EO 9066 (the legislation authorizing the evacuation) was justified for the security of the nation.
2. to determine if relocation and internment were necessary to protect those affected against wartime hysteria.
3. to determine whether the losses and suffering experienced by the internees warrant a remedy at this time.

If the findings of the commission prove conclusively that the answers to (1) and (2) are negative and (3) positive, then the grounds for restitution have been greatly strengthened. On the other hand the results could be opposed to restitution.

At least if the commission acts fairly and impartially, indisputable facts relating to the evacuation will have been established. If a wrong was committed then that wrong must be rectified if justice is to prevail.

This whole approach taken by the Japanese Americans should be carefully studied by the National JCCA. Rather than "going off half-cocked" on Reparation with a monetary demand on the Canadian government as some people want to do, it would be more sensible to follow a pattern similar to the Japanese Americans and seek a fact-finding body such as a Royal Commission. Their task would be identical to the commission in the U.S.A. The objective would be the same — establish the

It is true that the laws in the United States and Canada differ widely in the realm of human rights. The fact that the United States has a Bill of Rights greatly strengthens their case for Japanese Americans when their commission begins its hearings. Unfortunately, we in Canada do not have a similar bill which is enshrined in the constitution. Nevertheless, if by our campaign to seek the truth and facts of the Evacuation through some government appointed body, we can be instrumental in contributing to a meaningful Bill of Rights in Canada, then we will have accomplished one of the main purposes of a Redress campaign.

Such a project of seeking a Royal Commission or some similar body to officially establish that a wrong was committed on the Japanese Canadians by enforcing the evacuation, would be a challenge to the National JCCA. It will involve a great deal of time and effort and hard work as it did in the U.S.A. However, when one considers the future generations it would be extremely irresponsible to leave a legacy of an uncontested injustice. This injustice was perpetrated on the first and second generation Japanese Canadians and it is up to the Nisei to see that this injustice is righted and not leave this "unfinished task" to our children who did not experience it.

As responsible Canadian citizens it is also our duty to uphold the image of our country as a true democracy by striving to have its mistakes corrected and to remove the blemish from its records. We must also make every effort to ensure that such a tragic violation of civil liberties and human rights will never again take place in Canada. As Japanese Canadians we can, through our experience in the evacuation, make a valuable contribution to the establishment of a Canadian Bill of Rights which will prevent the repetition of such a tragedy. This too, is an important part of our "unfinished task."

**JUNN KASHINO**  
AND ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED  
ACCOUNTANTS

301 THE QUEENSWAY

## Hosokawa . . .

er Japanese-English phrase-book: "Please call a taxi; my friend is drunk."

While thumbing through Inazo Nitobe's classic on Japanese ethics, "Bushido: The Warrior's Code," which my Idaho friend Frank Wada sent me, my eye caught a chapter titled "The Institutions of Suicide and Redress." The last word is defined as *kataki-uchi*, which also means "revenge." For some peculiar reason I was moved to read on and discovered this passage:

"In revenge there is something which satisfied one's sense of justice . . . Our sense of revenge is as exact as our mathematical faculty, and until both terms of the equation are satisfied, we cannot get over the sense of something left undone.

"In Judaism, which believed in a vengeful God, or in Greek thought, which provided a Nemesis, vengeance may be left to super-human agencies; but common sense furnished Bushido with the Institution of redress as a kind of ethical court of

equity, where people could take cases not to be judged in accordance with ordinary law . . .

"Though Lao-tzu taught to recompense injury with kindness, the voice of Confucius was very much louder, which taught that injury must be recompensed with justice; — and yet revenge was justified only when it was undertaken in behalf of our superiors and benefactors . . .

"Both of these institutions of suicide and redress lost their reason for existing with the development of the criminal code . . . The whole state and society will see that wrong is righted. The sense of justice satisfied, there is no need of *kataki-uchi*."

The common English usage of "redress" is somewhat different from Nitobe's. Among Webster's definitions are to put back into good condition physically or spiritually, repair, a wrong, to compensate for a wrong or loss, rectify, to remove the cause of a grievance, to heal — as well as to avenge.

Cont. from Page 1

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