



Federal Election 2006

Guide to the Issues
for the Community



CJJA



מגן מלכות אברהם • קונגרס יהודי קנדי
CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS
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Canada-Israel Committee
Comité Canada-Israël



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword.....	2
CIC Issues: Executive Summary.....	3
❖ UN Reform	
❖ Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	
❖ Middle-East Peace Process	
❖ Canada-Israel Bilateral Relations	
CJC Issues: Executive Summary.....	16
❖ Antisemitism	
❖ International Terrorism & Security	
❖ Darfur	
❖ Social Services	
❖ Citizenship Revocation	
❖ Jews in Arab Countries	
Contact Information.....	33

FOREWORD

CIJA (the Canadian Council for Israel and Jewish Advocacy) and its family of agencies, the Canada-Israel Committee (CIC), Québec-Israel Committee (QIC), Canadian Jewish Congress (CJC), and National Jewish Campus Life (NJCL), are dedicated to communicating the concerns and voicing the interests of the Canadian Jewish community. Over the past many years the Canadian Jewish community has established enduring relations with all federal political parties, as well as the most respected politicians and policy-makers in our country. This “Election Issues Guide for the Community” has been crafted to help you understand the concerns being communicated by our community agencies.

As a family of agencies representing Jewish concerns, as well as Canada-Israel relations, we seek to inform and assist individual members of our community. Every day of the year and leading up to the Federal election on January 23, 2006, CIJA has been working to inform citizens, engage candidates, and bring issues of concern to the media’s attention. True to the Jewish tradition, Canadian Jews carry two honourable burdens: to be Jewish, with all that entails, and to be responsible citizens in advancing the condition of all Canadians.

We hope that this election issues guide is of assistance as the election campaign progresses. Should you seek more information or resources on the work of CIJA and our policies, mandate, and goals, we would encourage you to visit our website at www.cija.ca, or get in touch with one of our directors, whose contact information is made available to you at the end of this guide. Please, as well, keep us updated on your involvement throughout this campaign and let us know how we can further assist in raising the concerns of our community in the future.

Brent Belzberg

Chairs, Canadian Council for Israel and Jewish Advocacy

Steven Cummings

Canada-Israel Committee Issues

Executive Summary

This section of the Guide focuses on the following issues under the organizational mandate of the Canada-Israel Committee, including:

1. United Nations reform;
2. the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East;
3. the Middle East peace process; and
4. Canada-Israel bilateral relations.

UN Reform:

This section emphasizes the way in which Canada's interest in a stable and well functioning multilateral system of diplomacy is reflected in the ongoing challenge of continuing the integration and normalization of Israel into the UN.

Recommendations focus on four key areas:

1. Canada should continue to support the policy of multilateralism and push for fundamental reform within the UN and other international institutions.
2. Canada should continue to work with sister democracies to expand the base of support for that reform.
3. Canada should continue its recent efforts to aid Israel's integration into the UN system, as well as further the positive change in Canada's voting record at the UN General Assembly (UNGA).
4. Canada should work to fulfill its commitment to build consensus at the UNGA in support for an omnibus resolution that will incorporate current resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict in a constructive manner.

Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

This section encourages Canada to continue addressing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East as a serious threat to international security, as well as to the stability of the region and Israel.

Recommendations cover four key areas:

1. Canada should continue to insist on firm, transparent and consistent guidelines for Iran's nuclear weapons obligations, as well as the consequences of non-compliance.

2. Canada should demand fundamental review of and improvements in the performance of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
3. Canada should encourage outside actors, especially Russia, to stop the transfer of weapons of mass destruction and related technologies to unstable and irresponsible regimes in the Middle East, especially Iran and Syria.
4. Canada should continue to encourage a firm international stance against the dangers of “nuclear terrorism”.

Middle East Peace Process

This section highlights the status of the Middle East peace process and Canada’s role in encouraging the implementation of the US-led and internationally-endorsed Roadmap.

Recommendations include the following:

1. Canada should continue to consistently reaffirm its support for the performance-based, U.S.-led and internationally-endorsed Roadmap, and its essential sequencing formula, beginning with the unconditional, unambiguous and verifiable end to Palestinian violence, terror and anti-Israel incitement as the *sine qua non* for peacemaking.
2. Canada should continue to reiterate its complete support for Israel’s Gaza withdrawal as an important first step toward the Roadmap’s goal of a two-state solution.
3. Canada should encourage the Palestinian Authority (PA) to adhere to its performance-based Roadmap obligations to arrest, bring to trial and imprison known terrorists, and disarm and dismantle terrorist organizations, as well as end all forms of anti-Israel (and anti-Jewish) incitement.
4. Canada should continue assisting the Palestinians, as reflected in: the generous transfer of development assistance to the Palestinian people; the creation of the Canada Centre for Peace and Democracy in the Middle East; expert support to the Palestinian Central Elections Commission; and the training of judges.
5. Canada should ensure that its policy towards the peace process is consistent with current realities on the ground. Specifically, Canada should recognize that large Jewish population centres beyond the Green Line are “consensus settlements” that will ultimately be incorporated into Israel as part of land-swaps on both sides of the Green Line.
6. Canada’s Middle East policy should continue to reflect Prime Minister Paul Martin’s firm contention that “ Hamas are terrorists... Terrorism is incompatible with democracy.”

Canada-Israel Bilateral Relations

This section explores new methods for measuring the depth and scope of the Canadian-Israeli bilateral relationship and examines new, non-traditional areas of mutual benefit to Canadians and Israelis alike.

Recommendations focus on three key areas:

1. Canada should continue its policy that clearly separates the bilateral relationship from the vicissitudes of the peace process.
2. Canada should continue to recognize that its bilateral ties with Israel result in a wide variety of mutual benefits, in areas ranging from agriculture and health care to constitutional law.
3. Canada should continue to acknowledge that Canadians and Israelis both cherish democracy and share similar values such as family, human rights, and the rule of law - the only difference being that Israelis face the constant threat of being injured or killed in random terrorist attacks.

Canada-Israel Committee

Election Issues

1. UN Reform

1. Since the end of the Second World War, Canada's international interests have been best served by participation in a stable and well functioning multilateral system centered in the United Nations and this remains the case today.
2. The United Nations played a central role in the creation of the State of Israel, through the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 181 (the 'Partition Plan') of 29 November 1947.
3. Israel's relationship with the UN, however, rapidly deteriorated shortly afterwards because of the institution's changing membership base - the overwhelming majority of UN members were increasingly post-colonial, non-democratic countries from Africa and Asia (supported by the former Soviet bloc). In addition, because of the growing politicization of the General Assembly and all UN functional agencies, it was Israel that suffered the brunt of a systematic campaign of abuse, isolation and delegitimization at the UN.
4. Israel's status in the UN can be likened to the "canary in the coalmine". While there are many instances of dysfunction affecting the UN system, the abuse of Israel is the most profound and indicative of deeper crises threatening the overall integrity of the UN as an institution dedicated to the peaceful resolution of international conflicts and the equal treatment of all member states.
5. The Israel-UN relationship has, however, improved as of late: On 27 January 2005 the United Nations convened an unprecedented 'Commemoration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Liberation of the Nazi Concentration Camps'; Israeli UN Ambassador Dan Gillerman was elected Vice President of the UNGA; On 15 September 2005, Prime Minister Ariel Sharon addressed the UNGA and received an uncharacteristically warm reception; On 1 November 2005, the UNGA adopted the Israel-sponsored *Holocaust Remembrance* resolution (cosponsored by Canada), which designates January 27th as an 'International Day of Commemoration' in memory of the victims of the Holocaust. This was significant because it was the first time a resolution submitted solely by Israel had been adopted at the UNGA.

6. Canada has recognized the need for fundamental reform of the UN system, in general, and specifically for a change in the UN's treatment of Israel. Canada was instrumental in facilitating Israel's partial admission into the UN's Western European and Others Groups (WEOG); registered formal reservations about the controversial Middle East provisions of the Durban Conference final communiqué; opposed Libya's nomination to chair the UN Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR); opposed resolutions at the UNCHR blatantly unfair in their treatment of Israel; and joined some 30 other democracies in opposing the International Court of Justice's biased intervention in the political dispute on Israel's West Bank security barrier.
7. Canada has also recognized the continued effort by some at the UN to deliberately merge anti-Zionism with antisemitism. Canada has moved forward in acknowledging the nefarious motivations behind challenges to Israel's legitimacy as a Jewish state. As far back as the UNGA's adoption in November 1975 of its hateful "Zionism is Racism" resolution (UNGA Resolution 3379; rescinded in 1991), Canada has consistently and unconditionally rejected any attempt to introduce anti-Zionism into the lexicon of international diplomacy.
8. Since assuming office, Prime Minister Martin and Foreign Minister Pierre Pettigrew have committed to reexamine Canada's voting behaviour at the UNGA to ensure that "resolutions, to be credible and effective, should reflect and reinforce Roadmap obligations." To this end, over the past two years Canada has taken active steps to positively change its voting behaviour. At the 59th UNGA (2004), Canadian Ambassador Allan Rock declared that Canada would review all Israel-related resolutions and reconsider its position on those that are "divisive and lack balance" and do not contribute to achieving Arab-Israeli peace. Pursuant to this commitment, Canada positively changed its vote on three of those resolutions.
9. In 2005, at the 60th UNGA, Canada positively changed its vote on three more Israel-related resolutions and played a role in the withdrawal of a fourth. Canada was also instrumental in the improvement of language in a number of resolutions, for example, demanding the removal of all references to the mythical Jenin and Rafah "massacres", as well as the inclusion of specific references to suicide terrorism against Israeli civilians, and the positive impact of Israel's Gaza disengagement on the peace process. Canadian Ambassador Gilbert Laurin also signaled that Canada would, next year, actively push for the introduction of a single omnibus resolution to replace resolutions currently falling into the 'Question of Palestine' issue basket. Laurin emphasized that this omnibus resolution is one that will be "free of divisive rhetoric, accurate, detailed in approach, and balanced in outcome".

Recommendations:

- A. Canada should continue to project its international interests through multilateralism, while recognizing the system's deficiencies and limitations.
- B. As a member of the "Group of Friends on United Nations Reform", Canada should continue to demonstrate true moral and practical leadership in the effort to improve the performance of the UN and related multilateral international institutions.
- C. Canada should continue its recent efforts to aid Israel's integration into the UN system, as well as further the recent positive changes in Canada's voting record at the UNGA.
- D. Canada should work to fulfill its commitment to build consensus at the UNGA in support of an omnibus resolution that will incorporate current resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict in a more constructive manner.

Questions:

- ✓ How can Canada help implement UN reform?
- ✓ How do you see improvements in the UN's treatment of Israel as a symbol of greater UN reform?

2. WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD)

1. The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, biological and chemical) and the long-range ballistic missiles to deliver them constitutes the most significant threat to security and stability in the Middle East and globally. Equally alarming is the prospect of irresponsible regimes passing WMD to terrorist organizations, thereby actualizing the "nuclear terrorism" scenario. At present, Iran and Syria are transferring missiles to Lebanese-based Hezbollah organizations, and their missiles (which could be armed with non-conventional weapons) are already within range of civilian population centres in northern Israel.

2. Despite being signatories to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and members of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Saddam Hussein's Iraq and Islamist Iran (with the active assistance of Russia and other extra-regional supplier-states) secretly came close to acquiring the capacity to build nuclear bombs. Iran has already developed and tested long-range ballistic missiles capable of hitting Israel and much of Europe, and has threatened to attack US strategic assets in the Middle East. Iran's President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has threatened to use all resources at his disposal in the pursuit of his repeated goal of destroying the State of Israel.
3. In the fall of 2003, the foreign ministers of Great Britain, Germany and France received a commitment to comply with nuclear non-proliferation obligations from the Iranian foreign minister. Tehran, however, subsequently resumed the manufacturing and assembly of centrifuges that can be used to purify uranium, essential for the deployment of nuclear weapons, and has rejected subsequent compromises.
4. The United States and the European Union have historically approached relations with Iran differently. Washington has favoured economic sanctions while European nations have preferred constructive engagement and negotiations. However, as Tehran's nuclear weapons program reportedly nears the "point of no return", the margin of error for the international community and its negotiation procedures is rapidly narrowing. At stake is not only the credibility of the IAEA and NPT as important multilateral institutions, but also basic global security, including Western democracies like Canada.
5. Canada has acted appropriately on this issue, recognizing that Islamist Iran's aggressive pursuit of a nuclear weapons capability constitutes a serious threat not only to Israel and regional stability, but to international security. Recently, Canada declared there is "no plausible justification for [Iran's] efforts to acquire the full nuclear fuel cycle" and called for Iran to become more forthcoming about its nuclear weapons ambitions. Moreover, while preferring the path of diplomacy, Canada has left the door open to using "stronger measures" to stop Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons capabilities should Tehran fail to become more cooperative.
6. Canada was the first country to react to Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's outrageous call for Israel's destruction (and subsequent anti-Semitic tirades), and was the first to draw a linkage between such repugnant rhetoric and the threat posed by Iran's dogged pursuit of nuclear weapons.
7. While Canada's efforts to strengthen and expand the international non-proliferation regime are commendable, it is important to recall the factors that presently prevent Israel from joining the NPT. These factors include the NPT's (and IAEA's) impotence in dealing with the explicit challenges posed by Saddam Hussein's Iraq and now by Iran, as well as the historically inhospitable political

environment at the NPT, characteristic of all international organizations with regard to their treatment of Israel.

Recommendations:

- A. As a strong proponent of both international law and nuclear non-proliferation, Canada should continue to insist on firm, transparent and consistent guidelines for Iran's nuclear weapons obligations, as well as the consequences of non-compliance.
- B. As a proponent of meaningful reform of the multilateral system, Canada should demand improvements in the performance of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
- C. Canada should encourage outside actors, especially Russia, to stop the transfer of weapons of mass destruction and related technology to unstable and irresponsible regimes such as Iran and Syria.
- D. Canada should continue to encourage a firm international stance against the danger of "nuclear terrorism".

Questions:

- ✓ Given the bellicose antisemitic statements of the President of Iran and his aggressive pursuit of weapons of mass destruction, how significant a threat does Iran pose to regional and global stability?
- ✓ Which approach do you think will work with Iran, economic sanctions or constructive disengagement?

3. MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

1. No peace plan can be considered legitimate unless it begins with the unconditional, unambiguous, and verifiable end to Palestinian violence, terror, and anti-Israel incitement as emphasized in Phase One of the performance-based, U.S.-led, and internationally-endorsed Roadmap.

2. Palestinian Authority (PA) chairman Mahmoud Abbas' acknowledgement that terrorism has produced nothing positive for the Palestinians, and his efforts to establish rule of law, are encouraging. These are, however, only the first, tentative steps by the PA toward fulfilling its primary Roadmap obligations. On 7 February 2005, Foreign Minister Pettigrew said, "For the Palestinians, as called for in the Roadmap, every conceivable effort must be made to stop terror - the infrastructure, the support mechanisms, the incitement that fuels and sustains it, and the acts themselves." This point was reiterated by Prime Minister Martin on 15 September 2005: "Canada and the international community expect the Palestinian Authority to do its utmost to ensure law and order and good governance".
3. Israel has shown itself to be sensitive to the complex internal political challenges confronting Abbas. Nevertheless, many Israeli leaders are increasingly skeptical about Abbas's prospects for transforming disparate Palestinian communities into a democratic civil society, and the eventual nucleus for a future independent state, so long as he avoids disarming and arresting known terrorists affiliated with Hamas, Islamic Jihad and the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades. Canada should continue to encourage the Palestinian people and leaders to recognize that it is in their own long-term self-interest to fulfill their Roadmap obligations and to combat terrorism to the greatest extent possible. Through bilateral and multilateral means, Canada is already encouraging democratization, accountability and reform of PA institutions; these efforts should be continued and accelerated.
4. On 28 November 2005, Foreign Minister Pettigrew wrote that since his election in January 2005, PA chairman Abbas "has opened the door for long-overdue political change, with an overwhelming majority of Palestinians supporting his agenda of internal reform, return to negotiations, and rejection of violence." Because of this, Pettigrew continued, "We [Canada] have made significant investments in democratic institution-building... with the Palestinian Authority and we will continue to help build the structures of peace". Canada has already contributed greatly to the PA through the generous package of development programs announced by the Prime Minister in May 2005. These included the transfer of development assistance to the Palestinian people and the creation of the Canada Centre for Peace and Democracy in the Middle East and similar institutions dedicated to enhancing the quality of life in various sectors of Palestinian society.
5. Canada has pledged to contribute to the Middle East peace process by ensuring that its official government policy is consistent with current realities on the ground. Canada has already partially achieved this through its strong support for Israel's withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the northern West Bank, and its recognition of the withdrawal as an important first step toward the two-state solution envisioned in the Roadmap. The same realism should apply to Canada's assessment of Jewish settlement blocs beyond the Green Line, which

US President Bush has acknowledged should not realistically be dismantled in the final peace agreement. Canada, like the US has, should recognize that blocs of "consensus settlements" will ultimately be incorporated into Israel as part of territorial exchanges by both Israelis and Palestinians on both sides of the Green Line.

6. Hamas has announced that it will be running candidates in the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) election scheduled for 25 January 2006. While Hamas looks to exploit the democratic process for political gain, it remains a fundamentally undemocratic entity, being a militant Islamist group that has continually refused to disarm and even recognize Israel's right to exist. Pursuant to its anti-terror policy, Canada has taken the position that it will not engage with terrorist groups and listed Hamas as a terror organization in November 2002. Prime Minister Martin recently reaffirmed the policy and it is important that Canada remain steadfast in its principled policy position, regardless of the outcome of the PLC election.

Recommendations:

- A. Canada should consistently reaffirm its support for the unconditional end to Palestinian violence and terror as the *sine qua non* for peacemaking, as prescribed in the Roadmap.
- B. Canada should continue to support constructive, practical developments towards conflict management and conflict resolution, such as Israel's Gaza withdrawal, which Canada correctly recognized as an important first step towards the Roadmap's ultimate vision of a two-state settlement.
- C. Canada and all other international stakeholders should continue to encourage both sides, and especially the Palestinians, to fulfill their reciprocal obligations according to the Roadmap. Specifically, Canada should continue to encourage the PA to arrest, bring to trial and imprison known terrorists, and disarm and dismantle terrorist organizations, as well as end all forms of anti-Israel (and anti-Jewish) incitement.
- D. Canada should continue assisting the PA towards developing sustainable institutions of democratic civil society, and strengthening the legitimacy of PA chairman Mahmoud Abbas and his reform agenda.
- E. Canada should ensure that its policy towards the peace process is consistent with current realities on the ground. Specifically, Canada should formally recognize the large Jewish population centres beyond the Green Line as permanent "facts on the ground".
- F. On 9 June 2005, Prime Minister Martin said, "Let's not waffle. Hamas are terrorists. .. Terrorism is incompatible with democracy... They should lay down their arms." Canada should ensure that it makes an important contribution to peacemaking (as well as to the struggle against global terrorism) by maintaining a principled stand on Hamas terrorism no matter what the outcome of the forthcoming Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) election.

Questions:

- ✓ What steps can Canada take to contribute to the success of the peace process?
- ✓ How should Canada maintain and enforce its policy and stance on international terrorism if Hamas does well in the PLC elections?

4. CANADA-ISRAEL BILATERAL RELATIONS

1. Canada and Israel have enjoyed a special friendship since the inception of the Jewish state in 1948. For many years, however, the relationship was limited primarily to Canadian political support for her besieged sister democracy in the Middle East.
2. The Canada-Israel Industrial Research and Development Foundation (CIIRDF), signed in 1993, and the Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement (CIFTA), which came into effect on 1 January 1997, took the bilateral relationship further. The agreements have provided tremendous economic benefits to both countries, and reinforce the already strong political ties between the two nations. Through CIFTA, Canadian business professionals also gain access to the future Palestinian market and from there, to the vast marketplace of a broader Middle East (at peace). The recent renewal of CIIRDF, for an unprecedented 5 year commitment, is a significant vote of confidence in the program.
3. The mutual success of CIIRDF and CIFTA in the commercial field is being gradually replicated in other areas, including health care, agriculture, law enforcement and constitutional law, education, social services, and humanitarian relief in response to natural and man-made disasters.
4. The steady increase in the number of ministerial visits to Israel is just one indication of the extent to which Canada, along with engaged members of the Canadian public, has taken up the challenge of finding new and creative ways of expressing its commitment to Israel's well-being and to the vitality of the Canada-Israel bilateral relationship.
5. Canada, in recent years, has begun to 'de-link' the bilateral relationship with Israel from the vicissitudes of the Middle East peace process. For example, the Government of Canada recently rejected efforts by forces inside and outside Parliament to force through an amendment to the Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement that would have imposed financial penalties on goods originating in Jewish areas of the West Bank and the Golan Heights. The Government appropriately insisted that economic agreements such as CIFTA should not be subject to politicization. Similarly, Canada has implemented important positive changes in its voting behaviour on Middle East resolutions at the United Nations General Assembly (outlined in Election Issue #1) out of a conviction that such resolutions must be devoid of overt partisanship related to the ups-and-downs in the peace process.

Recommendations:

- A. On 13 November 2005 Prime Minister Martin said "Israel's values are Canada's values. Democracy, the rule of law, and the protection of human rights." Canada should continue to recognize that Canadians and Israelis both cherish democracy and share a deep love for their families, the only difference being the constant threat of terrorism faced by Israelis on a daily basis.
- B. Canada should continue with a policy approach towards Israel that clearly separates the bilateral relationship from the vicissitudes of the Arab-Israeli peace process. Canada must continue to reject efforts by mischievous forces to politicize non-political aspects of the Canada-Israel bilateral relationship.
- C. Canada should continue to work with Israel and engaged elements of Canadian society to find new and creative methods for measuring the depth and scope of the Canada-Israel bilateral relationship.
- D. The Government of Canada should sponsor and lead a trade mission to Israel signal to the Canadian business sector the mutual benefits to be accrued through the Canada-Israel trade relationship.
- E. Canada should work with Israel to establish a consultative forum through which Canadian and Israeli parliamentarians will jointly engage in efforts to enhance the strong democratic governmental traditions shared by the two countries.

Questions:

- ✓ What are some new ways in which the Canada-Israel bilateral relationship might be measured?
- ✓ In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of senior Canadian ministerial visits to Israel and reciprocal visits by Israeli ministers. How important are such governmental ties in creating meaningful bonds of understanding and friendship involving Canadians and Israelis?

Canadian Jewish Congress Issues

Executive Summary

This section of the Guide focuses on issues under the organizational mandate of the Canadian Jewish Congress including,

1. Resurgent antisemitism in Canada and around the world;
2. International terrorism and the security of Canada's Jewish community;
3. Darfur;
4. Social services in an era of federal surpluses and past cutbacks;
5. Citizenship revocation;
6. Justice for Jews from Arab countries.

Antisemitism

The section focuses on the re-emergence of antisemitism in its “new” form, which includes both Jews and Israel as targets and is perpetrated by an unholy alliance of disparate groups. It notes the absence of antisemitism as a specific issue in the government’s action plan against racism and identifies the phenomenon as a unique problem requiring a distinct set of responses.

It calls on the authorities to use the arsenal of legal recourses available to combat contemporary antisemitism, and outlines requests for a specific amendment to the Criminal Code. This section also calls on the Canadian government to enhance its leadership role in the international campaign against antisemitism, and concludes with recommendations that our government should promote a values-based approach to citizenship and civil discourse.

International Terrorism & Security

This section recognizes terrorism as a serious and ongoing threat to Canadians in general, and the Jewish community in particular. It situates anti-terrorism efforts as protective of human rights and core Canadian values. It also takes into account those who report differential treatment in the enforcement of measures against it.

It calls on the federal government to provide security infrastructure funding for at-risk communities and supports the *Anti-terrorism Act* and corollary statutes as crucial, with some amendments and additional proposals. Included among the proposed legislative amendments are provisions allowing victims of terrorism to sue civilly and clarifying that suicide bombing falls within the Criminal Code’s definition of terrorist activity.

Darfur

The recommendations in this section flow from CJC's Committee on Darfur. They include calling on the government to intensify its leadership role in pressing the international community, powerful NGOs and civil society for sustained engagement to end the catastrophe. The section concludes with a series of proposals for implementation on how Canada can help improve the situation on the ground in Darfur.

Social Services

This section emphasizes the improvements the Canadian government should make to social services including child poverty, homelessness, and the health care system. It outlines the beliefs of the CJC, working with Jewish Federations across the country, that a significant share of federal surpluses should go towards repairing the frayed social safety net resulting from cutbacks over the past several years.

The section also examines one particular regional issue, the lack of funding by the Government of Ontario for faith-based schools other than those in the Catholic school system, that has special national relevance as a result of a United Nations' finding of discrimination against Canada in this matter.

Citizen Revocation

This section emphasizes support for the government's right to revoke fraudulently obtained Canadian citizenship from those who lied about their complicity in war crimes, crimes against humanity, and/or terrorism. It speaks to the critical nature of the civil process of denaturalization and subsequent deportation both for the sake of justice and to underpin Canada's claim not to be a haven for war criminals. The section also focuses on the cases of four Second World War individuals whom the Federal Court has determined fraudulently entered Canada and gained citizenship, and calls upon the government swiftly to denaturalize and then move to deport these individuals.

Jews in Arab Countries

This section focuses on the need for education and sensitization, as well as justice and redress, for the 900,000 Jewish refugees and exiles from Arab countries, many of whom made their way to Canada post 1945. The section calls on Canada to do its part to ensure that this so-called "Forgotten Exodus" is finally acknowledged and factored into negotiations on Middle East peace and refugees.

Canadian Jewish Congress Issues

Election Issues

1. RESURGENT ANTISEMITISM

1. In the last five years a “new” antisemitism, combining traditional anti-Judaism (denial to Jews of equal membership in the human family) with anti-Zionism (denial of Israel’s right to exist as a Jewish state), has dangerously re-emerged at home and abroad.
2. Canada should recognize that it has not been immune from this resurgence. Sources documenting manifestations of antisemitism indicate a disturbingly significant increase in the number of incidents, including many categorized as the ‘serious’ offences.
3. New antisemitism is often the glue that binds otherwise disparate, antagonistic groups such as sectors of both the extreme Left and Right; the Arab and Muslim worlds, , including the west; elements of the New Age and anti-globalization movements; those with an anti-American outlook; Christian and Muslim theologians of hate, and visceral, rather than ideological, loathers.
4. Canada must recognize the dramatic resurgence and insidious new reformation of antisemitism and, therefore, regard it as a unique problem requiring a distinct set of responses on the part of anti-racism advocates.
5. Canada should work on an overall anti-racism framework while at the same time recognizing that particular manifestations of intolerance (such as antisemitism, anti-black or anti-aboriginal racism, Islamophobia and Christianophobia) are phenomena with their own distinct origins and characteristics necessitating specialized treatment.
6. While the government’s comprehensive action plan against racism, *A Canada for All* (the Plan), issued March, 2005, has important positive elements (like initiatives related to aboriginal peoples and visible minorities, as well as hate on the Internet) it omits any references to antisemitism and subsumes it under a “holistic” approach to combating racism.

7. The Plan, for example, while it commits Canada to playing a leadership role in the international fight against racism and variously mentions Canada's work with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), mandated to protect and promote human rights as fundamental to international security, is silent on the latter organization's determination to fight antisemitism as a unique phenomenon. Why has antisemitism become the racism that Canada recognizes implicitly but dares not speak its name?
8. Canada should recognize that 'The Plan' fails to recognize that in today's environment members of minority communities can themselves be both victimized by and perpetrators of racism. It acknowledges that 'rights come with responsibilities,' but ignores the more contemporary manifestations of racism that spring from the importation into Canada of geo-political frictions from around the world, and their subsequent negative impact on domestic civil discourse.
9. The Canadian social contract involves the state eschewing a policy of assimilation while minority communities pursue integration; distinctiveness and maintenance of identity are encouraged with the understanding that there is a concomitant adoption of and loyalty to an overarching 'Canadianism'. Central to Canadian citizenship must be a "buy-in" to core Canadian values and, while antisemitism (and all expressions of racism and hate) run counter to Canadian values, so do a lack of civility and respect for diversity.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A. Canada must continue to combat antisemitism, and all forms of racism, at home and in all international forums. Canada must differentiate antisemitism from other manifestations of racism and treat its unique pathology with dedicated customized responses and prevention mechanisms.
- B. Antisemitism must be fought through denunciation; education and sensitization; legislation and international advocacy in bilateral relations and at multilateral forums.
- C. Manifestations of antisemitism must be publicly and unequivocally denounced by the political sector at all levels to demonstrate Canada's policy of zero tolerance for such actions.
- D. Educational programs, especially Holocaust curricula and commemoration, are vital in sensitizing people, particularly the young, and critical to the teaching of universal and enduring lessons on human rights, tolerance and multiculturalism.
- E. Authorities must have the will to use the arsenal of legal recourses available against perpetrators of antisemitism, no matter what the source, including the Criminal Code's anti-hate package that proscribes advocacy of genocide, incitement or willful promotion of hatred and mischief relating to religious property, as well as the sentence enhancement provisions for hate crimes; human rights legislation; the interpretive guidelines of Canada Customs; acts in the areas of broadcasting, education and immigration; CRTC regulations; and other relevant provisions.
- F. The government should amend the Criminal Code's Section 430(4.1), which criminalizes bigotry-motivated attacks on places of worship and cemeteries, by extending this legislative protection to community schools and other institutions fulfilling an administrative, social, cultural, educational or sports function for groups identified in the Code's sections 318 and 319 (on the basis of colour, race, religion, ethnic origin or sexual orientation). An attack on such facilities traumatizes not only those directly connected with the institution itself but also the entire community. No better example of the widespread injurious impact can be provided than the firebombing of the United Talmud Torahs School in Montreal on April 5, 2004.
- G. Canada should use the moral authority it has gained over the years as a nation dedicated to human rights, democracy, and the security of the person to enhance its leadership role in the international campaign against antisemitism- through its participation in multilateral forums, including the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Organization of American States as well as in the context of its global bilateral relations.
- H. The government should promote a values-based approach to citizenship and civil discourse, whereby the maintenance of heritage and identity encouraged by our multicultural society must be accompanied by an acceptance and endorsement of core Canadian values. One way to promote this approach is to include a preamble in any new citizenship legislation, outlining the value of, and values attached to, Canadian citizenship.
- I. The government must facilitate the restoration of civil discourse in Canada to engender an atmosphere of trust and respect while "Canadianizing" debate on contentious geo-political issues, that is, developing a framework for talking with each other in ways that respect core Canadian values.

QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES:

- ✓ Will your party treat antisemitism as a unique problem requiring a distinct set of responses?
- ✓ Will your party continue to support educational programs to counter antisemitism, especially Holocaust curricula and commemoration?
- ✓ Will your party ensure that authorities have the will to use the arsenal of legal recourses, both national and international, available against perpetrators of antisemitism?
- ✓ Will your party support an amendment to the Criminal Code's Section 430(4.1), which criminalizes bigotry-motivated attacks on places of worship and cemeteries, by extending protection to community schools and other institutions fulfilling an administrative, social, cultural, educational or athletic function on behalf of groups identified by colour, race, religion, ethnic origin or sexual orientation?
- ✓ What will your party do to enhance Canada's role as a leader in the international campaign against antisemitism?
- ✓ Will your party support the pursuit by Canada of a policy intended to turn OSCE declarations against antisemitism into the international norm?
- ✓ What will your party do to secure the integrity of such core Canadian values as pluralism, civil discourse, respect for diversity, rule of law and security of the human person?

2. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND THE SECURITY OF CANADA'S JEWISH COMMUNITY

1. On March 10, 2005, United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan delivered a speech in Madrid on the one year anniversary of that city's terrorist bombings. "...terrorism," he stated, "is a threat to all states, to all peoples, which can strike anytime, anywhere..." and he could have added that suicide bombing has become the quintessential instrument for terrorists.

2. Canada has not been immune to terrorism as the public has been reminded with the recent publicity on the protracted investigation, trial, and appointment of an inquiry into the Air India tragedy. Terrorism remains a profound threat to our country's national security and the safety of Canadians.
3. Protection from terrorism secures the most fundamental human right - the right to life and the security of the person. It is everyone's responsibility, individually and collectively, to assist in the attainment of this goal.
4. Jews are members of society twice targeted: as members of the Canadian public and as members of perhaps the only ethno-religious community globally singled out for terrorist violence. Israelis have borne the brunt of constant terrorist attacks in recent years, but terrorism has also made victims of Jews in other parts of the world, including the Middle East, throughout Europe and the Americas.
5. The Canadian Jewish community is forced to pay a psychological and financial premium to establish and maintain the security of its members and of its communal institutions. These include costly audits, infrastructure and equipment upgrades, employment of guards and security directors, and training and coordination programs.
6. Canada has taken a number of important steps in the wake of 9/11 to bolster domestic security and do its share in the war against international terrorism, not least, the passage of the *Anti-terrorism Act (ATA)* in December 2001. In recent months CJC presented a brief to committees of both the House of Commons and the Senate, as part of a mandatory parliamentary review of legislation required three years after its passage.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A. CJC calls on the federal government (and provincial and municipal governments where applicable) to allocate substantial financial resources to at-risk communities for upgrading their security infrastructure and maintaining appropriate security levels at their communal institutions, *in partnership with said communities*.
This can be accomplished either by:
- i. Amending the *ATA* to allocate new dedicated funds to the Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Secretariat or to a newly created body such as a “National Fund for Security Infrastructure and Training”; or
 - ii. Expanding the mandate/parameters of existing or planned programmes, such as:
 - The National Crime Prevention Strategy.
 - Law enforcement initiatives (enhanced security means less dependence on local law enforcement).
 - Adding at-risk community partnership funding to the proposed “Critical Infrastructure Protection Strategy for Canada” (found on pp. 25-26 of *Securing an Open Society: Canada’s National Security Policy*).
- B. The *Anti-terrorism Act* and corollary statutes (*Immigration and Refugee Protection Act - IRPA*, *Public Safety Act* and the *Smart Border Accord*) have proven to be in just proportion to meet their fundamental objectives (to screen, protect, surveil, investigate, identify, detain, deregister, indict and prosecute) and, thereby, with some calibration and refinement must be retained as the clear, cohesive and adequately funded response to terrorism.
- C. The government must provide frontline responders with the legislative provisions as well as the human and material resources necessary to thwart terrorism *before* it strikes.
- D. The government should ensure that the anti-terrorism regime does not lead to differential treatment for people of different colour, race, religion, ethnic origin, or sexual orientation, and can ensure this at the enforcement level, by incorporating an *administrative regulation*, precluding profiling on these bases.
- E. The government should produce an informational and educational brochure, in various languages, explaining what the *ATA* and its associated security regime are intended to do, and not to do, as well as outlining an individual’s rights during any queries, interviews OR investigations.
- F. The government should heed the calls of the Canadian Coalition against Terror, which proposes important amendments to the Criminal Code’s terrorism provisions (Part II.1) and the *State Immunity Act*, allowing the families of those victimized by terror to sue civilly those states, organizations and individuals involved in their victimization.
- G. CJC supports Canadians Against Suicide Bombing in its call for an amendment to the Criminal Code’s section 83.01 making it expressly clear, for greater certainty, that suicide bombings do fall within the Code’s definition of terrorist activity. Such a proposal already has been introduced in the Senate (38th Parliament) as private member’s bill S-43.

QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES:

- ✓ Does your party support the *Anti-terrorism Act* and corollary statutes ((*Immigration and Refugee Protection Act - IRPA*, *Public Safety Act* and the *Smart Border Accord*), with some calibration and refinement, as Canada's clear, cohesive, and essential weapons in the fight against terrorism?
- ✓ Will your party support the provision by the federal government of sufficient financial resources to assist at-risk communities in upgrading security infrastructure for their community institutions, following one of the suggestions outlined above?
- ✓ Will your party support prohibiting *by administrative regulation* profiling by colour, race, religion, ethnic origin or sexual orientation in the implementation of the anti-terrorism regime?
- ✓ Will your party support amendments to the Criminal Code and the *State Immunity Act* allowing for civil suits by victims and their families against those implicated in terrorism?
- ✓ Will your party support an amendment to the Criminal Code making it expressly clear, for greater certainty, that suicide bombings fall within the Code's definition of terrorist activity?

3. DARFUR

1. The debate on use of the term "genocide" in relation to what is happening in Darfur, Sudan should not deter Canada from recognizing that a great humanitarian disaster has been unfolding unchecked for over two years in Darfur, Sudan. International sources cite hundreds of thousands dead from violence, disease, and malnourishment, shocking figures of mass torture and rape, and over two million people either internally displaced or refugees in neighbouring Chad.

2. A United Nations panel has strongly criticized the Government of Sudan for this catastrophic situation in Darfur, specifically for arming and training nomadic militia known as the 'Janjaweed', and U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan has urged the Security Council to take urgent action to stop the killing.
3. As the situation on the ground in Darfur continues to deteriorate, it becomes clearer that the African Union mission sent to observe the plight of civilians and interim peace negotiations does not have the necessary resources to fulfill its mandate.
4. In May 2005 the Prime Minister of Canada announced the creation of a special advisory team on Darfur, including the Prime Minister's Personal Representative for Africa Ambassador Robert Fowler, Canada's Special Envoy for Peace in Sudan Senator Mobina Jaffer, and Senator Romeo Dallaire (former Lt. General for the UN Mission in Rwanda), to monitor Canada's efforts and resources in Darfur.
5. Finally in November 2005 the first of 105 Canadian armoured personnel carriers pledged by Canada began to arrive in Darfur (after repeated stalling from the Sudanese Government based in Khartoum). This comprises a large part of the \$170-million Canadian effort to support African Union peacekeepers in the region.
6. Motivated by our historical experience in the Holocaust, CJC has established a national committee to advocate with the federal government for maximum Canadian involvement in redressing and reversing the humanitarian crisis of Darfur. Canada has done much, but the CJC feels it must do more to actually ensure the security of victims.
7. Through letters and meetings with Parliamentarians of all parties, rallies with coalition partners and a national petition, the CJC has helped lead the call to the Government of Canada to mobilize all possible resources - political, diplomatic, financial, and military - that are necessary to stop the tragic suffering and avert what is becoming a Rwandan-like catastrophe.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A. The Canadian Government must not only continue but actually intensify its role in pressing the international community, NGOs and civil society for sustained engagement to end the unfolding catastrophe in Darfur.
- B. Measures to be implemented include:
 - Take action to provide protection to the people of Darfur by calling upon and joining the United Nations Security Council, or if necessary, an alternative international intervention body working with the African Union to put quickly into place a civilian protection force capable of imposing a “no-fly zone” over Darfur and disarming the murderous Janjaweed militias.
 - The immediate apprehension of the 53 individuals whose names the UN Secretary General transmitted to the prosecutor at the International Criminal Court in the Hague.
 - Intervention by properly funded, well-trained and well-equipped peace-keeping forces
 - Nations to follow through with monies pledged.

QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES:

- ✓ What will your party do with respect to Canada’s unilateral response to the crisis in Darfur?
- ✓ What will your party do with respect to Canada’s multilateral response to the crisis in Darfur?
- ✓ What will your party do to help prevent further instances of ethnic cleansing and genocide in the world?

4. SOCIAL SERVICES IN AN ERA OF FEDERAL SURPLUSES AND PAST CUTBACKS

1. Jewish tradition impels our concern for social justice and equity in these matters. From the community’s perspective, it is the federations that have primary carriage of these matters from the point of view of service delivery

and long-range planning. Together with CJC at the regional level, advocacy to provincial governments is critical to articulate the voice of the Jewish community. Still, there are important national aspects of these issues that require a coordinated national effort.

2. These issues include health care, poverty, housing, seniors, and social assistance among others. Increasingly, elements of these and other social programs are being cutback or downloaded onto the backs of the provinces at great risk to the social safety net that Canadians regard as part of our patrimony.
3. At the same time, concerns have been expressed that over the years Ottawa has been reducing its financial contributions to the provinces for core social programs and inhibiting the expansion of safety net protection. Cutbacks at the provincial and municipal levels to these basic services further erode the protection of the net and place additional burdens on community and private sector delivery agencies.
4. The federal government, presently and projected into the future, will have significant financial surpluses much of which is to be earmarked for enhancing social services, tax reduction, and payments on the national debt. Repairing the frayed social safety net--resulting from the deep cutbacks of previous years--needs to receive priority attention and the lion's share of the moneys.
5. According to Statistics Canada, the child poverty rate in Canada in 2001 was an astonishing 15%. At the same time, rates of homelessness in Canada remain unacceptably high. CJC and Jewish federations at the local community level have for years been involved in the campaign to eliminate child poverty, with CJC being a charter member and a member of the steering committee of Campaign 2000, the national anti-child poverty coalition. Recent advocacy efforts have focused on ensuring that the Government follows through with the commitments it made this year to allocate funding to eliminate child poverty.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A. Canada must maintain the integrity of the main principles of the Canada Health Act and ensure that Canada's health care system is adequately resourced in partnership with the provinces. Consideration should be given to additional coverage under Canada's health care system for needs such as home care--to assist people to remain independent in their homes and communities as long as possible--and pharmacare.
- B. Steps must be taken to eliminate child poverty in Canada. A national strategy is necessary to be devised in conjunction with stakeholders and anti-poverty NGOs and implemented. Job creation and an improvement in the wages of lowest-paid workers must be a part of such a national strategy.
- C. There should be a similar national strategy to eliminate homelessness in Canada in conjunction with provincial and municipal authorities and involved advocacy organizations.

QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES:

- ✓ What will your party do to enhance and protect the health care system in Canada in terms of: additional revenue- sharing with the provinces; preserving the core principles of the Canada Health Act; extending coverage to home care and pharmacare; any other national initiatives?
- ✓ Does your party have a national strategy on child poverty? If yes, what are the key elements? If not, will it adopt such a comprehensive plan in the near future? What is your party's plan for job creation, which will go a long way in eliminating poverty?
- ✓ What will your party do vis-à-vis cutbacks to social assistance, which have contributed to the problem of poverty? Does your party have a policy to decrease the social divide between rich and poor? What are your party's policies on housing assistance? What are the national priorities and how can the federal government assist provinces and municipalities in eliminating homelessness?

ONTARIO FAITH BASED EDUCATION FUNDING

- In 1999, the UN Human Rights Committee declared Canada in violation of the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, as a result of Ontario's discriminatory practice of funding the schools of one faith group (i.e. Catholic) to the exclusion of others, a practice not engaged in by any other jurisdiction in the Western democratic world.
- School funding is, *per se*, a provincial responsibility. However, there is a national aspect to this matter; as Canada was the named State Party to the UN committee's 1999 finding. As the federal government is a party to the *Covenant*, there is an onus on it to secure provincial compliance with the international human rights standards set out in the treaty, and eliminate this discrimination on the basis of religion.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The Government of Canada take all possible steps to comply with its international treaty obligations including, but not limited to:
 - Making clear demands of Ontario's provincial government to rectify the current discrimination, as cited by the UN
 - Determine any possible unilateral steps that can be taken by the federal government, in the event that Ontario does not comply

QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES:

- ✓ What will your party do to end the discrimination in Ontario stemming from the province's public funding of one faith group's schools and not others'?
- ✓ What is your timetable for action on this longstanding discrimination matter cited by the UN?

5. CITIZENSHIP REVOCATION

1. In the December 1986 report of *Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals*, Justice Jules Deschênes concluded that the civil processes of denaturalization and deportation for war criminals who entered Canada and attained Canadian citizenship by false representation, fraud or concealment of material

circumstances were valid and legitimate, along with the other remedies of his three-pronged approach, criminal prosecution and extradition.

2. On the four Nazi war crimes cases currently awaiting cabinet action on judicial findings that the accused can be stripped of their fraudulently-obtained Canadian citizenship, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration should make immediate recommendations on these cases, and the cabinet should act expeditiously in making final determinations. The same determined process should apply to any and all of the three remaining Second World War cases currently in the judicial system should they come to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.
3. There are advocates for the elimination of the government's right to revoke fraudulently-obtained Canadian citizenship from individuals who lied about their complicity in war crimes, crimes against humanity, or terrorism. In early 2005, the House of Commons Citizenship and Immigration Committee released a report recommending that denaturalization proceedings meet the higher burden of proof (beyond a reasonable doubt) attached to criminal cases instead of the current civil threshold (balance of probabilities.)
4. The government must recognize that the civil process of denaturalization in these cases is critical to reinforce Canada's claim not to be a haven for war criminals and terrorists; to attain some measure of justice in these cases, including cases from contemporary conflicts); and to preserve the value of Canadian citizenship.
5. In this respect, it remains CJC's position that:
 - Falsely or fraudulently obtained citizenship is revocable if proven in a court of law.
 - No statute of limitations should attach to denaturalization.
 - Citizenship revocation does not infringe on the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and is consistent with Canada's policy of multicultural society.
 - Long-standing residence in Canada should not compensate for misrepresentation upon entry into Canada of prior involvement in heinous activities or organizations.
 - Use of the current evidentiary threshold for the civil remedy of denaturalization and deportation is entirely legitimate to rid Canada of individuals implicated in war crimes, crimes against humanity and terrorism. CJC unequivocally rejects the recommendation to raise the burden of proof to the criminal standard of beyond a reasonable doubt.
 - Ample due process and procedural fairness that meet the stringent standards in Canadian law are available to individuals implicated in war crimes, crimes against humanity, and terrorism, including after a judicial finding of fraudulently obtained citizenship.
 - Even persons who, if denaturalized, would become stateless should not be exempt from revocation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A. The current revocation régime must remain in force and be applied to pending and new war crimes, crimes against humanity and terrorism cases. Consideration may be given in the longer term to alternative processes that may lead to changes, but present cases cannot and must not be either suspended or abandoned.
- B. Resolute action on, and the development of a critical mass of, Nazi war crimes cases will enhance Canada's moral authority to deal with perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity from contemporary conflicts. Cabinet must act quickly on the four Nazi war crimes cases currently on the desk of the Minister, and any or all of the remaining three cases should they come to Cabinet. The Crown should continue to bring forward revocation cases against individuals from both the Nazi era and post-World War Two conflicts.
- C. The separate steps by which individuals are first subject to denaturalization and then deportation hearings should be amalgamated into one process.

QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES:

- ✓ What is the position of your party with respect to revocation of citizenship, and in particular the attendant evidentiary threshold, for individuals complicit in war crimes, crimes against humanity and terrorism who entered Canada and attained Canadian citizenship by false representation, fraud or concealment of material circumstances?
- ✓ Does your party support the amalgamation of the separate denaturalization and deportation processes?
- ✓ What other measures will your party take to ensure that Canada is not regarded as a haven for war criminals, perpetrators of crimes against humanity or terrorists?

6. JUSTICE FOR JEWS FROM ARAB COUNTRIES

1. In the aftermath of Israel's 1948 War for Independence, through the 1960s and beyond, some 900,000 Jews were driven from their homes of many generations in the Arab world (Middle East and North Africa) and all their property was appropriated through state-sanctioned discrimination. Many others were killed in pogroms and public hangings.
2. The approximately 900,000 Jews living in communities throughout the Arab world in 1945 today have been reduced in number to fewer than 8,000, in a phenomenon termed the "Forgotten Exodus."
3. CJC is part of a worldwide campaign on this issue is aimed at:
 - a. *Education and Sensitization*: recording and publicizing the mass violations of human rights suffered by Jews under Arab regimes - a list of crimes against humanity that includes ethnic cleansing and murder, arbitrary arrest and detention, torture, stripping of citizenship, and the confiscation of property.
 - b. *Justice and Redress*: documenting the loss of extensive communal and individual assets to compile the legal and factual basis necessary to assert the rights of Jews displaced from Arab countries.
4. Although many of the Jewish refugees resettled in Canada, Australia, France, the United States and South America, the majority turned to Israel which even as a newborn state at the time, accepted them as refugees and absorbed them into Israeli society. Still, Canada plays an important role in the issue of Middle East refugees and has an obligation to include the narrative of Jewish exiles from Arab countries in the resolution of this issue and to work toward justice, peace and reconciliation for the Jews of the Forgotten Exodus.

QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES:

- ✓ What will your party do to promote recognition of and justice for the hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees from Arab countries, including the many who came to call Canada home and the next generation of these exiles?
- ✓ Specifically, will your party commit to putting the issue of Jewish refugees from Arab countries on the table at all negotiations on Middle East peace and, especially refugees, in which Canada is involved?

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