

DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS TO GOVERNMENT

As we look back at our history during this centennial celebration of the first coming of the Japanese to Canada, ^{at least} a landmark which stands out and which distinguishes us apart from all other Canadians is the harsh treatment that the Japanese Canadians have ^{WIRG} been subjected to during the second World War. This extreme treatment was made legitimate through the powers conferred under the "War Measures Act". These powers, with very little warning removed us en masse from the West Coast. These powers incarcerated us, separating at times the male members of the family from women and children. These powers permitted the confiscation of our property, which was sold, without our consent, far below its' value. These powers severely constricted our movement within our own country, even outside the "protected area". These powers subjected us to close scrutiny, similar to that employed against criminals. After the War, when the very reason for confinement, the presumed fear of sabotage had vanished, the Government and the Parliament of Canada dispersed us throughout our country and almost managed to deport a large percentage of our people. The above measures were carried out in the name of National Security, when in fact, they were used as a vehicle for the malignant expression of the prevailing racial discrimination. In short, we were made enemy aliens within our own country.

Thus, for these reasons, the Japanese Canadians have a special responsibility and obligation to all Canadians concerning matters of civil liberties. Therefore our historical experience with the fragile imperfections of Canadian Democracy leads us to respectfully offer the following recommendations which we feel are consistent with Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the proposed Canadian Charter of Human Rights.

1. That the War Measures Act be abolished, *and replaced by a new Emergency Measures Act to be debated in full in parliament.*

2. That the Canadian Bill of Rights should be entrenched in the Canadian Constitution.
3. That certain Human Rights are so fundamental that they should not be revoked or suspended under any circumstances, (including during War, when emergency powers are in effect.) Such freedoms as:
 - a. The right not to be arbitrarily deprived of life.
 - b. The right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
 - c. The right not to be held in slavery.
 - d. The right not to be deprived of citizenship solely on the basis of race, creed, ~~or~~ ethnic origin. ^{or political conviction} (e.g. ~~When Canada is at War with the nation~~ of that race, creed, or ethnic origin.)
 - e. The right not to be deported solely on the basis of race, creed, ~~or~~ ethnic origin. ^{or political conviction} (e.g. When Canada is at War with the nation of that race, creed or ethnic origin.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. ABOLITION OF THE WAR MEASURES ACT

a. Reasons all Canadians, particularly Japanese Canadians, should favor this.

The theory behind a "stand-by" emergency legislation, such as the "War Measures Act" is to enable the government to swiftly respond to a serious crisis, such as a War or insurrection, which could threaten the very existence of a democracy. It assumes consultation with Parliament would encumber the government's ability to deal with such an emergency.

However, Britain has done without a "stand-by" emergency statute and its Parliament has enacted one whenever it confronted an emergency. In today's world, short of War, there are probably no crisis situations, the powers presently under the Criminal Code and appropriate police techniques cannot solve. Under circumstances of War, Parliament could deal with it by creating a "War Measures Act". As the statute stands at present, its major weakness lies in the fact that it permits a small group of individuals, the Cabinet, to interpret what constitutes an emergency, real or apprehended. Thus, under unusual circumstances, the Cabinet Ministers either, due to their irresponsibility or due to severe pressure from individuals or groups or due to insufficient facts may interpret that an insurrection exists. Such perception of the reality may lead to the possibility of its frequent and arbitrary use at inappropriate times, as we believe did occur during the October FLQ Crisis of 1970. The powers vested under the Criminal Code and diligent Police work were the factors which lead to the eventual apprehension of the kidnappers rather than powers created by the invocation of the War Measures Act. In view of this precedence during the October Crisis in peace time, the likelihood of its more frequent use becomes an awesome

possibility. With the abolition of the War Measures Act, whenever a government wishes to enact such a law, there will be the advantage of a Parliamentary debate prior to its creation. Such a debate would act as a brake against possible frequent and precipitous employment of excessive powers.

b. Arguments against abolition of the War Measures Act.

It has been stated by some that despite the fact that the present War Measures Act is somewhat of a "Frankenstein" it may be better to have the present variety of it rather than taking a chance on another emergency legislation. It is felt by some responsible protagonists of maintaining the War Measures Act that the creation of an Emergency Measures Act is not wise, since under the heat of crisis a worse "Frankenstein" may emerge.

2. CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE OF THE CANADIAN BILL OF RIGHTS

a. Reasons why Japanese Canadians, particularly, should be in favor of this.

1) The entrenchment of the Canadian Bill of Rights within the Constitution would have the effect of making it more difficult for governments to revoke basic civil rights, such as, rights of citizenship. It would give greater weight to the position of individuals who challenge the government for infringement of their civil rights in any judicial dispute. For the Japanese Canadians whose civil rights and rights of citizenship had been violated during World War II, the importance of an entrenched Bill of Rights in the Constitution is exemplified by the stronger legal position of the Japanese American as compared to the Japanese Canadian.

When the American and Canadian Governments were conspiring to disperse and deport Japanese Americans and Japanese Canadians, Under-Secretary of State, Stettinius writing to the American Ambassador to Canada Ray Atherton, who

had been in consultation with the Canadian Authorities on this matter, expressed his concern about some impediments to their efforts at deportation, in view of the fact that: a) "a good number of Japanese, of American nationality serving in our Army who we could not in justice deport after they had fought for us and b) citizenship laws differing in certain important respects from those of Canada". He goes on to state these citizenship differences. "The Canadians will probably realize that our situation is complicated by our laws relating to citizenship and by the constitutional provisions guarding the native-born character of citizenship of those born here". (From the Archives of the U.S. State Department).

ii) Also the case of Mitsuye Endo illustrated the significance of constitutionally entrenched Bill of Rights. During 1943, when the United States government through the agency of the War Relocation Authority attempted to relocate Japanese Americans to inland states away from coastal states, they were required to proceed in two stages.

First, it was necessary for them to prove their loyalty to the United States before a quasi judicial body.

Secondly, they could then obtain leave, to go to an area approved by the War Relocation Authority. Mitsuye Endo obtained her loyalty clearance, but instead of making application for relocation, she filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus challenging the right of the government to detain her any further since she was a loyal citizen with all it implies, according to the Constitution. The supreme court upheld her petition and she was free to go wherever she pleased, including the coastal states, from which, for the previous three years she and all American citizens of Japanese Ancestry were excluded. On the day the decision was made, December 3, 1944, the United States Government

decided not to pursue their policy of relocation to inland states and allowed Japanese Americans to return to their homes in the coastal states.

It proved that a constitutionally entrenched Bill of Rights can protect a minority from arbitrary detention and treatment, even in times of War when governments are given excessive power.

3. SOME ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE ENTRENCHMENT OF THE CANADIAN BILL OF RIGHTS.

- a. No rights are immutable, but change with time and thus, should not be made more difficult to change.
- b. It has been stated by some civil libertarians that entrenchment of a Bill of Rights in the Constitution will make it more difficult to create legislation to restrict racist activities such as, hate literature, public forums, and meetings espousing racist causes, etc.

This is a legitimate consideration; however, our fragile democracy requires all the "props", legal, educational, institutional, the office of the ombudsman, and the efforts of an aware public such as Civil Rights organizations, women's groups, ethnic minorities, and other constituents to protect our democracy at all times.

- c. It has also been stated by some civil libertarians that one cannot legislate matters of the heart. However, historic precedence reveals otherwise. During the 1960's when the great flood of civil liberties legislation took place in the United States which lead to acceptance of Blacks for employment in federal institutions, into public places of entertainment, etc. I believe this has changed the climate of acceptance of all minority groups in the U.S.A.
- d. It has been argued by some that social welfare legislations are impeded by civil liberties legislation and particularly if the civil liberties are enshrined in the Constitution. Again the historic precedence shows that governments all over the world are moving towards more social welfare leg-

islation, such legislation as, family allowance, old age pension, work-
men's compensation, universal medical coverage, etc., a reality of today,
that the body politic will not give up.
e. It is a denial of the sovereignty of Parliament.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Date

Saturday, April 23, 1977

Schedule

8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m. — Registration and Sessions
Ewart Angus Centre, McMaster University
Medical Centre, 1200 Main St. W., Hamilton,
Ontario.

Registration

Sessions — \$5.00 (\$7.00 after April 15th)
\$3.00 (students)
(\$5.00 after April 15th)
Luncheon — \$5.00

Babysitting

will be provided for children up to ten years of age

Hotel Accommodation

For out of town visitors, a hotel card has been included with this programme for your use in reserving a room at the Royal Connaught Hotel, 112 King Street East, Hamilton, Ontario, Telephone (416) 527-5071.

Parking

Underground parking is available at the Medical Centre at 50-cents per hour or \$2.50 maximum per day. Please enter via Main Street West or King Street West.



Japanese
Canadian
Centennial 77
1877-1977

War Measures Act Conference

Saturday, April 23, 1977

McMaster University
Medical Centre

Ewart Angus
Centre

PROGRAMME

- 8:30-9:00 a.m. *Registration*
Ewart Angus Centre Foyer
- 9:00-9:05 a.m. *Introduction*
Lecture Theatre 1A1
Dr. A. Shimizu
- 9:05-9:20 a.m. *THE WAR MEASURES ACT —*
The Japanese Canadians and the Second World War
Ken Adachi
- 9:20-9:35 a.m. *The American Experience*
Gord Hirabayashi
- 9:35-10:00 a.m. a) *The War Measures Act*
 b) *Property Claims*
 Andrew Brewin
- 10:00-10:30 a.m. *The October Crisis and its effect on civil rights*
Laurier Lapierre
- 10:30 a.m. *Refreshment break*
- 11:00-12:30 p.m. *Panel Discussion and Question Period*
a) *The Japanese Canadian Experience*
b) *The October Crisis*
Laurier Lapierre
- 12:30-1:30 p.m. *Luncheon*
Red, White and Blue and Green Dining Rooms
- 1:30-2:30 p.m. *Film*
'The Tides of War'
Lecture Theatre 1A1
- 2:30-4:30 p.m. *Workshops*
a) *The Japanese Canadian Experience*
b) *The October Crisis*

WAR MEASURES ACT CONFERENCE

Registration Form

NAME (please print) _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

I enclose a cheque for: \$5.00 Luncheon \$5.00
 \$7.00 (after April 15th) \$5.00 (after April 15th)

Please make Cheque Payable to:

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTRE

Free Babysitting: Number of children
 Ages of children

Return this form with your cheque before April 15th to:

War Measures Act Conference
 c/o Conference Office Room 3H8
 McMaster University Medical Centre,
 1200 Main Street West,
 Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4J9
 Telephone: (416) 525-9140 ext. 2182

THE ANNEX

"a place where young Japanese Canadians can look at their past, their present, their future, themselves, each other..."

In July 1977, the Youth Group at the J.C. Cultural Centre proposed that a place be found conducive to young people, accessible by subway, where Sansei could set up a drop-in kind of place, an information centre and a library with Japanese Canadian literature and information about the history of the Japanese in the Americas.

"The Annex" has been endorsed by the Cultural Centre as a Youth Project for the Community. Grants are being applied for. We are now looking for a space to rent in the Pape-Danforth area.

"The Annex" is providing an opportunity for a lot of young Japanese Canadians to get involved and offer their ~~own~~ special talents.

Are you interested?

Do you want to be on the Annex mailing list?

Contact: Mel Shimoda
83 Gloucester St.
#14
Toronto, ON
924-5512

or leave a message at the Cultural Centre.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- | | | |
|----------|------|--|
| October | 2 | Hockey League |
| " | 2 | Japanese Martial Arts and Cultural Day, Four Seasons Sheraton Centre, 11:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. |
| " | 7-10 | Toronto Japanese Gospel Church Retreat |
| " | 10 | JCCG Judo Mission Demonstration Day |
| " | 16 | JCCG Pioneer Day
volunteers contact Sid Ikeda |
| " | 20 | Ski Club General Meeting |
| " | 28 | "Yancho News" |
| " | 8-10 | United Church retreat, Lake Scuggog |
| November | 2 | Annex Meeting #3
Toronto Buddhist Church
918 Bathurst St.
8:00 pm. |

Annex!

.... for the community

We're Having a Bottle Draw!
Help support youth projects!
Tickets will be available soon!

SOME SPECIAL ANNEX PROGRAMMES

Legal Aid Clinic

Shin Imai and Maryka Omatsu will offer free legal aid services to Japanese Canadians. Additional information will be forthcoming.

Logo

The Annex is in need of a logo for their letter-head.

Artists, hobbyists, or anyone who is interested please submit your ideas for our logo which all youth/the community will be proud of.

Deadline is October 21, 1977.

Mail all submissions to: David Fujino
464-A Danforth Ave.
Toronto, Ontario

For further information call: David 465-6783
Mel 924-5512

Attention Sansei and Yonsei!

What has our centennial meant to you?

Think about it...

Write about it...

Let us know. Send your thoughts to David or Mel.

WHERE ARE WE GOING FROM HERE?

That's what some of us have been asking ourselves, especially since the Youth Conference. "What's going to happen when the Nissei are too old to keep the community going?" "What happens to the Yonsei, the fourth generation, and succeeding generations with Sansei intermarrying at a rate of 90%?"

"Where are we going" "Where do we go from here?" Most of us are wondering just where we are. "What is our history?" "What is our Japanese Canadian culture?" "What is our Japanese Canadian community?"

Whichever direction "our community" takes there is no doubt that it's going to affect each of us.

WHY BOTHER? LET'S "ASSIMILATE"

Despite the fact that you may never have been in Japan; despite the fact that you don't know a word of Japanese, you can't hide your racial roots from anyone. Just because you've never been to Japan and you don't speak Japanese doesn't make you different from other Japanese Canadians.

There's nothing wrong with having a dual heritage; you're twice as rich.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Good question. But isn't it reassuring to know that we can find out together.

Panel Discussion

"What is the Role of Ethnic Minorities
in Canadian Society?"



Information

A project of the Japanese Canadian
Centennial Society-Quebec.
Partially funded by the Multicultural
Programs, Secretary of State.
October 15, 1977,
1:00 to 4:30 p.m.
Leacock Building, Room 132,
(Amphitheatre), McGill University.
The discussion will be in English.
Admission: Free

Schedule

- 1:00-1:10 p.m. Opening address by
Chairman, J.C.C.S.-
Quebec.
- 1:10-1:30 p.m. Brief speech on program
and introduction of
panelists by moderator.
- 1:30-2:30 p.m. Presentations by
panelists.
- 2:30-2:50 p.m. Coffee Break.
- 2:50-4:15 p.m. Question and answer
period.
- 4:15-4:30 p.m. Conclusions by
moderator.

Moderator and Panel

Moderator
Professor Toyomasa Fuse, Ph.D.,
Department of Sociology,
York University.

Panel
Mr. Leo W. Bertley,
Department of History,
Vanier College.

Professor Marie-Andrée Bertrand,
Department of Adult Education,
University of Montreal.

Professor Mervin Butovsky,
Department of English,
Concordia University.

Ms. Shizuye Takashima,
artist-author, instructor,
Ontario College of Art.

Objectives

The objective of the panel discussion
is to bring an awareness to both the
ethnic minority groups and to the
majority communities positive ways to
participate in and influence the
evolution of Canadian society to a
state of multicultural equality.

Suggested Guidelines

A. A comparison of:

The History of how ethnic
minorities have and do participate
in Canadian society.

The contribution of ethnic
minorities to Canadian society
versus their problems.

The gains into Canadian society or
"assimilation" versus the
"identity" crises of an ethnic
individual or group.

The influences of internal ethnic
minority control on the groups or
individuals and their effects.

B. An exploration of:

The benefits, disadvantages,
rights, obligations and
responsibilities of being a
member of an ethnic minority in
Canada.

C. How can we as a group encourage
our communities to take action to
promote and assist in the
acceptance of ethnic minorities as
equal members of Canadian society?

JAPANESE CANADIAN CULTURAL CENTRE - "ANNEX": A PROPOSAL

- Goal** : To encourage young Japanese Canadians to learn more about their cultural heritage and history in Canada through involvement in community based activities, and in so doing, help strengthen the multicultural base of Canadian society.
- Purpose** : To provide an Information and Educational Resource Annex in a city core location as an extension of the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre, and through this Annex provide a number of specific programmes to meet the educational and informational needs of young Japanese Canadians and any individual or group interested in the Japanese Canadian community.
- Background** : The Japanese Canadian community in Metro Toronto consists of approximately 12,000 individuals, the greatest density in Canada. Due to the forced relocation of the Japanese Canadians during the Second World War, the infrastructure of the community is very weak. As a result, third generation Japanese Canadians who are curious about their cultural heritage and history in Canada find it difficult to obtain information from which to learn about their background. At a National Youth Conference, held in commemoration of the Centennial year this summer, a number of needs were identified. These are listed below.
- Needs** : Education -- Japanese Canadian history has been made inaccessible to third generation Japanese Canadians, the Sansei. Although the place in Canadian history of the Japanese Canadian experience is not insignificant, its conspicuous absence in highschool history texts alienates Sansei even further. Because of the community desire, after the internment of the Japanese Canadians, to strive for assimilation, the Nisei, or second generation parents, have found it difficult to pass on the history and sense of cultural roots that is essential to the development of the individual and the perpetuation of the ethnic community.
- Communication -- The Japanese Canadian, as most communities, has a problem of "generation gap". This is complicated by the inability of the generations to speak the same language. Almost all Sansei only speak English. If there is to be any hope of cultural perpetuation, and if Sansei and succeeding generations are going to contribute to the cultural mosaic of Canada, ways must be found to tap the rich fund of resources and knowledge of the older generations.
- Leadership -- There is a need for young leaders now, and for the future in the Japanese Canadian community. The generational and educational gaps need to be filled with programs under the leadership of younger Japanese Canadians. The Nisei, who are the present community leaders are getting older and encouraging the development of young leaders to take over the community. Without a concerted effort to encourage young Japanese Canadians

Needs : to get involved, the community will disintegrate.
(cont'd)

Socialization -- Because of the dispersed nature of our community and the limited opportunities for Japanese Canadians to get together, there is a definite need for an informational centre to provide a focal point for bringing people of similar interests and concerns together.

Contribution -- Japanese Canadians have and will continue to make contributions to the development of a Canadian society. Canada is our home and our country and through the programmes and activities which communicate to all Canadians the strength and weakness of our cultural heritage and history we will be able to promote a general understanding of race, colour, and creed which is essential to the full and health development of a multicultural society.

Programmes: Information and Educational Resources

To provide information on community resources and resource people on existing programmes and activities relating to the Japanese Canadian social, cultural, recreational and educational activities. The Annex will develop a store of books, films, tapes, of Japanese in the Americas as funds become available. However, primary concentration at the beginning of the Annex will be a referral service in which bibliographies, publisher's lists, audio-visual materials distributors will be available to individuals and the Annex would assist in obtaining such materials for individuals and groups.

History of the Japanese Canadians

A course on Japanese Canadian history will be developed at the Annex, so that the Annex will be able to offer classes on Japanese Canadiana. The course will be developed in module form to enable its use by any individual or group in any kind of circumstance (both Japanese Canadian, and non-Japanese Canadian). It will consist of written materials complimented by the use of slide-tape presentations, films, guest speakers and discussion groups. The course will cover background information on Japan, especially the Meiji period, when emigration to Canada began, initial settlement in Canada, the Japanese community and its development to World War II, the experience of evacuation and relocation, resettlement in Eastern Canada, and the Japanese Canadians today. The course will be undertaken by young people with the guidance of Japanese Canadian historians, sociologists, journalists, and other notable individuals who will form a curriculum advisory committee.

A Forum for Japanese Canadian Cultural Expression

(Artistic endeavors, lectures, presentations, demonstrations)
The Annex will encourage Japanese Canadians to share their knowledge and talents. Young artists and artisans will hold exhibits at the Annex, give workshops and demonstrations. There will be a small exhibition space for artists to display

Programmes: and try to sell their work. In addition to the art-craft
(Cont'd.) activities, there are many folk recreational activities
and games that the Annex will try to redraw from the
community, especially the older generation. These forms are
rapidly becoming extinct in Canada; a special program for
their retention will be developed.

Community Services

The Annex will provide a number of community services. These include immigrant aid referral and orientation courses. Although the immigrant population among Japanese Canadians recently arrived in Canada is not large, there are definite needs, and there are ways (legal aid referrals, translation services, etc.) to assist them in settling in this country. Japanese Canadian young people have problems that the Annex is prepared to help with. Career counselling referrals to older Sansei and appropriate agencies, for example. Japanese Canadian senior citizens require assistance in a number of ways. The Annex will arrange for the development of specific services to assist shut-ins. Carpools to Nipponia Home will be started, in an attempt to stimulate Issei and Sansei interaction. In addition, the Annex will develop programs that involve senior citizens as part of the cultural expression program.

Location : The Annex will be located in a downtown location, easily accessible by public transit. Because of the high costs of rents right downtown, it is hoped to locate the Annex in the Pape/Danforth or Greenwood/Danforth areas, on the subway line. This is an important factor since the Annex must be accessible in a safe location for young people without their own cars and to senior citizens as well.

Organization: The Annex is considered a project of the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre. It is organized as an independent project with its own Board of Directors (one of which is an appointed Director of the Cultural Centre) with its own constitution (see attachment #1). The Annex will be staffed by one project coordinator and three full-time project officers listed to run the various programmes listed above.

Budget : (See attachment #2)

Contacts : Ron Shimizu
c/o Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre
123 Wynford Drive
Don Mills, Ontario
Tel. (residence) 656-0109
(business) 966-5840

David Fujino
464A Danforth Avenue
Toronto M4K 1P4
Tel. 465-6783

BUDGET ESTIMATE

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>OPERATING COSTS (mo.)</u>	<u>CAPITAL COSTS</u>
1. Physical location & House Newsletter	rental \$425 *	office furniture \$200
	utilities 50	(donated)
- Resource/Information Centre	photocopier	2 typewriters \$250
	- rental 30	
	- supplies 50	
	telephone 55	
	postage 75	
	stationery 30	
	printing 100	
	<u>\$815</u>	<u>\$450</u>
2. Cultural Heritage & History		books \$500
		copy services 250
		slide/tape 200
		duplication
		video-tape 200
		duplication
		<u>\$1150</u>
3. Social Services	transportation \$20	
	incidentals 25	
	refreshment 20	
	subsidy	
	<u>\$65</u>	
4. Art Forum & Seminars		
	materials \$50	art supplies \$200
		display 200
		materials
		<u>\$400</u>
<u>Total for Programs</u>	930 x 6 = \$5580	
<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Monthly Salaries</u>	
1 Coordinator @ \$159/wk.	\$ 815.50	
	1647.00	
	<u>\$2462.50</u>	
<u>Total Salaries</u>	2462.50 x 6 = \$14775.00	
<u>Total project costs</u>	operating costs \$ 5580	
	2000	
	14775	
	<u>\$22355</u>	

*We have investigated 2 locations in the Danforth-Greenwood area:

1410 Danforth Ave. 1080 sq. ft. with 2 display windows
\$425.00/month

1413 Danforth Ave. 1200 sq. ft. with 2 washrooms in basement
\$425.00/month

SOURCES OF FUNDING

<u>Canada Works</u>	\$15,775.	- for salaries (max.)
	3,693.	- for operating costs (max.)
	<hr/>	
	\$18,468.	
Balance	\$ 3,887.	

Other sources of funding:

Government Grants - Wintario
Culture and Recreation (Provincial)
Secretary of State

Some of the projects may be eligible for other grants, like Canada Council.

Donations - community donation of equipment and supplies
- fund drive (?)

In-house Projects

- fees from workshops
- commission on sale of books, art work
- admission to events - entertainment programs, disco nights, etc.
- fundraising projects - lottery, car wash, walk-a-thon, sale of T-shirts

C O N S T I T U T I O N

I. NAME

The name of the organization shall be _____ hereinafter referred to as the "Annex."

II. OBJECTIVE

To provide a "city-core" location where Japanese Canadians can learn more about their unique culture and history in this country.

The "Annex" is further meant to function as a complement to the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre and other Japanese Canadian organizations by providing social services and educational research facilities.

The "Annex" projects will encourage community involvement and promote cooperation among all Japanese Canadians.

III. MEMBERSHIP

- A. All Japanese and non-Japanese Canadians who support the objectives of the Annex will be full members.
- B. Honourary memberships may be granted to individual by the general membership.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Annex shall be administered by a Board of Directors who will be appointed on a yearly basis by the general membership.

V. OFFICERS

- A. Chief Co-ordinator. The chief co-ordinator shall act as its chief executive officer of the Annex.

Duties:

- (1) He shall be an ex-officio officer of all committees and activities created by the Board of Directors
- (2) He shall be responsible for the administration of the daily operations of the "Annex."
- (3) He will appoint subordinate officers and define their duties subject to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors.
- (4) He will be directly answerable to the Board on all matters which deal with the "Annex."

- (5) He will be one of the signing authorities for all Annex funds.
- (6) He/She shall cause to be kept books of account and submit a monthly financial report to the Board of Directors.

B. Assistant Co-ordinators

- (1) The numbers and duties of the assistant co-ordinators shall be defined by the Chief Co-ordinator in consultation with the Board of Directors.
- (2) One assistant co-ordinator shall be chosen as second to the Chief Co-ordinators. He/She shall in the absence of the Chief Co-ordinator, perform all the functions, excluding financial, of the Chief Co-ordinator.

VI. GENERAL MEMBERSHIP

A. Duties

- (1) To elect, from among its membership, the prescribed Board Members.
- (2) To petition the Board with policies and programs which they deem important and in keeping with the philosophy of the Annex.

B. Meetings

- (1) Any general member can request a general meeting of the Annex upon the presentation of a petition to the Chief Co-ordinator.
- (2) 60% of the membership will constitute a quorum.
- (3) At least 1 general meeting of the general membership shall be called by the Board a year.

VII. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. Membership

- (1) All board members shall support in principle the philosophy of the Annex.
- (2) There shall be 7 members on the Board. The election of the directors should try to best reflect representatives of Japanese Canadian church, cultural and political organizations. At least one member of the Board shall be a Board member of the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre or a designated representative.
- (3) Quorum. 70% of the Board members.

B. Duties

- (1) To work in conjunction with the Chief Co-ordinator to monitor existing programs and to create, if need be, new services, programs and activities of the Annex.
- (2) To approve all financial operations within the Annex.
- (3) To provide 2 directors who will counter-sign cheques.
- (4) To appoint a Treasurer & Secretary.
- (5) To take any action authorized by the general membership.
- (6) The Board shall meet at least once a month; meetings shall not be called on less than 48 hour notice.

C. Voting

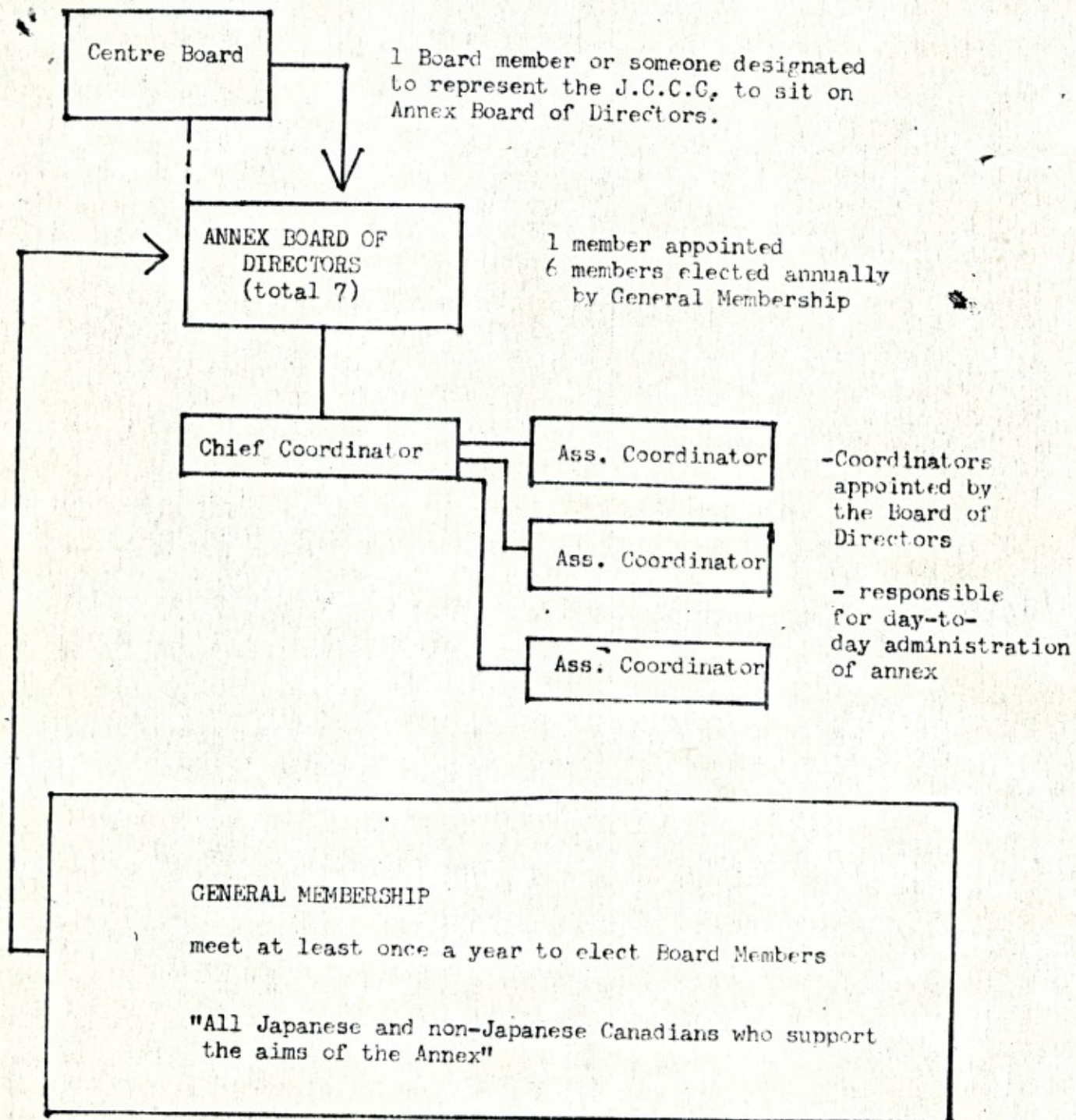
- (1) The Chairmanship shall be on a rotating basis among the Board members.
- (2) Decisions shall be by simple majority.

D. Elections

- (1) The elections for Board members shall be held every year.
- (2) Elections shall be held every year in the month of September.

Project Management

(see Constitution for further breakdown of duties)



"ANNEX" Meeting # 2 - chaired by Mel Shimoda

September 22, 1977 - Japanese Canadian Centennial Society

1. Opening discussion (10 minutes)

2. Introductions

3. Announcements:

Sept. 30 - West Room, JCCC - Pub Night

Sept. 30 - South Room, JCCC - Reparations and War Measures Meeting (Eugene Maikawa, Art Shimizu)

Oct. 1 - "MINNA-SAMA WALKATHON (that means everybody), and Bell-ringing ceremony, Ontario Place

Oct. 1 - Buddhist Church Momiji Ball (Airport Holiday Inn)

Oct. 2 - Japanese Martial Arts and Culture Day - Four Seasons Sheraton Centre, 11:00am - 6:00 pm

Oct. 10 - JCCC - Judo Mission Demonstration Day

Oct. 16 - JCCC - Pioneer Day - Volunteers contact Sid Ikeda

Other announcements:

4. Financial Status

- Grant application (Canada Works) Ron Shimizu
- Additional grant applications (let's discuss)
- Fundraising - Walkathon - Mel Shimoda
- Upcoming - Carwash - Ingrid Imada
- Donations - Edy Goto

5. Activities

- Announcement of Chairman - Greg Fujino
- Montreal and Calgary delegates - Edy Goto
- Ski Club - dates, contact people, membership and guest privileges, general report - Bev Ohashi
- Monte Carlo - thank you from JCCC to Sansei who helped out and supported Monte Carlo Night
- Pub Night - are additional volunteers needed?
- Toronto support of YANCHA NEWS - should we have a Toronto newsletter as well? Should we keep the publication in Toronto or ask that another city handle it?

"ANNEX" MEETING #2

6. Social Services

- There is no chairman of this committee
- Referral Volunteers - Shirley Yamada (women's questions, birth control and abortion)
 - Maryka Omatsu (legal aid service one night per week)
 - Shin Imai (legal aid service one night per week)

Kim Kai and Sandra Kobayashi will help out with this program. Additional people needed - contact Mel Shimoda.

7. "ANNEX" Location and Personnel

- Location reports
- Those who wish to be considered for employment the "ANNEX" please get in touch with Edy Goto.

8. Artistic and Creative Endeavours:

- Announcement: Terry Watada is working on an Album and is looking for an appropriate Album jacket (465-7688) Line drawing or something similar required.
- Announcement: American bi-annual publication looking for creative writing, deadline October 15. - David Fujino.
- Program proposals (poetry, visual arts, arts lessons and workshops) David Fujino

9. Educational Resources

- donations
- tentative program - Edy Goto

10. Senior Citizen Services

- ideas?

11. Additional topics for discussion

12. Next meeting

- Where?
- When?

Adjournment



ALBERTA JAPANESE - CANADIAN YOUTH CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
4220 - 5th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta T3L 0C3

Date: October 28th to October 30th, 1977
Place: Mount Royal College, Calgary
Accommodations and Banquet: Four Seasons Hotel

Guest speakers will be from Toronto, San Francisco, Seattle and Vancouver.
Discussion areas will include:

- Intermarriage
- Sustaining a J.C. community
- Who will be the 5th and 6th generation?
- Multi-culturalism

with the basic theme "Should we go on from here?"

Come and join in our discussions and socializing. More details will follow.
For further information, please contact:

Jayne Takahashi	Howie Shikaze	Brenda Kosaka
9652 - 69A Street	#7 - 6115 Bowness Rd. N.W.	1601 - 2 Ave. A North
Edmonton T6B 1W3	Calgary T3B 0C9	Lethbridge T1H 0G2
Ph: 469-3260	Ph: 286-6234	Ph: 327-6492

On July 29th weekend, approximately 150 sanseis attended the National Youth Conference in Toronto. Guest speakers were:

T.K. Shoyama - Deputy Minister of Finance
Dennis Ogawa - Professor, University of Hawaii
Ron Tanaka - Professor, Poet - University of California, Berkely
Gordon Hirabayashi - Professor, University of Alberta

Several resource people conducted workshops in areas regarding J.C. roles in Business, Communications, Athletics, Politics, Arts, Education, Professions and Religion. The conference also provided us with an opportunity to discover what other sansei groups in Canada are doing, such as:

Vancouver's Powell St. Festival
Hamilton - War Measures Act Conference

The strong attendance and great enthusiasm of the Alberta Sanseis who attended the Toronto conference demonstrates a need for an Alberta seminar.
So let's get together and discuss "Should we go on from here?"