



Students and staff on the steps of the "Vancouver Japanese Language School..."; Vancouver, B.C.-- [ca. 1910]. JCNM photograph#: 94/70.015a-b

History of the Vancouver Japanese Language School and Hall - by Y. Richard Yagi

Mr. Manzo Nagano is accredited as the first Japanese immigrant as he landed in Canada in 1877. This was only six years after the colony of British Columbia joined the Dominion of Canada, thus becoming the Province of British Columbia.

Gastown was incorporated with the City of Vancouver in 1886. Ten years after Manzo's landing, the transcontinental railway (Canadian Pacific) reached the present Waterfront Station. The population of Gastown in 1885 was only 500. However, it grew to 4,000 by 1887, mainly because of the construction project of Vancouver port and development of Hastings Sawmill.

The area where the present downtown Vancouver is located was covered by forest. In 1896, Jujiro Wada found a rich gold mine in the Yukon. Thousands of prospectors went to the Yukon via Vancouver. The City's population ballooned to 75,000 in 1901. Vancouver became

a boom town because of the railway, port and Yukon gold rush.

The number of Japanese immigrants gradually increased after the Canadian Pacific started their steamship line between Vancouver and the Far East (including Yokohama) in 1887. Japantown was supposedly established by a Japanese called Takizo, a seaman who landed in Victoria in 1883 and became the first Japanese employee at the Hastings Sawmill. Since he spoke English, he became the self-acclaimed care-taker of Japanese migrants and assisted them in procuring employment with the sawmill and finding shelter near the mill. By 1907, over 200 men were working at the sawmill through his influence. The Japanese population in 1908 was approximately 8,000 in British Columbia and 1,700 in Vancouver. Included in the latter, were 700 sawmill workers, 300

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JCNM Announcement

Our English name is now:
"Japanese Canadian National Museum"

Our Japanese name is now:
"Kanada Nikkei Hakubutsukan."

Our French name is now:
"Musée National Japonais Canadien"

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house-boys, 200 women, 240 children, 20 students and the remainder miscellaneous. Eighty percent of the Japanese population were single males, the majority of whom arrived when they were between 14 to 19 years old. The Consulate General of Japan was opened in Vancouver in 1889.

The Vancouver Japanese School, called the Vancouver Kyoritsu Nippon Kokumin Gakko, was founded in Japantown in January 1906. The main objective of this school was to provide Japanese elementary education to children of Japanese immigrants, who were unable to attend local schools. The first building, a wooden one, was constructed at 439 Alexander Street in July 1906. The second, a brick building, was built at the rear of the first building. In 1912, the school's maintenance association was incorporated and in 1920, the school was transformed into the Vancouver Japanese Language School.

In 1927, a project to expand the existing facilities was launched because of the increase in the student population and to meet the needs for a meeting hall for the Japanese Canadian community. In March 1928, a new landmark structure in the neighbourhood was completed. The name of this structure was also changed to the Canada Japanese Hall and Vancouver Language School. The student population was 576 in 1928.

Since its construction, this building flourished as a meeting place and an education centre for the Japanese community. It was forcefully closed immediately after the outbreak of the Pacific War. The student population in December 1941 was 1,010. During the 35 pre-war years, many Japanese dignitaries visited this facility. They included Admiral Heihachiro Togo;

Marquis Inouye and Marquis Matsui, Ambassadors to England; Marquis Iemasa Tokugawa, Minister; and HIH Prince and Princess Chichibu.

During the Japanese evacuation from the West Coast, the building was legally maintained by an exile board. Though half of the property was lost in 1947 to settle absentee landlord maintenance expenses, the other half of the Japanese Hall complex remained in the hands of the Board in exile. The ownership was transferred to the new Board formed by the Japanese Canadians who returned to Vancouver, and the Board reopened the building in September 1952. As this building was used by the Canadian Armed Forces during the war, it was the only structure returned to the Japanese Canadian Board. Most other properties of Japanese Canadians were disposed of by the B. C. Security Commission.

In 1953, the facilities were refurbished by volunteer parents and friends. The facilities again resumed their functions as the community hall and language school for Japanese Canadians. The student population in 1953 was 140. In 1960, the name of the organization was changed to the Vancouver Japanese Hall and Language School.

The reopened Japanese Language School had struggled to regain the quality of education and the standard of Japanese proficiency of students. It was proven that ten years of interruption, during and after the war, was enough to destroy the ethnic language environment, because it took twenty long years to produce one graduate from an elementary level. In fact, the first and only student, since reopening of the school, finally graduated in 1972.

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Activities in the Japanese Community Hall, was also vital and bustling. Since JCCA kept its office in the same building, there were many joint community functions, such as New Year parties, Keirokai, Christmas parties, movie nights, welcome parties for Japanese trading ships, etc. at the Hall. Other functions such as Kenjin-kai meetings, Japanese Canadian community meetings, concerts by Japanese performing artists, events with guest speakers, etc. were also held.

Prominent guests from Japan in the post-war era were Dr. Hideki Yukawa and Dr. Shinichiro Asanaga, both of whom were Noble Prize winners, Ms. Michiko Sawada of Elizabeth Saunders Home, and HIH Prince and Princess Mikasa. A recent visitor was the former Prime Minister of Japan, the Right Honorable Yasuhiro Nakasone.

A 4.7 million dollar facility expansion project, called the

Vancouver Japanese Language School-Japanese Hall Year 2000 Project, was launched in 1992. In February 1993, a 1.4 million dollar capital grant was awarded by the Japanese Canadian Redress Foundation. In 1994, the corner property at Alexander Street and Jackson Avenue, which was adjacent to the old facilities, was acquired for the construction of the new facilities. With this acquisition, the property site was returned to its pre-war size. In July 1998, the construction was started; after one and half years, the New Japanese hall and multi-purpose classroom complex (five storey building with underground parking) was completed in December 1999. While the unofficial opening was held immediately after receiving the occupancy permit, the official opening is scheduled to be held on June 25, 2000.

The old facilities which have been designated to be one of the City's heritage buildings, will

also be refurbished and integrated into the new complex. Only the old section of the Hall at the back was demolished, and the property will be developed into a playground for small children.

The entire property including the new complex has been designated as a "heritage site" by the City of Vancouver, and the payment of property tax consequently has been exempted, with the stipulation that the facilities are not allowed for commercial lease but to be used for community service purposes, which is the aim of the Vancouver Japanese Language School.

The new organization will be operated under the following four divisions for better community services:

1. Early child education
2. Japanese language education
3. Adult continuing education and activities
4. Facility rental management and special events. ❁

JCNM Open House a Smashing Success!

The Japanese Canadian National Museum's Open House took place on February 20, 2000, at the NNHC/JCCA Activity Centre in Vancouver. Nearly 100 members and guests attended this entertaining event.

After brief opening remarks by JCNM President Frank Kamiya and Executive Director Grace Eiko Thomson, Consul General Yuichi Kusumoto presented a cheque for \$19,230 to the JCNM on behalf of the Consulate General of Japan. This will be used towards the Museum's Inaugural Exhibition.

Following this presentation, special guests July Ono and Liz Nunoda were introduced. July has just completed her first short film, *Placebo*, a spy thriller, and is currently producing another short film, the comedy *Ladies' Night*. *Placebo* has been selected to be shown at the upcoming

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Consul General Kusumoto (left) and Frank Kamiya. (Photograph by David Yamaura)

ing Cannes International Film Festival in France in May, 2000. She is the principal actress in Linda Ohama's feature-length docudrama, *Obaachan's Garden*, and also in Liz Nunoda's short film *The Choice*. Both projects are currently being filmed. July's next project is to write, produce and direct a mini-series entitled *Sansei*, on which she intends to collaborate with Liz Nunoda and Linda Ohama.

Liz Nunoda has been a volunteer in Vancouver's Japanese Canadian community for many years. In addition to working with the JCNM, she has written articles for the *JCCA Bulletin* and the *Nikkei Voice*. Liz has had her work published in a children's poetry anthology and was involved in a one act play produced for the Go for Broke festival in 1996. In addition

to writing two feature-length screenplays, she wrote and is currently producing a short film shot on digital video called *The Choice*.

Dr. Ernie Murakami and his son Doug provided a display of archival photographs and cameras from the old Murakami Photography Studio, formerly located on East Hastings Street. Dr. Murakami's father owned and operated the studio. Dr. Murakami would like help from the local nikkei community in identifying the many historical images of Vancouver's Japanese Canadian community.

Door prizes were given out and refreshments served to conclude the afternoon. We wish to thank Amano Foods, T. Amano Trading, the Consulate General of Japan, Iwata Travel and Sonray

Sales for their generous donation of door prizes. Thank you to the following Museum friends who donated refreshments: Mieko Amano, Minnie Hattori, Bev Inouye, Gail Kariatsumari, Marie Katsuno, Kisako Matsuno, Chikako Nakazawa, Sakuya Nishimura, Mary Ohara, Suzi Petersen, Mary Seki, Reiko Tagami, Grace Eiko Thomson and Bev Yamaura.

In addition, we also thank the following volunteers for helping to make the Open House a success: Bev Inouye, Janine Kamiya, Naomi Kamiya, Gail Kariatsumari, Ray Ota, Irene Tsuyuki, and Bev Yamaura.

We hope to see Museum members and friends at our new home at Nikkei Place soon. Thank you for your continued support and generous donations. ❀

O-kaeri! A Set of Dolls Comes "Home"

by Susan Michi Sirovyak



In November of 1999 the Japanese Canadian National Museum received a very unique donation. Inside two decorative boxes, carefully wrapped between layers of tissue paper, lay four small Japanese dolls and a porcelain vase. With the dolls was a letter from

Rosalie McAllister of Nanaimo, B.C. Rosalie wrote: "This set of dolls was passed on to me by Dr. Robin and Mrs. Shirley LeBrasseur to return to the Japanese community. They were purchased from a home auction at the outbreak of World War II by Mrs. LeBrasseur's

Japanese dolls donated to the Museum by Shirley LeBrasseur. (Photograph by Susan Michi Sirovyak)

parents who passed them on to her family. Because they do not know the original owner to whom they can be returned, they brought them to me."

Rosalie forwarded the dolls to the Japanese Canadian National Museum and once the dolls arrived, we contacted Shirley LeBrasseur. She was thrilled to hear that the dolls had arrived safe and sound and described how her father, Charles Gowe, purchased the dolls: "My father," she explained, "was a fan of auctions at any time. And he went to Lulu Island and picked up the dolls at an auction. I think it was sometime in the spring of 1942. In fact, that's right, because there

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were many Japanese berry farms and I remember we were let out of school early to go and pick the berry crop.”

At the time that Charles Gowe purchased the set of dolls, Japanese Canadians were preparing for “evacuation” from the west coast. Strict weight limitations on what they were allowed to take into internment camps or sugar beet projects sent most scrambling to sell homes, businesses, cars and personal belongings. A government order urging all Japanese Canadians to register and leave behind any property they could not otherwise dispose of with the “Custodian of Alien Property” was met with un-

certainty and skepticism. (These concerns would later prove to be well founded. In January of 1943 an Order-In-Council granted the “Custodian” the right to sell all Japanese Canadian property without the owners’ consent. By 1947 all properties held “in-trust” with the Custodian had been liquidated at a fraction of their value.)

The set of dolls that eventually arrived into Shirley LeBrasseur’s hands were most likely part of a Japanese Canadian family’s efforts to sell their belongings before their orders to “evacuate”. She remembers playing with the dolls as a young girl, always

careful to return them to their boxes. She also, however, remembers that the original owners of the dolls were never far from her thoughts: “At some level,” she explains, “I always knew they should be returned. It would be nice if the owners knew what happened to them...”

We are thrilled that Shirley LeBrasseur has donated the dolls to the JCNM. We would also love to assist her in finding the original owner of the dolls. If you think you might know anything about the dolls pictured above, please contact the staff at the Japanese Canadian National Museum. ●

FROM FAR AND WIDE: Friends of the Museum from Across the Country

by Reiko Tagami, Research and Education Assistant

In the midst of one of those discussions about the “state of the Japanese Canadian community”, someone once pointed out the importance of Tonari Gumi to Vancouver’s *nikkei* intelligentsia in the mid to late 1970s. Predating the Powell Street Festival by several years, in its heyday Tonari Gumi functioned both as a seniors’ drop-in centre, and as a meeting place for young *sansei* and *shin-ijusha* (new immigrants) to explore issues of race, identity and community. The image conjured up in my mind was of a sort of double life – *oshuji*, *ikebana* and hot lunches by day, and a bohemian, coffee-house atmosphere by night. But the exceptional thing about Tonari Gumi, I learned, was that flower arranging, handicrafts and gateball were able to co-exist alongside heated debates about civil rights and race relations. You’d drop by Tonari Gumi, and everyone was there. (Of course, I wasn’t even born until the Japanese Canadian Centennial, so I com-

pletely missed out on this *sansei* coming-of-age that seems so exciting to me now.)

Lately, the spirit of 1970s Tonari Gumi as a meeting place for intelligent and questioning minds, both young and old, seems to be coming alive again in our tiny Museum office (half of the second floor of the JCCA building in Vancouver). Not a week goes by without a visit from a friend of the Museum, often visiting Vancouver from afar. I thought I’d mention some of the visits we’ve had since I last wrote – they are strong proof that there is truly national support for and interest in our heritage resources and programs.

Mr. and Mrs. Hector and June Hinatsu of Lethbridge, AB, attended the JCNM’s *Mochitsuki* event in December, 1999 with their family. They had never before visited the Museum, and were quite interested in the archival collection. Mr. Hinatsu is a close friend of Mr. Teiji Nakamura, the father of our

Collections Curator, Susan Michi Sirovyak.

Dr. Kirsten McAllister came in early January to do some preliminary research for her post-doctoral fellowship at Lancaster University in England. Focusing on conditions of life in internment camps, Dr. McAllister took reproductions of some of the JCNM’s historical photographs with her to England, and promises to return this summer to conduct more detailed research. Dr. McAllister was a co-ordinator of the Japanese Canadian History Preservation Committee’s Aural History Project in 1990. (The History Preservation Committee was an earlier incarnation of the JCNM.)

We have recently received several interesting letters from Mr. Ken Sakamoto, a long-time Museum member from Revelstoke, BC. He writes, “I read with interest your article in the special edi-

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tion *Nikkei Images* "Comfort Food: A Taste of History". The *fukujinzuke* recipe brings back memories of many years back when mother made some every year. I was told that it should have seven vegetables in the recipe; one for each of the seven *Fuku-jin* (Shinto gods or sub-gods)."

Does anyone remember hearing such a story as a child? I wonder how many *nisei* were told similar folk history by their parents when they were growing up?

Mr. Sakamoto also remembers eating the shoots of a plant called *Udo* (Latin name *Araria cordata*). According to him, "many Japanese families grew a shrub or two. In the spring some new shoots would appear; they were about an inch in diameter and taken while still very tender. This *udo* was sliced up and made into a salad with the help of vinegar, sugar and *miso*. It has a very distinctive taste and I can remember it clearly though it's been over 50 years. The name *udo* jolted my memory bank when I read that the wife of Alexander Graham Bell was a great gardener and she grew [...] *udo* in eastern Canada. If you have any knowledge of anybody growing it I would appreciate name and address."

I have since spoken to several *nisei*, many of whom do not remember *udo*. Perhaps, since Mr. Sakamoto's family hails from *Fukui-ken*, the *udo* plant is more of a food of choice for *Fukui-kenjin*.

Mr. Yosh Hyodo of Brantford, ON dropped by the Museum on his way home, after cheering on his grandchildren in a badminton tournament here in Vancouver. Mr. Hyodo is the younger brother of the late Hide (Hyodo) Shimizu, known for travelling to Ottawa with three other *nisei* in 1936 to campaign for franchise for Japanese Canadians, and later for organising the education of Japanese Canadian chil-

dren in internment camps. Very interested in documenting Japanese Canadian history, and in possession of a wonderful personal archival collection, Mr. Hyodo found a common interest with Moe Yesaki, one of our volunteers.

Dr. Ernie Murakami of Hope, BC brought memories of the past to the Museum's Open House on February 20, 2000. On display were a selection of group photographs taken by his father, who was the proprietor of Murakami Studios in pre-war Vancouver. Most *nisei* who grew up in the Powell Street area would have had their photo taken by the elder Murakami at community events such as Japanese kindergarten and language school graduations, festivals and weddings. Dr. Murakami also brought along one of his father's cameras – the old fashioned style with a bellows between the lens and the main body. He is hoping that people will recognise the photographs and may be able to identify the occasion, and possibly some of the people in the photos. Please contact the Museum office if you are interested in helping Dr. Murakami with his identification project.

No *ikebana* or hot lunches, I'm afraid...but we always have something to nibble on, and we definitely have heated debates. Just last week, in fact, more than twenty *sansei* and *yonsei* members of Vancouver's visual, literary and performing arts community met here at the Museum to discuss the theory and implementation of our Inaugural Exhibit. So, next time you're in town – or, for you Lower Mainlanders who don't realize what a gem you have in your own back yard, next time you drive by our door – drop by, ring the doorbell and come on in. I promise you'll be pleasantly surprised, and we love welcoming new and old friends. After all, *everyone* will be here! ♦

"The Japanese Canadian Heritage Trail" - Steveston, B.C.

The Japanese Canadian Heritage Trail has recently opened in Richmond, B.C. The trail is to be promoted as part of the Richmond Trails System and will have a brochure available that explains the trail and a brief history. The heritage trail, with funding from the City of Richmond as part of the Richmond Public Art Program, was designed and coordinated by Robert Bradbury, architect, together with the support and input of the Japanese community in Richmond.

The trail is a series of thematic sculptures arrayed along a walking route. These sculptures are designed to be both pieces of art and places of informa-

tion. Each sculpture will mark a site significant in the life and development of the Japanese Community in Steveston. The trail will celebrate the lives of Japanese Canadians and their part in the shaping of Richmond.

The sculpture designs will include the name of the sites and the dates of the construction or events, photos or drawings with explanatory text in Japanese and English. The sculptures are designed to be discovered individually or visited as a narrative by following the trail. While each site is significant, it is the collection that tells the story of Japanese Steveston. ♦

Pidgin Japanese Canadian - by Haruko Okano

I first began exploring the idea of a pidgin language developed by Japanese Canadians after hearing about the work Henry Tsang was doing researching Chinook, the trader language used on the west coast by foreigners and the First Nations people. Earlier on, Leslie Komori also had mentioned that Japanese Canadians had developed a pidgin language partly for communication to non Japanese Canadians and partly as a bridge between the three generations between which a language gap began to grow as the new Canadians adapted to speaking in English while the issei remained predominantly Japanese speaking.

As an artist working across disciplines, exploring how cultures become hybrids and where that shows in the new emerging culture, language becomes one of the first places I would look. As a writer, visual artist and performance artist,

I use this material to engage the audience in seeing culture through different lenses. My work often require audience participation so that the work comes to its fullest with their input. The first project using the pidgin Japanese Canadian is called High(brid)Tea and has been performed at the Banff Centre for the Arts and here in Vancouver. Even as I speak pidgin, it changes because I no longer speak Japanese so that language is a living history of a people in a different way that generally is seen in historical works. Variations on the work that includes collaboration with writer, Fred Wah will be presented during Asian Heritage Month this coming May and the full remount of High(brid)Tea is to be presented here in Vancouver in an actual cafe/restaurant. I will send out an announcement once I know the location, date and time. I also am using the research material to teach stu-

dents in the schools about living cultures and will be using this material for a series of future projects. Once the work is collected together and I have put it on my computer, the original material will be given to the museum society with the hopes that funding can be raised to bring it into manuscript form and to have it published and available to other Japanese Canadian cultural and educational centres for researchers and linguists.

This type of information will be of interest to many different generations. I would like to thank Mrs. Ritz Misumi of Hope, BC for her incredible contribution and hours of labour as the bulk of words and phrases come from her memories of earlier work down by a language group she was once part of. I would like to thank Grace Eiko Thomson and Irene Kuniyuki as well. ❀

Internment Camp Tour

Tentative date: September 17 -21, 2000.

Tentative Tour Itinerary

- Day 1 Sept. 17, Sunday
Leave Vancouver at 8:00 A.M. for Vernon. Lunch provided by Vernon Japanese Canadian community. Travel to Kelowna and tour Winery. Check into Grand Okanagan Lakefront Resort. Visit Casino.
- Day 2 Sept. 18, Monday
Leave Kelowna at 8:00 A.M. for Greenwood and visit Museum. Continue through Grand Forks, Castlegar, Nelson to Ainsworth Hot Springs. Lunch stop enroute. Accommodation and relax at Ainsworth Hot Springs Hotel.
- Day 3 Sept. 19, Tuesday
Leave Ainsworth Hot Springs at 8:00 A.M. to make circle tour visiting Kaslo, Sandon, New Denver and Slocan. Lunch provided by New Denver community. Return to Ainsworth Hot Springs.
- Day 4 Sept. 20, Wednesday
Leave Ainsworth Hot Springs for Revelstoke then west to Kamloops. Lunch enroute. Dinner provided by the Kamloops J.C. community. Accommodation at Fortune Hotel or Thompson Hotel.
- Day 5 Sept. 21, Thursday
Leave Kamloops at 9:00 A.M. for Vancouver travelling through the Fraser Canyon. Lunch enroute. Arrive in Vancouver at about 3:00 P.M.

Further details of the Internment Camp Tour will be published in the summer issue of the **NIKKEI IMAGES** or can be obtained at the Japanese Canadian National Museum office at 511 East Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. Tel. (604) 874-8090

New and Renewing members for the period October 16, 1999 – March 14, 2000:

Tats & June Aoki, Qualicum Beach	Duane & Miwa Kamiya, North Vancouver	Linda Ohama, Jack Darcus & Caitlin Ohama-Darcus, Vancouver
Winifred Awmack, Victoria	Frank & Naomi Kamiya & Family, North Vancouver	Maryka Omatsu & Mr. Frank Cunningham, Toronto, ON
Kimiko Bruce, Burnaby	Peter and Marie Katsuno, West Vancouver	Ray Ota & Ms. Michiko Hirano, Surrey
Alan & Ruriko Davis & Family, Edmonton,	Mary Kazuta, Delta	Sam Oyama, Vancouver
Kaori Donovan, Prince George	John & Jean Kitagawa, Nanaimo	Lana Panko, White Rock
Steve & Ellen Enomoto, Vancouver	Tosh & Mary Kitagawa, Delta	Brian & Suzi Petersen & Family, Richmond
Bruce & Vivian Ettinger & Katie Ettinger, San Francisco, CA	Karen Kobayashi, Vancouver	Tatsuo & Michi Saito, Surrey
David Fujiwara, Toronto, ON	Allan & Mitzi Kobayashi, Waterloo, ON	Mary & Marilyn Seki, Richmond
Stanley & Masako Fukawa & Family, Burnaby	Hajime Kobayashi, Scarborough, ON	Yuko Shibata, Vancouver
Andrea Geiger-Adams, Burnaby	Kikuye (Kay) Komori, Vancouver	Yoshio Shimizu, Wallaceburg, ON
William & Doris Girard, Mission	Kuroda Family, Scarborough, ON	Ted & Shiz Shimizu, Nepean, ON
Ken & Susan Gratton, White Rock	George Kurokawa, Vancouver	Kazumi & Yurika Shintani, Vancouver
Tod & Fumiko Greenaway, Vancouver	Edward & Margaret Lyons, Toronto, ON	Masataka & Yukiko Shiroki, North Vancouver
Frank Hanano, Vancouver	Seishi & Kisako Matsuno, Richmond	Thomas K. Shoyama, Victoria
Allan & Minnie Hattori & Family, Delta	Duncan & Jenny McLean, Richmond	Pamela Sugiman, Hamilton, ON
Mitsuo & Emmie Hayashi, Vancouver	Joan Miki, Surrey	Hitomi Suzuta & Mark Delaney, Orleans, ON
Giselle & Harold Hayashi, Vancouver	Ron Mills, Vancouver	Tom I. & Kay Tagami, Vancouver
Sam & Sadayo Hayashi, Oakville, ON	Bae & Ritz Misumi, Hope	Koji Takahashi, Burnaby
Gerald & Ayako Higashi, Kaslo	Mami Miyata, Burnaby	Frank & Mary Takayesu, White Rock
Ted & Nancy Hirota, Windsor, ON	Elmer & Sofia Morishita & Family, Vancouver	Minoru & Miyoshi Tanaka, Burnaby
Yoshio Hyodo, Brantford, ON	Rose Murakami, Salt Spring Island	Bud Tanaka, Vancouver
Daiei Ide, Burnaby	Masuo & Shigeo Nagasaka, Burnaby	Gerald E. Thomson, New Westminister
Susan Ikeda, North Vancouver	John & Marion Nakamoto, Burnaby	Irene Tsuyuki, Surrey
Ed & Anne Ikeda & Family, Richmond	Edward & Ruth Nakamura, Vancouver	Lisa Tsuyuki & Robert Brown, Delta
Beverly Inouye, Burnaby	Kassie Nakamura and Shirley Nakamura, London, ON	Marje N. Umezuki, Gibsons
Judy Inouye, Port Moody	F. Peggy Nakano, Richmond	William & Gloria Umezuki, Vancouver
Roy & Betty Inouye, Kamloops	Alia Nakashima, Vancouver	Akiko Wakabayashi, Vancouver
Mas & Emiko Iwamoto & Family, Port Moody	Bryan Negoro, West Vancouver	Terry Watada, Tane Akamatsu & Bunji, Toronto, ON
Don & Kumiko Iwanaka, Coquitlam	Craig & Sharon Ngai-Natsuhara	Lawrence & Pearl Williams, Vancouver
Susan Jennings, Vancouver	Isamu Nishihata, Surrey	Mamoru Yamane, Richmond
Gordon & Kyoko Kadota, Vancouver	Jesse Nishihata, Toronto, ON	David & Beverley Yamaura, Burnaby
Tatsuo Kage, Vancouver	Janet Nitta, Richmond	Fukashi & Chiyo Yasui, Burnaby
Tadashi & Kanaye Kagetsu, Lewiston, NY	Ginko Ochiai & Mr. Leonard Kan, Vancouver	Mitsuo Yesaki, Vancouver
Kimiko Kajiwara, Burnaby	Yutaka Ed Ogawa, Welland, ON	Carl T. Yokota, Richmond
	Baco Ohama, Vancouver	

Donations received during the period October 16, 1999 - March 14, 2000:

Ed Arinobu, Burnaby	Kikuye (Kay) Komori, Vancouver	Frank & Mary Takayesu, White Rock
Winifred Awmack, Victoria	George Kurokawa, Vancouver	Takeuchi, Burnaby
Midge Ayukawa, Victoria, in memory of Fred Okimura and Tatsuye Suyama	Trevor Lautens, West Vancouver	George & Reiko Takeyasu, Lethbridge, AB
Greg Donovan, Prince George	Seishi & Kisako Matsuno, Richmond	Minoru & Miyoshi Tanaka, Burnaby
Bruce & Vivian Ettinger, San Francisco, CA	Joan Miki, Surrey	Gerald E. Thomson, New Westminister
Ken & Susan Gratton, White Rock	Bae & Ritz Misumi, Hope	Irene Tsuyuki, Surrey
Sam & Sadayo Hayashi, Oakville, ON	Mami Miyata, Burnaby	David & Beverley Yamaura, Burnaby
Mitsuo & Emmie Hayashi, Vancouver	Elmer & Sofia Morishita, Vancouver	Carl Yokota, Richmond, in memory of Shigeo Yokota
Gerald & Ayako Higashi, Kaslo	Masuo & Shigeo Nagasaka, Burnaby	
Mr. & Mrs. Ted & Nancy Hirota, Windsor, ON	Edward & Ruth Nakamura, Vancouver	
Yoshio Hyodo, Brantford, ON, in memory of Hide Hyodo Shimizu	F. Peggy Nakano, Richmond	
Marilyn Iwama, Vancouver	Jesse Nishihata, Toronto, ON	
Gordon Kadota, Vancouver	Liz Nunoda, Vancouver	
Tadashi & Kanaye Kagetsu, Lewiston, NY	Toshio & Naraye Odamura, Vancouver	
Duane & Miwa Kamiya, North Vancouver	George Oikawa, Vancouver	
Yosh & Gail Kariatsumari, Abbotsford, in memory of Fumi Ayukawa	Ray Ota, Surrey	
Peter & Marie Katsuno, West Vancouver	Tatsuo & Michi Saito, Surrey	
Masanobu Kawahira, Vancouver	Mary & Marilyn Seki, Richmond	
Mary Kazuta, Delta	Yuko Shibata, Vancouver	
	Yoshio Shimizu, Wallaceburg, ON	
	Thomas K. Shoyama, Victoria	
	Tanya Simon, Los Angeles, CA	
	Tom I. & Kay Tagami, Vancouver	