



Zennosuke Inouye: Canadian Veteran by Peter Neary



Zennosuke Inouye. (Inouye Family photo, 1919)

My interest in the career of Zennosuke Inouye arises out of my long-standing work on the history of Canadian veterans of the two world wars of the twentieth century. My first venture into this field, a 1993 article on how Newfoundland veterans became Canadian veterans, was followed by work on women veterans and the co-editorship of *The Veterans Charter and Post-World War II Canada* (Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1998). One day in my subsequent research on the history of Canadian veterans – a big subject in the twentieth-century history of this country – I came across a reference to Zennosuke Inouye's dealings with the Government of Canada during and immediately after

the Second World War. I could see immediately that his story deserved to be told. That set me on my quest. In this I was extremely fortunate that his daughter, Beverley Inouye, had family records, a fine memory, and a most generous attitude towards having her father's story told. The result is an article entitled "Zennosuke Inouye's Land: A Canadian Veterans Affairs Dilemma," which appeared in the September 2004 issue of the *Canadian Historical Review*.

Zennosuke Inouye came to Canada from Japan in 1900 and during his first years in this country worked at a variety of jobs in British Columbia. He was versatile, skilful and resourceful and knew how to make a living. In 1916 he enlisted in Calgary in the "Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force" and the next year was wounded in France. He left the army in 1919 and the same year acquired fifty acres of wild land in Surrey, British Columbia, under a soldier settlement scheme promoted by Ottawa after the war. In 1920 he married Hatsuno Morikawa

and they had five children: Arthur, Tom, Robert, Mary and Beverley. The Inouyes built up a successful farm on Sandell Road in Surrey and Zennosuke was a leading figure in the work of the Surrey Berry Growers' Co-operative Association. When the Second World War began, Inouye was still making loan payments as a soldier settler but, unlike many other participants in that troubled settlement scheme, he was still on the land and still in business.

The fact that he was a veteran, however, did not save him and his family from being removed from the Sandell Road property in 1942. Nor did his status as a veteran exempt his property from the compulsory sale of Japanese-Canadian assets that followed. Ironically, Inouye's property was sold for use under the Veterans' Land Act, which Parliament passed in 1942 to provide opportunities for land settlement for veterans of the Second World War. The irony was not lost on Inouye, who campaigned vigorously during

Continued on page 2

Contents

Zennosuke Inouye: Canadian Veteran	1
Japanese Canadian Veterans and War Memorial in Stanley Park	2
Unveil Japanese Memorial Today	3
Unveil Shaft to Japanese Soldiers	3
Monument to Japanese Canadian Volunteers Serving in Great European War	5
Lest We Forget	5
Yoshizo and Alice Myra Takeuchi	8
Thoughts on the Canadian Japanese Volunteer Corps	12
Fred Kagawa's War	13
Upcoming NNMHC Events	15
JCNM - Fall 2005 Report	16
NNMHC Role in the Kushihiro 40 th Anniversary Visit	17
Book Review: Tasaka	18
Tamaka Fisher: Life Artist	19
Photographs of Stan Rowe	21
Monument to Japanese Canadian Volunteers Serving in Great European War (J)	22

Announcements

Salute to 5 Years Fundraising Dinner
Sat. Sep. 24, 2005, 6:00 - 9:00 PM

2nd Annual Japan Expo
Sat. Oct. 1, 2005, 10:30 - 2:30 PM

Japanese Farmer's Market
Sat. Oct. 15, 2005, 11:00 AM - 2:30 PM

JCNM Lecture Series, NNMHC
Thu. October 20, 7:00 PM
Donna Yoshitake Wuest
Coldstream: The Ranch Where It All Began

NNMHC Children's Halloween Party
Sat. Oct. 29, 2005, 11:00 AM - 1:00 PM

5th Annual Christmas Craft/Bake Sale
Sat. Nov. 19, 2005, 10:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Naomi's Road by Vancouver Opera
Sat. Nov. 26, 2005, 7:30 PM - 11:30 PM

Nikkei Winter Dance
Sat. Nov. 26, 2005, 7:30 PM - 11:30 PM

All Events at NNMHC

Nikkei Images is published by
the National Nikkei Museum
and Heritage Centre Society

Editorial Committee:
Stanley Fukawa, Grace Hama,
Jim Hasegawa, Frank Kamiya,
Mitsuo Yesaki, Carl Yokota

Subscription to **Nikkei Images**
is free with your yearly
membership to NNMHCS:

Family \$25
Individual \$20
Senior/Student \$15
Senior Couple \$20
Non-profit Association \$50
Corporate \$100
\$1 per copy for non-members

NIKKEI PLACE
6688 Southoaks Crescent,
Burnaby, B.C., V5E 4M7
Canada
tel: (604) 777-7000
fax: (604) 777-7001
jcnm@nikkeiplace.org
www.jcnm.ca
www.nikkeiimages.com

and after the war to get his property back. "Your petitioner believes," he told Prime Minister Mackenzie King in 1944, "that his loyalty to Canada has been well tested in the great war, and that it does not seem fair for the government to take away from one ex-service man a property so dear to him in order that it may be given to [a] soldier returning from the present war." Inouye never took his case to court but after the war he appealed for support to his old commanding officer, Major-General W.W. Foster, and to the Canadian Legion. He also presented his case to the Royal Commission on Japanese-Canadian Claims headed by Justice Henry Irvine Bird, another veteran of the Great War. Bird responded favourably to Inouye's appeal, as did Milton Gregg, who had won the Victoria Cross in the Great War and became Minister of Veterans Affairs in 1948. In 1949 Inouye's property

on Sandell Road was restored to him. This was exceptional. He was, as far as I can determine, the only Japanese-Canadian veteran to recover property from the Government of Canada.

Zennosuke Inouye's long campaign for the restoration of what was rightfully his is an important episode in the history of British Columbia and Canada. Moreover, as I wrote in my article for the *Canadian Historical Review*, the story of the little man who confronts entrenched authority and wins is always worth telling in a democracy. In truth, the lives of Zennosuke and Hatsuno Inouye and their family have many lessons for Canadians. That is why, once launched into this research, I pursued the details of a complex story from Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, to Victoria, British Columbia. That story reminds us vividly of events that must never be forgotten. ❀

Japanese Canadian Veterans and War Memorial in Stanley Park

This issue of NIKKEI IMAGES is dedicated to the Japanese Canadian veterans who participated in conflicts since World War I and the Japanese Canadian War Memorial.

With the end of World War I, a grateful Japanese community in Vancouver paid tribute to its war dead at a service in the Empress Theatre on January 31st. Tadaichi Nagao, chairman of the Canadian Japanese Association, hosted the service and Reverend S.S. Osterhout of the Methodist Church gave the benediction in both English and Japanese.

A grateful Japanese community also raised \$15,000 to build a permanent war memorial in Stanley Park. The memorial was erected on the third anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge, April 9th, 1920. THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, THE VANCOUVER DAILY SUN and TAIRIKU NIPPO reported

on the unveiling of the memorial and are reprinted in the following three articles. The Pacific Newspaper Group kindly granted permission to reprint THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE and THE VANCOUVER DAILY SUN. The TAIRIKU NIPPO article on page 5 was summarized into English by Sakuya Nishimura. The Japanese version is reprinted on page 22.

Sometime during World War II the Japanese Canadian war memorial was moved and the light in the lantern atop the memorial extinguished. In the mid-1980s a committee was organized to raise money and lobby for the restoration of the war memorial and relighting of the lantern. The restored memorial was officially dedicated on August 2, 1985. The English version of the brochure distributed on that occasion is reprinted beginning on page 5. ❀

Unveil Japanese Memorial Today

(reprinted from THE VANCOUVER DAILY SUN, April 9th, 1920, page 14,

with permission from the Pacific Newspaper Group)

Alderman McRae Delegated to Officiate at Ceremony on Behalf of City.

In the absence of Acting Mayor Ramsay, who is prevented from attending, owing to press of civic business, Ald. J. J. McRae has been delegated to officiate at the unveiling of the Japanese war memorial in Stanley Park today. This handsome memorial, which has been erected a short distance back of the pavilion and along the chain of duck ponds, is intended to perpetuate the memory of fifty-four gallant sons of Nippon who made the supreme sacrifice while serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and also as a roll of honour to bear the names of 140 Japanese soldiers who thought

enough of the country they lived in to bear arms in its defense, the majority of whom have returned to their homes in Canada.

The memorial will have a most picturesque setting amid the forest giants of Stanley Park. It was erected by the local Canadian Japanese Association and bears tribute to the ability of a local artist, James A. Benzle. While generally simple and clearly Occidental in its general design, it has just enough of the Oriental touch in the exquisitely executed Japanese lantern in marble, which surmounts the 39-foot column of selected Haddington Island white sandstone, and

in which a light will be kept burning continually.

This light will be switched on today by Ald. McRae following the unveiling of the monument. Following the unveiling ceremony, which is scheduled for 12:30, there will be a luncheon tendered the representatives of civic and other public bodies present at the Hotel Vancouver at 1:30. The G.W.V.A. band will render appropriate selections at the unveiling and also at the luncheon. At 7 o'clock this evening there will be a banquet in the Orange Hall, at which local Japanese and Japanese returned soldiers will attend. ❀

Unveil Shaft to Japanese Soldiers

(reprinted from THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, April 9th, 1920,

with permission from the Pacific Newspaper Group)

Picturesque Ceremony Took Place at Stanley Park, Near Narrows Memorial Perpetuates the Names of 54 Who Died with Canadian Forces Cost was Contributed by the Japanese Residents of Dominion Dedication Service Followed by Luncheon at Hotel Vancouver.

To the accompaniment of Chopin's funeral march and with a background of towering Douglas firs and cedars the Japanese war memorial was solemnly dedicated today in Stanley Park. It stands beside the duck ponds, close to the Narrows. The mountains across the Inlet in all their glory, bathed in bright sunshine and caressed by a gentle breeze, seemed to join in this last tribute to the Japanese soldiers who willingly laid their lives for their adopted country and for the cause of right and justice.

A crowd of interested spectators had gathered to witness the ceremony. The G. W. V. A. band attired in khaki, commenced the celebration by playing the Maple Leaf Forever. Reverend W.H. Vance, principal of Latimer Ball, then read the prayer. He was followed by Ald. J. J. McRae

who in the absence of Mayor Gale and the acting-mayor represented the city. "I accept this beautiful tribute from the Japanese citizens in memory of their glorious dead on behalf of the city of Vancouver," said Ald. McRae, as he pulled the cord which removed the large Union Jack with which the memorial was draped. Three cheers were then given for the King, and the ceremony concluded with the band playing God Save the King.

Description of Memorial

Standing on a twelve-foot polygon base of chiselled granite the thirty-four-foot column of Haddington Island white sandstone, surmounted by an exquisitely executed marble lantern, fashioned after a Japanese model, presented an imposing and artistic appearance. The base is divided into twelve sections

or panels on which are inscribed in leaded characteristics the months of the year and the names of the battles in which the Japanese soldiers took part. On the pedestal, which supports the column are four bronze plates. One containing the names of the fifty-four soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice, another the names of the survivors who have returned, the third the Canadian coat-of-arms and on the remaining face is a plate bearing the coat-of-arms of Japan. A terra cotta roof crowns the whole structure in an effective but simple design. The memorial was designed by Mr. James A. Benzle of this city and it cost approximately \$15,000 was de-frayed by the Japanese residents of Canada. The honor roll containing the names of those Japanese who were killed fighting in the

Continued on page 4



Founding members of the Canadian Japanese Association at the Japanese Canadian War Memorial, Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C. (JCNM photo, ca. 1920)

Canadian Expeditionary Forces follows: Noboru Asada, Kitchisaburo Akiyama, Ichiroji Saka, Tagakichi Fukui, Chikara Fujita, Tomoki Giyotoku, Kazuo Harada, Chiyotaro Hamaguchi, Motokichi Hayashi, Chikio Hajima, Shinkichi Hara, Jiko Nishimura, Hikogozo Inouye, Riyukichi Ishii, Tokutaro Iwamoto, Iku Kumagawa, Moichi Kamakura, Katsukuma Katayama, Hikotaro Koyonagi, Iwakichi Kojima, Seiboyo Kurifu, Sajiyo Matsubayashi, Sotaro Motahashi, Toyojiro Matsui, Toraki Matsumura, Hiroji Migita,

Teiji Nishioka, Hikojiro Narita, Chiyoichi Nakamura, Eigoro Nikaido, Masakichi Otani, Otokichi Ohnishi, Senjiro Okamasa, Kumakichi Oura, Gohichi Shibata, Teikichi Shichi, Usaku Shibuda, Yushimatsu Sugimoto, Teiji Suda, Takezo Shiirasago, Heijiyo Shinomiya, Kijoro Tokunaga, Takehiko Tokunaga, Yosojiro Tanaka, Yaoze Takeuchi, Setsujiro Tsuchiya, Kohei Tada, Kunisuke Tatsuoka, Toyotaro Takayagi, Tosaku Uchihashi, Tsunematsu Yamazaki, Masaji Yamada, Heikichi Sugitani, Tokuji Sato.

Dedication Speech

Mr. Matamoshin Abe, the president of the Canadian Japanese Association was master of ceremonies, and following the address of Ald. J. J. McRae spoke as follows: "There is no one among us, I believe, but, when he looks upon this column with its light constantly burning, in memory of those in France and Flanders Fields, forever guiding us into a more noble purpose, will proudly say that while such men as these live, freedom and liberty shall never perish from the earth."

"I know that there are those among us who are indeed proud to realise that here is a monument raised to the memory not only of those Canadians who were of British origin, but likewise to those Canadians who were of other origins, who having become Canadians in name, were not content to be other than Canadians in spirit and in deed."

"It is fitting, on this occasion, on this anniversary of perhaps the most fierce struggle that ever took place between opposing forces. In any war, at any time, that some mention be made of those Canadians of Japanese origin who took part in the conflict, of which the struggle at Vimy Ridge is but an episode. It can only be a tribute to the gallant fellows to narrate how they persisted in drilling and in training at the expense of themselves and of those who were in sympathy with their determination to fight for Canada, until they were able to take their positions alongside Canada's other fighting men. It can not detract from the honour due these Canadians by choice to speak of what they endured in common with others, whose duty it was to do and to die: to speak of the careers of the 196 men who willingly went in Canada's cause: how they suffered, struggled and fought, until the strenuous task was completed, and came back, 142 of them, all but twelve of whom have

left their blood upon the battlefields of France and Flanders.”

“It is to these, along with the others, that this column is raised. Could it be erected to a place more fitting than here near the shore of the mighty ocean which alone divides the East from the West? Could a place more suitable be found than here, surrounded by the handiwork of the Master Builder, in doing whose work they readily and nobly

gave their life’s blood.”

Luncheon is Held

Upon the completion of the unveiling ceremony in Stanley Park the guests were conveyed in automobiles to the Hotel Vancouver, where a luncheon had been prepared in the lower dining room.

Mr. Abe presided and acted as toast-master. He proposed “The

King”. A “Silent Toast” was proposed by Major R.T. Colquhoun. “The Returned Citizen” was proposed by Capt. C.W. Whittaker on behalf of the province and by Capt. Ian Mackenzie on behalf of the city. Mr. Jonathan Rogers, chairman of the Parks Board, proposed “Our Parks” and Acting Mayor Ramsay “Our City”. Mr. R. Ukita, the Japanese Consul, also spoke. ❀

Monument to Japanese Canadian Volunteers Serving in Great European War

(summarized from the TAIRIKU NIPPO (CONTINENTAL TIMES,

April 9th, 1920, page 1)

On April 9, 1920, the TAIRIKU NIPPO (CONTINENTAL TIMES) reported that the ceremony for the unveiling of the Cenotaph for Japanese Canadian Soldiers was held on the anniversary of the taking of Vimy Ridge by Canadian troops.

The article stated in brief that... the unveiling ceremony of the memorial was held on April 9, 1920 in Stanley Park with many people in attendance. The names of the 54 soldiers who were killed in World War I were engraved on the monument. It was a beautiful spring day and the cherry blossoms were in full bloom. Three years ago on this day, Canadian soldiers captured Vimy Ridge after several bloody attempts. About 100 Japanese Canadian soldiers, sent

to France in late 1916 and early 1917, participated in the battle and many of them were killed in action. Then the Canadian troops occupied Hill 70 in August and many Japanese Canadian soldiers were also killed during this conflict. In July 1918, the Allied Forces rushed into Flanders and then through Belgium into Germany. The armistice was concluded on Nov. 11th. One year after the cease-fire, the surviving 149 Japanese Canadian soldiers were repatriated to Canada.

The memorial cost \$15,000 and Mr. Benzle was its designer. Construction of the statue began in October 1919 and was completed six months later. It was 34 feet high and 17.4 feet in diameter at the base. The names and dates of the 54 soldiers

killed in action were engraved on 12 squares of copper plate on the south side. The names of the returned soldiers are engraved on the north side. There was an engraving of a BC provincial flag maple leaf on the east side and a Japanese chrysanthemum on the west side. The pillar was 18 feet high with 4 marble windows, each lit by 200-watt bulbs.

The article included sections on each of the major battles and was followed by a Japanese translation of *In Flanders Fields*. A section was devoted to a list of the soldiers killed in action, their names, birth place (Prefecture in Japan), regiment numbers and the dates of their deaths. ❀

Lest We Forget:

A Dedication to Commemorate the Re-lighting of the War Memorial to Japanese Canadian Soldiers of World War I, August 2, 1985

by Tamio Wakayama

In Appreciation

In 1916 Japanese Canadians went to war with the vision that their adopted land could turn from fear and intolerance to become a nation of justice and enlightenment. The restoration of the Memorial, achieved through the cooperative effort and support of so many diverse elements of our cultural mosaic, is a

fitting tribute to their heroic vision. We are deeply grateful to the City of Vancouver for their generous grant which has enabled the restoration of the War Memorial light. We wish also to acknowledge the able assistance of the Vancouver Parks Board, which has not only solved the many technical problems but also agreed to maintain the light in the future. The

work has just begun for we hope to undertake a complete restoration of the Monument: repairs to the stonework, resealing of joints, corrections and additions to the names inscribed on the plaques, and finally a protective sealant for the monument itself and a guard rail around its perimeter to minimize further deterioration.

Continued on page 6

Several months ago, the Vancouver JCCA War Memorial Committee, headed by Frank Kamiya, began a national campaign for donations to cover the cost of the necessary work. The response has been most gratifying.

Japanese Canadian Soldiers of World War I

On Christmas Day everything was quiet up to noon. When the enemy started to drop mortar shells on our lines, we replied with ours. That was our Christmas Day; we had no presents to open. At 8:00 PM the enemy attacked our right flank, guarded by the 49th Battalion and the Princess Pat's. They were able to drive the enemy back, capturing many prisoners. Our battalion also came under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. Tomoki Gytoku was firing at enemy machine guns when he was hit in the face. He shouted, "Yara reta! (I'm hit!)" took five steps, and collapsed. Because of the mud it was very difficult getting him to the hospital. He died on the 27th December 1916 at 10:30 a.m. Losing Gytoku has filled me with great sadness; he was a good man.¹

Immigration from Japan began in the late 1800's and by the beginning of WW I, well over 10,000 had crossed the Pacific in search of a better life in the new land. However, the promise of unlimited opportunity was severely restricted by legislation, which gave legal force to a prevailing attitude of racial fear and hostility. For the Japanese Canadian community in B.C. the main barrier to political and economic equality was the lack of franchise.

Yasushi Yamazaki, president of the Canadian Japanese Association (CJA), and editor of the TAIRIKU NIPPO, saw the war as an unique opportunity to, once and for all, demonstrate the loyalty and commitment of Japanese immigrants to their adopted

land. As a descendant of a noble warrior family in Toyama-ken, he had no doubt that the samurai fighting spirit, fighting in Canadian Army uniform, could win honour and trust for his maligned community and thereby break the barriers of discrimination.

In 1916, at a meeting of the CJA, Yamazaki used his considerable influence and persuasive eloquence to bring his vision to reality. Strong opposition came from those who bitterly remembered their earlier rejection by the Canadian Army for service in the Boer War, but eventually, after hours of heated debate, the gathering voted unanimously to form the Canadian Japanese Volunteer Corps.

An appeal was made to the small community of Japanese Canadians for volunteers and for donations to fund the new unit. The response was immediate and the Corps was able to engage Robert Colquhoun, commanding officer of an army reserve unit in Vancouver, and a Sergeant-Major Hall, to train the recruits. At the same time, the CJA began an intense campaign to have the Corps accepted into the Canadian Army, but despite numerous letters, telegrams, and a costly trip to Ottawa by Yamazaki himself, the offer was refused by the War Cabinet. Politicians in B.C., fearing the enfranchisement of the Japanese Canadians, had been lobbying strenuously against the volunteers. Finally after five months of training, the Canadian Japanese Volunteer Corps, which had grown to 227 men, was forced to disband.

Meanwhile, the government of Prime Minister Robert Borden, had been experiencing great difficulty in filling their quota for the Canadian Expeditionary Force to fight in France. Seizing upon this opportunity, the CJA held quiet talks with the army recruiting representatives in Southern Alberta. A number of former volunteers, using their own scant funds, rode the train

to Medicine Hat, where they were accepted into the 13th Canadian Mounted Rifles. These 25 were the first Japanese Canadians to fight for their country. Soon others followed and were recruited by a number of other regiments of Alberta.

In the deadly trench warfare of France, the Japanese Canadian volunteers became legendary for their courage and steadfastness under fire, and as a group, they were among the most highly decorated soldiers of WW I. Of the nearly 200 volunteers that served overseas, 54 were killed, and only 12 managed to return home unscathed. They gave their lives willingly so that all Japanese Canadians could gain the right to vote and enjoy the full privileges of democratic citizens.

However, their sacrifice earned only limited concessions. For over a decade after their return from the bloody trenches of Europe, the survivors of the Japanese Volunteers Corps, with the help of other Canadian veterans, fought unceasingly for the right to vote. Finally, on April 1, 1931, almost 14 years after the Battle of Vimy Ridge, the B.C. Legislature, by a margin of one vote, elected to enfranchise the Japanese Canadian Veterans of WW I. For the rest of the Japanese Canadians in B.C. the barrier remained unbroken.

The War Memorial

At the end of the war, Japanese Canadians gathered at the Empress Theatre in Vancouver to pay tribute to their fallen comrades. Soon after, a proposal for a permanent memorial won quick acceptance and in short order, the \$15,000 needed for its construction was donated by a grateful and proud community. On April 9, 1920 the War Memorial in Stanley Park was dedicated and formally accepted by the City of Vancouver.

The twelve-foot base is divided into twelve polygons, with each bear-

ing the name of one of the twelve battles in which the volunteers fought. On the pedestal supporting the column are four bronze plaques: one contains the honour roll of the 54 war dead, another the names of the survivors, the third the Canadian coat-of-arms, and the remaining has the coat-of-arms of Japan. The 34-foot column of white sandstone is surmounted by a marble Japanese lantern containing a light that was once a familiar landmark for ships entering the port of Vancouver. The light was extinguished sometime during the dark days of WW II, when all Japanese Canadians, including those who had fought in the first Great War, were forcibly removed from the coastal area.

In re-lighting the lantern of the War Memorial we reaffirm our deep pride and indebtedness to the men of the Japanese Canadian Volunteers Corps who fought and died for their country and for the betterment of their community. They made the ultimate sacrifice so that we, their descendents, may live with honour and dignity in this nation of many peoples from many lands.

Sergeant Masumi Mitsui²

*The French army tried but they couldn't do it. Next, the English, they could not get over. Then the Canadians went in. We took Vimy Ridge.*²

We are greatly honoured today by the presence of Mr. Masumi Mitsui, 98, who is one of the two surviving Japanese Canadian veterans of WW I; the other is Mr. Shinsuke Kobayashi, 92, who was a private in the 49th Canadian Infantry and is currently living in Tokyo.

Mr. Mitsui, who immigrated to this country in 1908 from Fukuoka-ken, has a distinguished service record, which began in 1916 when he went to Calgary to enlist with the 192nd Overseas Battalion. He embarked for Europe in late 1916 and in January of the following year was

ordered to France where he joined the 10th Battalion, 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division.

He fought at Vimy Ridge and in another action four months later at nearby Hill 70 he led 35 men into battle. Only *five* survived and for his own *conspicuous bravery and distinguished conduct*, Mr. Mitsui was awarded the Military Medal. Although wounded in action on April 28, 1917, he was able to return to the front and his determined heroism led to further honours, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

Honourably *discharged* on April 23, 1919, with the rank of Sergeant, Mr. Mitsui returned to B.C. and eventually settled on a farm near Vancouver. He was president of the all Japanese Canadian Legion Branch No. 9 when the B.C. government finally voted to grant the franchise to the Issei veterans of WW I.

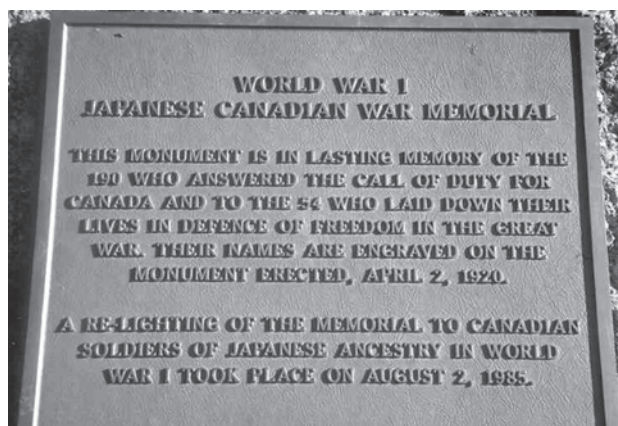
At the outbreak of WW II, Mr. Mitsui, his wife, Sugiko and their four children were successfully operating their 17-acre poultry farm in Port Coquitlam. After Pearl Harbor, Mr. Mitsui acted briefly as an interpreter for the interned Japanese nationals but when he learned that all Japanese Canadians were to be stripped of their possessions and freedoms and forcibly removed from the coast, he flung his medals on the floor of the B.C. Security Commission office. After hurriedly storing their valued possessions in the base-

ment of the family home, which they would never see again, the Mitsui's crowded into the cattle stalls of Hastings Park, a temporary clearing house for the dispossessed coastal community. Like so many others, the family was separated by the war: the parents and Harry, their youngest son, were removed to an internment camp in Greenwood, B.C.; the two daughters, Lucy and Amy, went to school in Alberta, while George, the eldest, went to work in Ontario.

For years after the war, the Mitsui's tried unsuccessfully to return to their Port Coquitlam farm. Their repeated request for fair compensation was also denied. Eventually, the family was reunited in St. Catharines, Ontario, where George had found work as a farmhand, and in time, they settled in nearby Hamilton, which has been their community for the last 30 years. Mr. Mitsui is currently living in the home of his daughter, Amy, where he enjoys regular visits with his four grandchildren. ❀

¹ From *We Went To War*, p.44. The above is an excerpt from a letter to the father of Private Tomoki Gytoku, 52 New Ontario Battalion, killed in battle at Armentiere, France. The writer, Corporal Iku Kumagawa, was himself slain by enemy artillery fire on January 6, 1917.

² Sgt. Masumi Mitsui (*War Heroes Dishonoured*, Macleans Magazine, May 20, 1985)



Plaque commemorating re-lighting of Japanese Canadian War Memorial. (Carl Yokota photo, 2003)

Family History Series No. 3

Yoshizo and Alice Myra Takeuchi by Mitsuo Yesaki



Yoshizo Takeuchi in Canadian Expeditionary Forces uniform. (Hanada Family photo, ca. 1916)

Yoshizo Takeuchi was born in Saitama-ken, Japan on February 3rd, 1886. He immigrated to Canada in about 1902 when he was 16 years old.

Little is known of Yoshizo until 1916 when he enlisted in the Canadian army. His Attestation Form shows he enlisted on September 1st, 1916 in Calgary, Alberta. He listed his address as 240 Alexander Street in Vancouver, which was a boarding house/restaurant owned by Ichitaro Suzuki. He listed his occupation as fisherman and his next-of-kin as an elder sister, Hatsu Tomizawa, of Oaza-Ikaho-mura, Ikao-cho, Gumma-gun, Gumma-ken, Japan. Yoshizo probably fished the Nass River during the summer and roomed at the Suzuki boarding house during the off-fishing season. Tadajiro Maye, another volunteer, also listed this boarding house as his residence. Suzuki was a strong supporter of the scheme to recruit Japanese volunteers and may have influenced unemployed boarders to volunteer. Suzuki even accompanied Japanese

volunteers to Calgary and was apparently asked to look after their affairs in the event they were killed.

Yoshizo enlisted in the 175th Overseas Battalion and embarked for England in October 1916. He was transferred to the 50th Battalion and served in France and Belgium. He was paid \$1/day for service in the army plus \$0.10/day for being in the field. He arranged for \$10 of his wages be forwarded to his elder sister in Japan. He was wounded at Vimy Ridge on May 11th, 1917 and hospitalized in England for the next five months with a severely fractured right leg. On October 15th, 1918, he was again hospitalized, this time with influenza (Spanish flu?). He was honourably discharged from the army in Vancouver on February 1st, 1919 with the British War and Victory Medals. These were awarded to all eligible army personnel that served overseas.

Unknown to his family until a granddaughter obtained his *koseki* from the Honjo City office in Saitama Prefecture many years later, Yoshizo, as the oldest son, was listed as the heir to the family lands. The *koseki* also showed he had adopted Yuji, the second son of Katsujiro and Hatsu Tomizawa on December 13, 1916 after embarking for overseas service. The portion of his wages diverted to Japan probably supported his adopted son. After he was discharged in Vancouver, he must have travelled to Japan as the *koseki* shows he married Kogure Tai on April 16th, 1919 and a daughter, Yoshie, was born in January 1920. He probably returned to Canada some time after his marriage to Kogure. The marriage was annulled by consent on March 8th, 1924.

Yoshizo probably resumed fishing the Nass River after his return to British Columbia. Veterans Affairs Canada has no records of Yoshizo receiving a special fishing license issued to veterans after the war. Consequently when the federal government introduced regulations restricting the numbers of fishing licenses issued to Japanese in 1924, he must have had a history in the fishery and thus able to retain his license.

Yoshizo had met Alice Myra Goodwin, a laundress, on one of his hospital internments in England during the war. She followed Takeuchi to British Columbia and they were married in New Westminster on February 17th, 1922. Alice had arrived with sufficient funds to return to England if the marriage did not work out. The couple moved into a small house that Yoshizo had built on a parcel of land along Johnston Road in White Rock. Veterans Affairs Canada has no records of Yoshizo acquiring land pursuant to the Soldier Settlement Act, but the children



Clockwise from top: Alice with Tom, Winnie, Grace and Myra in Chilliwack. (Takeuchi Family photo, ca. 1932)

were told the property was a settlement grant for his war service. This property was near a similar piece of land along Johnston Road where Tadajiro Maye, another 50th Battalion veteran, lived with his English wife. The Takeuchis had three daughters in White Rock: Myra in 1923, Winnie in 1924 and Grace in 1926.

Yoshizo continued fishing the Nass River in summer



The three Takeuchi girls and four Miki children at Arrandale Cannery. Clockwise from the left; Winnie, Grace and Myra. (Takeuchi Family photo, 1938)

and worked in a White Rock lumber mill near their house during the off-fishing season. One summer, when Yoshizo was away fishing, the house caught fire while Alice was baking bread on the kitchen stove with a sheet metal chimney. Alice escaped with the girls and only a Singer sewing machine. The family moved to Chilliwack where they resided for a short period and their youngest child, Tom, was born in 1932. Soon after, the family moved to a house on Borden Street in Prince Rupert where they lived during the off-fishing season.

Each summer Yoshizo loaded the family on his boat for a 12-hour journey to the Arrandale Cannery on the Nass River. The family lived in a cannery house while Yoshizo fished and Alice worked in the cannery. She also washed laundry for cannery staff and bachelor fishermen. In the mid-1930s, the family took up year-round residence at the Arrandale Cannery house. Besides the Takeuchi family, the off-fishing season residents at the cannery included the caretaker, Mr. and Mrs. Young and their young son, the Miki, Kihara and three other Japanese families. Yoshizo repaired his gillnets and boat during the off-season. The three girls completed their schooling through the provincial correspondence system.

Yoshizo spoke English fairly well, but was unable to read and write in this idiom and it remains a mystery how they communicated between continents immediately after the war. Yoshizo was taciturn, never talking about himself and his relatives, and appeared to have severed contact with them. On the other hand, Alice recounted stories of her life and relatives, and kept in constant contact with family members. Her daughter, Myra, continues to correspond with relatives in England.

While Yoshizo severed his connections to Japan, he retained his cultural traditions and maintained good relations with his countrymen. He had a fondness for Japanese food and frequently cooked traditional dishes. He taught Alice to cook Japanese foods. Consequently,

Continued on page 10



Ichio Miki and Tommy Takeuchi on Arrandale Cannery wharf. (Takeuchi Family photo, 1940)



Yoshizo's gillnetter was built in Prince Rupert. He was not required to transfer his boat to Anniesville where confiscated Japanese boats were assembled in December 1941. (Takeuchi Family photo, ca. 1940)

breakfast and lunch were western cuisine while dinner was rice and Japanese dishes. At the Arrandale Cannery, Yoshizo celebrated the New Year with Japanese fishermen at their bunkhouse with traditional festive foods and drink. He would stay overnight at the bunkhouse after these bouts of revelry.

In about 1938, the Takeuchis moved back to Prince Rupert when Tommy attained school age and took up residence in the Seal Cove area. Yoshizo continued fishing the sockeye salmon season on the Nass River during the summer, and the family continued to accompany him during most years. During the winter, he trolled for salmon and trapped for

crab around Prince Rupert during the winter. For trolling he would have required a fishing license, but probably not for crabbing.

The Takeuchis were in Prince Rupert when the federal government ordered the mass evacuation of all Japanese from the coastal settlements of British Columbia. Officials were only interested in removing Yoshizo, but Alice insisted if he was to be evacuated then the government would have to relocate the entire family. A Canadian National Railway train, with windows painted black, transported the Japanese families from Prince Rupert to Vancouver on March 23rd, 1942 for internment in the livestock barns of the Pacific

National Exhibition at Hastings Park. After about a month, Alice and the four children were released and moved into Winters Hotel near the Woodward's Department Store where they stayed for a few months. They then moved into a cannery house at the Gulf of Georgia Cannery in Steveston after Alice obtained work on the salmon and herring canning lines.

Yoshizo was detained in the livestock barns until he was shipped out to the Lemon Creek internment camp in the Kootenays where he remained from August 1942 to November 1943. He was allowed to join his family on the coast after his release. Gulf of Georgia Cannery officials objected to Yoshizo living in their cannery house so the family moved into a house on Seventh Avenue. He worked at various jobs including odd tasks on the Harry Thompson farm near their Seventh Avenue home. He later found employment on the Wowk farm on Number Four Road. He commuted everywhere by bicycle. The family moved into a small cottage owned by the Wowk family on the corner of Number Four and Francis Roads in about 1946. Yoshizo built a Japanese bath (*furo*) by their home.

Yoshizo started fishing again



Alice near their Seventh Avenue home. (Takeuchi Family photo, ca. 1945)



Yoshizo driving tractor on the Wowk farm on Number Four Road. (Takeuchi Family photo, ca. 1950)



Yoshizo's boat moored in Finn Slough. (Takeuchi Family photo, ca. 1950)

on the Fraser River for the Great West Cannery in about 1944. He also travelled to Rivers Inlet and fished the generally good sockeye salmon returns to this region at that time. On the Fraser River, he based his boat in Finn Slough instead of on the Steveston waterfront. Most fishermen in Steveston were recent arrivals recruited to replace the evacuated Japanese. Many of these Caucasian fishermen were adverse to Japanese fishermen returning even in 1949, when the federal government finally permitted the Japanese to return to the west coast. On the other hand, Finn fishermen from the Slough area were familiar with the Japanese from before the war and appreciated their assistance in getting a foothold in the fishery. Mosaburo Teraguchi had helped finance a few Finn fishermen to purchase fishing boats in the 1930s. Shinjiro Matsuo loaned money to a fisherman to return to Finland and marry.

Yoshizo was the only Japanese allowed to return to the coast and permitted to fish during and immediately after the war. Other Japanese World War I veterans were not allowed to return until the federal government lifted travel restrictions to the coast in April 1949. However, a few Japanese

married to Caucasians were allowed to remain on the coast. Takeuchi was most probably allowed to return to the coast during the war because of his marriage to an English woman.

Yoshizo Takeuchi continued working and fishing until he became ill and passed away after a short illness in the Shaughnessy Hospital on July 8th, 1962. Alice Myra Takeuchi passed away in Richmond on March 3rd, 1984. ❀

I have known Tom Goodwin since the mid-1980s, when he dispensed ice at the Paramount Ice Plant in Steveston. I knew he was of mixed blood, but thought nothing of it at the time. After the editorial committee decided to commemorate the fall 2005 issue of NIKKEI IMAGES to the re-lighting of the lantern atop the Japanese Canadian war memorial in Stanley Park and learned that Tom's father, Yoshizo Takeuchi, was a World War I veteran, I became interested in his story. My interest increased after learning the family was not evacuated from the coast and Yoshizo had returned to Steveston prior to April 1949.

I contacted a few of the surviving group of Japanese fishermen that returned to the coast in 1949.

Only Sid Teraguchi remembered a Japanese fishing out of Finn Slough. Our family lived in a Pacific Coast Cannery house in 1950-51 and were familiar with the Japanese families at the Great West Cannery. No one mentioned the World War I veteran. In 2004-05, I asked various people living in the area around the Gulf of Georgia Cannery if they remembered the Goodwins or Takeuchis. A few Caucasians remembered the family and a Japanese vaguely remembered hearing about a Japanese living in the area prior to 1949. I was surprised the Japanese community in Steveston hardly knew of this World War I veteran and English wife. Yoshizo and Alice were an effacing couple that busied themselves supporting their family. He maintained contact with his ethnic community as seven of his Japanese peers attended his funeral.

*Information for this article was obtained from interviews with Takeuchi children (Myra Handa, Tom Goodwin) and granddaughter (Janet Hasselbach). Other information was gleaned from documents provided by Veterans Affairs Canada and from public documents including death and marriage certificates, Yoshizo Takeuchi's koseki, and from Roy Ito's 1992 book, **We Went to War**.*



Yoshizo with son Tom's children. (Handa Family photo, 1961)

Thoughts on the Canadian Japanese Volunteer Corps

by Reiko Tagami, Assistant Archivist



Canadian Japanese Volunteer Corps, Vancouver, B.C. (JCNM photo, ca. 1916)

I spent each BC Day long weekend in the Powell Street Festival raffle booth, selling tickets to happy Festival goers. The raffle is one of the Festival's key annual fundraisers. Not everyone knows that Nikkei community groups around the province quietly sell tickets, using their own personal networks, prior to the Festival. This brings in a significant percentage of funds which are then complemented by on-site sales over the Festival weekend.

The raffle works as a microcosm of the Festival as a whole. Core volunteers put in long hours at Oppenheimer Park setting up, taking down, and everything in between. But the energy, flair, and flavour come from the myriad of community groups who support the Festival each year. From *takoyaki* to barbecued salmon; handmade jewellery to water-balloon yo-yos; indie pop bands to historical walking tours; and from sumo to tea ceremony, the Nikkei community breathes life, vitality, and diversity

into the skeletal infrastructure the Festival provides.

Through long-term involvement with the Powell Street Festival and the Japanese Canadian National Museum, I have realized that what the Nikkei community excels at – what excites and inspires us – is event-based collaboration. If the Powell Street Festival founders had had access to the artifact and archival collections of the JCNM, then they would have known that their first attempt at a large-scale Nikkei community festival in the post-war period was a sure thing. The Nikkei community, you see, has always come together when it mattered.

This photograph of the Canadian Japanese Volunteer Corps, taken on January 20, 1916, is archival evidence of event-based Nikkei community activism – one of hundreds of photographs in the Museum's collection that attest to the historical strength of the Nikkei community.

Historians have contextualized

the Canadian Japanese Volunteer Corps in different ways. Ken Adachi writes of community members eager to demonstrate their loyalty to Canada, teaming with others who joined “as a Japanese, not as a Canadian”, honouring Japan's alliance with Canada and Britain at the time.¹ Roy Ito, on the other hand, imagines the debate between the twelve executive members of the Canadian Japanese Association, led by Yasushi Yamazaki, as they decided whether or not to organize a group of Japanese volunteers for the Canadian Army. Ito's account includes voices of doubt:

They won't take Japanese into the army – 'Japs' they call us. ... They think we are inferior. There is no British fair play for orientals, it is only for whites. It will be politics all over again, for they know that men who go to war as Canadian soldiers cannot be denied the right to vote.²

Ultimately, however, Ito suggests that optimism wins the debate: *We are not fighting for the whites. We*

*are fighting for world peace and for Canada ... and we are fighting for ourselves. Many will be killed in battle ... but we will go on to fight another in British Columbia. ... When you fight back the whites admire and respect you – they may not like you, but they respect you.*³

Both Adachi and Ito acknowledge conflicting views within the Nikkei community, and tie the question of military service to the overarching goal of obtaining the franchise and civil rights. What we remember

most strongly today, however, is the fact that almost 200 volunteers persevered and served in the Canadian Army during the First World War.⁴ Fifty-four died in battle, and only twelve returned home uninjured.⁵ The Nikkei community contributed over \$10,000 to support the training of the Canadian Japanese Volunteer Corps – this support lent with no guarantee that the volunteers would be allowed to enlist in the Canadian Army. After the war, the community honoured the volunteers by raising

another \$15,000 to build the Japanese Canadian War Memorial in Stanley Park.⁶ ❁

¹ Ken Adachi, *The Enemy That Never Was* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1979), 101-103.

² Roy Ito, *We Went to War* (Stittsville, Ont.: Canada's Wings, 1984), 15.

³ Ibid., 17-18.

⁴ Ibid., 297-301.

⁵ Ibid., 70.

⁶ Ibid.

Fred Kagawa's War: Etobicoke Veteran Served Country and King with Psychological Operations

by Gregory Wowchuk and Katharine Williams

There is no doubt that it was the Second World War which caused Canada to emerge as the modern, independent, industrial nation it now is. Canada had performed militarily far beyond anyone's expectations in the First World War, largely emerging from under Britain's wing in doing so. It was WWII, however, which propelled this country into national adulthood. Canada declared war independently on Germany on 10 September 1939, more than a week after Britain and France had done so.

Canada's military growth was phenomenal: our army grew from 4,500 to 600,000 men, while the navy, originally with 13 ships and 3,600 sailors, by 1945 had 700 vessels and 100,000 men.

Adolescence frequently is a period of turmoil and pain, however. The conscription crisis threatened national unity. The war changed life on the home front overnight. Industrial production exploded under the direction of Munitions and Supply "super-minister" C.D. Howe. This industrialization overnight grew our factories; many today still employ Canadians and use Canadian raw materials. Wartime demand for paper and fuel wood, for example, led

to the use of German prisoners of war in northwestern Ontario to cut and process trees. Rationing and recycling (even fat and bones were collected for the war effort) were endured. Hoarding was punishable by two years in jail. Homeowners grew "victory gardens" so that agricultural production could be redirected to feed Canada's (and its allies') troops.

Although there was no indication the war would be brought directly to the North American continent, there was distrust toward Canadians of German and Japanese ancestry. Government propaganda campaigns about supporting victory and being alert (home defence) no doubt stoked these fires. (The city of Berlin, Ontario, had changed its name to Kitchener during WWI despite having a population about 70 % Germanic.)

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour on 7 December 1941 changed life for a lot of Canadians overnight. Canada declared war on Japan the next day. Within a few days, the Canadian Pacific Railway and other firms fired all their Japanese Canadian workers. The hopeless defence of Hong Kong on 18 December 1941, with the death or capture of

2,500 Canadian soldiers, stirred and frightened Canadians, particularly in British Columbia, which was closest to Asia, and had substantial numbers of persons of Japanese origin.

Despite objections by the RCMP and senior Canadian military officials that these persons were *not* a threat to home security, the government in Ottawa invoked the *War Measures Act* and rounded up 21,000 ethnic Japanese living within 160 km of the Pacific coast. They were told this action was taken to "protect" them from "mobs", although a mere 150 letters and resolutions against them had been received. The transparency of this excuse was exposed by federal minister Ian MacKenzie who said, "Let our slogan be for British Columbia: 'No Japs from the Rockies to the seas.'" Those who resisted relocation and confiscation of assets were sent to camps behind barbed wire in Petawawa, Ontario. They were given clothing with large red circles on the back (perhaps "zeroes"?) to dissuade escape.

No Japanese Canadian was ever charged with disloyalty to Canada. In fact, despite decades of racial abuse (in 1941, even Japanese-Canadian

Continued on page 14

veterans of WWI weren't allowed to vote), they remained peaceable, hard-working, and considered themselves Canadian. The second generation *Nisei* spoke English perfectly. Many became well-educated, although many UBC grads ended up in menial occupations, and mostly remained in Japanese Canadian towns and ghettos.

Even as the war drew to a close, the internees, whose real property, fishing boats, and businesses had been seized without compensation, were given the choice of dispersing east of the Rockies or being deported to war-ravaged Japan. Many bitterly chose the latter, including many who had never even seen Japan before.

One of the families relocated after Pearl Harbour was the family of Tatsuo Fred Kagawa, presently an Etobicoke resident. In his driveway is a Toyota with a red poppy Ontario veteran's licence plate. Over the next ninety minutes, out come the photos and scrapbooks, along with one man's remarkable tale of struggle to assert his "Canadianness".

In the aftermath of Pearl Harbour, Fred Kagawa begins, some Japanese Canadians were very vocal in opposing government attempts to relocate them. He, however, felt "we can't change anything that's gone before. We're Canadian citizens; we shouldn't go against our own government."

"We felt Pearl Harbour was a big mistake. Japan asked for it by challenging the Americans."

Kagawa's parents and three younger brothers were sent to "ghost towns" in the BC interior, first Sandon, then Greenwood. (After the war, they all reunited in London, Ontario.)

Nineteen-year-old Kagawa ended up at work camps, clearing bush and building roads, around Schrieber, Ontario, on what is now the Trans-Canada Highway, #17, on the north shore of Lake Superior. "I chose to

come out here." Workers were paid 25 cents per hour, but were charged 75 cents per day for room and board. At times Kagawa felt the government was just making work to keep them busy, and there even was time for leisure such as horseshoes or fishing, but the work was hard, and "the blackflies were terrible."

Around the time of his twentieth birthday, in the Jackfish camp, he read a letter from his sister, who was living in London, Ontario. Some of Kagawa's friends had found work there shovelling coal. She suggested Fred try to get on there. He wasn't there a month, when he saw an ad in the London Free Press for the Selective Service. He then got on at a war plant. He was always very interested in aircraft, but, needing glasses, had no illusion of becoming a pilot. He thought he might be accepted as one of the other crew members, and contacted the RCAF. "I wanted to prove myself to them (whites), so I could walk anywhere and be a first-class citizen and nobody could say anything against me." He got a call back informing him that he was not eligible, because his parents had been born in Japan. The Canadian forces were not accepting ethnic Japanese. Frustrated, Fred told them, "You call me; I won't call you anymore."

One day, however, he did get a call-back. His boss in the plant told him to take off his overalls, wash up and come to his office. Waiting for him there was a British recruiting officer, Capt. Don Mollison. British intelligence was recruiting Japanese speakers for the war in Asia, and offered to fly Kagawa and his friends to England, and enlist them at the rank of corporal. Six of them from London, and six others, from Brantford, Toronto, and other towns, went to Toronto to meet with Mollison. Just at that time, the Canadian army decided it would accept Canadian born Japanese after all, and Kagawa and his friends enlisted at the CNE,

but as privates. Two weeks later, they were on a train to Halifax, then were transported to England.

From England, the group was sent to Suez, then on to Poona, India, where they received their training. They were never issued any arms, however. After Poona, they went east to Calcutta, where the group was dispersed, two going to Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), two to Rangoon, Burma (now Myanmar), and the others to various posts in the Asian front. These Canadians were attached to the British army's Psychological Warfare Broadcasting Unit. The PWBU in Rangoon had borrowed two trailers from the Americans, one full of electronics and broadcasting equipment, and the other to be used as a studio.

By this time (July 1945), the tide was turning against the Japanese, and Kagawa's job was to translate news of Japanese losses and Allied victories to demoralize the Japanese troops. Twice a day, Kagawa collected and translated the latest news, and then he broadcast it for fifty minutes. Kagawa said it wasn't necessary to propagandize; there were enough facts to suggest Japan was going to lose. Kagawa, however, never knew who heard him or how effective he was. "This was an army which resolved never to surrender. They were fanatical."

Then, on 6 August 1945, the Americans dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima. "We were so happy. The war was ending, and we didn't have to hang around in a strange country. We could go home--to Canada." Of course, this was the ultimate in demoralizing news to broadcast to the Japanese stragglers, but Kagawa had a problem: "There was no Japanese word for 'atomic bomb'."

Shortly after Japan surrendered, Kagawa's Major asked what he wanted to do. He got sent to downtown Rangoon, collected swing records, and started up an English-language broadcast for a local civilian radio station. He did this for a few weeks,

but he was still in the Canadian army. He was sent back to Calcutta, then to New Delhi, where he was assigned to the South-East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center (SEATIC), where he worked with American *Nisei* translating the mountains of captured Japanese war documents. "1945 was the loneliest Christmas I ever spent."

When his work was done, he had to await other Canadian intelligence staff, until a "critical mass" of them, enough to justify a flight all the way over to Canada, was assembled, around the middle of 1946.

He returned to his old job in London, then got work with the CNR. An old girlfriend, taking her PhD at U of T, advised him to get his degree, too. As an ex-serviceman, he was eligible for one month of post-secondary education for each month of service, and if he got a 'B' average or better, one additional year. There were so many veterans, however, that U of T had to send him to a satellite campus

in Ajax, Ontario. He did his third and fourth years back in Toronto, and graduated in mechanical engineering in 1951.

His first job offer was from a Boston firm which was expanding to Toronto. Unfortunately, he couldn't enter the US to be interviewed because of race. "I was Canadian, but I wasn't treated like a Canadian." He moved to Montreal to work for the Dominion Bridge Company, where he met Dorothy, also from Toronto. They married in 1953 and bought a house on Blaketon Road in Etobicoke in 1954. Kagawa was hired by Ontario Hydro, and worked in Sarnia, Nanticoke, and the Bruce Nuclear Plant, and commuted home on weekends. But Dorothy had her hands full with the kids, so Kagawa got himself transferred to head office in Toronto. He retired in 1987.

At 82, he looks back on his life, thinking about the dozens of photos in his scrapbooks-this week everything is being put into boxes, as he

and Dorothy prepare to move to a condo nearby--and marvels at how he fought his own war, overcoming adversity and proving himself a true Canadian. "I often think about it as a life of decisions. The results of the decisions seemed to work out in my favour, compared to what other people went through in the war. We were fortunate--we were in intelligence, not combat. In the American army, their *Niseis* were sent and died in Italy."

We close with this understated self-assessment. It is almost quintessentially Canadian, to be so modest about our history or our contributions to the world. This veteran, however, doesn't need to convince anyone he played an important role in the war, both overseas, and here at home in Canada. ❀

This article was first published in the November 2004 issue (Vol. 11, No. 3) of THE ALDERNEWS, a newsletter of the Etobicoke Historical Society.

Upcoming NNMHC Events by Reiko Tagami, Assistant Archivist



Ken Kutsukake, catcher, and Fife player at bat, Powell Ground. (Kutsukake Family Photo, 1939)

Asahi Baseball Exhibition to Open Soon!

The Japanese Canadian National Museum eagerly anticipates the opening of its new exhibition, *Levelling the Playing Field: Legacy of Vancouver's Asahi Baseball Team*. The exhibition is slated for installation in September, opening soon

after. Please watch for more information in the Bulletin or on the Museum website. <http://www.jcnm.ca>

Re-shaping Memory, Owning History: Through the Lens of Japanese Canadian Redress

The Japanese Canadian National Museum's inaugural exhibition will

close on Saturday, August 13, 2005. Having toured across Canada, the exhibition examines Japanese Canadian history through the experience of the redress achievement. The acknowledgement of injustice by the government of Canada produced a reawakening of confidence for all Japanese Canadians – a feeling of lives well spent. The exhibition uses layers of voices, artifacts and archival materials to re-examine the Japanese Canadian community's past, which remained trapped in memory and silence for many years after the Second World War.

Shashin: Japanese Canadian Studio Photography to 1942

At Langley Centennial Museum, June 30 to September 25, 9135 King Street, Fort Langley, BC, V1M 2S2, Tel: 604-888-3922, www.langleymuseum.ca

Continued on page 16

seum.org/index.asp

At Kamloops Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre, October 1 to 28, 160 Vernon Avenue, Kamloops, BC, V2B 1L6, Tel: 250-376-9629

This exhibition presents eighty photographs by Nikkei studio photographers in Cumberland, New Westminster, and Vancouver. These images, never before seen as a group, show vibrant Japanese Canadian communities before the internment, as well as the diverse society of British Columbia in that era. The photographs represent a span of almost fifty years of BC history seen

through the eyes of Japanese Canadians. Curated by Grace Eiko Thomson for the Japanese Canadian National Museum. For more information or to book the exhibition, contact the Japanese Canadian National Museum.

Japanese Canadian National Museum Lecture Series

The Japanese Canadian National Museum is proud to present the launch of the new publication, *Coldstream: The Ranch Where It All Began* (\$28.95. ISBN 1-55017-343-X). Author Donna Yoshitake Wuest will

share her experiences chronicling the fascinating history of Coldstream Ranch, located on the outskirts of Vernon, BC. Wuest grew up on the ranch, which was home to a tight-knit Japanese Canadian community at the time. In addition to stories of Japanese Canadians at Coldstream Ranch, Wuest explores the role of the ranch in the history of the British Columbia orchard and cattle industries. Join us for exciting tales of life at one of the oldest continually operating ranches in Canada. Admission is free. Information: 604-777-7000 ext. 111. ☼

Japanese Canadian National Museum - Fall 2005 Report

by Tim Savage

Watch for upcoming events presented by the museum to celebrate the achievements of the Asahi and the Japanese Canadians of that era 1914-1941. The museum gratefully acknowledges the generosity of numerous supporters who donated material and funds to help realize this major project. The outpouring of support and pride for the Asahi team members has been moving. Their legacy will be made known

with this exhibition that will tour across Canada.

The exhibition *Shashin: Japanese Canadian Studio Photography to 1942* moved from the Maltwood Gallery of the University of Victoria to the Langley Centennial Museum, where it has been on exhibit since June 30, continuing through September 25. Five additional venues in B.C. for *Shashin* are confirmed: a grant has been received from the B.C. Arts



This fall the JCNM gallery presents the new exhibition "Leveling the Playing Field: The Vancouver Asahi Baseball Team." The exhibition was developed over the past three years with the involvement of many members of Nikkei communities across Canada. The exhibition is curated by Grace Eiko Thomson.

Momentum for the Asahi show has been building since the induction of the team into the Canadian Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum in 2003, when the National Film Board premiered the documentary "Sleeping Tigers" on the team. In April 2005 the Asahi were inducted into the B.C. Sports Hall of Fame and Museum, and Asahi team members have been again featured recently on CBC radio. Now the exhibition presents a new and original exploration of their life and times with vivid stories, photographs, and artifacts.



Asahi Baseball Team - Terminal League Champions. (JCNM photo, 1930)

Council towards the costs of touring. The next venue is Kamloops, where the show will be hosted by the Kamloops Japanese Canadian Association at the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre from October 1 to 28.

Interested venues looking to host museum touring exhibitions should contact the museum for information by telephone (604-777-7000 ext. 109), or by email: jcnm@nikkeiplace.org.

On June 21 the Museum held the book launch for its newest publication, *Shashin: Japanese Canadian Photography to 1942* at the National Nikkei Heritage Centre. Thanks to NNMHC director Robert Banno who spoke on behalf of the Museum and Centre and to the panel with some of the book contributors - Grace Thomson, Phyllis Senese, Imogene Lim and Jim Wolf - who spoke on the photographers and their work. Family members of some of the photographers, and lenders to the exhibition, were among the audience. The exhibition and publication have received good press coverage including a full page spread on July 2 in the VANCOUVER SUN newspaper.

On July 8, after rain delayed the game on July 5, the Museum took part in the Asahi Baseball Team Tribute Night at Nat Bailey Stadium in Vancouver. The JCNM contributed a display of Asahi photos, stories and merchandise to promote the upcom-

ing Asahi exhibition.

The Museum participated in the COPANI XIII conference of Pan-American Nikkei in Vancouver July 7-9 with a tour to Nikkei Place that was well attended by the delegates. The museum organized three conference workshop sessions: Nikkei on the Net, Cultural Centres and Cultural Development, and Japanese Canadian Food Over the Years; thanks to CEO Cathy Makihara for presenting on the National Nikkei Museum and Heritage Centre. The Museum provided an exhibit at the conference of 26 photographs of Ansel Adams and Leonard Frank at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Vancouver, as well as displayed the Nikkei in Canada chronology panels, and had tables with a selection of books

from the museum shop that were well received.

The JCNM also took part in this year's 29th annual Powell Street Festival in Vancouver celebrating Japanese Canadian culture. The museum had a booth in Oppenheimer Park, conducted Powell Street neighbourhood walking tours and had displays in the Buddhist Church. These displays showed images and stories about Powell Street and *Fishing for a Living on the Pacific Coast*.

Check out the new version of the Museum website launched this past summer at www.jcnm.ca. Thanks to volunteers Kevin Fukawa, Randy Preston, and museum staff Nichola Ogiwara and Reiko Tagami for their contributions. ❀



An Asahi player bunting at Powell Street Grounds with a man at third base. (JCNM photo, 1930)

NNMHC Role in the Kushiro 40th Anniversary Visit by Stan Fukawa

From June 28-July 2, 2005, the City of Burnaby hosted sister-city Kushiro, Hokkaido, on the 40th anniversary of their relationship. Mayor Yoshitaka Ito led a 20-member delegation which joined with their Burnaby hosts in reaffirming their ties in evening receptions and at a day-time ceremony on Burnaby Mountain Park at the site of the large Ainu totem display presented fifteen years earlier by Kushiro.

Five volunteers from the National Nikkei Museum and Heritage Centre were on hand each day to make the visitors feel at home and to provide translators to help the Kushiro City delegates converse with their Burnaby counterparts.

The Kushiro party visited Nikkei Place, where they presented a collection of books on various aspects of their city's history and accomplishments. Gordon Kadota, past president of the NNMHC, gave a

capsule history of Nikkei in Canada and of Nikkei Place in order to orient the visitors. The Kushiro party was greatly impressed by the beauty of the Nikkei Centre.

Thanks are due to volunteers including: Dr. Midge Ayukawa, Rev. Orai Fujikawa, Masako and Stan Fukawa, Mits Hayashi, Masako and Sam Hori, Mike Inoue, Gordon Kadota, Toki Miyashita, Bob Nimi, Mary Ohara, and Aiko Sutherland.

Continued on page 18

Volunteer Coordinator, Mary Matsuba, recruited, instructed and organized the volunteers. In appreciation for the assistance from The Nikkei Centre, including cultural advice, Burnaby City has presented a generous honorarium.

Burnaby staff reports that the response from the Kushiro delegation after their visit was the most positive of any sister city visit to date. Kushiro has invited Burnaby to visit them next year.

A clear indication of the chang-

ing times was the Kushiro Mayor's mastery of the electric guitar as he led the ballroom full of dignitaries in renditions of "Diana" and "Sukiyaki." Even Japanese officials nowadays can loosen up and let down their hair. ❀

Book Review: Tasaka by Stan Fukawa

Authors and publishers: Ohashi, Ted and Wakabayashi, Yvonne, North Vancouver, 2005, 219 pp. + i. 8" x 10"

This is a delightful family history and an excellent example for ambitious writers who want to leave to their families and relatives, an enduring picture of the generations preceding them. In the case of the Tasaka family, the authors write mainly about their parents' generation although the story begins with their grandparents who arrive in Canada from Meiji era Japan. Grandfather Isaburo arrives in Portland Oregon, working in Steveston during the fishing season and in the forests around Portland in the off-season. He is successful in a salt salmon venture and returns to Japan to find a wife. Isaburo and Yorie Tasaka emigrate to Canada in 1903 and produce a large family.

The first section of the history provides the settings of the family roots both in Japan on an island in the Inland Sea and on Saltspring Island in the Gulf of Georgia, part of B.C.'s inland sea. There is a very vital introduction to the Japanese social structure of the time and an explanation of the widespread practice of adopting husbands for daughters to carry on the family name.

The second section describes each of the 17 children who survived birth, with more details of the 15 children who reached adulthood and 6 of their spouses. This is the largest section. It covers the personal stories of the remarkable people who constitute the Tasaka clan. Many of them were

gifted in various ways and some have been publicly recognized for their gifts. The photos show that they are also a good-looking family, something that my mother pointed out to me many years ago.

Perhaps because the family was so large and the history had to encompass a broad range of individuals included in the 17 siblings who survived birth, there is a bit more distance than one encounters in family histories where the authors are writing only about their own parents.

The compilation of profiles was created from contributions of siblings, children, and other family members and this has created less intense and more realistic descriptions, including stories of not just the saintly qualities of the subjects but also of their foibles that are sources of amusement. Even in these latter stories, there is a great deal of obvious affection for the individuals themselves, as in the case of one of the husbands whose misuse of the English language brings back memories of the readers' own parents' hilarious mistakes.

The third section gives us a glimpse of the internment experiences of the family members and describes the occupations of the siblings and their spouses. There are a few pages on seaweed harvesting by family members which began a hundred years ago and continues to this day. There is also a brief section on pine mushrooms or *matsutake* - a veritable

treasure to most Japanese.

The last section is called "The Postwar Years." It touches on *gaji* - a card game which was very popular within the Japanese immigrant population and was often played for money. The term is not understood in contemporary Japan which recognize the cards as *hana fuda* (flower cards) but don't know *gaji*.

The recipes are priceless and encouraged me to cook the delicious sweet and sour spareribs that I remember my own mother making. It tasted authentically mid-twentieth century Nikkei. There is an extensive New Year's menu on page 197 which will remind many of us seniors of the feasts that our mothers had to prepare in primitive kitchens with very little help from our fathers.

The cover and stitching are very attractive and the photos are good. There are useful and informative maps, charts and tables and the graphics are professional. A small quibble is the few errors in Japanese that will not be noticed by most readers and which do not detract from what is undoubtedly the best Nikkei family history in Canada and one which is not likely to be surpassed. Perhaps because of the size of the family and the breadth of experiences in their lives, its special appeal to the Nikkei reader is that in telling the story of the Tasaka clan, it tells the stories of so many Nikkei of that period. ❀

Tamaka Fisher: Life artist by Juan Pablo Sandoval



Tamaka Fisher at Steveston Village Gallery. (Tia Abell photo, 2004)

Tamaka was born in Tokyo, Japan and then immigrated to Canada as a child. Her grandfather Inosuke Shoji was born in Steveston in 1911 and worked as a fisherman. He married Tamiko Yoshida, also born in Steveston. They had four children; two of them born in Steveston, and two born in Lemon Creek (called “Slocan City” on their birth certificates), one of them was Tamaka’s mother Megumi.

Inspired by local scenery, nature

and children books with illustrations, she started painting and drawing at a very early age. Her dedication and artistic abilities grew in her, showing up in many different ways. She thinks she received better grades because of the artistic way she presented her work at school.

Later she attended McNair High School where she chose to take art in most of her classes, developing herself as an artist stimulated by great teachers like Dan Varnals. At

that time one of her favorite classes was photography, and she even built a darkroom in her bathroom where she would work.

Her talent earned her scholarships that eventually would allow her to study at the Emily Carr College of Arts and Design where in her second year she studied graphic design and photography. “Graphic Design, hmm, it wasn’t for me, I needed more space and freedom to be messy if I wanted to” – she recalls.

She left Emily Carr before finishing, but did not abandon her career as an artist, painting, drawing and giving away her work to family and friends. While getting back on her feet she went back to school, but this time it was BCIT where she studied Hotel & Restaurant Management and worked in the hospitality industry for many years.

Later she married her beloved husband Roy and had two wonderful boys: Ben and Karl, and after not so long she went back to work, this time in customer service for a courier company for 7 years feeling somewhat unhappy and unsatisfied with her job, but at the same time afraid to leave the financial security of a pay cheque, medical, etc. She attended several seminars for personal development and finally in 2004 she decided to make her dream a reality, with the immense support of her family, friends and a great dose of determination and drive by May 2004 she successfully opened her own art gallery: “Steveston Village Gallery” showcasing wonderful pieces of over 90 local artist (including her own work) in a selection of styles and techniques such as impressionism, contemporary, abstract and traditional, expressed at its fullest in paintings, photographs, jewelry.

Continued on page 20

pottery, sculpture, and a variety of services such as colour consulting, framing, etc.

Influences and inspiration

"I get my inspiration from God, in nature, in family and friends, in every day things, in media, etc. Inspiration is everywhere." Tamaka F.

Her influences are very diverse, from children's books illustrations to Monet, Miró, Picasso, Chagall, etc. When she was a child she would read up to ten books from the library per week, particularly those with pictures, it helped her to escape reality, time and life. Those days were very tough for her family and for her, but for her, art would be the ticket to fly out to whatever places her imagination would take her.

When she had the opportunity to go to Japan she immediately visited the Tokyo Art Museum, where for the first time in her life she got to see the Monet "Water Lilies", she was astounded: "I almost cried, it was so beautiful, and it was so big, it was there that I understood the power of art."

Her work and exploration

Her work includes a variety of styles and forms of expression from the constant search of her own voice. Her early work was mostly based on landscapes and florals, then at Emily Carr she started working on mixed media and photography. "One day at Emily Carr one of our assignments was to create a book with pictures, so I went on, and as I started working on it, my mind would just go on and on with ideas, so I ended up writing a story, directing it, taking the pictures and at the end I had a book telling the whole story with nothing but pictures (where my cousin was the star)." Her latest work is represented by a contemporary and unique abstract style that has defined her as an artist with great recognition in the arts community for her intensity



Acrylic painting , 48 inches by 60 inches, titled Flight 1. (Tamaka Fisher photo, 2005)

and freedom. She has had various gallery exhibitions; her work is in numerous Canadian collections and can be found at the Steveston Village Gallery.

Spirituality

"I paint from an emotional place rather than an analytical one." Tamaka F.

Tamaka is a very spiritual person with a warm and cheerful personality that shares the joy of life and strives on making day by day a contribution to create peace and harmony.

In her words: "I believe that we are all connected, how I treat others is how I treat myself. I believe in God and that he has a plan for me. I believe Love is the most important human emotion and everything good comes from there and that I am a spiritual being having a human experience."

"I believe that when somebody looks at a piece of art and love it, its because art is really a mirror to a place we are all connected."

Notes from a friend

It was one of those déjà-vu moments when I walked into Steveston

Village Gallery; I was greeted by a warm, wide smile and a welcoming vibe.

There she was: Tamaka. As she began telling me about her gallery I kept trying to remember where I had seen that face.

As we began talking and became engaged in conversation the feeling of having met her before grew stronger and stronger. All of the sudden it came to me: Of course! She was the woman who left her 9-5 job to fulfill her dream! I met her while reading the newspaper. Back then I commented to my husband how inspiring reading about Tamaka had made me feel. I thought it was a courageous thing to do, the dream so many have and so few realize.

Luck was on my side: not only did I get to meet the person who had inspired me to keep going, to work hard to fulfill my dreams, to think – and do – big. I actually became friends with her and eventually got to work with her at the gallery. I have worked here a few months and the fantasy business woman I once read about has transformed into an extraordinary human being; she is passionate about art, she loves painting, her own

paintings have evolved and matured and so has the gallery. She is compassionate towards others and her faith is strong. She loves her husband and her boys who tower over her. They always come to help clean up after

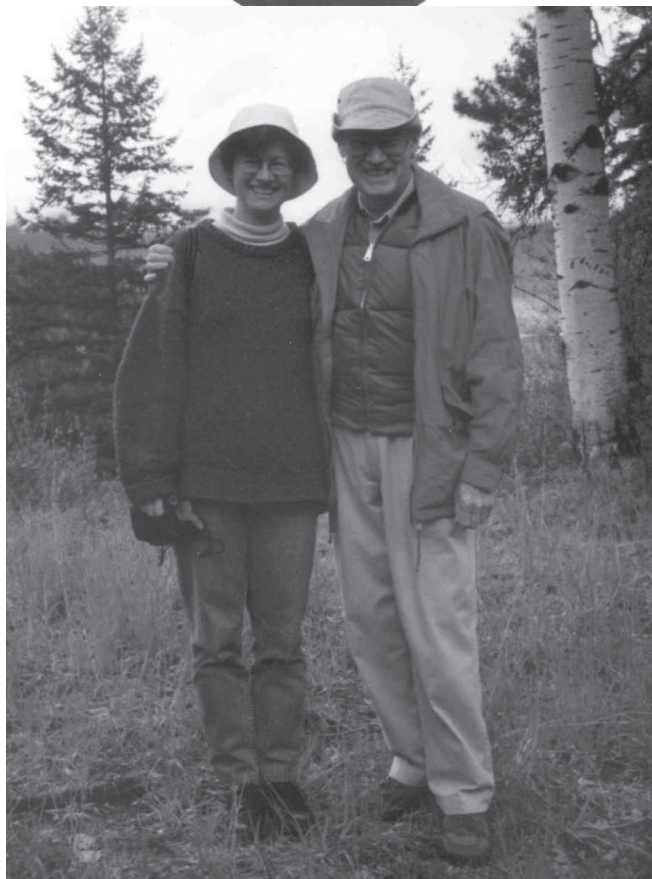
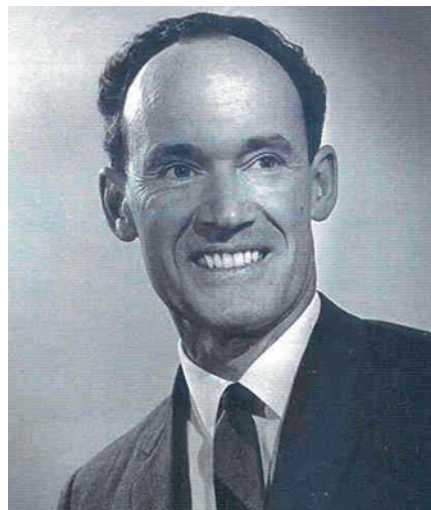
her famous once-a-month music and fun-filled reception parties. She is loved and admired by many, but she is humble and forgiving.

It's impossible to ignore her

laughter, which I'm sure – though I haven't actually tested it - can be heard several blocks away. She laughs with her whole heart and it can brighten the cloudiest day.

Photographs of Stan Rowe

The following four photographs are of Stan Rowe, daughter Andrea and her adopted child. These photographs are part of the Wakako Ishikawa's article "Dr. John Stanley Rowe (1918-2004)", in Nikkei Images, Vol. 10 no. 2 and were left out in error. The editors wish to thank Ms. Ishikawa for her understanding.



NNMHC'S ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2005

On May 28, 2005 the National Nikkei Museum & Heritage Centre held its Annual General Meeting at the National Nikkei Heritage Centre and elected the following 2005 Board of Directors:

Sam Araki, Robert Banno, Robert Bessler, Ruth Coles, Reverend Orai Fujikawa, Stan Fukawa, Mitsuo Hayashi, Masayasu Inoue, Gordon Kadota, Koichi Kitagawa, Albert Kokuryo, David Masuhara, Elmer Morishita, Craig Natsuhara, Robert Nimi, Alisa Noda, George Oikawa, Herb Ono, Dennis Shikaze, Henry Shimizu, Avalon Tagami, Sian Tasaka, Henry Wakabayashi, Chiho Watanabe, Fred Yada, Sam Yamamoto. ☀

スタンレー公園の日本義勇兵記念碑

スタンレー公園のカナダ日本人義勇兵記念碑

1920年4月9日の大陸日報は、この日行われた記念碑の除幕式について

「加奈陀日本人義勇兵 欧州大戦出征記念碑 加奈陀軍が記念すべき今日のビイミー・リッジ占領日に除幕式」

というタイトルで報道している。現在では使われていない言葉や文字は意識してあるが、大要は次の通りである。

1920年(大正9年)4月9日、バンクーバーのスタンレー公園で、第一次世界大戦で戦死されたカナダ日本人義勇兵54名の名を彫り込んだ記念碑の除幕式が多くの参列者を迎えて行われた。

満開の桜の下で迎えたこの日は、実は3年前カナダ軍が激戦の結果 ビイミー・リッジを占領した日でもあった。1916年末から翌年はじめにかけて、フランスに渡ったカナダ日本人義勇兵約百名がこの戦闘に参加し、多くの戦死者を出した。ついで同年8月にはヒルセブンティを占領したが、この戦いでもカナダ邦人兵が多数戦死した。

1918年7月、フランダース一帯にわたり、連合軍が総進撃し、多くの犠牲者を出したものの、引き続きベルギーを経てドイツに入り、11月11日に休戦の調停が行われるまで戦闘が続いた。1年後、カナダに帰還した邦人兵の数は149名であった。

「フランダースの野に眠る勇者に」と題した詩が、この記事に引き続いて掲載されている。

勇者よ、
眠れよ、永い列を作った墓に
フランダースのポピーが
生い立った処に。

雲雀は
心のおそれなしに、歌う
希望に富める、彼等の
思いのままの音楽を
死を導いた砲弾の
砕け散った処に。

人々はいふ
君達は死んだ人だと
だが、君等はそうじゃない
沈める太陽は
君等のために昇るだろう。

君達の功績は
同情の精神を鼓吹するだろう
愛国の火をみたすだろう
彼女の悲嘆の貢は
君等の墓にそそがれ、そこには
彼女の敬虔の感謝が払われる
愛とー今尚あこがれる眼に
誇りと共に。
祈りを保て
汝が眠り横たわる処の
フランダースの野辺に
汝の戦いはひとしお
今も、我等自身のために残る。

汝の手から投げられた
 炬火は
 消えぬだろう
 高くかかげられたままに
 汝が我等に教えた
 忠誠は
 死なぬだろう。

さらば、深いまどろみのうちに
 汝の安息をとれ
 我等が約をまもる事に
 疑いなしに
 汝が空しく死んだと
 夢をみる事なしに。

眠れよ
 まどろむポピーが
 生い立つところの
 フランダースの野辺に。

(ジェームス・フェリス作。訳者不明)

この日除幕式の行われた記念碑の工事費一万五千ドル、建築家はベンゼー氏で、十九年十月に工事を始め、二十年三月に完成。碑の高さ34フィート、土台はセメントを地下8フィートまで流しこみ、基石は直径17.4フィート、花崗岩を十二角として、一角ごとに義勇兵の参加した戦場と戦没年月を青銅であらわし、東側にカナダ、西側には日本の紋章をつけ、南側には戦死者五十四名の姓名を記した銅版、北側には帰還兵の姓名を刻んだ銅版を埋めてある。柱は高さ18フィート、途中に200ワットの電灯をいれた大理石の灯籠が四面に窓がとりつけられている。

ここに五十四名の名誉の戦死者の氏名、出身県、隊名、戦死年月日を記す。❀

氏名	出身	隊名	戦死年月日
小柳 彦太郎	福岡	50	大正6年10月26日
成田 彦次郎	兵庫	50	大正6年4月11日
志賀 貞吉	岐阜	52	大正5年10月19日
二階堂 栄五郎	宮城	10	大正6年4月28日
尾浦 熊吉	和歌山	10	大正7年10月6日
松林 佐次郎	滋賀	52	大正6年5月3日
柴田 吾八	広島	52	大正5年11月28日
徳永 竹彦	広島	52	大正7年4月1日
田中 兵惣次郎	滋賀	52	大正6年5月4日
大西 音吉	滋賀	10	大正7年5月30日
鴨居 多賀吉	愛媛	52	大正7年9月2日
浅田 昇	神奈川	52	大正7年7月2日
松井 豊次郎	広島	10	大正6年4月28日
須田 貞次	福島	52	大正7年9月28日
四宮 兵次郎	徳島	50	大正6年8月22日
小島 岩吉	栃木	10	大正6年4月9日
藤田 主税	福島	10	大正6年9月15日
大政 仙次郎	広島	10	大正6年4月28日
松原 寅記	熊本	10	大正6年8月15日
中村 長市	栃木	50	大正7年9月28日
徳永 喜次郎	広島	52	大正7年
石原 寿公	山梨	50	大正6年3月31日
龍岡 国弥	広島	50	大正6年8月20日
羽島 智幾男	福島	50	大正6年8月21日
土谷 節二郎	静岡	50	大正6年4月10日
林 元吉	滋賀	50	大正6年5月8日

Continued on page 24

坂 市郎次	三重	50	大正6年5月 7 日
白砂 武蔵	広島	50	大正6年8月22日
杉本 吉松	三重	52	大正6年8月24日
熊川 郁	長崎	52	大正6年1月6日
秋山 吉三郎	岡山	10	大正6年4月28日
山田 政次	福岡	10	大正6年8月15日
石井 龍吉	広島	50	大正6年5月 7 日
山崎 常松	和歌山	50	大正6年4月26日
栗生 清兵衛	千葉	50	大正7年8月10日
本橋 惣太郎	東京	50	大正6年4月10日
杉谷 平吉	福井	10	大正6年4月28日
井上 彦五郎	広島	50	大正7年
西岡 貞次	大阪	15	大正5年6月3日
原田 一男	福岡	50	大正6年8月15日
竹内 八百蔵	熊本	50	大正6年4月10日
佐藤 徳次	宮城	50	大正6年4月28日
渋谷 卯作	福岡	52	帰還病死
多田 幸平	宮城	50	大正6年4月10日
原 新吉	和歌山	10	大正6年4月28日

The list of new and renewing members of the National Nikkei Museum & Heritage Centre from May 1, 2005 to July 31, 2005

Brooke Anderson	Mr. David Martin & Ms. Mizue Mori
Mr. & Mrs. Sam & Rhonda Araki	Mr. David Masuhara & Ms. Beverly West
Mrs. Martha Banno	Mr. & Mrs. Yuki & Mary Matsuba
Mr. Robert H. Bessler	Mr. & Mrs. Masanao & Shoko Morimura
Ms. Debora Burke & Mr. Yoshi Arima	Lillian S. Morishita
Calgary Kotobuki Society	Ms. Rose Murakami
LA Dinsmore	Ms. Fumie Nakagawa
Mr. & Mrs. John & Karol Dubitz	Mrs. Kassie Nakamura
Mr. & Mrs. Ken Ezaki	Mr. & Mrs. Craig & Sharon Natsuhara
Rev. and Mrs. Orai & Minako Fujikawa	Mr. Ron Nishi
Sister Margaret Fujisawa	Ms. Sakuya Nishimura
Mrs. Kay Fujishima	Mr. & Mrs. Yukihide & Kazuko Ogasawara
Ms. Andrea Geiger	Mr. & Mrs. Yoshio & Kazuko Ogura
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Gorai	Mrs. Mary Ohara
Mr. & Mrs. Bill & Lynn Green	Mr. & Mrs. George & Gene Oikawa
Mrs. Fumiko Hanazawa	Mr. Kenji Okuda
Ms. Judy Hanazawa	Mr. Herbert I. Ono & Ms. Tara O'Connor
Ms. Jennifer Hashimoto	Mr. & Mrs. Akira & Mikiko Oye
Mrs. Minnie Hattori	Mrs. Linda Reid
Mrs. Susan Hidaka	Ms. Marilyn Robb
Mr. & Mrs. Toshio Hirai	Mr. & Mrs. Tommy & Mitsuye T. Shimizu
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas T. Hirose	Mr. Sam Shinde
Mr. & Mrs. Ted & Nancy Hirota	Mr. Ed Suguro
Mr. & Mrs. Mitsuru & Jean Hori	Mrs. Kay Tagami
Mr. Yoshio Hyodo	Mr. & Mrs. Tom & Avalon Tagami
Mr. & Mrs. Yusuke & Atsushi Inagaki	Mrs. Shigeko Takaichi
Mr. & Mrs. Tadashi J. & Kanaye K. Kagetsu	Mrs. Tamie Takeshita
Mr. & Mrs. Roger & Joyce Kamikura	Ms. Harumi Tamoto
Ms. Mihoko Kanashiro	Mr. & Mrs. Kinzie & Terry Tanaka
Mr. & Mrs. Yosh & Gail Kariatsumari	Mr. & Mrs. Shoji & Fusako Tanami
Mr. Masaaki Kawabata	Mr. & Mrs. Tom & Margaret Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. Richard & Keiko Kazuta	Mrs. Irene Tsuyuki
Mr. & Mrs. Jim & Michiko Kojima	Mr. & Mrs. Mark & June Tsuyuki
Mr. & Mrs. Albert Kokuryo	Mrs. Yoshiko Wakabayashi
Joanne Kuroyama	Ms. Chiho Watanabe
Mr. & Mrs. Tom & Ceo Kuwahara	Mr. Cheng Ming Wu
Mr. Chi-San Lin	Mr. & Mrs. Mas & Kaori Yano
Mrs. Lillian Nakamura Maguire	