Annual General Meeting Report
by Frank Kamiya, President

On October 17, 1999, the Japanese Canadian National Museum & Archives Society held its fourth Annual General Meeting at the JCCA/NNHIC Activity Centre. It was chaired by Randy Enomoto. The nominating committee, headed by chair, Roy Hamaguchi, and also represented by Yosh Kariatsumari and David Yamaura, submitted the following nominations for director:

Incumbents: Stan Fukawa, Frank Kamiya, and David Yamaura


Frank Kamiya was elected President for the 1999-2000 term.

A by-law amendment motion was made to change the name from Japanese Canadian National Museum & Archives Society to "Japanese Canadian National Museum." The Archives is assumed as a "given" to exist in the Museum and is felt to be redundant. An application will be made for

My Dream May Yet Come True in Your
(I Mean "Our") Museum

by Frank Moritsugu

I am a sucker for museums. Have been for a long time. Ever since seeing my first Egyptian mummy. Or replica thereof, not sure which. That was during the 1930s on a school group visit to the city museum in downtown Vancouver. I can still recollect the thrill—although the colours and details have faded in my memory. Then during the later 1940s I relished the fact that one of my weekly lectures at the University of Toronto was in the theatre of the Royal Ontario Museum. I'd often snoop around the different sections and floors of the R.O.M. to check things out. Such as the incredible collection of ancient Chinese art and sculpture.

A few years ago, I was in Washington, D.C., to catch the performing daughter Kiki in a musical at the historic Ford theater. One of the extra riches I was able to relish was a visit that the two of us took to the Japanese-American exhibit in one of the Smithsonian Institute museums along The Mall.

I was not crazy about the full-sized statuary showing nisei soldiers in battle action in Europe. The concept was fine but it wasn't realistic. To me, too much like G.I. Joe figures enlarged. But the rest of the extensive exhibit rang very true. And seeing actual aging artifacts such as Second World War U.S. Army packs augmenting the photographs brought that war

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experience realistically home. I haven't experienced the Japanese American Museum in Los Angeles yet. But I hope to soon.

Back in 1992, I had the honour of taking part in the opening session of the Homecoming '92 conference in Vancouver. The panel's theme was "Visions of Home." And speaking on that subject from individual perspectives were five nisei representing different generations and experiences—Roy Miki, Margaret Inouye Lyons, Sally Ito, Yumiko Hoyano, and me.

Exactly a week before in Toronto, we had held the first-ever Kitsilano Reunion. A most successful affair, it was attended by 350-plus ex-Kits persons from across Canada and the U.S. and Japan. The reunion committee worked on the planning for more than a year and a half. During that process, we naturally became immersed in pre-war memories. As happens with reunion committees, much of our talk in the meetings began with "Remember when..."

So at Homecoming, I was still affected by the euphoria of the previous weekend's reunion. In my remarks about Visions of Home, I established that although I had grown up in Vancouver, it was no longer home to me. I had become "a Toronto person," a blasphemous statement to make, I admit, speaking in the ballroom of the Hotel Vancouver. Then I went on:

"But there's another vivid reason why Vancouver is no longer home to me. The part of Vancouver I used to call home was Kitsilano in the area south of False Creek that Granville Bridge and Burrard Bridge lead to. Until 1942, that was the location of the Japanese community where I grew up. The 1600 block of West Second Avenue was the centre, so to speak, with its four stores, barber shop, tofu-ya, etc. And just a block away from that commercial block were the Japanese language school, the Buddhist otera, and the Anglican church.

For about 200 families, or a total of about a thousand Japanese Canadians, this was our Kitsilano, our home—until 1942. Now for Japanese Canadians like me—old enough to remember the flavour of the Japanese communities on the pre-war coast—it is frustrating, even hurtful, to go back into the old neighbourhood on our visits to Vancouver.

Yesterday, I joined one of my sisters and three of my brothers to do

"But, as many of you already know, our Kitsilano is gone."

a family reconnoiter of the Kitsilano where we grew up. The only non-Kits members of the group were my Torontoan wife and a brother-in-law whose first home was Victoria. We walked about the neighbourhood chasing after whatever dim clues were still left standing of what had been our home, our neighbourhood.

But, as many of you already know, our Kitsilano is gone. The Anglican church building has disappeared. That's where I attended kindergarten, was a Wolf Cub and a Boy Scout, and was rector's warden of the Junior Church.

And the Japanese school is gone, where I went after regular school through to the equivalent of Grade 8. And down in the school basement many young nisei like me began our judo in a dojo our fathers constructed.

The otera is gone, too. The Buddhist temple was attended by the majority of Kits people.

Our own house has been gone for many years. In fact the whole block of 1700 West First Avenue, facing the Seaforth Armoury, is gone. The houses where the Moritugus, the Takashimas, the Nakashimas, and the Adachis lived—along with the Wytenbrooks, the Mackenzies, and the Robsons—have been replaced by a block-long warehouse.

But the severest loss to us ex-Kitsilano people is the obliteration of the 1600 block of West Second Avenue. As I said, it used to have four Japanese stores, a barber shop, a tofu-ya, houses and several rooming houses (built, we're told, by issei who brought home their materials from the nearby sawmill where they worked).

So, the part of Vancouver that was my pre-war home no longer exists.

But perhaps I agonize too much. In any changing North American city, houses get replaced, new buildings take over once-empty lots. And after all, it has been 50 years of change.

Still, it seems to me that we need something somewhere to show what home used to be before the war. Because one of the lasting injustices the wartime mistreatment inflicted upon us was the breaking up of all of our west-coast communities."

At that point in my talk I offered my dream of what might be done in the Vancouver of today to show everyone where we pre-war nisei had come from. The issei, of course, originally came from different parts of Japan. But their Canadian experiences after they arrived here were mostly in B.C.

As for the pre-war nisei and sansei, who we are and what we have become, cannot be discovered by visiting Japan. Who we are can only be traced by discovering what our pre-war B.C. homes were like, and what the pre-war Pacific Coast communities where we were nurtured were like. Except that most of the
Preserving Our People's History
by Stan Fukawa

Captivating Collections
by Susan Michi Sirovyak, Curator of Collections

A 1931 certificate of shares from the B.C. Fisherman’s Cooperative Association; a handmade futon stitched together from old kimonos; a copy of one man’s “Evacuation Recollections” on his trip to an Alberta sugar beet farm in 1942; and a new children’s book about a young girl trying to understand the reasons why her neighbor has suddenly been taken away, leaving his prized garden and koi pond behind – these are a few of the recent acquisitions to the Japanese Canadian National Museum & Archives collection.

As you can see, the range of materials being collected by the Museum & Archives is broad. Any materials that can help to tell the story of the Japanese Canadian experience are considered for the collection. The collection includes artifacts, photographs, documents, books and other reference materials. We also maintain a “Community Collection” which is essentially a registry of heritage materials that are owned by individuals and organizations and available for loan to the Museum & Archives. This registry provides an appealing option for those who have important historical materials they do not wish to part with.

To date, the Museum & Archives collection is quite modest in size. We currently maintain approximately 350 artifacts, 3000 historical photographs, 32 metres of textual records, 350 oral history tapes and a reference library of approximately 120 publications.

What does the Museum & Archives do with its collection? The materials in the collection are available to researchers and students with the aid of an archival assistant. Each month, approximately forty researchers request information from the collection.

lived on Vancouver Island for 27 years and every day on my way to work I glanced at some islands in Departure Bay on which many Japanese Canadian worked decades ago. The tiniest was Brandon Island, commonly called “Jap Island” fifty years ago, after the Inouye family that lived there and one of whose brothers lost an eye serving in the Canadian forces in the Great War. Jesse Island was a bit bigger and housed the Tabata Saltery.

Newcastle Island, now a provincial park, was the site of 3 more Japanese-owned salteries named the Tanaka, Ode and Kasha camps. A local historian and naturalist, Bill Merlees, has in his book on Newcastle Island, produced a fascinating 10 pages which mentions the 3 salteries and a large shipyard built by a Mr. Matsuyama. He has helped to preserve the history of Japanese immigrants in Nanaimo.

My wife and I went foraging in the old site which has since almost disappeared, leaving no trace of its former inhabitants except for some shards of rice bowls which we collected. A few pre-war Japanese families have moved back to Nanaimo and they have many stories which must be recorded. Many such places exist throughout Vancouver Island and mainland British Columbia. In many, only gravestones remain to show that our people once lived and laboured there before the Internment. In some, even the headstones were removed when the Second World War began.

Even the Internment years will soon be forgotten as the remnants decay and are replaced. Much of history will be reduced to hearsay and the haphazard collection of vignettes in local histories. It will be difficult to gain a rich, overall picture of what happened. We must learn and record our past before it is too late. A National Japanese Canadian Museum can coordinate the work of collecting the important records, photos, artifacts and oral histories and make them available to others who can research and tell the story.

Why should we bother? We represent only 0.2% of the Canadian population. Small in number we may be but our history is anything but insignificant.

The Japanese Canadian Internment was one of the darkest
formal approval by the federal government.

With the adjournment of the meeting, a reception was held. A video screening was presented by artists Cindy Mochizuki and Leo Quan, titled "Uninvited Guests", which dealt with the subject of "matsutake tori", usually a secretive operation participated in by Japanese Canadians, invaded by consumerism.

The Board of Directors thanks the following for their assistance in the AGM program: Randy Enomoto, Cindy Mochizuki and Leo Quan, and the volunteer members who provided the refreshment.

Following the AGM, a brief meeting of the directors was held to elect the executive. They are: Stan Fukawa, Vice-President; Dr. Midge Ayukawa, Recording Secretary; Craig Ngoi-Natsu, General Secretary; Les Ohno, Treasurer.

The National Advisors recommended for submission to NAJC for approval of a three-year term are as follows:
Betty Inouye (Kamloops); Hanae Iwaasa-Robbs (Lethbridge); Dr. Audrey Kobayashi (Kingston/Vancouver); Frank Moritsugu (Toronto); Raymond Moriyama (Toronto); Rei Nakashima (Montreal); Dr. Thomas Shoyama (Victoria); and Toyo Takata (Toronto).

As the Japanese Canadian National Museum prepares to open its doors to the public in the early 2000, we are faced with the excitement of new expectations and challenges. The expanded Board and National Advisory will bring further expertise and energy as we strive to fulfill our goals and objectives. We look forward to working with organizations, as well as individuals, concerned with Nikkei histories, across Canada, and beyond. We welcome you all to participate in the preservation of our history and the development of our museum.

On behalf of the Japanese Canadian National Museum Board of Directors and Staff, we wish all our members and supporters a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year. ♦

Comfort Food: A Taste of History

by Reiko Tagami, Research and Education Assistant

Do you have a favourite Japanese Canadian family recipe, passed down from generation to generation? Or do you miss the taste of that special dish that only grandma could make? Let us know! Aided by the talents and culinary expertise of Fumiko Greenaway, of JCCA Bulletin "Community Kitchen" fame, the Japanese Canadian National Museum and Archives is producing a Japanese Canadian historical cookbook, scheduled to be published in early 2001. We are looking for recipes and stories from the community, to include in the cookbook, so please contact me at the Museum and Archives office with any information you may wish to provide.

Food is a key part of our Japanese Canadian heritage—one that, I would argue, is the most important link to sansei, yonsei and gosei, many of them the children of intercultural marriages. Talking with nisei grandparents at Japanese Canadian community events, they often point out how much their grandchildren love Japanese Canadian food! From snacks like kakimochi or karinto, to basic okazu, to a hearty bowl of udon, Japanese Canadian food—often eaten at Grandma and Grandpa’s house—is a much-loved part of these children’s lives. I have heard many times over, stated with wonder and pride, “My grandchildren like sushi better than McDonald’s!”

The Japanese Canadian National Museum and Archives recognizes the importance of food in Japanese Canadians’ lives, especially the role that food has played in our history. We wish to chronicle the evolution of Japanese Canadian gochiso—the innovation of Japanese Canadian pioneers, who could not obtain the traditional ingredients for nihon shoku in early 20th century Canada; later adaptations made by people in internment camps and independent settlements, without access to the merchants and grocers of Powell Street; and the influence of “Western” food and cooking styles, spawning such hybrid favourites as spam musubi and teriyaki wiener.

I write this on a rainy, chilly, blustery grey day at the end of October—Vancouver weather—so it only makes sense that my mind should turn to comfort food, the kind that warms you from the inside out. I don't know about the rest of you, but for this yonsei the number one comfort food is a warm bowl of ochazuke, accompanied by some quality tsukemono, with just the right combination of tangy/salty/sour. Suzi Nitta Petersen, a long time member of the Japanese Canadian National Museum and Archives Society, tells me that her favourite ochazuke accompaniment is fukujinzu, seasoned salted vegetables—just like her mom makes. She has provided us with her mother’s recipe for fukujinzu, so that JCNMAS members can try it out for themselves.

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Unearthed and on the Road!

by Susan Michi Sirovyak, Curator of Collections

Throughout 1997 and 1998, the Japanese Canadian National Museum & Archives, Richmond Museum and Britannia Heritage Shipyard worked together in a unique partnership to create Unearthed From the Silence, an exhibition that emerged from the discovery of pre-World War II artifacts buried at the Britannia site. Many of these objects were found to be Japanese Canadian in origin, perhaps buried by families as they prepared to leave their homes during the 1942 "evacuation".

After a successful run at the Richmond Museum, Unearthed From the Silence is going "on the road". From March, 2000 through to the fall of 2001, the exhibition will travel to 5 locations across Canada. To date, the exhibition is scheduled to open at the Museum of Campbell River in Campbell River, B.C., Fort Steele Heritage Town in Fort Steele, B.C., the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre in Toronto, Ontario, the Peterborough Centennial Museum & Archives in Peterborough, Ontario, and the Heritage North Museum in Thompson, Manitoba.

For more information on the Unearthed From the Silence exhibition, please contact Susan Michi Sirovyak, Curator of Collections, at the Museum & Archives. +

call to Mr. Moritsugu in Toronto did not seem to be an economically viable option.

As a last resort, I pulled from the shelf the Souvenir Booklet produced from the Greater Kitilano Reunion held in Toronto in 1992. This is part of the Japanese Canadian National Museum and Archives Pamphlet Collection. What should I find but a five-page gem in the middle of the booklet, entitled "KI-CHI-RA-NO: A Quick History". As I skimmed the article, I found exactly the information I needed:

Then as more space was needed, the Japanese school moved into the Anglican church (Seikokai) building at Third Avenue and Pine. A small extension was built.
by Grace Eiko Thomson, Executive Director, JCNMAS

The Annual General Meeting of the Japanese Canadian National museum and Archives Society was held on October 17, 1999. There is great optimism expressed amongst the Board members and staff for the new millennial year when the Museum and Archives moves into its expanded facilities at The Nikkei Place.

Our community must give credit to those dedicated volunteers who have long worked to achieve what was once a dream of a National Museum and is now within our grasp. The earliest group was the Japanese Canadian History Preservation Committee, formed in 1981 as a subcommittee of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association. They had the foresight to acknowledge the need to preserve our history and the commitment to begin acquiring important materials from within our own community. In 1993, they were re-named The Japanese Canadian Archives, becoming members of the Archives Association of British Columbia and of The Association of Canadian Archivists. They learned archival procedures for collections and storage and began providing access to researchers.

In early 1995, with support from the National Association of Japanese Canadians, financial assistance was received from the Japanese Canadian Redress Foundation, and in June of that year, the Japanese Canadian National Museum & Archives Society was incorporated under The Canada Corporations Act. The Museum Society is a non-profit organization promoting awareness of the contributions of the Japanese Canadians to Canadian society through the preservation and interpretation of our history and culture.

The Museum Society continues its close ties with the National Association of Japanese Canadians as National Advisors are appointed yearly by the NAJC to the Museum Board.

While we embark on the new year with optimism, there is no doubt that many challenges have to be met before we can truly live up to the "national" name. Much of the work being done to date have been centered around the developing collections of artifacts and archival materials. Collection committees meet regularly to produce policies around acquisitions and collections, as well as actively seek and acquire materials. Staff are in contact with many collectors across the country. Volunteers are recruited to assist the curator in accessioning new materials. Reference services based on collections, and on information and knowledge about collections and histories, have long been offered to, and exchanged with, researchers, scholars, and the public at large, both individual and corporate.

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to the church to make room for the Japanese classes. And during the same years the kindergarten was also operated at the church. (The school and kindergarten were not limited strictly to Christian children. Many children of Buddhist families also attended both institutions at the Seikokai.)

Which brings me to the Japanese saying at the beginning of this article, one in which my grandparents place a very firm belief. The English translations, roughly, "Even specks of dust, piled high, can form a mountain." The organizers of the Greater Kitsilano Reunion, in their "Quick History"—an ordered compilation of anecdotes and remembrances—have created a historical resource like no other, with detail and accuracy that can be found in no history text. They probably put together the history solely for the enjoyment of other reunion participants and former Kitsilano residents, and at the time, may have regarded their efforts as mere "specks of dust" in the telling and re-telling of Japanese Canadian history and experiences.

But sometimes, a speck is all you need—and all of these specks of dust, collected from Cumberland, Haney, Sandon, Taber, Regina, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Montreal, and other places like them across Canada, do make a mountain: the valuable, irreplaceable archival and artifact collections of the Japanese Canadian National Museum. Without the creators of these "specks of dust", these historical gems, we would not have been able to reach the point we are at today: on the verge of opening a national museum to present Japanese Canadian history, experience and culture. And, equally important, without the Greater Kitsilano Reunion Committee's contribution, I would not have been able to answer that researcher's question: the Anglican Church of Ascension was, in fact, located at Third Avenue and Pine. +
With the move into the spectacular new building, designed by the renowned Raymond Moriyama, new projects are being envisioned and developed. An exhibition, Sharing Memories, Sharing Histories: The Canadian Nikkei Experience, will open in September 2000, and upon closing in August 2001, is expected to travel to other museums across Canada. The theme of the exhibition is a broad history of the Japanese Canadians, with focus on the unique experience of internment during the Second World War, and of redress. It will encourage an interactive engagement between the viewer and the textual and visual materials of the exhibition, with the purpose of producing further readings and interpretations. The exhibition will be complemented by an education program, accessible to all ages, which includes development of a resource kit of educator’s manuals, teacher’s guides, bibliographies, etc., to assist in viewing and research. A documentary exhibition catalogue, with essays by historians and other writers, will be published as a legacy and distributed to education centres and sold at the museum shop.

The staff is making renewed effort to seek and to identify new materials for the exhibition. Due to the circumstances of the Japanese Canadian forced ‘evacuation’, and of the subsequent confiscation of personal belongings by the federal government of the day, or loss through vandalism (many left their prized belongings packed in boxes and put ‘safely’ away, for claiming when they returned), there are memorable gaps in the artifact/archival materials held in personal collections. Added to this, Japanese Canadians were not allowed to own cameras during the war reducing the number of photographs which may have existed of this period.

With the environmentally controlled storage area expected in the new facilities, sensitive archival collections previously stored in regionally located community centres are encouraged to make their way into the new National Museum facilities for conservation purposes.

Production of excellent and relevant programs is the most important consideration in fulfilling the mandate of the museum and archives. Our highest priority at this time, therefore, is to develop a well-qualified staff working sufficient hours to achieve our purposes. (Our staff of five currently works only ten hours a week, each in his/her own area of expertise, supplemented by a corps of volunteers).

The Japanese Canadian community has been experiencing a naissance of writers and scholars in the last few decades. Surely there will be no problem in enticing them to join with us in our efforts. But there is the question of funds to hire and maintain such staff adequately and competitively.

Funds are being accessed to produce projects through grants from federal, provincial, and local government agencies, as well as foundations and corporate sponsorships. These grants do not, however, cover salaries for permanent staff, rental and utility fees, or supplies and equipment. Operational funds have to be raised by the Board through special fundraising efforts, membership fees, and donations. Many museums are owned or located in municipalities which provide rent-free premises or offer operational funds to take care of both space and staff. Established museums (with time and experience) receive core funding from government agencies. The Japanese Canadian National Museum will strive to produce a museum of national standards which will warrant such support.

In the short and long term, however, a concerted effort will have to be made by the Museum Board of Directors, the National Advisors, and the Staff, to work with the communities at large to establish an Endowment Fund to provide sustained operational revenue to ensure growth and development.

Immediately, we are raising public awareness of our transitional situation, and requesting our communities to support the Japanese Canadian National Museum and Archives in whatever form possible. Whether it be financial or in-kind donations, membership, or patronage, the assistance is needed and greatly appreciated. Official income tax receipts will be issued to donors. Further information on how you may assist may be accessed by writing to the Museum office (address elsewhere in this newsletter), or by phoning the Executive Director at (604) 990-5443.

The Japanese Canadian National Museum & Archives is OUR museum. Let us make every effort to achieve a Museum and Archives of excellence, relevant to all Canadians.

Grace Eiko Thomson was appointed Executive Director of the Japanese Canadian National Museum & Archives Society in June 1999. She comes to the position with an extensive background in cultural studies, arts administration (exhibitions and collections), and teaching. +
Welcome to our New Board Members!

The following image was taken at the 1999 Annual General Meeting of the Board of Directors. The new board members biographies are below.

(back row) from left to right: Grace Hama (first), Bryan Negoro (second), Elmer Morishita (sixth), Craig Ngai-Natsuahara (seventh)

(front row) far right: Suni Arinobu
Absent: Les Ohno and Lana Panko

Chikako Suni Arinobu
Chikako earned a B.A. in Sociology from the University of British Columbia and has since completed Psychology courses at the University of British Columbia and Simon Fraser University. She has worked with the Canada Employment Centre in Richmond, B.C. and as a Research Project Coordinator with the University of Guelph. She is currently Field Coordinator for Community Home Support Agency in Burnaby, B.C. Chikako has been involved in various community organizations including the Japanese Canadian History Preservation Committee of the JCCA.

Grace Hama
Grace Hama works at the Vancouver Public Library in a supervisory capacity. She is a member and currently chairs the editorial committee for Nikkei Images.

Elmer Morishita
Elmer earned a B.Sc. and MBA from the University of Toronto. After graduation, he worked for Canadian National Railways in Montreal. He moved to Vancouver in 1975 and started working for the University of British Columbia. He has worked with various community groups in Montreal and Vancouver and is currently a director and general treasurer of the Vancouver Japanese Language School.

Craig Ngai-Natsuahara
Craig earned a B.Com. from the University of Victoria and LL.B. from the University of British Columbia. He was accepted into the British Columbia Bar in 1999. He is currently working with Davis & Company in Vancouver.

Craig has been active in various community organizations in Victoria and Vancouver.

Bryan M. Negoro
Bryan earned a B.Sc. from the University of British Columbia and B.Law from the University of Victoria. He became a Member of the Law Society of British Columbia in 1997. He has worked for various law firms in Vancouver and is currently with Grieg, Skagen & Wilson, Advocates.

Les M. Ohno
Les earned a B.Sc. and B.Com. from the University of Alberta and received his chartered accountant designation from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta. He has worked for various chartered accountant companies in Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. He is currently Controller with International Thermal Research Ltd. of Richmond, B.C. Les is past Treasurer of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association (JCCA) in Vancouver and Vice-Chairman of Speed Skiing Canada.

Lana Panko
Lana obtained a Diploma in Visual Arts from the Alberta College of Arts. She completed the museum internship program at the University of Manitoba and the Cultural Resource Management course at the University of Victoria. Lana has worked with Klondike National Historic Sites, Yukon; Markham Museum, Ontario; and the Richmond Museum, British Columbia. She is currently with the Surrey Museum and Archive/Heritage Services, British Columbia. She has been involved with various community groups in the cities where she has worked.
We Thank You!

We are grateful for support from our members. Your support is vital to our efforts.

We are grateful for support from our members. Your support is vital to our efforts. New and Renewing members for the period October 1, 1998 to October 15, 1999 are as follows:

Ethel Adachi, New Westminster
Akiye Akada, Burnaby
Mieko Amano, Burnaby
Grace Arai, Anchorage, Alaska
Joe & Winn Awmack, Victoria
Midge Ayukawa, Victoria
Don Clancy, Vancouver
Maurice & Tami Copithorne, Vancouver
John J. Coward, Vancouver
Alan & Huriko Davis & Family, Edmonton, AB
Kaori Donovan, Prince George
Mike & Margaret Ebesen, Burnaby
June Freeman, Little Rock, Arkansas
Sarah Fry, Burlington, ON
Stanley & Masako Fukawa & Family, Burnaby
Frank & Vickie Fukui, Richmond
Jacqueline Gisjensen, Vancouver
Roy & Audrey Hamaguchi, West Vancouver
Frank Hanano, Vancouver
Dr. & Mrs. Jim Hasegawa, Beaconfield, PQ
Minnie Hattori & Family, Delta
Mitsuoe & Emme Hayashi & Family, Vancouver
Susan Hidaka, Scarborough, ON
Daien Ide, Burnaby
Mr. & Mrs. Haruo Ikeda, Winnipeg, MB
Ed & Anne Ikeda & Family, Richmond
Beverly Inouye, Burnaby
Judy Inouye, Port Moody
Kimiko Inouye, West Vancouver
Tokuko Inouye, Burnaby
Kaz Ishii, North Vancouver
N. Ishikawa, Richmond
Toshikazu Isumura, Vancouver
Cathy Ito, Vancouver
Hanae Iwaasa-Robbins, Lethbridge, AB
Mas & Emiko Iwamoto & Family, Port Moody
Tatsu & Susan Iwamoto & Family, Surrey
Jack Darcus & Linda Ohama & Family, Vancouver
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Kadota, Vancouver
Tatsu & Kage, Vancouver
Tadashi & Kanaye Kagetsu, Lewiston, NY
Jimmie & Shirley Kakutani, Vancouver
Mr. & Mrs. K. Kaminishi, Kamloops
Alfred and Rosi Kamitakahara, Vancouver
Frank Kaniya & Family, North Vancouver
Sue Miho Kanahiro, Lethbridge, AB

Yosh Kariatsumari and family, Abbotsford
Dottie Kari, Chilliwack
Peter and Marie Katsuno, West Vancouver
Hap & Nettie Kawamoto, Surrey
Mac and Mary Kawamoto, Surrey
Mary Kazuta, Delta
Miyo Kita, Maple Ridge
Mr. and Mrs. Allan O. Kobayashi, Waterloo, ON
Mike & Alice Kokubo, Richmond
George Kurokawa, Vancouver
Gwen E. Macdonald, Richmond
Ron & Marion Macqueen, North Vancouver
Mika Maniwa, Vancouver
Dr. Keisuke Maruki, Nagoya, Japan
Mr. and Mrs. Seishi Matsuno, Richmond
Frank McLain, Silverdale, WA
Joan Miki, Surrey
Bae and Ritz Misumi, Hope
Florence Mitan, Winnipeg, MB
Mr. & Mrs. Ken Miyoshi, Surrey
Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Morishita, Vancouver
Michael & Aiko Murakami, Edmonton, AB
Rose Murakami, Salt Spring Island
Les, Phyllis & Alexander Murata, Vancouver
NAJC Kamoloops (History Preservation Committee), Kamloops
Dick and Anne Nakamura, Victoria
Kassie Nakamura and Shirley Nakamura, London, ON
Rei Nakashima, Montreal, PQ
Robert and Jane Nimi, North Vancouver
Harry & Shoko Nishimura, Sorrento
Sakuya Nishimura, Burnaby
Janet Nitta, Richmond
John Nuttall, Surrey
Toshio & Naruye Odamuro, Vancouver
Mr. & Mrs. A.G. Oikawa, Vancouver
Hitoshi & Setsuko Okabe, Surrey
Ray Ota & family, Surrey
Chihiro Otaka, Vancouver
Mr. & Mrs. Sam Oyama, Vancouver
Suzi Nitta Petersen and family, Richmond
Regina Japanese Canadian Citizen Club, Regina, SK
Linda Reid & family, Vancouver
Joanne R. Rolfins, Regina, SK
Tatsu & Michi Saito, Surrey
Ken Sakamoto, Revelstoke
Wayne and Helen Sakamoto, Burnaby
Norbu & Elizabeth Sakiyama, Richmond
Bufu & Marilyn Sakiyama & Family, Richmond
Dr. Toshihiko Sasaki, Shiga, Japan
Mary Seki, Richmond
Yuko Shibata, Vancouver
Craig Shikaze, Vancouver
Kathy Shimizu, Vancouver
Kiyoshi Shimizu, Victoria
Mio Shimizu, Winnipeg, MB
Yoshio & Norma Shimizu, Wallisburg, ON
Howard and Jane Shimokura, Austin, TX
Yuri Shimpo, Toronto, ON
Sam & Kumiko Shind, Richmond
Wataru & Barbara Shishido, Vancouver
T.K. Shoyama, Victoria
Susan Sirovych, Burnaby
Eric Sokugawa and Family, New Westminster
Ed Suguro, Seattle, WA
Evelyn Suzuki, Vancouver
Tom I. & Kay Tagami, Vancouver
Ginny Tahara, Burnaby
Koji Takahashi, Burnaby
Toyo Takata, Don Mills, ON
Frank and Mary Takayasu, White Rock
Tatsuyu Takeda, Vancouver
Jill Tanaka, Scarborough, ON
Minoru and Mickey Tanaka, Burnaby
Evelyn Terada, Surrey
Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Teraguchi, Richmond
Gerald E. Thomson, New Westminster
Grace Eiko Thomson, North Vancouver
Michael A. Thomson, Winnipeg, MB
Paddy Tsurumi, Hornby Island
Irene Tsuyuki, Surrey
Akiko Wakabayashi, Vancouver
Lawrence and Pearl Williams, Vancouver
Teruyo Wong, West Vancouver
Derek Wong and Family, Redondo Beach, CA
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Yada, Vancouver
Sam and June Yamamoto, Delta
Don (Mamoru) Yamane, Richmond
Bill and Keiko Yamaura, Burnaby
David and Beverley Yamaura, Burnaby
Mr. & Mrs. F. Yasui, Burnaby
Mitsuos Yesaki, Vancouver
Carl T. Yokota, Richmond

Special thanks to our supporters. Your generosity is much appreciated.

We gratefully acknowledge the following donations received during the period October 1, 1998 to October 15, 1999 as follows:

Mark T. Ando, Vancouver
Anonymous
Grace Arai, Anchorage, Alaska
Midge Ayukawa, Victoria
Carroll Baldwin & Family, West Vancouver
Doris Bean, Surrey
Canadian International College Inc., North Vancouver
Ron & Bebe, Norman & Flo Chin, Vancouver
Steve & Ellen Enomoto, Vancouver
Ellen E. Enomoto, Vancouver
Vivian Ettinger, San Francisco, CA
continued on page 10 (JCMMAS)
Museum & Archives for research papers, doctoral dissertations, articles and publications and student projects.

One researcher recently spent the day looking through the reference library and archival collection, gathering background information for a play he is writing. This is one example of the many and varied research requests the Museum & Archives receives. In all of these requests, the collection is an important and vital resource.

The collection also plays a key role in JCNMAS exhibitions. We are currently planning our Inaugural Exhibition to open in Nikkei Place in September, 2000. We are looking for photographs, documents and artifacts, particularly relating to the internment period.

If you have any materials you would like to donate or register with the Japanese Canadian National Museum & Archives, please contact our office. Share your story—it is an important part of our heritage!

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Fukujinzuke

Ingredients:
2 daikon (med. size), cut into match sticks
2 carrots (med. size), cut into match sticks
4 - 5 Japanese eggplants, sliced
5 Japanese cucumbers (or 10 pickle cukes), sliced
10 fresh shiso leaves, chopped
1/4 cup table salt
1 cup shoyu
1 1/4 cups white sugar
1 thumb-size piece fresh ginger, minced

Combine daikon, carrots, eggplant, cucumbers and shiso in a large bowl. Sprinkle evenly with salt. Place a heavy plate on top. Place a weight on top of the plate and leave overnight. Cook shoyu and sugar just to a simmer. Sugar should be dissolved. Cool. The next day, squeeze vegetable mixture into a new bowl. Add cooled shoyu mixture. Add fresh ginger. Mix thoroughly. Place a heavy plate on top to cover but do not put a weight on this second time. Leave overnight. The third day, place vegetables in a strainer and squeeze out the liquid. KEEP THIS LIQUID. Bring the liquid to a boil and pour over the vegetables. The fukujinzuke is ready to eat or can be frozen. Recipe courtesy of Mrs. Miyuki Nitta
homes and neighbourhoods are gone forever.

(To go on with my Homecoming '92 remarks. "At this late date, what can be done about this? One thought is a Japanese-Canadian museum—ideally located here in Vancouver—which would become a national mecca for Japanese-Canadians everywhere, including the young who want to know about our history, and the old who want to revisit that history.

"The museum would tell the story of our people before the wartime experience, as well as what happened. And along with archives and photo collections and an appropriate library, such a museum would have rooms devoted to each of the B.C. Japanese communities that flourished until 1942.

"The main Powell Street Japanese Town would have to have a huge room, or a series of connected rooms, of course, because it covered such a large area.

"Choosing a smaller, more compact pre-war community—say, Kitsilano—let me suggest some possible details of the Kitsilano room.

"I visualize the centerpiece of the Kitsilano room, in this dream museum being a three-dimensional reproduction of the 1600 block of West Second Avenue—the focus of the Kitsilano Japanese community. The reproduction of the block would show the various buildings, storefronts and what-have-you.

"And nearby would be miniature replicas of the nearby community institutions: the Japanese School building and the Buddhist temple—both on First Avenue, and the Anglican church up on Third Avenue.

"The rest of the room, whether on its walls or on display panels, would be period photographs, and bits of texts evoking what the Kitsilano Japanese community was like, and what used to happen there.

"Do such rooms for each pre-war Japanese community—on the mainland, on the Island, and along the Fraser Valley.

"Such a dream museum would require an incredible amount of backbreaking research, co-operation from former residents, expertise and love—as well as generous funding.

"But if such a dream museum could be created, then Japanese Canadians and their descendants could point to its displays and say, "That's what formed us. That's what made us able to successfully survive the injustices of the past years. That's what made us what we have become.

"That was home."

As for the archives that should accompany the Japanese Canadian National Museum in Vancouver, I'd like to suggest their potential by recalling some productive times I've had in government archival collections about Japanese Canadians.

But I've run out of space. Perhaps next issue, if you'll have me back. +

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continued from page 3 (Fukawa)

pages in Canadian history and the success of the Redress Movement was one of the brightest.

Both those events mark turning points in the development of a democratic Multicultural Canada that is today a shining example to many of the world's increasingly multiracial and multiethnic countries. To understand the racist hatred in such places as Bosnia and Kosovo, we need only turn to our own history and the attempts by many powerful people to "ethnically cleanse" us out of British Columbia.

Once we realize that a National Museum is a worthy project, we can harness today's technology to knit together the existing regional and municipal and individual collections into a very valuable system for the preservation and utilization of historical artifacts and archives. Once our National Japanese Canadian Museum and Archives is fully established with an electronic network,

"We must create a heritage preservation network that works"

people all over Canada will be able to share their holdings with each other. As computers and information-processing technology become more user-friendly, more powerful and cheaper it will not be necessary to house all important artifacts under one roof, so long as many museums and archives enter into agreements to share each other's resources. None of us needs to have all the original documents or pictures or artifacts if we can make good, cheap copies or photos and make them available through the Internet.

It is important, however, that we establish a system based on professional standards and the latest advances in museum technology. The first task is to save the materials that are crumbling due to the ravages of time and the failure of their owners to safeguard them in the best environments. We must create a heritage preservation network that works. This means utilizing the highest levels of expertise and disseminating continued on page 12 (Fukawa)
this knowledge. Once this network is in place, the system can utilize optical character and voice recognition software to convert printed documents and taped oral histories into transmissible documents, thus turning such unknown and hitherto inaccessible dust-gathering white elephants into easily and widely accessible valuable historical resources.

The National Association of Japanese Canadians has recognized and financially supported the Japanese Canadian National Museum and Archives Society as our people’s main museum. A strong national museum and archives must take a leadership role in establishing a heritage preservation system

a. by establishing the highest standards in our facilities and exhibitions so that we can justify our appeals for continued support by government, foundations and community.

b. by obtaining the support of those in the Nikkei community concerned for the preservation of artifacts and documents at the national, regional and local levels. An established museum can advise its partners on conservation standards and assure donors and lenders of professional expertise. Attics and basements cannot offer safe storage for our heirlooms. Why not lend or give them outright to responsible caretakers?

c. by participating in the network created by the national Museums Association to share and to catalogue and make available on the internet the resources of all member facilities by creating a large, consistent electronically-linked information resource.

d. by collaborating with other institutions to tour exhibitions. This will allow people across Canada to view exhibitions containing heritage artifacts they might never otherwise see.

e. by looking ahead to the preservation of records of not only the internment generation, but also of their descendants and of postwar immigrants. Today’s books, newspapers, and newsletters become tomorrow’s historical resources.

f. by focusing on developing issues within the Nikkei community so that data collection can be started now e.g., the unprecedented rate of intermarriage said to be some 95%, as a preparation for examining what this means for the survival of a Nikkei community, for the creation of large numbers of bi-racial and multi-ethnic persons.

We are at the doorstep of the 21st Century. We should celebrate it by supporting with our donations of artifacts, photos, written materials and money a) a national Japanese Canadian Museum, b) regional Japanese Canadian Museums and c) Japanese Canadian Collections in other Canadian museums. Our grandchildren and future academics and journalists will thank us for making it possible to save and preserve artifacts and documents from the history of our people which is an important chapter in the history of our country.

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**JCNMAS Mochi Tsuki**

Come and participate in the annual Japanese Canadian National Museum & Archives Society’s Mochi Tsuki, an entertaining Japanese Community Event!

**Date:** Monday, December 27

**Time:**

- 12:00-4:00 pm
- 1:00-2:00 pm

**Demo:**

- JCCA Activity Centre
- 511 East Broadway (near Broadway and Fraser) Vancouver

**Admission:**

- $5.00 per person
- $3.00 for children 6 to 12 years old
- Free for children under age 6
- $3.00 for members of JCNMAS

- Mochi demonstration made the traditional way
- Participate in making mochi
- Sample the many delicious ways to eat mochi.
- Bake sale
- Green tea and coffee served
- View the JCNMAS mochi display

**To pre-order your mochi:** JCNMAS 874-8090

(see our article in the December issue of the JCCA Bulletin for the cost of the mochi and for further details)
かなうだろうか、博物館の夢

フランク モリッグ

私は博物館の大ファン。ずっと昔からそうです。生まれて初めてエジプトのミイラを見てからですが、おっとミイラの複製でしたからしら。まあ、どちらかはっきりしません。

学校の見学でパンクーパーのダウタウンの市立博物館へ行った1930年代のことでした。今でもそのときの興奮を思い出すことができます。もっとも、色とか細かなところはおぼろになっていますが。

そして、1940年代には、通っていたトント大学で講義のひとつが一週間に一度、ライオナルトリー博物館の講堂であるのが楽しみでした。よく、博物館の中をこの階、あの階、こここそあそこかだんだ何があるか見て歩いたものです。古代の中国の絵画や彫刻の写真を見るようなコレクションなんかありましたね。

それで、数年前になりますが、由緒あるフォード劇場で、芸の道へ進んだが家庭の娘がミュージカルに出演するので、ウィンウッドDCへ出かけました。そのおかげで他にも楽しい思い出が出来たのですが、ひょっとして、モールにそって立って並ぶスミソニアン博物館のひとつで開催されていた日系アメリカ人展に二人で行ったことがあります。

私は、ヨーロッパ戦線の戦士たちが戦闘を遂げるところの物語のモデルにはあまり感心していませんでした。アイデアとしてはいいのでしょうか、リアルに見えないのです。それにいわせると、GIジェーのおちゃげをだたくしたようでも、大根がかりの展示で、それをプラネタリウムがありありました。古びてきている第二次世界大戦で米軍が配給した肉食食範囲など、当時のものがそのまま展示され、写真とあわせて、心にしみるものがありました。

まだ、ロサンゼルスの日系アメリカ人博物館には行っていませんが、いずれか、と思っています。

****

1992年のことですが、有り難いことに「帰郷1 PANKUPEE 1992年」の初日セッションに出させてもらいました。参加したパネルのテーマは「故郷のビジョン」というものです。ロイツ、マーガレット井とリヨン、サリー・イバ、由美子辺野、そして私と、世代がもとっている人生は異なる5人が、ひとりひとり、このテーマについて個人の感慨を述べました。

実はそのちょうど一週間前にトントで、まさに初めてキツシラ同窓会を開催していたのです。大成功で、カナダ各地、アメリカ、そして日本からも、あわせて350人以上の元キツシラが集まりました。

実行委員会が一年半も前からあたっていたものです。会場では、当然のことながら、戦前からの思い出に浸りました。委員会のミーティングでもいつもそうでしたが、話のはじめはほとんどが、「あのときのこと、覚えてい」る」という言葉です。

ですから、「帰郷」のときには、まだその前の週末の同窓会の興奮がまだわずかに残っていました。私の身の故郷のビジョンについての発言でも、私はまず、パンクーパーで育ちました。が、もうパンクーパーは故郷ではない、と言いました。私は、トントの時間になった、と考えるパンクーパーのボールルームでそういった事実、なんという間当たりなことでしょう。私もそう思います。

「でも、パンクーパーがもう私たちにとって故郷ではない大きな理由がまだあるのです。

パンクーパーでかつが「うち」と呼んでいたところは、フォルスクリーの南側、グランビル橋とパラード橋を渡ったところです。1942年まで、そこで自分の育った日本人街のあったところでした。West 2ndの1600番台に、店が有、床屋、豆腐屋などが集まっていて、いわば中心でした。店のあるところからひとっ子ブロックを置いて、日韓学校があり、お寺があり、アングリカンの教会がありました。

これが、200世帯ほど、言いかえると1000人ほどの日系人にとって、私たちのキツシラ、私たちの故郷でした。1942年までは、の話です。

そして、今、私のような西海岸の日系社会が戦前はどうなるのかを考えるような年の人間に見て、パンクーパーに来たときに、昔、住んでいたところへ戻ってみるのは、やるせないものがあります。ついと思ってもいきしましょう。

昨日、私は、姉妹の一人、兄弟のうち三人と一緒に、キツシラの育った場所の思い出に出かけました。一緒に行ったうち、キツシラのなれないのは、トント出身の私の妻、元々ビクトリアの義理の兄弟です。私たちはその辺りを歩き回り、どんなにわがままな名前でも、かつての私が家、「うち」で残っているのだろうかと探しました。

とこたる、皆さんの多くがとっくにご存じのように、私たちのキツシラなどもう消えています。アングリカン教会の建物はなくなっています。私がキッサーガルテンに通い、ウルフカプまたはガイスカウタがあり、ジュニアチャチャの先生がいました。

そして日本語学校もなくなっていました。私が普通の学校が終わってから通い、 Roeは生まれてやった学校です。そして、地下にあった父親たちが作っていた道でした。私のような三代の多くは柔道の手ほどきを受けたのです。

お寺もなくなっています。お寺はキツシラの日系人の半分以上の人が行っていたのです。

私たちの家も姿を消してから何年もなります。West 1stの1700番台のシーフォースアーモリーから反対側のブロック全部がなくなっているのです。森次、高崎、中島、足立といった家は、ライオンブロック、マッケンジー、ロブソンといった家ももちろんです。もしご存じ、西はブロック一杯に続く倉庫の建物になっています。

でも、元キツシラ人にとって一番たかったのは、W.2ndアベニューの1600番台の一角が跡形もなくなくなっています。前に申しましたが、店が有、床屋、豆腐屋、それに（一昨年働いていた近くの製材所から材料を持ってきて建てた家とさえ教えた）いくつか下宿がありました。

ですから、パンクーパーの中で戦前の、私たちの「うち」であっただとところはもう存在しないのです。

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でも、ひょっとすると私は気軽に鈍りこむものかもしれない。変動している北米の都市であれば、住宅は建てかえられ、空き地にはビルを建つでしょう。50年間も変わっているのですから。

それでも私には、自分たちに戦前のふるさとを偲ばせてくれる何かが必要だと思うのです。というのも、戦争で私たちが受けた不公正で不条理が残っているのは、ひとつには西海岸にあった私たちのコミュニティを犠牲にしたことです。

話がそこで行ったら行かず、今のバンクーバーで、戦前の日系人がどこをその生の立ちとしているのかを人々に示すためにやることは、私の夢をも込めました。一戦、もちろん、元々は日本各地から来ているわけですが、それでも、カナダにやってきてからの人生はほとんどがBC州でした。

我々が戦前のBC州に住んでいたときは、日本へ行っても知らないようがありました。我々という人間は、戦前のBC州の生活がどんなものであったか、我々が育った戦前の西海岸の地域社会がどうなものであったかを淡水で初めて分かることで、大きくなり、家を建てる、もうほとんどが永遠にその姿を消してしまいました。

バンクーバーの日系カナダカダ時代に設置すべきアーカイブは、私自身が、日系カナダ人について政府が所有している資料のコレクションでいかに意義ある時間をかかって過ごしたかを聞くか、その中で残る可能性を指摘してきたと思います。

残念ながらスペースがなくなっていた。では、次号にでも。ただし、左側でいただければです。

国立文明博物館の西海岸展

オタワにあるカナダ文明博物館が、2000年に開催されたBC州スチーブストンの史跡を再現する特別展を開催する準備を進めている。これは日系カナダ人の漁師たちの生活を紹介することになっているが、特にBC州の日系人だけではなく、日系カナダ人全体にとって、喜び深い、歴史的に意義のある企画だ。

JCNMは、第二次大戦前に、日系人の漁師が使っていたものと同じ漁網を再現するという協力をした。BC州のブリスベンコートでひとつ見つかり、修復した後に、鉄道で文明博物館に送られている。

この刺し網船は、西海岸の一部であるスチーブストンの展示の目玉となる。

このプロジェクトは、the Tides of Life Project（くらしの干渉）という名前で、その完成に向けて文明博物館は寄付を募っている。皆さんからの寄金を是非お願いする次第。このプロジェクトは、BC州沿岸部の漁業や造船業に日系カナダ人がいかに貢献したかを認識してもらう一助となる。

寄付はカナダ文明博物館宛として上、c/o NAJC, 404 Webb Place, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 3J4へ郵送をお願いする。カナダホールで開催される開会式の招待状と共に、連邦税証証控除のための領収書が間違えずに手元に届くように、氏名、住所に書き落としがないようにご注意されたい。
Volunteers make some of the most generous donations to the Japanese Canadian National Museum and Archives—they donate their time. We wish to thank the dedicated volunteers who work year-round with JCNMAS Directors and Staff to develop our collections, carry out committee work, raise funds and produce public events.

Darrell Akune, Vancouver
Ed Arinobu, Burnaby
Suni Arinobu, Burnaby
Ken Asai, Burnaby
Midge Ayukawa, Victoria
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Eva Cheung, Vancouver
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Audrey Hamaguchi, West Vancouver
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Janine Kamiya, North Vancouver
Marj Kamiya, North Vancouver
Miwa Kamiya, North Vancouver
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Jeff Maihara, Vancouver
Seishi Matsuno, Richmond
Art Miki, Winnipeg, MB
Lisa Miki, Burnaby
Hiroko Miura, Burnaby
Cindy Mochizuki, Vancouver
Elmer Morishita, Vancouver
Lillian Morishita, Vancouver
Maureen Morishita, Burnaby
Frank Moritsugu, Toronto, ON
Harumi Murao, Vancouver
Lila Murao, Richmond
Chieko Nagano, Vancouver
Glen Nagano, Vancouver
Dick Nakamura, Victoria
Chikoko Nakazawa, Vancouver
Bryan Negoro, West Vancouver
Kay Negoro, West Vancouver
Tak Negoro, West Vancouver
Craig Ngai-Natsuhara, Burnaby
Susan Nishi, Vancouver
Sakuya Nishimura, Burnaby
Miyuki Nitta, Richmond
Linda Ohama, Vancouver
Mary Ohara, Burnaby
Les Ohno, Burnaby
Mrs. Oikawa, Burnaby
Ray Ota, Surrey
Eiko Ozaki, Delta
Sally Ozawa, Burnaby
Lana Panko, White Rock
Suzi Petersen, Richmond
Winnie Poon, Vancouver
Ed Ryuji, North Vancouver
Satch Ryuji, North Vancouver
Helen Sakamoto, Burnaby
Peter Sakamoto, Burnaby
Marilyn Sakiyama, Richmond
Naomi Sawada, Vancouver
Marilyn Seki, Richmond
Mary Seki, Richmond
Yuko Shibata, Vancouver
Craig Shikaze, Vancouver
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Mickey Tanaka, Burnaby
Jack Tatsa, North Vancouver
Grace Thomson, North Vancouver
Michael A. Thomson, Winnipeg, MB
Irene Tsuyuki, Surrey
June Tsuyuki, Port Moody
Vancouver Japanese Canadian Youth Group
Tomohiko Watanabe, Langley
Pearl Williams, Vancouver
Bev Yamaura, Burnaby
David Yamaura, Burnaby
Moe Yesaki, Vancouver
Carl Yokota, Richmond
West Coast Exhibit at the Canadian Museum of Civilization

The Canadian Museum of Civilization (CMC) in Ottawa/Hull is preparing for the opening in the year 2000 of an exhibition which recreates life in the pre-war Steveston, B.C., which includes the Japanese Canadian fishing community. This is a project that is exciting and of historical interest to all Japanese Canadians, not only the B.C. Japanese Canadian community.

The Japanese Canadian National Museum & Archives assisted in the search of the same kind of gillnetter that was used by our fishermen prior to World War II. One was located and was restored in Prince Rupert, B.C., and then transported by rail to the CMC.

This gillnetter will comprise the center-piece of the Steveston installation within the West Coast exhibit at the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

The CMC looks for financial support in completing this project, named the Tides of Life Project, and your assistance in financing the West Coast Communities Exhibit in the Museum of Civilization would be greatly appreciated. It will also help to acknowledge the contribution of Japanese Canadians to the fishing and shipbuilding industries on the West Coast of B.C.

Please make your donation payable to the Canadian Museum of Civilization, and send it to c/o NAJC, 404 Webb Place, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 3J4, giving your name and address in full so that a federal tax credit receipt may be sent to you, as well as an invitation to the opening ceremony in the Canada Hall. +

ACKNOWLEDGMENT
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VANCOUVER FOUNDATION