

Edmonton Japanese Community Association

History Project – Data Collection Report



Edmonton Picnic 1949

June 30, 2014

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Important note: Due to the nature of historical data collection, there are undoubtedly many gaps, missing information, and the accuracy of some facts may be disputed. The committee members and interviewees disclaim any responsibility for errors, omissions and incomplete information but are pleased to receive corrections, suggestions, additions, etc. that may be used (or not) at the committee's discretion.

Any additional information or historical sources received after June 2014 will be added to a separate document called Edmonton Japanese Community Association History Project Data Collection Report Addendum. Each time this document is updated, it will be posted on the EJCA website and a printed copy placed with the print copy of the report located in the EJCA library.

Table of Contents

Prologue	7
Editor's note	8
1 Project scope	10
1.1 Scope	10
1.2 Timelines	10
1.3 Funding and finance	11
1.4 Committee Members	11
2 Interviews	12
2.1 Interview process	12
2.2 Interview topics	13
2.3 Selection of interview candidates	13
2.4 Interview methods	13
2.5 Interview summary	14
2.6 Interview highlights and preview	18
3 Life of Japanese-Canadians in Edmonton – outcome from interviews	31
4 Japanese-Canadians in and around Edmonton area in Pre-War Days	33
5 Edmonton Japanese-Canadian residents chart, 1912 – 1970	44
6 Name list – Post-war new immigrants	57
7 Event chart – World/Canada/Edmonton/Edmonton Japanese-Canadians	62
8 Community groups	79
8.1 Bissell Centre Gatherings	79
8.2 Buddhist Gatherings	80
8.3 EJCA including pre-EJCA activities, 1947 – 2014	82
8.3.1 Summary of activities, 1947 – 1976	82
8.3.2 Food Co-op	83
8.3.3 Japanese-Canadian Centennial, 1977	83
8.3.4 Redress, 1977 – 2002	85
8.3.5 Moshi Moshi – newsletter	86

8.3.6	Summary of Activities, 1977 – 1994	87
8.3.7	EJCA Centre	87
8.3.8	Wellness-in-Living Committee	94
8.3.9	EJCA Heritage Festival	96
8.3.10	Summary of activities, 1994 – 2014	100
8.3.11	EJCA Board of Directors	100
8.4	Japan Canada Businessmen's Association, 1991 – 2000	107
8.5	Japanese Christian Gatherings, 1960 – 2014	108
8.6	Kurimoto Japanese Garden, 1978 – 2014	110
8.7	Metro Edmonton Japanese Community School, 1977 – 2014	111
8.8	Office of Consulate General of Japan in Edmonton, 1967 – 2005	113
8.9	Prince Takamado Japan Centre for Teaching and Research, 1996 – 2014	115
8.10	Tomo no Kai (friendship club of new immigrants) – 1975 – 1979	116
9	Material collections	118
9.1	Metro Edmonton Japanese Community School – <i>Annual reports</i> 1977 - 2013	
9.2	友の会 Tomo no Kai (new immigrant club) – 会報オーロラ <i>Newsletter “Aurora”</i> , 1976 – 1978	
9.3	Amy Peyto, <i>The Friendly Door: A History of Bissell Centre</i> , 1979	
9.4	EJCA/Argyll Centre - <i>Annual reports</i> , 1995 - 1997	
9.5	大陸日報、Tairiku Nippo, 在加奈陀邦人々名簿、Japanese Name List , 1941	
9.6	Lethbridge District Japanese-Canadian Association, <i>Nishiki: Nikkei tapestry</i> , 2001	
9.7	EJCA, <i>Newsletter: Moshi Moshi</i> , 1976 – 2013	
9.8	<i>Kimura Family & Japanese-Canadians in Opal and Maybridge</i> , 2011	
9.9	Pre-EJCA (EJCC) - Meeting minutes and other notes, 1948 - 1964	
9.10	Pre-EJCA (EJCC) - Meeting minutes, 1968 - 1977	
9.11	EJCA – Annual General Meeting (AGM) minutes, 1970 - 2005	
9.12	EJCA – Annual financial statements, 1980 - 2013	
9.13	EJCA – Board meeting minutes and related documents, 1970 – 2013	
9.14	EJCA – Bylaws, 1976/1988, 2006/2009/2012	
9.15	EJCA – Collection of Redress related information	
9.16	EJCA - <i>Edmonton Japanese Community Telephone Book</i> , 1988	
9.17	Alberta Nikkei Directory, 1997	
9.18	Toshihiko Fujioka, <i>History Database of Southern Alberta</i> , 2014	
9.19	中山訊四郎編著, 加奈陀同胞発展大鑑 (The Comprehensive List of	

- Japanese-Canadians, July 1921 (an extract)
- 9.20 中山訊四郎編著, *加奈陀同胞発展大鑑 附録 The Comprehensive List of Japanese-Canadians*, July 1921 (an appendix) and other related name lists, 1909, 1930, 1939, and 1941
 - 9.21 原口邦紘, *戦前におけるエドモントン地域在住日系人について*, 2012 年 7 月 Japanese version of Section 4 of this report
 - 9.22 日本カナダ学会西部カナダ学際研究ユニット編, *平原カナダの研究* (JACS *Interdisciplinary Research Unit on Canadian Prairies*), May 2012
 - 9.23 Charles H. Young, Helen R. Y. Reid, W. A. Carrothers, *The Japanese-Canadians*, University of Toronto Press, 1938
 - 9.24 EJCA Centre Feasibility Studies
 - 9.24.1 WHB Consulting and Management Inc., *Edmonton Japanese Community Centre Feasibility Study Report*, September 1, 1991
 - 9.24.2 Summary of needs study, February 19, 1991
 - 9.24.3 Summary of community centre survey, March 22, 1991
 - 9.24.4 Breakdown of EJCA members, May 1, 1991
 - 9.25 EJCA Centre Joint Committee meeting minutes, 1994 - 2013
 - 9.26 Redress Foundation – Community Development Application Document
 - 9.27 EJCA Japanese Culture Centre Project – Management Committee minutes
 - 9.28 EJCA Wellness-in-Living Project – Records, 2001-2004
 - 9.29 NAJC Conference Planning Committee, *移りゆく日系の伝統, Nikkei in Transition*, 1995
 - 9.30 カナダ仏教会編, *日本語で書きましょー料理作り方集*, Canada Buddhist Church (*Let's write in Japanese - cooking book*)
 - 9.31 Japanese-Canadian Volunteers of the Second World War
 - 9.32 Edmonton Journal, *Roots -The Ethnic History of Edmonton*, 1976
 - 9.33 Toshihiko Fujioka, *The Religions of the Japanese-Canadians in Southern Alberta*, 2011
 - 9.34 Yuichi Kurimoto – collection of related articles
 - 9.35 Opal High School Year Book, 1944/1945
 - 9.36 Alberta Japanese Canadian Community Association (AJCCA) – Agenda of the Sixth Provincial Conference, 1953
 - 9.37 EJCA – *Japanese Albertans: Our History*
 - 9.38 Sugizo Nakamura Family Collections – Catalogue and Photos
 - 9.39 Other reference materials

10 Picture collections136
10.1 Various Pictures	
10.2 Heritage Festival Pictures	

Appendix A: EJCA History Project Guidelines and Handbook

Appendix B: View of Japanese-Canadians' Life in Edmonton Area through Interview Results

Appendix C: Centennial Year of Our Japanese-Canadians from Heritage, Vol. 5, No.3

Appendix D: Senior Interviews from Newsletters Moshi Moshi

Appendix E: Sugizo Nakamura from Heritage, Vol. 5, No.3

Appendix F: Interview transcriptions

Prologue

(A short collection of interesting findings from the EJCA History Project Phase 1)

In 1912, Sugizo Nakamura had “Sam’s Barbershop” in downtown Edmonton. Although this is the first documented trace of a Japanese-Canadian living in Edmonton, there were earlier residents both temporary and permanent but no records were found for this project. According to *Tairiku Nippo* newspaper, January 31, 1913, there were about 50 Japanese living in Edmonton in 1913. In 1915, Toyomatsu Kimura opened a barbershop next to Sam’s Barbershop as well as a shooting gallery. Nearby, Suma Uyehara lived at 9634 - 102 A Avenue where she operated a rooming house. Many Japanese-Canadian university students and families lived there until after the Second World War. Suma was popular and often referred to as “Grandma Uyehara”.

As more and more Japanese-Canadians moved into the downtown areas in the late 1920s to 1930s, they started to have gatherings at the Bissell Centre. The original Bissell church was on the north-east corner of 96 Street and 103A Avenue. Mrs. Saito, and the Nakamura and Uehara families belonged to the Bissell Church and this connection led to the first activities of Japanese-Canadians in Edmonton being held in the church. First, sports activities for young people were held in the gymnasium of the church and soon social activities, including chowmein dinners were held there as well.

When the war ended in 1945, more Japanese-Canadians moved into Edmonton. Among the families who came to Edmonton around that time were the Matsubas, Kikuchis, Sugiuras, Inouyes, Shimizus, Iwashitas and Tsujikawas.

There were also at least eleven families in the Opal/Maybridge area located about 60 km north of Edmonton including Toyomatsu Kimura’s family who moved to Opal from Edmonton in 1927. Current Edmonton Japanese Community Association (EJCA) members who were former residents of Opal/Maybridge include Chizuko Kimura, Lucy Takahashi, Flo Shikaze and Joyce Kiyooka. In 1975, the last Japanese-Canadian resident of Opal moved away.

Around 1947, a co-op was organized for group purchasing of Japanese food that was not readily available in Edmonton. This food co-op led to the formation of Edmonton Japanese Community Club (EJCC) that later evolved into the current Edmonton Japanese Community

Association (EJCA). On May 16, 1948, the EJCC had a meeting at the Bissell Centre which defined the purposes of the club as nurturing fellowship among Japanese-Canadians, promoting the understanding of *hakujin* [non-Japanese], and enhancing the well-being of members.

Until 1967 when the Canadian immigration law changed to allow easier immigration, any first-generation Japanese citizens newly coming from Japan (i.e. *shin-issei*) to Edmonton came for marriage or through student visas. After 1968, more of these *shin-issei* came to Edmonton to study, research, and for business. Of course, Japanese-Canadians had always been able to come to Edmonton.



Barbershop, 101 St. & 101 Ave. - 1916

Editor's notes (by Sanae Ohki)

This report should be thought of as a description or catalogue of data collected during Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the EJCA History Project. The objective of Phase 1 and Phase 2 was to start collecting data and resources that would be useful in identifying the early Japanese-Canadians in the Edmonton area as well as information about their social structures, daily family life, the aspects of Japanese culture and "Japaneseness" that were kept or lost, sources of Japanese foods and culture, and many other topics. Many resources were identified and collected in various formats from oral interviews to photographs, documents, reports, and other useful references.

In other words, this report is not the complete story of Japanese-Canadians in Edmonton; it is a guide to a collection of resources that can be used in various ways to start telling that story. More important is the awareness in the community that this is a story of interest, so we hope more information will continue to come to light.

Notes:

1. Some sections were written by EJCA History Project members while others were written by experts on the topics – the writer's name is included in each section.
2. Much of the information (particularly interviews regarding persons, events, and dates) is based on memory so there are gaps and the accuracy of some facts may be disputed. By making the data available to a general audience, we expect (and hope) that errors and omissions can be corrected. The authors and interviewees disclaim any responsibility for errors, omissions, and incomplete data; we hope the reader understands that collecting history is an ongoing process that can never be perfect.
3. Interview transcriptions may have been edited slightly to aid in understanding. For example,
 - a) Japanese words not common in English are shown in italics with their meanings inserted in square brackets; e.g. my mother brought *shoyu* [soy sauce].
 - b) Short explanations added in square brackets; e.g. Therese [daughter] took lessons.
 - c) Added [?] after words that were unclear on the interview recording; e.g. we rode another small ferry ship called Kadina [?].
4. Chart contents were sorted alphabetically by family name where applicable.
5. The priority for data gathering was to document information that would be difficult to obtain in the future. Older information was a priority; more recent information will be added in the future.

The report and all collected materials have been stored in the EJCA Library and in the basement storage room. The report and some data will be available on the EJCA website: <http://www.ejca.org/history-project.html>

The EJCA History Project Committee welcomes any additional information. Please contact project members to provide your input.

1 Project scope

In January 2010, the Edmonton Japanese Community Association committed to gathering information about Japanese-Canadians in Edmonton and area. At the first project meetings, members defined the scope, timelines, methodology, budget, tools, and tasks. During Phase 1, interviews and collection of older documents were the focus activities. During Phase 2, more detailed information was collected, and some gaps were filled.

1.1 Scope

Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the EJCA History project:

1. Collect information about Japanese-Canadian history and contributions in the Edmonton area.
2. Reformat information in various “output” data forms. These may include: recorded interviews and transcripts, copies of historical information (e.g. books, newspapers, official records, correspondence, and photos), original archival material, and articles written for this report.
3. Store the data collection and make it accessible. In the future, the collection (or copies) may be deposited with other trusted repositories such as the Provincial Archives of Alberta (culture.alberta.ca/archives/) or the Japanese-Canadian National Museum.

1.2 Timelines

Phase 1 had a 2-year timeline from January 2010 to March 2012.

January 2010 – March 2010	Defined project scope and processes
March 2010 – July 2011	Completed interviews with 19 people.
September 2010 – November 2011	Transcribed oral interviews to documents.
March 2010 – December 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collected related documents, pictures, books, and references.• Compiled a list of Edmonton people and events.• Wrote summaries of group activities.
January 2012 – March 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Made collected data and resources available through hardcopies stored in the EJCA library.• Made selected data and resources available on the EJCA website.• Compiled the Phase 1 project report.

February 2012 – March 2012	Created a proposal for the phase 2 project.
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Phase 2 had a 22 month timeline from September 2012 to June 2014.

September 2012 – December 2012	Defined required tasks and resources
January 2013 – December 2013	Catalogued and added information to collected pictures and information sheets.
July 2013 – June 2014	Produced the report to include Phase 2 activities.

1.3 Finance

Phase 1 and Phase 2:

1. Funding sources	
NAJC Culture Development Grant:	\$ 2,000.00
EJCA Casino fund:	\$11,000.00
2. Financial report	
Materials and others:	\$ 1,468.55
Hired staff salary:	\$10,788.96
Total	\$12,257.51

1.4 Committee members

Phase 1:

EJCA members: Rick Hirata (Chair), Cathy Tennant, David Sulz, Jim Hoyano,
Sanae Ohki

Hired staff: Midori Uematsu, Suzuko Shigemitsu

Phase 2:

EJCA members: Cathy Tennant (Chair), Daiyo Sawada, David Sulz, Jim Hoyano,
Sanae Ohki

2 Interviews

2.1 Interview process

Gathering information about the Edmonton area Japanese-Canadians was identified as an important project task so about 50% of the project time was allocated to preparation, interviewing, transcription, and making summaries of these interviews.

In all, 22 face-to-face interviews and one e-mail interview were held with 24 people during the project period. The numbers are different because some people were interviewed twice and one interview covered two people in the case of a married couple.

For more details of the interview process, refer to:

Appendix A: EJCA History Project Guideline and Handbook by David Sulz.

2.2 Interview topics

It was decided that the project would focus on the history of the Japanese community in Edmonton (e.g. society, community, education, special events, etc.) rather than individual life histories. With that in mind, potential interview topics included:

1. ORIGINS – where interviewee was born, why they came to Edmonton, where else they lived before or after Edmonton and why.
2. FOOD - gardens, stores, recipes, buying from co-ops.
3. SHELTER - neighbourhoods, styles of house, furniture.
4. CLOTHING - styles, influences, where it was bought or ordered.
5. RECREATION - play, leisure, games, hobbies.
6. SOCIAL CONNECTIONS - neighbours, church, associations (e.g. EJCA), contributions to Edmonton's development, interactions with non-Japanese.
7. EDUCATION – schools attended, nationalities of friends.
8. JOBS - jobs held, pay rates, relations with colleagues.
9. LANGUAGE - spoken at home, dialects, words specific to Alberta or Canada.
10. BUSINESSES – what Japanese businesses existed in Edmonton.
11. POPULATION (size and demographics) – how big was/is Japanese-Canadian community, what characteristics (e.g. age, income).
12. CULTURE – what traditions were maintained, modified, or discarded; culture shock memories; family heirlooms and archives.
13. NOTABLE FIGURES – important people to Japanese Community.

14. IDENTITY – what makes someone Japanese-Canadian? Personal source of strength and inspiration?
15. ADVICE to younger and future generations.

2.3 Selection of interview candidates

1. The number of people to be interviewed was limited by the project timeline of two years. It was expected that about 20 – 25 interviews could be held.
2. A list of potential interviewees was compiled from various sources including
 - suggestions from committee members of older generation EJCA members as well as immigrants from 1950 – 1970 period.
 - a meeting between committee members and the Matsu no Kai (Seniors Club) to describe the purpose of the EJCA history project, encourage participation, and collect suggestions for interviewees.
3. Committee members then contacted interview candidates to explain the purpose of the interviews. Out of 29 candidates, 23 accepted, 4 declined, 1 deferred, and 1 was not available.
4. After reviewing interview results, one further e-mail interview was held with a non-Edmonton resident.

2.4 Interview method

Pre-interview (off-site)

Two interviewers (Suzuko Shigemitsu and Midori Uematsu) contacted each interviewee by telephone to:

- Introduce themselves.
- Thank them for their willingness to be interviewed.
- Set the date and the location of interview.
- Explain the recruitment letter and Oral History/Audio/Video Recording informed consent form they would receive and be asked to sign.

Interview (on-site)

Most interviews were conducted at interviewees' homes. Interviewers took the following items: DVR (digital voice recorder), informed consent form to be signed and copied, paper and pens (for notes), and a small gift (green tea).

Interview procedures:

1. Set up DVR.

2. Ask the interviewee to sign informed consent form (for our copy).
 3. Ask for the lending/donating of personal materials if they have any.
 4. Start DVR.
 5. Record date and interviewer name.
 6. Ask interviewee for name, age and generation; *issei*, *nisei*, or *sansei*.
 7. Confirm acceptance of informed consent.
 8. Conduct interviews according to potential question topics listed above. It was impossible to ask all questions of interest so interviewers tried to guide the interview to gather information based on interviewee's particular knowledge, experience, and interests (e.g. family background, life in Edmonton, the Japanese community in Edmonton, etc.).
- * Most interviews lasted 50-60 minutes and were done in English except one interview that was done in Japanese. The Japanese transcript was translated into English.

Post-interview (on-site)

1. Thank interviewees with a small gift (e.g. packaged green tea).
2. Get permission to contact them in the future if we have more questions.

Post-interview (off-site)

1. Thank you card sent to the interviewee by Rick Hirata.
2. DVR file transferred to computer hard drive.
3. CD burned and sent to professional transcriber (Bridget Toms).
4. Interviewers checked transcript for small errors (e.g. name and place spelling) by listening to the original recording.
5. The committee members confirmed the contents of transcripts for accuracy and readability. Minor adjustments were applied and, only if required, notes were added.

2.5 Interview Summary

The chart on the next three pages is a list of interviewees with basic information extracted from the interview records. The list is in alphabetical order of family name.

Interviewees' basic information

Generation** Issei – first generation, born in Japan

Nisei – second generation, born in Canada,

Sansei – third generation, self and parents born in Canada,

Kika Nisei (rehiring second generation) – born in Canada but brought up in Japan. Later came back to Canada,

Shin Issei – new first generation, born in Japan and moved to Canada after the World War II.

Name	Interview Date	Year of Birth	Generation**	Japan Ancestral Area	Year left Japan or born in Canada	Year came to Edmonton	Spouse information	Other family information
Frueh, Keiko	Nov. 2, 2010	1938	Shin Issei	Kyoto	Left Japan in 1961	First in 1961, moved to the North in 1962, back to Edmonton in 1968	Husband Hans Frueh, German-Canadian, worked at the city airport (? – 1962), Teson, Yukon (1962 - 1964), Fort Smith (1964 - 1966), Fort Good Hope (1966 - 1968), back to Edmonton in 1968	
George Tsuruda	July 19, 2011	1929	Nisei (Kika Nisei)	Kagoshima, Japan	Born in Canada, went to Japan in 1942, back to Canada in 1952	1972	Ruby Tsuruda	Born in Vancouver, moved to Kagoshima, Japan, back to Canada in 1962, to France and got married stayed for three years. Three children.
Hoyano, Jim	May 5, 2011	1943	Sansei	Not Answered	1943 (Lethbridge)	1963 and 1978	Yumiko Hoyano	Parents both born outside Vancouver (Haney or Hammond). Moved to Lethbridge, not internment camp. Wife, Yumiko's family from Hokkaido. 2 brothers and sister - Ken is dentist in Edmonton, Allan in England, Joy in Ottawa.
Hoyano, Yumiko	May 5, 2011	1939?	Shin Issei	Hokkaido	1964	1964 and 1978	Jim Hoyano, Sansei	One daughter
Ito, Akiko	Nov. 21, 2010	1935	Shin Issei	Osaka	Left Japan in 1962	1962	Husband John Ito (1934 – 1990), kika nisei. Born in Surrey, internment at Lemon Creek, went to Suzuka-city, Mie, Japan with parents and 5 brothers in 1944, back to Lethbridge or Taber, Canada, in 1958 (job opportunity), graduated from SAIT, worked at North West Territory as a radio operator, then Interpreter for Japanese in Edmonton.	Three children Aunt Kay Nakamura lived in Opal
Kiyooka, Joyce	May 27, 2011	1930	Nisei	Umaji, Kochi-ken	Calgary, AB	1954 from Opal.		Father arrived in Victoria, BC by himself in 1906; worked at a waiting station in Prince Rupert in 1921; 1923 relocated to Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan to work in a hotel; 1928 moved to Calgary to work at the Palliser Hotel as an elevator man. Moved to Opal around 1940/41 then from Opal to Edmonton about 1954.
Matsune, Heidi	May 28, 2010	Not Answered	Nisei	Not Answered	Born in Raymond, lived in Calgary	1971	Husband (Victor) born in Port Haney, B.C. Evacuated to a sugar beets farm in Alberta. Worked as a carpenter, then, at Silk-O-Lina in	Three sons

Name	Interview Date	Year of Birth	Generation**	Japan Ancestral Area	Year left Japan or born in Canada	Year came to Edmonton	Spouse information	Other family information
							Calgary. He was transferred to Silk-O-Lina in Edmonton in 1971.	
Nagata, Sachiko	Nov. 10, 2010	1927	Kika Nisei	Sakai Minato, Tottori-ken	Born in Vancouver, went to Sakai-Ninato City, Tottori, Japan in 1934, back to Canada in 1958 to marry Takeo.	1958	Husband Takeo Nagata (1923 - 2006). Born in Canada, Nisei, accountant. Five brothers, Takeo was the oldest. Sachiko did not know if Takeo went to any camp.	No child
Nawata, Aki	July 4, 2011	1931	Nisei	Fukuoka, Kyushu	Vancouver, BC	1950	Diane Nawata (nee Nagata)	Met wife Diane at the University of Alberta in 1953. Has 3 brothers, 2 live in Calgary. Three children - 2 girls & 1 boy
Nawata, Diane	July 4, 2011	1933	Nisei	Kagoshima, Japan	Born in Canada, Ocean Falls, B.C.	1953	Aki Nawata, met Aki at the U of A.	Father came to Canada at 19 years old. After worked in Canada for 7-8 years, went back to marry to mother, she was 19 years old. Both came to Canada and lived to be 90 and 92. Father worked at a paper mill. During the war, the family moved to sugar beet farm in southern Alberta in 1942. They moved to Lethbridge in 1949.
Nishiwaki, Kyoko	Nov. 17, 2010	1947	Shin issei	Kyoto	Left Japan in 1969	1969	Husband Yoshihiro Nishiwaki (1941 -), shin-issei. He came to Canada in 1967 as a student. He studied microbiology and worked as a laboratory technologist at the University of Alberta Hospital.	Two children, Akito (in Toronto) and Maya (in Edmonton). They went to the Japanese language school and can read and write Japanese.
Sando, Tom	May 31, 2010 and November 3, 2010	1922	Nisei	Echigo, Niigata-ken	Skeena River, BC but in Japan from 4-16 years old. Back to Canada in 1938.	1964	Divorced first wife and remarried a German - she died just before he retired.	Married in 1967? (3 years after coming here). Daughter lives in Edmonton with grandchildren. Mom died when he was 4 so sent back to Japan. Came back to Canada when he was 16. Real surname is Kuwabara but changed it to Sando as easier name to start own business.
Sawada, Daiyo	June 28, 2011	1942	Nisei	Not Answered	Pincher Creek, AB	1962	Soly Sawada (nee Rivera)	Married in 1972. Two grown children: Kim (daughter) and Brandon (son) and 4 grandchildren
Shimizu, Henry	January, 2012	1928	Nisei	Nara (father), Osaka (mother)	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Sept 1946 from New Denver, B.C.	Joan	Father's (Shotaro Shimizu) first wife died of Spanish flu in Japan in 1918. Henry has a half-brother Shoji (Andy). Grace (Haruko) is his younger sister (2 years younger)
Shimoda, Dick	November 16, 2010	1933	Nisei - (Kika Nisei?)	Kumamoto ken	Albion, B.C.	1981 from Toronto	Noriko Shimoda	Grandfather immigrated around 1908 to Vancouver; family interned in Lemon Creek. Family went to Japan after the war in 1946 (Momoto, Kumamoto-ken) then Dick returned to Canada in 1961 (Toronto).
Shimoda, Noriko	November 16,	Not Answered	Shin Issei	Kumamoto ken	1962	1981 from Toronto	Dick Shimoda	

Name	Interview Date	Year of Birth	Generation**	Japan Ancestral Area	Year left Japan or born in Canada	Year came to Edmonton	Spouse information	Other family information
	2010							
Takahashi, John	June 7, 2010 and July 12, 2010	1930?	Not Answered	Not Answered	Surrey, B. C.	1950	Lucy Takahashi	John's mother was sick at the time of evacuation. She was left at the Hastings Park (not at a real hospital) and he has never seen her since then.
Takahashi, Lucy	June 7, 2010 and July 12, 2010	Not Answered	Nisei	Not Answered	Opal in AB	1946	John Takahashi, Maiden name: Nishimoto	Lucy's father Tokutaro Nishimoto (1890 - 1975) came to Canada maybe in 1919 or 1920, he went back to Japan to marry his wife. Lucy's mother, Chiyoko Nishimoto (1902 - 1998), came to Edmonton in 1921. Then, they moved to Opal. Lucy's uncle and aunt, Watanabes were in Opal before Lucy's parents. Another aunt is Wakata Takenaka
Tanaka, Ken	July 20, 2011	1943	Sansei	Shiga-Ken	Lethbridge, AB	1966	Midori Tanaka (nee Tsuji)	Children: Two sons - Scott and Brent
Tsujikawa, Tamiko	February 17, 2011	1921	Nisei	Shikoku	Cumberland, BC	1945	George Tsujikawa	
Tsuruda, Ruby	Nov. 19, 2010	Not Answered	Nisei?	Not Answered	?, Canada	1972	George Tsuruda is Kika-nisei, refer to interview with George	Three children
Yamamoto, Isao	November 3, 2010	1930	Kika-nisei	Shizuoka, Japan	Mount Niven, B.C.	1954 from Winnipeg	Toshiko Yamamoto	Went to Japan in 1934 (Shizuoka Camp) and returned to Canada in 1950 (Winnipeg), then moved to Edmonton in 1954. Returned to Japan in 1962 to get married.
Yamamoto, Toshiko	November 3, 2010	1930	Shin Issei	Shizuoka, Japan	1962	1962	Isao Yamamoto	



Edmonton Ladies: If you know the year this picture was taken, names of those ladies, and other information, please inform the History committee.

2.6 Interview highlights and preview

Below are some interesting excerpts from interviews selected by committee members. The complete transcripts are included in Appendix F. The original audio recordings (i.e. the complete and most accurate versions) are available in the EJCA library. Please note these selections below may have been edited slightly to make them easier to read.

2.6.1 Keiko Frueh

Topic - New immigrants and Japanese

Keiko: I married a German-Canadian and came to Edmonton in October 1961. My first contact with Japanese [in Edmonton] was Mr. Shimbo who sells tofu and Japanese foods.

We went to Mr. Nakamura's barber shop to pick up rice, soy sauce etc. After barbershop was closed, Mr. Sugiura (Silk-O-Lina) took over the co-op.

Keiko: The East Asian Studies Department was created in 1972 at U of A by Dr. Jones and Mrs. Miyakawa. The Japanese consulate office opened 1967. Prince and Princess Takamatsu came to Edmonton after visited Lethbridge. Princess Nori no Miya came and planted a tree at Kurimoto garden opening.

2.6.2 Hoyano, Jim

Topic - Coming to Edmonton

Jim: After graduating from high school, I spent my first year of university in Lethbridge and then came up to Edmonton in 1963. I stayed until about 1971. Then I left Edmonton for various places for seven years and then I came back in September of 1978 and have been here ever since.

Topic - University of Alberta

Jim: I came to the University of Alberta in '63 and went into science, majoring in chemistry. And I got my bachelor of science in chemistry in 1966. Then I went into graduate school in the same department. And I got my PhD in 1971.

Topic - Meeting his future wife, Yumiko.

Jim: Oh, that was at the university in the chemistry department. I think she came to work for Professor Masamune, who was on a one-year work permit, I think, to work in the lab. She came from Hokkaido University where she just graduated and she thought she'd just be here for a year but... it turned out to be permanent.

Topic - Japanese community involvement:

Jim: In the '60s, I think – we were sort of involved. The community had an annual picnic and Christmas party and maybe that was about it. But we always usually went to the picnics and got to meet other community members then. ... I think there were about 50 or 60 families.

Now the picnics were sort of family events with you know, the regular field games and races and things. Everybody brought their own bento and they sort of shared with others in the group and so on. That's how I got to meet a lot of the old-time families like from the Opal area and...

Topic - Japanese food store

Jim: There was a Japanese food store that opened up when we were here in the '60s. I think it was Philip Shimbo and his wife. I think Philip was a *nisei* and his wife was from Japan. But he was a tofu-maker – he made his own tofu - and he had a little grocery store. I think he later moved to Vancouver and made tofu there.

2.6.3 Hoyano, Yumiko**Topic - Deciding to live in Canada**

(Yumiko came to the University of Alberta in 1964 with a work permit as a Lab Assistant. Then, she enrolled in the graduate School in Chemistry.)

Interviewer: What did your parent think about you staying longer than you planned?

Yumiko: My parents were much younger. So they didn't think much of me staying here. And also, I did explain to them that in those days, the women studying science were not welcomed in Japan at all. I had no prospect of finding a job at all. For instance, when I was graduating chemistry in 1964, the employment list came to the university, the department. And there was a list of company names but at the very end it said, "no female student needs to apply". And then the only job that you might be able to get was to become a teacher – but the public school discouraged women science teachers. So private girl's high schools were the only places and then those were just a very small number, right?

Interviewer: So this was the right place for you to be after getting PhD?

Yumiko: Well I think it was like I escaped from situation. And of course, I didn't know what the situation here was. But I just thought maybe I would just go and see.

Topic - President of EJCA

(Yumiko was the president of EJCA for four years from 2002 – 2006. Yumiko started new programs at EJCA).

Yumiko: We had number of brainstorming sessions to get ideas from people. What do you wish that EJCA would do for the community? Give me any ideas. I established a seniors group. They used to meet very sporadically, like whenever they had to decide something, they would call members. I said, “Okay, why don’t we meet once a month and at least put that day aside”. And once you know that day, you go there and you meet other people.

2.6.4 Ito, Akiko

Topic - Japanese community in Edmonton

Interviewer: What do you remember about Japanese community here?

Akiko: Long time ago, I used to cook turkey for Christmas parties for seven years, because my husband was an EJCA board member at that time.

Interviewer: What kind of – like volunteer work did John do? I hear he was very active in the Japanese community?

Akiko: He always wanted to help people who came to Canada.

Topic - Marriage

Interviewer: When did you come to Canada?

Akiko: 1962.

Interviewer: 1962. Why did you come?

Akiko: I married John.

Interviewer: How did you meet him?

Akiko: My cousin was in Canada, John was the cousin’s husband’s friend. My cousin is living in Ottawa now.

Interviewer: And how did you come to Canada? Plane?

Akiko: By... ship.

2.6.5 Kiyooka, Joyce

Topic - Japanese food

Interviewer: So once in a while you ate Japanese food?

Joyce: When we lived on the farm at Opal, you know, you have chickens, you kill a chicken and you milk a cow and ... that kind of thing. So it was mostly western—not

too much Japanese.

2.6.6 Matsune, Heidi

Topic – Background, people in Edmonton

Heidi: I was born in Raymond, AB. My husband was born in Port Haney, BC. And I moved to Calgary to go to school and got a job. My husband got a job at Silk-O-Lina and transferred to Edmonton with 3 boys in 1971.

Interviewer: Did you meet a few Japanese people in Edmonton?

Heidi: The first Japanese people I met was Sue Iwabuchi and Sugiura who worked for Silk-O-Lina.

2.6.7 Nagata, Sachiko

Topic - Lived in Japan and Canada

(Sachiko was born in Vancouver in 1927, went to Japan at the age of 7. She moved back and forth between Japan and Canada. The war ended when she was in Japan)

Interviewer: After taking care of your grandmother with your family, you came back to Canada after the war, right?

Sachiko: Yes, I came back to Canada in 1958.

Interviewer: Well, you stayed in Japan for a long time then. I can imagine that your life in Japan had to be very hard after the war.

Sachiko: Yes, especially during the war.

Interviewer: Where were you in Japan?

Sachiko: Tottori prefecture. Sakai-minato city....very small place.

Topic - Japanese food

Interviewer: How did you get Japanese food?

Sachiko: As for the Japanese food, I went to the south to Taber since my mother in-law was there. I sometimes visited her over the holiday. There was a Japanese named Nakagama in Lethbridge.

Interviewer: What kind of food were you able to buy there?

Sachiko: Rice, *Kamaboko* [fish paste cakes].

2.6.8 Nawata, Aki

Topic - University life

Interviewer: What was university life in Edmonton like in the 1950s, and did your

social life include other Japanese?

Aki: Groups or organization where we got together included the Bissell Centre, bowling and curling clubs, annual picnics done through EJCA. I met my wife Diane, who was also a *nisei* at the University around 1953. Other Japanese in those days I met at the university that I remember included Shozo Yasui, Ben Shikaze, Henry Shimizu, Hiro Naka, plus a few more, including some women besides Diane, whose names I can't remember. But they were all *nisei*, I think. Socializing included getting together at the Bissell United Church for dinner, dances, playing basketball and other social things. The group at the Bissell Centre numbered around 40, including other families besides those from the university.

Topic - Visiting Japan

Interviewer: Have you visited Japan and China, and was it work related?

Aki: Oh, many times – mainly on business. I have been to Japan maybe 20 times, the last time before I retired, so 1992. I used to go often on business – to Japan and China and all over the world. But mainly to Japan and to China where I went about 40 times or so. When I visited Japan it was mainly to Tokyo, but I would fly to Fukuoka in Kyushu to see my relatives sometimes. So I am still connected to them in a way.

2.6.9 Nawata, Diane

Topic - Schools

Diane: I was born in Ocean falls in BC, and attended 7 different schools before grade 12 due to the war. All [my] family arrived Alberta in 1942. I came to Edmonton in 1953 to attend the university. I became a teacher and taught grade 2 and 3 mixed class and do you know who I taught? I taught Jim Hoyano.

Interviewer: How were you part of EJCA previously?

Diane: My husband was a president of EJCA at one time.

2.6.10 Nishiwaki, Kyoko

Topic - Enjoying life in Canada

Interviewer: It is nice to know that you are enjoying your life in Edmonton. Around what time you started feeling it was home?

Kyoko: When we had the children, yes.

Interviewer: So you got more settled into the community.

Kyoko: And when my son was two, we visited Japan and at that time we decided, oh, I'm happy to raise kids in Edmonton.

Interviewer: Why?

Kyoko: Because Kyoto is so crowded and polluted at that time and also so many cars, and I didn't feel relaxed. When we go out, my son was still two, so I always watched him and held his hand tightly. So I was so tired. Of course, we enjoyed so much but it was so crowded and so busy. So Edmonton life is more simple and lots of nature, yes. So it's better to raise kids in here.

Topic - Japanese Language School

(Kyoko taught at the Japanese Language School)

Kyoko: It was good memory for me. I enjoyed teaching.

Interviewer: Do you remember major events among Japanese communities in the past?

Kyoko: You mean Japanese school? Yes, they had an *undo-kai* [sports day] in the summertime and *gakugai-kai* [drama presentations] in the autumn. And quite often we got together and read books to the children. There were lots of activities.

2.6.11 Sando, Tom

Topic - Coming to Edmonton for work:

(Tom moved from Winnipeg to Calgary in 1962.)

Tom: After that, a friend of mine in Edmonton told me they got a job. Because in those days they called it an oil-boom – that's another word for oil-related jobs. Edmonton was booming; just started booming. A lot of work. So I just packed everything, took a bus. I and my wife came to Edmonton. That was 1963, end of 1963.

Then I had other odd jobs; oil-related jobs. Then, finally, in early spring of 1964 I applied for a job, because I am experienced, with a foundation company.

They drill a hole. Like an oilrig. Yeah, then put steel in the concrete, for the foundation for a building. So anyway, I apply for job, because I had experience after Manitoba. And I got the job right away. Monthly wages of \$350 and it was a permanent labour. Since then I worked right through, same company till my retirement in 1987. I worked there as a foreman, as a superintendent, building foundation specialist.

Topic - Life story:

Tom: Then I divorced the first wife and remarried with a German. And she died, just before I retired. So that was my life story. But if you want more detail, during wartime, you read that book [Wild Daisies in the Sand].

Topic - Different kinds of *nisei*

Tom: There's two different *nisei*. *Nisei* who never went back to Japan, just lived in Canada, you know? And us - we are called "*kika-nisei*." It's different. Born here, but brought up in Japan and came back to Canada. The two different "*nisei*," you know, different feeling, different lifestyle.

Topic - Changing name

Interviewer: So your dad is Tatsu Kuwabara? But your name is Tom Sando?

Tom: When I came to Edmonton, I was going to start as my own contractor, like repairing sidewalks and garages and driveways, you know, I was going to do it myself. Kuwabara is kind of hard, long name to remember. So I thought a shorter name would be much easier for that, especially a contractor name, you know? So I changed to Sando. It's much easier to remember, eh? Yes, I legally changed that name to Sando. Yeah. But my actual name is Kuwabara.

2.6.12 Sawada, Daiyo

Topic - Friends at university

Interviewer: So there weren't a lot of Japanese students at the university when you first came to Edmonton in 1962?

Daiyo: Well there were some, but I really wasn't looking for them and I wasn't paying much attention to the fact that I was Japanese. In fact for a long time, I didn't like being Japanese! We were the only Japanese family in Pincher Creek. I'm not quite sure exactly why my mother and father decided to move there. Before Pincher Creek they lived in Raymond, Alberta. Then they moved in the mid-1920s, but there were already 2 barbers in Pincher Creek, and my father was a barber. So it wasn't like it was like a great opportunity or you're going to be a huge shift – and I guess there wasn't. Anyway, economically it was not very good in any way. But education – my mother saw that, believed that education was an important way for the family, for the kids to become more successful than what they had been able to. So she really stressed that school was important.

Topic - First impression of Edmonton

Daiyo: Well having been in Calgary for one year, the city wasn't really that different from Calgary excepting at that point I think, to me, it was the university setting that gave the most meaning to me. And it was the university at that point, the university of – well, University of Alberta in Calgary according to the title then, was essentially a satellite campus. So – and then even the Lethbridge junior college was also just a satellite thing that received all its authority from the University of Alberta. So coming to Edmonton was like coming to the big-time at that point, right? Capital city and all the rest of it. But things have changed a great deal since 1962, you know? That's almost 50 years ago. So. But at that point, it was sort of like, "Okay this is, as far as Alberta is concerned, this is the place". And so it felt good coming up here as a student as opposed to Lethbridge or Calgary at that time. It was good.

2.6.13 Shimoda, Dick and Noriko

Topic: Life in Japan

Interviewer: And how long were you in Japan (after leaving Canada in 1945)?

Dick: In 1962, I came back.

Well in Japan, it was hard, you know, because two of my sisters, (and) my father died. Because of tuberculosis and malnutrition. My elder sister(s) Francis and Becky, they supported the family ... it was hard for them to support a family, you know, in Japan. So ... they decided to move. Well my oldest sister got married to a *Hakujin* [Caucasian] ... who was occupying Japan ... an American, so she moved to America, then called the other sister, Becky (who moved) to Toronto. And then...they supported the whole family. Fortunately, in those days, the US dollar (and) Canadian dollar was strong. (Then) my sister called me back.

2.6.14 Shimizu, Henry

Topic – Rooming house

Henry: By 1948, my father was able to invest into a rooming house on 97th Street. The building had 3 levels with about 15 rooms, a washroom on each level, and 2 front retail spaces. At street level, the retail spaces had large window fronts with a door facing into a central entrance space.

Topic – 97th Street, Edmonton

Henry: 97th street was a main-throughway with a streetcar line going from the south-side to the north-end of Edmonton. Across the street stood the large Army &

Navy Department Store which occupied most of one block. About a block away was the unique “Harlem Chicken Inn” where one could savour their “Hot Tamales.” Although it never appeared to be very busy during the day, it might have been “hopping” every evening but I never venture that way at night, too scary.

Topic – chicken sexing

Another development in the early 1940’s was the “Japanese chicken-sexing” program. This was started by George Tsujikawa and Reg Miyashita. Both had gone to Japan before WW II to learn the technique from Dr. Shimizu, a professor at Kyoto University in Japan. They returned before the war started and came to Edmonton. Soon they were busy “sexing” at the chicken hatcheries in northern Alberta during the early 1940’s. In 1945, George Matsuba joined the team after learning the technique from them. With the introduction of fast-foods and fried chicken, “sexing” changed from seasonal to full-time work. The numbers of “chicken-sexers” increased to 6 or 8 people, especially with the retirement of both Reg Miyashita and George Tsujikawa.

Topic – casino fundraising

With events like “Heritage Days,” the need for more funding for the EJCA became critical. An opportunity for better funding began with “casinos” in the two largest cities in Alberta. In 1979, under the leadership of Albert Shimbashi, the EJCA became one of the early non-profit organizations to sponsor a “casino” under the new arrangement with the Alberta Government for fund-raising with casinos. Albert had a party in his rumpus room with the EJCA. We had to arrange a “bond” of \$25,000 for the bank before they would loan us the money to finance a “casino.” That evening, Albert, Ben Shikaze, Aki Nawata, Kei Miyashita and I signed checks for \$5,000 each, as a bond to the bank.

2.6.15 Takahashi, John and Lucy

Topic: Uyehara’s rooming house

John: The University of Alberta was the only university in Alberta then. Everyone had to come to Edmonton to go to university. And lot of students stayed at Uyehara’s two rooming house(s). That’s how we got to know other students. This rooming house was there even before 1921. My mom came to Edmonton in 1921 and they were there already.

Lucy: Dr. Yoneda and Dr. Yoneyama were both at Uyehara’s place when they were students.

Topic - People in Opal

Lucy: I grew up in Opal and my neighbours were Saito, Kimura (Toyomatsu), Kimura (Toyokichi), Nakamura, Watanabe, Yamauchi, Kiyooka, Takenaka, Irie, Inoue, Sugiura, Nishimoto, Katayama,

Topic - Moshi Moshi newsletter

Lucy: Gordon Hirabayashi, Florence Shikaze and I worked on it.

Topic - Bissell Centre

Lucy: Bissell Centre was a “get together” place for our community because all these people resided in that area. Played table tennis, badminton, had Christmas and chow mein party.

Topic - Curling club

John: People played for 30-35years.

Topic - Business:

John: Chicken sexing was worked by George Tsujikawa, Reg Miyashita, and George Matsuba.

2.6.16 Tanaka, Ken**Topic - EJCA Centre**

Ken: I was on the building committee as treasurer for about 2 years until the Centre opening in September 1994. Then I was hired as the first building manager right after the opening. It worked out well for both myself and the community, since I had some interest in Japanese cultural things, and needed something to do since just retiring from AGT (now Telus), and being only 51 years old. I was the centre manager for about eight years.

Topic - Marriage

Interviewer: How did you meet your wife Midori?

Ken: I knew Midori from the Buddhist Church in Raymond. We used to go there for dances as well as other activities. I started working for AGT in Grande Prairie in about 1963 and stayed for about 3 years, and then came to Edmonton in 1966. Midori was already living in Edmonton going to Nursing School, so when I moved here, we

renewed our acquaintanceship and eventually married.

2.6.17 Tsujikawa, Tamiko

Topic - Marriage

Tami: I married in 1944, so I escaped [Picture Butte] in 1944. In 1945 we came to Edmonton. George's uncle was also working on a sugar beet farm – about a mile away from us. And I used to work for George's uncle Chuckie's (Chiaki's?), you know? George's uncle and aunt thought that his nephew needed a wife.

Topic - Finding a place to live in Edmonton

Tami: Well first thing, we had to find apartment. Pretty hard to find apartments those days, you know? So we lived for a while in Mrs. Uyehara's mother's – mother-in-law's house. She had two rooms upstairs. We rented that for a while. Then one of the church members from Bissell said that they have an empty room in their home. So we rented there until my son was born.

This church member said that they have a house that was, you know, two – a kitchen and a bedroom/living room upstairs and I could – we could rent. And that's where we stay until, I think almost one year old we stayed. And we found a little, a little place next door to Mrs. Nakamura's barber shop on 95th street and 97th street.

2.6.18 Tsuruda, George

Topic - Start of EJCA

Interviewer: before it became EJCA, it was EJCC. Do you know who, when and how EJCA started?

George: We tried to name EJCC but there was an organization called Edmonton Junior Chinese Club, so, we could not use EJCC. This is why we ended up with Edmonton Japanese Canadian Association. The first our center was a rented space. The fund came from NAJC then renovated Argyll community center and joint to it, with the rent of one dollar a year.

2.6.19 Tsuruda, Ruby

Topic - Coming to Edmonton

Ruby: That was – he was stationed in La Macaza, so you know, at Camp Iqaluit (?), but one mega station, it was closed down. So we have a choice. He said, "Toronto or Edmonton."

I said Edmonton; I don't want to go to Toronto because it's too big a city.

We had three kids, so must have been 1972 that we came to Edmonton, yeah. And then we rented a duplex on 144th Avenue. Then the landlord raised the rent so we said, "let's go buy a house." And I found a job, 1973, I worked for Canadian Utilities. Canadian Utilities now is ATCO.

Topic - Japanese store (or picnic advertisement)

Ruby: The first time we moved here, I say, "Where's the Japanese store?" There was a Japanese store so there was a sign that said, "Picnic", you know, Japanese writing. He said, "Let's go to picnic." Now I got to know other Nisei.

Topic - Husband George and Japanese community centre

Ruby: George, he was the president. He was the president when the new community centre was built. It was the old Argyll Community Centre. They were closed down, but George said, "Oh, that's a good place to have a Japanese community." And so they renovated that place.

Topic - Japanese community activities

Ruby: Therese [daughter] took up Japanese dancing. First Japanese dance teacher was Miss Sugiyama, yeah. And she – she's a *nisei*, and taught Japanese dancing and perform it all over the place. And in Heritage Days started, she was the first one in the Japanese pavilion who started it. And every year, till he had a stroke, he [George] was responsible for the Heritage Days. And then of course, I had to be there to help. And it was the centennial year... Nagano, the first Japanese here and they had a parade. We had a parade in the city – we have picture over there of the parade.

2.6.20 Yamamoto, Isao and Toshiko

Topic - What made you come back to Canada?

Interviewer: What made you come back to Canada in 1950 after spending 16 years in Japan?

Isao: Well of course I went through war. And the condition wasn't too great in Japan. I had some relatives in Winnipeg. So ... I was a *nisei*, so able to come ... without too much difficulty. Of course they needed a sponsor but I was able to ... come back to Canada. I was a citizen by birth.

It wasn't easy because I didn't speak English. So had to start over again. I went to night school because (in) older days, immigrant from Europe came too. So they had night school.

3 Life of Japanese-Canadians in Edmonton – outcomes from interviews

To visualize the life of Japanese-Canadians in Edmonton, we picked out typical topics from all the interviews and organized them by eras and categories of interview questions.

Following is a list of categories:

Era (year range): Pre-war [1912 – 1941]
 During the war [1941 – 1945]
 After the war – early years [1946 – 1969]
 After the war – recent years [1970 – 2014]

Interview question:

1. ORIGINS – personal history such as birth year, birth place, ancestors
2. FOOD - gardens, stores, recipes, buying from co-op
3. SHELTER - neighbourhoods, styles of house, furniture
4. CLOTHING - styles, influences, where it was bought or ordered
5. RECREATION - play, leisure, games, hobbies
6. SOCIAL CONNECTIONS - neighbours, church, associations (e.g. EJCA), contributions to Edmonton's development, interactions with non-Japanese
7. EDUCATION – schools attended, nationalities of friends
8. JOBS - jobs done, pay rates, relations with colleagues
9. LANGUAGE - spoken at home, dialects, words specific to Alberta or Canada
10. BUSINESSES – what Japanese businesses existed in Edmonton.
11. POPULATION (size and demographics) – Japanese-Canadian community
12. CULTURE – what traditions were maintained, modified, or discarded; culture shock memories; family heirlooms and archives,
13. NOTABLE FIGURES – important people to Japanese Community
14. IDENTITY – what makes someone Japanese-Canadian?
15. ADVICE to younger and future generations.

Grouping of topics:

Code	Topics category	Code	Topics category	Code	Topics category	Code	Topics category
1	Grandma Uyehara	2	Barber shop	3	Opal	4	Bissell Centre
5	Church	6	Christmas party	7	Chowmein supper	8	Edmonton-pre war
9	Japanese food	10	Picnic	11	Work life	12	Nisei group
13	Kika-nisei: in Japan	14	Curling Club	15	Marriage	18	Living in Japan
19	Edmonton-during war	20	Edmonton-post war	21	Life in the North	22	Obon dance

Code	Topics category	Code	Topics category	Code	Topics category	Code	Topics category
23	Centennial parade	24	EJCA	25	Moshi Moshi	26	Farming trainees
27	Heritage Festival	28	Language school	29	New Immigrants	30	University
31	JETRO	32	Visiting Japan	32	Visiting Japan	33	Japanese books
34	Japanese Bible study	35	Mrs. Shimizu	36	Citizenship	37	Education
38	Friends and relatives	39	Family	40	Children	41	Baldwin League
42	Hobbies	43	Why came to Canada	44	Home Doctors	45	Language program
46	Consulate Office	47	Prince Takamado	48	Japanese restaurant	49	Yamate High Sch.
50	Exchange students	51	House	52	Odori group	53	June Y scholarship
54	Gordon Hirabayashi	55	Transportation	56	Sports	58	Japanese tradition
59	Japanese Business	60	Life in other locations	61	NAJC	62	Internment
63	Centennial	64	Redress	65			

Appendix B1 is a view of Japanese-Canadian Life in Edmonton. It is sorted by era code, then by interview questions/topics.

Appendix B2 is a view of Japanese Canadian Life in Edmonton. It is sorted by interview questions/topics, then by era code.

4 Japanese-Canadians in and around Edmonton area in Pre-War Days

By Kunihiro Haraguchi

A complete Japanese version of this section is available. Refer to the Material collection 9.21

This is a list of Japanese and Japanese-Canadian people (and their communities) who lived in the City of Edmonton and its vicinity. The list was compiled mainly from documents published before the Second World War. These documents are ⁽¹⁾:

【a】 中山訊四郎編著『加奈陀同胞発展大鑑』(1921年7月発行, 全2,036page)
Jinshiro Nakayama ed., The Comprehensive List of Japanese-Canadians (July 1921, 2,036 pages). Extract of Edmonton people's names is available as Material collection 9.16.

【b】 中山訊四郎編著『加奈陀同胞発展大鑑 附録』(1921年7月発行, 上658p.下685p.)
Jinshiro Nakayama ed., The Comprehensive List of Japanese-Canadians Appendices (July 1921, Volume I 658 pages, Volume II 685 pages). Extract of Edmonton people's names is available as Material collection 9.17.

【c】 大陸日報社編『加奈陀同胞発展史』全3冊。第1冊(1909年5月, 大陸日報社発行, 全205p.) 第2冊(1917年8月発行, 全101p.) 第3冊(1922年11月発行, 全105p.)
Tairiku Nippo Newspaper Co. ed., History of Japanese-Canadians (Three volumes: First volume published in May 1909, 205 pages; Second volume published in August 1917, 101 pages; Third volume published in November 1922, 105 pages). Extract of Edmonton people's names is available as Material collection 9.17.

【d】 鈴木重三編『加奈陀日本人農業発展号』(1930年10月、加奈陀日々新聞社発行)
Zyuzo Suzuki ed., Japanese-Canadians in Agriculture (Canada Nichi-Nichi Newspaper, October 1930). Extract of Edmonton people's names is available as Material collection 9.17.

【e】 大陸日報社編『加奈陀在留邦人々名録』(1941年9月、大陸日報社発行, 全203page)
Tairiku Nippo Newspaper Co. Ed., A List of Names of Japanese-Canadians (Tairiku Nippo Newspaper Co. September 1941, 203 pages). Extract of Edmonton people's names is available as Material collection 9.17.

【f】 外務省通商局編『在外日本人会並実業団体調』(1939年4月現在)
Trade and Commerce Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan ed., A Survey of

Foreign Japanese Community Associations and Business Associations (as of April 1939). Extract of Edmonton people's names is available as Material collection 9.17.

Note: (1) The documents (a) to (e) above are from the reprints in Source Materials on the History of Japanese Immigrants to Canada (Fuji Publishing, 1995 and 2000). Some names and the number of people vary from one document to another but no adjustments have been made in this report.

1. Attitudes towards Japanese-Canadians in Alberta

- 1) There was no anti-Japanese movement not only in Alberta but also in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The governments of all these provinces encouraged the settlement of industrious Japanese agricultural immigrants (an article in the 1910s, see page 56 of (a))
- 2) In all provinces except British Columbia, Japanese-Canadians enjoyed the same rights granted to British subjects.
- 3) There were many Japanese-Canadians (Japanese with Canadian citizenships) in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Yukon Territories who had voting rights and actually used these rights. In Edmonton, Mr. Takuzo Iiyama and 45 Japanese-Canadians voted at the general election on April 17, 1913⁽²⁾. Mr. Iiyama belonged to the Liberal Party and others were inclined towards to Liberal Party (see page 2, (c)).

Note: (2) The provincial election of Alberta.

2. Japanese-Canadians in the City of Edmonton and its Vicinity (1900s and 1910s)

- 1) Edmonton's population in 1916 was 53,794 (Calgary's population was about 70,000). It was the distribution centre for agricultural products, the supply centre for lumber and stone construction materials, and there were about thirty coal mines near the city (see page 514 in (a)).
- 2) Before 1913⁽³⁾, Mr. Toyoharu Wada (和田豊治) and his brother and two or three Japanese-Canadians were living in Edmonton. Mr. Toyoharu Wada successfully homesteaded about 35 miles from the city (agriculture) but lost his house by fire and gave up farming (see page 514, (a)).

Note: (3) "Before 1913" may mean 1908 according to (a) or the First World War (1913). Neither is confirmed yet

- 3) Around 1910, there were over 130 Japanese-Canadians⁽⁴⁾ in the City of Edmonton and its vicinity. In the city, there were seven restaurants, one barbershop and two billiards centres owned by Japanese-Canadians. Others worked in hotels, rail yards, farms and coalmines (see pp.515-516, (a)).

Note: (4) "Over 130 Japanese-Canadians in Edmonton around 1910" appears too many. The number may include temporary railway and coal mine workers. "25 Japanese-Canadians around 1921 in

the Edmonton area sounds reasonable.

- 4) In the Edmonton area, Mr. Nakahara 中原 was the only Japanese-Canadian who owned a farm. His farm, 160 acres, was located in Riley, about 60 miles east of Edmonton. He sold his farm for \$20,000 and moved to the United States (not known where he moved) (page 515, (a))
- 5) Around 1921, there were 25 Japanese-Canadians in the City of Edmonton, 11-12 at a coalmine in Evansberg and 5-6 at a coalmine owned by Greenwest Co. (page 516, (a)). In Edmonton, Mr. Hanjiro Goto 後藤伴次郎 was manager of the Edmonton branch office of Japan-Canada Trading Co. 日加用達会社. He was an able manager and supervised 500-600 Chinese railway workers for CP Rail and CN Rail (see page 516, (a)).
- 6) Around 1921, Mr. Toshikichi Yamada 山田利吉 owned a restaurant in Edson. There were 4-5 Japanese-Canadian workers in the town and a few working in coalmines around the town. Those Japanese-Canadians had close relations with Caucasian Canadians and had never experienced discrimination. They were paid \$5 to 6 dollars an hour, much higher than others (see page 516, (a))
- 7) Around 1921, there were eight Japanese-Canadian barbershops and five or six rooming houses (some of them offered a bath room too) in Edmonton (see Table 1 and pp 516-517, (a)).

Table 1. Japanese-Canadians in the City of Edmonton and its Vicinity, 1921

NAME	Pref.	Occupation	Address	House
木村 豊松 KIMURA, Toyomatsu	Fukuoka	barber	10121, 103 rd Ave., Edmonton	rental
中村 杉造 NAKAMURA, Sugizo	Fukuoka	barber	10235, 101 st St., Edmonton	rental
森本 勝平 MORIMOTO, Shohei	Kumamoto	Rooming house and barber	10241, 101 st St., Edmonton	rental
大辻 重吉 OTUJI, Shigekichi	Shiga	Rooming house	10158, 97 th St. Edmonton	rental
齋藤 太右衛門 SAITO, Tauemon	Fukushima	Rooming house and barber	10027, 103 rd Ave., Edmonton	rental
中村 徳太郎 NAKAMURA, Tokutaro	Nagasaki	barber	10332, 101 st St., Edmonton	rental

鈴木 徳蔵 SUZUKI, Tokuzo	Shizuoka	Rooming house and barber	10315, 101 st St., Edmonton	rental
澤田 数平 SAWADA, Kazuhira	Shiga	barber	10356, 101 st St., Edmonton	rental
澤田 数左エ門 SAWADA, Kazuzaemon	Shiga	billiards and barber	10346, 101 st St., Edmonton	rental
澤田 嘉平 SAWADA, Kahei	Shiga	laborer	10315, 101 st St Edmonton Same as Tokuzo Suzuki	own
井出 元治 IDE, Motoharu	Gunma	hotel employee	Hotel MacDonald	own
藤崎 辰夫 FUJISAKI, Tatsuo	Kagoshima	hotel employee	Hotel MacDonald	own
上高原 美一郎 KAMITAKAHARA,	Kagoshima	hotel employee	Hotel MacDonald	own
西 莊七 NISHI, Soshichi	Kagoshima	hotel employee	Hotel MacDonald	own
川畑 善七 KAWABATA, Zenshichi	Kagoshima	hotel employee	Hotel MacDonald	own
太田 禎治 OHTA, Sadaharu	Okayama	hotel employee	Hotel MacDonald	own
小林 KOBAYASHI,	Nagano	hotel employee	Hotel MacDonald	own
三澤 角太郎 MISAWA, Sumitaro	Nagano	hotel employee	Hotel MacDonald	own
虫野 元治 MUSHINO, Motoharu	Wakayama	hotel employee	Hotel MacDonald	own
清水 元治 SHIMIZU, Motoharu	Wakayama	hotel employee	Hotel MacDonald	own
⑪西本 徳太郎 NISHIMOTO, Tokutaro	Hiroshima	hotel employee	Hotel MacDonald	own
⑫渡邊 幸之助 WATANABE, Konosuke	Ibaraki	hotel, barber, farm	21 Clara Street, Edmonton owned 32 lots worth \$8,000 and rented 30 acres	Rental
⑬古奴田 宗次郎	Kanagawa	rooming	10152-97 th St.,	Rental

KOSODA, Munejiro		house	10 acres, \$400	
②④中原 幸一郎 NAKAHARA, Koichiro	Yamaguchi	farm	Ryley, Alberta owned 60 acres worth \$10,000	own
②⑤木村豊松／川畑善七	Fukuoka/ Kagoshima	rooming house	10241, 101 St., Edmonton	Rental

Source: [a, page 517]

3. Main Japanese-Canadians in Edmonton (1920, Table 2)

Table 2. Main Japanese-Canadians in Edmonton, 1920

後藤 伴次郎	GOTO, Tomojiro	Regional Director of Nikka Services Company in Edmonton
渡邊 幸之助	WATANABE, Konosuke	a graduate from Waseda University, VP of Cheedle Agriculture Development Company, managed a rooming house and barbershop, bought and invested in farming
木村 豊松	KIMURA, Toyomatsu	managed a rooming house and barbershop, one of the most successful Japanese-Canadians in Edmonton.
澤田 数平	SAWADA, Kazuhei	ran a barber shop with his wife
中村 杉蔵	NAKAMURA, Sugizo	
福田	FUKUDA	brothers
齋藤 太左衛門	SAITO, Tazaemon ⁽¹⁾	
古奴田 宗次郎	KOSODA, Sojiro	managed a rooming house
森本 勝平	MORIMOTO, Shohei	
上久保 文市	KAMIKUBO or UEKUBO, Fumiichi	
小柴 孝次郎	KOSHIBA, Kojiro	

Note: (1) It is not Saito, Tazaemon, but 齋藤太右衛門 (Saito, Tauemon). According tables 1, 2, and 5, Tauemon is correct.

Source: [b, pp 87-88]

4. Japanese Farmers in Opal (around 1930, Table 3)

Table 3. Japanese-Canadian Farmers in the Opal, Alberta Area 1930

Names	Agricultural Land	Cultivated
木村豊松 (KIMURA, Toyomatsu)	800Acres	400Acres
渡邊幸之助 (WATANABE, Konosuke)	800Acres	350 Acres
齋藤太右衛門 (SAITO, Tauemon)	800Acres	300Acres
西本徳太郎 (NISHIMOTO, Tokutaro)	160Acres	100Acres

木村友一 (KIMURA, Yuichi)	160Acres	100Acres
山内三平 (YAMAUCHI, Sanpei)	127Acres	80Acres
渡邊幸久 (WATANABE, Yukihsa)	160Acres	Being developed

Source: [d, pp268-269]

5. Japanese-Canadian Associations in the City of Edmonton and its Vicinity (a survey in 1939, Table 4)

Table 4. Japanese Associations in the City of Edmonton and its Vicinity, 1939

(1) Name	Edmonton Jichikai	Opal Farmers Association
(2) Address	10271-98 th St., Edmonton, AB	Opal, AB
(3) Purpose	To promote friendship	Discuss agriculture
(4) Date of foundation	April 14, 1930	1934
(5) President	上原 軍司 (UEHARA, Gunji)	President 木村豊松 (KIMURA, Toyomatsu, VP 中村三次郎 (NAKAMURA, Sanjiro), Director 齋藤太右衛門 (SAITO, Tauemon)
(6) Members	7	7
(7) Activity		
(8) Fund	\$ 20 (saving)	Revenue \$20, Fund \$20

Source: [f,297p,299-300pp].

6. Japanese-Canadians in the City of Edmonton and its Vicinity (around 1941, Table 5)

Table 5. Japanese-Canadians in the City of Edmonton and its Vicinity, 1941

Name	Prefecture	Address
合田 定芳 (AIDA, Sadayoshi)	Fukuoka	YMCA, Edmonton, Alberta.
後藤 伴次郎 (GOTO, Tomojiro)	Fukuoka	86th Street, Edmonton, Alberta
後藤 庄助 (GOTO, Shosuke)	Fukuoka	University of Alberta
樫本 喜太郎 (HZEMOTO, Kitaro)	Kumamoto	10271 98 th St., Edmonton, Alberta
井上 政秀 (INOUE, Masahide)	Toyama	Nippon Silk, Jasper Avenue, Edmonton
井上 滋次郎 (INOUE, Shigejiro)	Toyama	Nippon Silk, Jasper Avenue, Edmonton
木村 忠夫 (KIMURA, Tadao)	Fukuoka	Opal, Alberta
木村 友市 (KIMURA, Tomoichi)	Fukuoka	Opal, Alberta
木村 豊松 (KIMURA, Toyomatu)	Fukuoka	Opal, Alberta
中村 三次郎 (NAKAMURA, Sanjiro)	Fukuoka	Opal, Alberta
中村 杉造 (NAKAMURA, Sugizo)	Fukuoka	10315-95 th Street, Edmonton

西本 徳太郎 (NISHIMOTO, Tokutaro)	Hiroshima	Opal, Alberta
齋藤 太右工門 (SAITO, Tauemon)	Fukushima	Opal, Alberta
上原 軍司 (UEHARA, Gunji)	Kanagawa	10271 98 th Street, Edmonton
上原 スマ (UEHARA, Suma)	Kanagawa	9634 102A Avenue, Edmonton

Source: [e, pp1-183]

7. Profiles of Japanese-Canadians in the City of Edmonton and its Vicinity (around 1920)

The following profiles of Japanese-Canadians are excerpts of the observations by Mr. Jinshiro Nakayama from “Profiles of Japanese-Canadians in the City of Edmonton and its Vicinity in (a).

IYAMA, Takuzo 飯山 卓造 (77p.)

- ・ 神奈川県足柄上郡寄村の出身。
- ・ Born in Kanagawa-ken Ashigarakami-gun Yori-mura
- ・ Landed in Vancouver in 1906, worked at Hotel Vancouver and Kawasaki Shop, managed Iiyama Shop for two years and then entered a commerce school, after graduation moved to Edmonton.
- ・ In Edmonton, co-managed a store with Mr. Ritsu Ide, after six months became a member of the Edmonton Liberal Party Club and the Chamber of Commerce and established good relationships with the Canadian community in the city, founded Dominion Trade and Transport Company which was a joint venture with MPs Mr. Lesard and Mr. Moor, Deputy Minister of Land Registration, lawyers, bankers and businessmen, altogether eleven people, Mr. Iiyama went to Japan on business as Director of Asian Trade, the company stagnated as a result of the First World War.
- ・ It was said that Japanese-Canadians benefited from the voting rights and all associated benefits in Alberta⁽¹⁾.
- ・ At present, Mr. Iiyama is engaged in general-consulting services in Vancouver.

Note: (1) According to [c, volume 2, page 9], Mr. Iiyama and other 45 Japanese-Canadians in the City of Edmonton voted at the provincial general election on April 17, 1913.

KOSODA, Munejiro 古奴田 宗次郎 (96p.)

- ・ 神奈川県足柄上郡下小田原町万年町の出身。
- ・ Born in Kanagawa-ken Ashigarakami-gun Odawara-machi Mannen-machi
- ・ Went to Vancouver in 1906, in 1911 came to Edmonton, managed a billiards centre, in June 1917 started a rooming house at the present location⁽²⁾.

Note: (2) According to Table 1, the address was 10152-97 Street, Edmonton.

WATANABE, Konosuke 渡邊 幸之助⁽³⁾ (120p.)

- 茨城県那珂郡國田村字下國井の出身。
- Born in Ibaraki-ken Naka-gun Kunida-mura Aza Shimo-kunii³
- In 1903 came to Canada, joined Mii Church, worked for a company owned by a Canadian, worked for Earl Smith and Company in Calgary for two years, became VP of Agriculture Development Company on Mr. Konosuke Ohtsuki's recommendation. The company went out of business in three years and Mr. Watanabe moved to Edmonton, managed a rooming house and also purchased a 50 acre farm near Edmonton.
- Graduated from Waseda University, good in English, in March 1918 invented "Flexible cord for an electric lamp" and obtained a patent for the Government of Canada, the invention became popular and was applied for a patent in the United States.

Note: (3) See Table 1, 2 and 3 for Mr. Konosuke Watanabe.

YAMAUCHI, Sanpei 山内 三平⁽⁴⁾ (141p)

- 静岡県小笠郡西方村字堀之内出身。
- Born in Shizuoka-ken Ogasa-gun Nishikata-mura Aza Horinouchi¹
- Landed in Vancouver in September 1907, worked at CR Rail and worked near Mount Hector in Alberta, went back to Vancouver in April 1909 and worked at Lebasired Salmon Fishing, Westminster-Fraser Lumber and Uematsu Restaurant in Cranbrook.
- In March 1912, came to Edmonton, worked as a cook and co-managed a rooming house with Mr. Kojiro Koshiba at the same time.
- In November 1913, joined a travel group to Japan, in April 1914 came back to Edmonton and sold the rooming house.
- In 1917, co-managed a vegetable farm (13 acres) in Raymond with Mr. Miyauchi, invited his wife Konko from Japan, in 1918 managed a 30 acre vegetable farm, the first son Masamichi was born.

Note:(4) In [a, pp510-511], Mr. Sanpei Yamauchi was mentioned among 50 Japanese-Canadians in the Raymond area (a survey in 1918) as "Shizuoka-ken, Mr. Sanpei Yamauchi owned a 27 acre and rented a 27 acre for vegetable farming and two horses." He was the father of Florence Shikaze. He left his diary (1907-09).

SAWADA, Kazuhei 澤田 數平 / SAWADA, Kazuzaemon / SAWADA, Kahei 嘉平⁽⁵⁾ (207p)

- 滋賀県犬上郡北青柳村大字大藪出身。澤田兄弟。
- Brothers were born in Shiga-ken Inukami-gun Aoyagi-mura Aza Ohyabu².
- Landed in Vancouver in 1907, worked in New Westminster, in 1908 opened a barbershop in Powel Street.
- Kazuemon went to Vancouver via Mexico and the United States and worked with his big brother Kazuhei, got sick.
- The youngest brother, Kahei, came to Edmonton and worked with Kazuhei.

Note: (5) See Table 1 and 2 for Sawada brothers.

SAITO, Tauemon 齋藤 太右衛門⁽⁶⁾ (207p)

- 福島県伊達郡長岡村字田町出身。
- Born in Fukushima-ken Date-gun Nagaoka-mura Aza Tamachi³.
- Went to Hawaii in 1906, went to Vancouver in 1907, worked for a Canadian family, worked at Rodger's House, railroad work in Medicine Hat, lumber work in Vernon, farm work at an orchard, delivery service, waiter, managed a barber shop in Port George.
- In 1915, started a rooming house and a barbershop in Edmonton.

Note: (6) See Table 1, 2, 3 and 5 for Mr. Tauemon Saito.

MORIYA, Takijuro 守屋 瀧十郎 (308p)

- 岡山県都窪郡常盤村字溝口出身。
- Born in Okayama-ken Tokubo-gun Tokiwa-mura Aza Mizoguchi.
- Went to Hawaii in 1907, after two months went to Vancouver, worked at CR Rail, started farming in Fort McLeod with Mr. Uchida and Mr. Onodera, after three years came to Edmonton, in 1913 went back to Japan and came back to Prince Rupert and worked as a cook, in 1914 came to Edmonton, in September 1914 went to Regina and worked as a cook, in 1916 managed a rooming house in Regina.

TAKENAKA, Kumakichi 竹中 熊吉 / TAKENAKA, Masahira 竹中 政平 (410p)

- Wakayama 県西牟婁郡田並村大字田並出身。父子。
- Father and son were born in Wakayama-ken Nishimuro-gun Tanami-mura Oaza

Tanami.

- In May 1908 went to Vancouver, in 1911 came to Edmonton and worked at a restaurant, a cook in Raymond, managed a billiard center and a rooming house and sold vegetables in Cranbrook, bought a farm at Staging near Raymond and started agriculture as the first Japanese-Canadian farmer.

KIMURA Toyomatsu 木村 豊松⁽⁷⁾ (446-447pp)

- 福岡県京都郡泉村大字平島出身。
- Born in Fukuoka-ken Kyoto-gun Izumi-mura Oaza Hirashima¹.
- Went to Hawaii in 1906, went to Vancouver in 1907 and worked for Nikka Services Company as a railway construction worker, after five months worked at Golden Sawmill in Cranbrook.
- In 1912 came to Edmonton and managed a rooming house and a barber shop.
- In 1913, invited his wife Kuniko from Japan and managed the stores together.
- Had an adopted son Masashige, the eldest son Tadao and three other children, regarded as the most successful Japanese-Canadians in Edmonton.

Note: (7) See Table 1 to 5, and Sanae Ohki, ed. 'Kimura Family and Japanese-Canadians in Opal and Maybridge, Alberta 1920-1975', 2012.

NAKAMURA, Sugizo 中村 杉造⁽⁸⁾ (455p)

- 福岡県京都郡泉村大字平島出身。
- Born in Fukuoka-ken Kyoto-gun Izumi-mura Oaza Hirashima²
- In 1906 went to Hawaii and then went to Vancouver, worked at CR Rail and then moved to Cranbrook.
- In February 1912, came to Edmonton and managed a rooming house and a barbershop.
- In 1914 went back to Japan and in June 1915 came back to Canada, went to Japan again in 1917 and in April 1917 came back to Canada with his wife and children.

Note: (8) Mr. Sugizo Nakamura and Kauemon Shikaze came from the same area in Japan. See Table and 5. They came to Edmonton in 1912; perhaps came to Vancouver together in 1907.

SHIKAZE, Kauemon 志風 嘉右衛門⁽⁹⁾ (517-518pp)

- 鹿児島県川辺郡加世田村字内山田出身。仁次郎の弟。
- Born in Kagoshima-ken Kawabe-gun Kaseda-mura Aza Uchiyamada, the

younger brother of Jinjiro.

- Landed in Vancouver in 1907, worked for a year and a half as railroad worker in Alberta and Saskatchewan for Nikka Services Company, worked for Smith's Makiya Store in Vancouver for a few years, became a supervisor of Japanese-Canadian workers at Makiya Store, worked at a mine in Britannia Beach.
- In 1915 went back to Japan and in 1916 came back to Canada with his wife Edako.
- In 1916, purchased a land near Mission, developed the land and grew fruits, co-managed the farm with his big brother Jinjiro, now one of the wealthiest in the area.

Note: (9) The father of Mr. Ben Shikaze, came to Edmonton after the Second World War.

5 Edmonton Japanese-Canadian residents chart 1912 – 1970

Using interview results and searches through publicly available references (e.g. newspapers, Henderson Directories), Japanese-Canadians in the Edmonton area from 1912 – 1970 are listed with some basic information. Please note this is an incomplete list that we hope more will be added to in future.

Edmonton Japanese-Canadians 1912 – 1970 G: Generation number (issei, nisei, sansei)

ID	Family Name	Given Name	M F	G	Relatives/other contact	Business and other information	Edmonton Areas From	To	Location lived pre-Edmonton	Location lived post-Edmonton	Year born	Year deceased
1	Uyehara	Suma (Grandma)	f	1	Had one daughter who died early; June nee Hasegawa (niece), had 6 grandchildren. Jackie Sugiura is a contact person about Uyehara (but appears to have no knowledge of them due to age gap); George Matsuba (former boarder), Toruimi (daughter in Japan).	Owned a rooming house for Canadian university students, lived in 9634 - 102 A Ave in Edmonton	1912?					1957
1	Uyehara	Mr. ?	m	1			1912?					
1	Uyehara	Sumeko	f	2	Married to Mr. Miyashita	Organist at a church		1905				1905
1	Uyehara	Mr. George	m	2								
1	Uyehara	Tomoyo	f	2	Arthur (son, Edmonton residence?)	lived in 9634 - 102 A Ave in Edmonton		1971				1971-09-07
1	Uyehara	Mr. Arthur	m	3			1912					
1	Uyehara	Mrs.	f	3			1912					
2	Nakamura	Mr. Sugizo	m	1	Sanjiro's uncle, but adopted Sanjiro as his son, Mr. Minoru Yatabe (Lydia's husband), Shimizu family (good friends)	Canadian Pacific Railway, lumberjack, Sam's Barbershop (1912), first Japanese in Edmonton, later moved to Opal district (1920's).	1912	1978	Vancouver, Cranbrook, BC		1879	1978
2	Nakamura	Mrs. Hanako 2nd wife	f	1	Ed Nakamura or his older sisters (contacts).	Sam's Barbershop	1912		Japan		1893	1981
2	Nakamura	Sanjiro	m	1	John Ito's uncle, Hotel	Born in Fukuoka, Japan. Springs hotel, farmer	1920		Japan, Banff		1904	1988
2	Nakamura	Mrs. Kiyoe	f	2	Sanjiro's wife, John Ito's aunt. Akiko Ito (contact).	Last Japanese settler to leave Opal (1999).	1950	1999	BC	Calgary	1914	
2	Nakamura	George K		2	Sugizo had 7 own children	Ph.D. Psychology		1993			1919	1993
2	Nakamura	William T		2		Junior, High school teacher		1993			1921	1993

ID	Family Name	Given Name	M F	G	Relatives/other contact	Business and other information	Edmonton Areas From	To	Location lived pre-Edmonton	Location lived post-Edmonton	Year born	Year deceased
2	Nakamura	Irene S (Delano)		2		Secretary					1923	
2	Nakamura	Lyndia Y (Yatabe)		2						Toronto	1925	
2	Nakamura	Rose A (Yasui)		2						Toronto	1927	
2	Nakamura	Edward T		2		Social worker					1929	
2	Nakamura	Jean (Harada)		2	Jackie Sugiura?	Secretary, married, then divorced, goes by last name "Harada", about the same ages as Jackie Sugiura.					1935	
3	Saito	Mrs. Fuku	f	1		Ran a barber shop, family purchased land and designated school land on 1927.	1927					
3	Saito	Tauemon	m	1		Stayed in Opal for a while with the Kimuras.	1927		Opal			
3	Saito	Eva (daughter)	f	2		Concert Pianist	2004		Opal		1920	2004
3	Saito	Roy (son)	m	2		Became a veterinarian.			Opal	Calmer, AB		
4	Kimura	Mr. Toyomatsu	m	1	Chizuko Kimura (contact).	Left Fukuoka with Mr. Sugizo Nakamura in 1905; arrived in Victoria, B.C. in 1906; returned to Japan to marry Kuniko Nagata; purchased land of Redwater, first Japanese settler in 1919, later moved to Opal (after 1920's), ran a barbershop, sold his business and lived in Redwater permanently (1927).	1915	1925		Opal	1894-07-25	
4	Kimura	Mrs. Kuni	f	1		Born in Fukuoka, Kyushu; met Toyomatsu in Japan, had 4 kids.					1893-12-05	
4	Kimura	James	m	2								
4	Kimura	Mrs. Chizuko	f	2		Came to Edmonton October 17, 1999.	1999					
4	Kimura	Frank	m	2	Sue Kinoshita is a wife						1934	
4	Kimura	Rabdel	m	3	Frank's son						1960	
4	Kimura	Sandra	f	3	Frank's daughter					Japan	1963	
4	Kimura	Corrine	f	3	Frank's daughter						1966	
5	Kimura	Mr. Tomoichi	m	1	Nephew of Toyomatsu Kimura	Worked at the Kimura farm	1923	1965	Fukuoka		1902	1978
5	Kimura	Shinobu	f	1			1932					1965
7	Watanabe	Mr. Konosuke	m	1	Lucy Takahashi's uncle.	Farmed in Opal, moved to Opal district (1920's).	Before 1920	?				

ID	Family Name	Given Name	M F	G	Relatives/other contact	Business and other information	Edmonton Areas From	To	Location lived pre-Edmonton	Location lived post-Edmonton	Year born	Year deceased
7	Watanabe	Mrs. Koyo	f	1	Lucy Takahashi's father's sister (her aunt).	Lived in Opal before Lucy's parents.						
8	Nishimoto	Mr. Tokutaro ("Harry")	m	1	Lucy Takahashi's father.	Grain crushing for animal feed, farming.	1921	1975	Japan		1890	1975
8	Nishimoto	Mrs. Chiyoko	f	1	Lucy Takahashi's mother.	Chizuko Kimura.	1922 (1944/1946).		Japan		1902	1998
8	Nishimoto	Michiko										
8	Nishimoto	Vera										
8	Nishimoto	Susan								Toronto		
8	Nishimoto	Lucy										
8	Nishimoto	Grace								California		
8	Nishimoto	Marie								Nanaimo		
9	Yamauchi	Mr. Sampei	m	1		Kiyookas took over farm, family settled in Redwater with Tomoichi Kimura (1920).	1911 and 1919	1938		BC	1882	1938
9	Yamauchi	Mrs. Kon	f	1	Married to Sampei and moved from Japan to Welling, AB, in 1917.		1919 & 1991	1953		Calgary	1896	
9	Yamauchi	Shoji Peter	m	2			1919		Welling		1918	
9	Yamauchi	Gisei	m	2		Machinist	1919	1940	Welling	Calgary	1919	1983
9	Yamauchi	Kazuko Callow	f	2		Nurse	1921				1921	
9	Yamauchi	Leonard Naoshi	m	2		Machinist, Millwright	1923	1941		Calgary	1923	
9	Yamauchi	Henry Masashi	m	2		Engineer, Consulting Co.	1926	1956		BC, Medicine Hat	1926	
9	Yamauchi	Florence Junko	f	2	Married to Ben Shikaze	Secretary	1928				1928	
9	Yamauchi	Elias Kimoi	m	2	Married to Nancy Nobuko Ono	Architect	1933	1953		Calgary, BC		
10	Kiyooka	"Harry" Shigekiyo	m	1		Born in Umaji, Kochi. Hotel/Sewing company(Edm), Dairy Farm(Opal)	1941 (Opal), 1952 (Edmonton)	1952 (moved from Opal to Edmonton)	Calgary (until 1941)		1887	1974
10	Kiyooka	Mary Kiyoshi	f	1		Sewing company	1941	1996	Calgary		1896	1996
10	Kiyooka	George	m	2		Imperial Oil	1941	1953	Calgary		1918	?
10	Kiyooka	Mariko	f	2		Sewing company	1941	1953	Calgary		1921	2005
10	Kiyooka	Roy	m	2		Painter, poet, photographer, musician, companion of the Order of Canada	1941	1953	Calgary		1926	1994
10	Kiyooka	Harry	m	2		Artist, taught at Calgary Fine Arts	1941	1953	Calgary	Calgary	1928	

ID	Family Name	Given Name	M F	G	Relatives/other contact	Business and other information	Edmonton Areas From	To	Location lived pre-Edmonton	Location lived post-Edmonton	Year born	Year deceased
10	Kiyooka	Joyce	f	2		Government secretary	1941	current	Calgary	Quebec City	1930	
10	Kiyooka	Frank	m	2		Elementary School Teacher	1941	1953	Calgary	Vermont, BC	1932	
10	Kiyooka	Irene	f	2			1941				1938	
11	Takenaka	Mrs. Waka	f		Lucy Takahashi's aunt. Married to William Hartley when she was in Opal.	Originally from Vancouver, moved to Opal district.	1942	1964?	Opal	Creston, BC		
12	Kinoshita	Mr. Eichi	m	1	Joyce Kiyooka	Worked Calgary as a bellboy, Edmonton at hatcheries, moved to Opal district during the war.	1942?	?	Calgary			?
12	Kinoshita	Vera	f	1								
13	Iriye	Mr. Hirokichi	m	1	Yukie Iriye (daughter) in Edmonton, Albert Iriye (son).							
14	Kikuchi	Matao	m	1			1946	1966	BC		1918?	1966
14	Kikuchi	Kiju	f	1			1952		BC		1895	?
14	Kikuchi	Mr. Matao, Bill	m	2			1948		BC			
14	Kikuchi	Mrs. Setsuko	f	2	Kika-nisei	Setsuko was born in Kelowna and went school in Japan, came back to Kelowna, Canada in 1948	1952		Kelowna			
15	Inouye	Mr. Shigejiro	m	1		From Calgary, ran the Silk-O-Line Store in Edmonton.	1935		Calgary			
16	Sugiura	Mr. Sampei	m	1		Edmonton Co-op, Window dresser, Silk-O-Line, came from Vancouver, married Tsune in Japan, moved to Calgary (Jackie and Evelyn were born there), moved back to Vancouver, all (except Jessie, who was born after the war) went to Kaslow, B.C. (during WWII -- internment camp, located north of Nelson).	1945		Gifu, Vancouver		1898	
16	Sugiura	Mrs. Tsune	f	1		Went to Kaslow, B.C. (during WWII -- internment camp north of Nelson).	1945		Calgary, Kaslow		1906	
16	Sugiura	Yoichi ("Yoi")	m	2		Went to Kaslow, B.C. (during WWII -- internment camp north of Nelson).	1945		Calgary, Kaslow	Toronto		
16	Sugiura	Lucy	f	2		Went to Kaslow, B.C. (during WWII -- internment camp north of Nelson).	1945		Calgary, Kaslow			

ID	Family Name	Given Name	M F	G	Relatives/other contact	Business and other information	Edmonton Areas From	To	Location lived pre-Edmonton	Location lived post-Edmonton	Year born	Year deceased
16	Sugiura	Nellie	f	2		Went to Kaslow, B.C. (during WWII -- interment camp north of Nelson).	1945		Calgary, Kaslow			
16	Sugiura	Harold	m	2		Went to Kaslow, B.C. (during WWII -- interment camp north of Nelson), died in Calgary (drowned at age 4).	1945		Calgary, Kaslow			
16	Sugiura	Eveline	f	2		Went to Kaslow, B.C. (during WWII -- interment camp north of Nelson).	1945		Calgary, Kaslow			
16	Sugiura	Jacqueline ("Jackie")	f	2		Went to Kaslow, B.C. (during WWII -- interment camp north of Nelson), came to Edmonton at age 5.	1945		Calgary, Kaslow		1940?	
16	Sugiura	Patrick	m	2		Went to Kaslow, B.C. (during WWII -- interment camp north of Nelson), came to Edmonton at age 4.	1945		Calgary, Kaslow		1941?	2009
16	Sugiura	Jessie	f	2		Born after the war.					1945	
17	Shimizu	Mr. Tom Shotaro	m	1		Came to Seattle, Washington (1909); came to (Vancouver, B.C. in 1910); ran a restaurant with Mr. I Nishikaze and also ran a hotel; the Shimizus were move to an interment camp (New Denver, B.C. in 1942); settled in Edmonton, A.B., worked at Misericordia Hospital; lost his eyesight and within the year became completely blind (1951).	1946	1981		N/A	1886	1981
	Shimizu	Mrs. (first wife)	f	1?		Became very ill with the Spanish flu and died in 1918.		1918			?	1918
	Shimizu	Andrew Shoji	m	2		The son from Mr. Shimizu's first marriage, lives in Toronto.				Toronto		
17	Shimizu	Mrs. Kimiko (second wife)	f	1		A graduate of Heian Jogakuen (an Anglican girl's school in Kyoto).	1946					2000?
17	Shimizu	Henry	m	2	Has a son named Greg and a daughter named Yoshiko.	Plastic surgeon (Edmonton).	1946	2006?		Victoria		
17	Shimizu	Kenneth Kaien	m	2		Consultant architect (Vancouver, B.C.)	1946					
17	Shimizu	Grace	f	2		Married to Dr. Sakamoto, lives in Toronto.	1946			Toronto		

ID	Family Name	Given Name	M F	G	Relatives/other contact	Business and other information	Edmonton Areas From	To	Location lived pre-Edmonton	Location lived post-Edmonton	Year born	Year deceased
18	Katayama	Mr. Goro	m	1			1948					
19	Katayama	Mrs. Yaeno	f	1								
21	Iwashita	Mr.	m	1	3 Daughters in Toronto					Toronto		?
22	Iwashita	Mrs.	f	1						Toronto		?
24	Matsuba	Mrs. Kiyoye	f	1	Husband is Ken, married in 1934	They had a big family (about 8 or 9 people).	1942 & 1979	1975 & ?	Wakayama, Steveston		1915	
24	Matsuba	Ken Kanichi	m	2			1942 & 1979	1975	Steveston			1981
24	Matsuba	Michael	m	3		Former teacher (retired).						
24	Matsuba	Ernie	m	3					Kelowna?			
24	Matsuba	George	m	3			1949					
24	Matsuba	Kathy	f	3								
24	Matsuba	Kay	f	3	Kay Miyagishima							
24	Matsuba	Lily	f	3	Lily Smandych							
	Matsuba	Bernice	f	3	Bernice Takahashi					Courtenay		
24	Matsuba	Walter	m	3		Used to teach at St. Jo's.						
25	Tsujikawa	Mr. George	m	2	Friends with George Matsuba and Reg Miyashita (the three of them did a chick sexing business); around the time of the Uyeharas (single then)		1944				1914	
25	Tsujikawa	Mrs. Tamiko ("Tami")	f	2	Bissell United Church?	Came to Edmonton pregnant with her son (1944), son born in 1945, connected with Bissell United Church (involved in Christmas parties, New Years, etc.)	1944		Born in Cumberland (Vancouver Island, B.C.); later moved to Picture Butte, AB (near Lethbridge).		1921 (April)	
25	Tsujikawa	Ron	m	3		Doctor				Lethbridge		
25	Tsujikawa	Dave	m	3		Dentist						
26	Miyashita	Mr. Reg, Hideo?	m	1	Connected to Tami Tsujikawa?; Ticki Miyashita?; family in Vancouver. Keita, 1952	One of the originals in Edmonton, the same time as the Tsujikawas; chick sexing with job (learned in Japan).	1951					?
26	Miyashita	Mrs. Ticki	f	1	Ask Lucy Takahashi for more information.							

ID	Family Name	Given Name	M F	G	Relatives/other contact	Business and other information	Edmonton Areas From	To	Location lived pre-Edmonton	Location lived post-Edmonton	Year born	Year deceased
27	Ebata	Mr. Ike	m	1	A daughter in Abbotsford.	Chauffer for a family?.						?
27	Ebata	Mrs. Betty	f	1								?
28	Miyagishi ma	Mr. Nobby	m	1 ?		First president of EJCA.	1951					?
28	Miyagishi ma	Mrs.	f	1 ?								?
28	Miyagishi ma	Takeshi ("Taxi")	m	2	May be the only contact available.	Sun Motors (Whyte Avenue), Taxi's Groc & Confy						
29	Abe	Mr. Jihei	m	1			1960?		Fukuoka		1900	?
30	Kinoshita	Mrs. Fumiye	f	2	Five sons and three daughters		1957		Taber Raymond		1913	?
30	Kinoshita	Mr. Seichi	m	1			1957		Taber Raymond			1961
31	Iwabuchi	Mr. Kiyosuke	m	1	Has ten children (7 daughters & 3 sons).	Born in Miyagi-ken, Japan (1880); immigrated to Canada (1908); married Kiyoshii in Japan and returned to Canada in the same year (1919); worked at Fort McLeod in the C.P.R. shop; farmed in Raymond; moved to Brandon (1921); settled at Branwell; family moved to Tabor (1939); died in Edmonton (1970).	1969		Born in Miyagi-ken, Japan; Fort McLeod, A.B.; Raymond, A.B.; Brandon, M.B.; Branwell, A.B.; Taber, A.B.; Vauxhall, A.B..		1880	1970
31	Iwabuchi	Mrs. Kiyoshi	f	1			1969				1894	
31	Iwabuchi	Kathleen	f	2	Daughter of Kiyosuke & Kiyoshi.							
31	Iwabuchi	Helen	f	2	Daughter of Kiyosuke & Kiyoshi.					Vulcan		
31	Iwabuchi	Betty	f	2	Daughter of Kiyosuke & Kiyoshi.					Taber		
31	Iwabuchi	Dorothy	f	2	Daughter of Kiyosuke & Kiyoshi.					Japan		
31	Iwabuchi	Vera	f	2	Daughter of Kiyosuke & Kiyoshi.							
31	Iwabuchi	Verna	f	2	Daughter of Kiyosuke & Kiyoshi.					Prince George		
31	Iwabuchi	William K ("Bill")	m	2		I & S Produce	After 1953			Sherwood Park		
31	Iwabuchi	Mrs. Sophie (William's wife)	f	2	Formerly an Ito.	Family moved from Surrey, B.C. to Lethbridge, A.B. (when she was in grade 4).			Surrey, B.C.; Lethbridge, A.B.			
31	Iwabuchi	Mr. Jack	m	2		I & S Produce				Sherwood Park		

ID	Family Name	Given Name	M F	G	Relatives/other contact	Business and other information	Edmonton Areas From	To	Location lived pre-Edmonton	Location lived post-Edmonton	Year born	Year deceased
31	Iwabuchi	Mrs. Sue (Jack's wife)	f	2	Formerly an Ito.							
31	Iwabuchi	Mr. Bob	m	2		I & S Produce						
31	Iwabuchi	Joyce	f	2								
32	Nishimura	Masashi ge	m	1		Moved to Opal district in 1920's	1921		Banff	Vancouver & Japan		
32	Nishimura	Shizuko	f	1						Vancouver & Japan		
34	Hasegawa	June (later married John Yamamoto)	f	2	Related to Uyehara (mother is a sister?); Ann Yamamoto (daughter); John Yamamoto (son?); related to Mrs. Frueh	Sister to Henry Hasegawa; university student.	After 1953					
34	Hasegawa	Henry	m	2	Related to Uyehara (mother is a sister?).	Brother to June Hasegawa, university student.						
35	Hirabayashi	Gordon	m	1		Studied in Washington State during the war; spent time in prison (refusing to evacuate); been in Edmonton as a professor at the U of A; one of those who started "Moshi-Moshi".		2012				2012
36	Yoneda	Harry S.	m	1		Doctor	1912					
36	Yoneda	Dr. Taro	m	2	for more info contact Mrs. Masa Yoneda	University student who stayed at Grandma Uyehara's; a gynecologist.	After 1953					2000?
36	Yoneda	Mrs. Masa	f	2				current				
37	Yoneyama				for more info contact Mrs. Masa Yoneda	A lot of doctors (dentists, etc.).						
38	Higa	Sam	m		Tom Higa's Uncle.		After 1953					
38	Higa	Ricki	m									
39	Higa	Tom	m		Related to Sam (uncle) & Ricki Higa					Calgary ?		
39	Higa	Janice	f									
40	Maruyama	Jack	m	2		Sheet metal company?.	After 1953					?
40	Maruyama	Paul	m	2								
40	Maruyama	Sat	m	2								
40	Maruyama	Jane	f	2	Sister to Jack, Paul & Sat.							?
41	Kadonaga	"Mush"	m	2		Worked for I & S with the Iwabuchis						
41	Kadonaga	Betty	f	2								
42	Shimbashi	Albert	m	2			After 1953					?
42	Shimbashi	Kay	f	2						Calgary		

ID	Family Name	Given Name	M F	G	Relatives/other contact	Business and other information	Edmonton Areas From	To	Location lived pre-Edmonton	Location lived post-Edmonton	Year born	Year deceased
42	Shimbashi	Henry	m	2	Albert's brother	Practiced dentistry at Drayton Valley			Drayton Valley			
42	Shimbashi	Mrs.	f	2								?
44	Tsuruda	George	m	2	Younger brother and another sibling?	Mother died when he was 8; worked at Mitsubishi company to support family after his father's death; an evacuee (and part of the Air force), went to Japan, and returned to Canada.	1972		Japan; France; Cold Lake, O.N.; Calgary.		1929?	2011
44	Tsuruda	Ruby	f	2	Father was from Hiroshima, 2 brothers (both died), mother died (in Japan in 1962),	Lived in Vancouver, father died in 1941, stayed in B.C. (moved to Hasting Park in 1942 for short time, then lived in Lemon Creek), moved to Japan with mother (1946), returned to Canada in 1952 (Windsor, Ontario), worked for the U.S. Army, met George in Montreal, came to Edmonton (1972), worked for Canadian Utilities (later known as ATCO, 1973-1992), part of the EJCA.	1972		Ocean Falls, B.C.; Lemon Creek; Windsor, Ontario; Japan; France.		1927	
45	Fujino	Mr. Aki	m	2?		Part of the community.						
45	Fujino	Mrs. Noriko	f	1		Part of the community.						
45	Fujino	Grace	f	3?	Daughter of Aki & Noriko.							
46	Yasui	Shoz (Shozu?)	m			Retired in Edmonton; worked for Imperial/Shell?	After 1953					
46	Yasui	Mitzi	f									
47	Nawata	Mr. Aki	m	2	Both parents came from Fukuoka around 1919 & 1925.	Born in Vancouver, B.C.; studied engineering at the University of Alberta; worked at the bridge department of Government of Alberta as an engineer, then worked for a consulting engineering company.	1950		Vancouver, B.C.; moved to Raymond, AB in 1942; then to Tabor; and later Calgary.		1931	

ID	Family Name	Given Name	M F	G	Relatives/other contact	Business and other information	Edmonton Areas From	To	Location lived pre-Edmonton	Location lived post-Edmonton	Year born	Year deceased
47	Nawata	Mrs. Diane	f	2	Both parents came from Kagoshima, Japan; Diane's father worked at a paper mill in Ocean Falls; has 2? children and grandchildren.	Born in Ocean Falls, B.C.; evacuated to Vancouver (father went to road camp, Diane with her mother and brother went to Vancouver); came to a sugar beet farm in Alberta (1942); family moved to Lethbridge (1949); came to Edmonton to attend the University of Alberta and met Aki there.	1953		Ocean Falls, B.C.; Vancouver; Alberta (1942); Lethbridge (1949).		1933	
48	Shikaze	Ben	m	2			1951					
48	Shikaze	Florence	f	2	A member of the Yamauchi family from Opal.							
49	Ingham	Florence	f	2		Involved with the center.						
50	Tanaka	Mr. Ken	m	3	Grandparents came to B.C. from Shiga around 1908; mother was issei; father was born in B.C.; 2 sisters and 1 brother.	Worked at AGT (Telus); after retirement became the first manager of EJCA of 8 years.	1966		Lethbridge; Grande Prairie in 1963.	Sherwood Park	1943	
50	Tanaka	Mrs. Midori	f	2	Two sons.	Member of the community.				Sherwood Park		
50	Tanaka	Scott	m	4								
50	Tanaka	Brett	m	4								
51	Okamura	Mr. Mas	m			Retired teacher.		current		Sherwood Park		
51	Okamura	Mrs. Ruby	f							Sherwood Park		
52	Motokado	Mr. Bob	m			Part of the community.	After 1953					
52	Motokado	Mrs. Yoshiko	f			Part of the community.						
53	Ito	Mr. John	m	k i k a 3	Has 2 kika-sansei brothers; Kiyoe ("Kay") Nakamura (his aunt) lives in Calgary (former residence in Opal area).	Came back to Canada (1956), radio operator (Ministry of Transport).	1972	1990	Surrey, B.C., Mie, Lethbridge /Tabor.		1934	1990
53	Ito	Mrs. Akiko	f	1			1972		Northwest Territories		1935	
53	Ito	Sally	f	4	Has 2 children.	Married as "Ito-Dyck", writer.	1972	1990?	Tabor	Winnipeg, Manitoba	1964	
53	Ito	Daniel	m	4	Has 3 children.	High school teacher.	1972	current			1969	
53	Ito	Cathy	f	4	Has 2 children.	Married as "Ito-Nakao", International Leprosy Mission.	1972	current			1970	

ID	Family Name	Given Name	M F	G	Relatives/other contact	Business and other information	Edmonton Areas From	To	Location lived pre-Edmonton	Location lived post-Edmonton	Year born	Year deceased
54	Frueh	Keiko	f	1		Born in Asaka City (1938), married a German Canadian and came to Canada (1961), lived near the Edmonton city airport until 1962, lived in Yukon and NWT, moved back to Edmonton (1968), worked for the Consulate-General of Japan, Odori teacher.	1961, 1968, 1973	1962, 1971	Asaka City, Southern Kyoto	Yukon (1962-1964), NWT (1964-1968, 1971-1973),	1938	
55	Kishiuchi	Mr.	m									
55	Kishiuchi	Mrs.	f			A former Matsuba.						
56	Yamamoto	Isao	m	k i k a 2	Has 3 other kika-nisei brothers, and 1 sister; grandfather was issei, returned to Japan, father was born in Japan.	Machinist.	1954		B.C., Shizuoka (lived in Japan 1934-1950), Winnipeg	Camrose for a few years to go to seminar y.	1930	
56	Yamamoto	Toshiko	f	1	Has 3 sons and 1 daughter (private info).		1962		Shizuoka		1934	
57	Shimoda	Dick	m	k i k a 2	Grandfather came to B.C., then returned to Japan.	IBM, Federal Government.	1981		Kumamoto, Toronto.		1933	
57	Shimoda	Noriko	f	1		Housewife.	1982		Kumamoto, Toronto.			
57	Shimoda	James	m	3					Toronto			
57	Shimoda	Albert	m	3					Toronto			
59	Nagata	Takeo	m	2	Five brothers.	Accountant	1958	2006	Tabor		1923	2006
59	Nagata	Sachiko	f	k i k a 2		Went back to Japan to take care of grandmother, came back to marry, babysitter.	1958		Miscolumbia, B.C., Tottori, Tabor.		1927	

ID	Family Name	Given Name	M	G	Relatives/other contact	Business and other information	Edmonton Areas From	To	Location lived pre-Edmonton	Location lived post-Edmonton	Year born	Year deceased
60	Sando (Kuwabara)	Tom (Tamio)	m	k i k a 2	Brother (professional painter, has a son & daughter).	At age 4 went to Japan to be raised by his aunt after his mother's death. At 16, came to Canada, worked as a fisherman at Skeena River, B.C. till 1942, Tom & his brother refused to go to a relocation camp and were sent to Petawawa Ont. (POW Camp) then to Angler (POW) camp with German and Italian prisoners; after WWII worked with his brother cutting wood pulp at a mill; later reunited with his father at B.C.; went to Winnipeg then to Edmonton.	1964		Skeena River, B.C.; Echigo, Niigata-ken; Angler Camp & Petawawa Camp (Ontario); Winnipeg.		1922	
61	Kurimoto	Yuichi	m	1	Two sons (both living in Japan?).	First international student to earn a bachelor's degree at the U of A; arrived in N. America in 1926 (age 22); born youngest of 3 boys in a family of 6 children (in a small village of Higashi-Shirakawa, Gifu Prefecture, about 60 miles NE of Nagoya).	1920's , 1930's (during the Great Depression),	1930			1904	1981
61	Kurimoto	Shizu	f	1		Live in Japan						
61	Kurimoto	Hiroshi	m			Live in Japan						
61	Kurimoto	Masahide	m			Live in Japan						
62	Hoyano	"Jim" James	m	3	Grandfather from Kanagawa, grandmother from Kyushu/Fukuoka; parents born outside of Vancouver, Ken (younger brother, dentist, lives in Edmonton with wife and two sons), Allan (next younger brother, lives in England with his wife, both were lawyers), Joy (sister, lives in Ottawa and had attended university there).	Born in Lethbridge, A.B.; oldest in the family of five kids; parents from B.C. worked on farm due to WWII; raised by grandmother (who came with parents from B.C.); came to Edmonton for 2nd year in University (studied science, majoring in chemistry); met Yumiko (1964~1965) who later introduced him to Japanese community.	1963, 1978	1973	Lethbridge , A.B. Coaldale, A.B.		1943	

ID	Family Name	Given Name	M F	G	Relatives/other contact	Business and other information	Edmonton Areas From	To	Location lived pre-Edmonton	Location lived post-Edmonton	Year born	Year deceased
62	Hoyano	Yumiko	f	1	Met Jim at the U of A.	Came from Hokkaido; attended the U of A in 1964; attended Stanford with Jim 1973~1975.	1964, 1978	1973	Hokkaido	B.C. 1975~1977		
63	Sawada	Daiyo	m	2	Has 2 kids; older sister in Sherwood Park	Born in Pincher Creek, A.B. into a family of six kids (he is the youngest); attended Lethbridge Junior College (1960), University of Alberta in Calgary (1961), University of Alberta (1962, graduated in 1964); went to Penn State to get his Ph.D. (1969); returned to Edmonton to work at the U of A (1971?)	1962; 1971?	1969	Pincher Creek, A.B.; Lethbridge, A.B.; Calgary, A.B.	Pennsylvania (U.S.)	#####	
64	Matsune	Heidi	f	2	3 sons; Sue Iwabuchi	Born in Raymond, A.B.; went to Calgary and attended school there.	1971		Calgary, A.B.			
64	Matsune	(husband)	m	2?		Born in Port Haney, B.C.; his family evacuated to Alberta (to a sugar beet farm); eventually the family moved to Calgary, A.B.; worked as a carpenter for a start (in Calgary); worked at Silk-O-Lina in Calgary and later transferred to Edmonton location	1971					
65	Takahashi	John	m	2	One son, one daughter?.	Family evacuated from B.C. during WWII, worked on the sugar beet farms (McGraw, A.B.); family moved to Edmonton when John had to go to University.	1950		Surrey, B.C.; McGraw, A.B.,			
65	Takahashi	Lucy	f	2	From Nishimoto family	Born in Opal.	1946		Opal-May bridge, A.B.			

6 Name list – Post-war new immigrants

Using interview results, the Alberta Nikkei Directory 1997, and the Metro Edmonton Japanese Community School Annual Reports 1997, a list of new immigrants was compiled. This list is incomplete and only includes information such as birth year and the year they came to Canada or Edmonton which were released by family members. The survey of Japanese and Japanese-Canadians living in the Edmonton area, being conducted as a part of Phase 3 of the History Project, will uncover more information.

Selection criteria for “New Immigrants” in this list are:

- born in Japan
- came to Canada after 1945 as *issei*, and
- living in Edmonton in 1997, and
- living in Canada as of January 2012, or were deceased in Canada.

1997 was used because that is the year the publicly available Alberta Nikkei Directory was published. The list is sorted by the “year left Japan”

Insert 4: Edmonton Post-war new immigrants.

	Family Name	Given Name	M F	Husband(H), Wife (W), Son (S), Daughter (D)	Businesses and other information	Year born	Left Japan	Edmonton From	To	Location after Edmonton	Year deceased
1	Hiratsuka	Yasuyuki	F	Haruko (W), Koji (S), Joji(S), Kanako (D)	Research Scientist, Canadian Forest Service (カナダ国立北方森林研究所: 研究員) Adjunct Professor, University of Alberta(アルバータ大学: 併任教授)	1933	1959	1970			2012
1	Hiratsuka	Haruko	M		Profession in Edmonton: Instructor, Japanese Language, University of Alberta(アルバータ大学 日本語教師)	1935	1959	1970			2000
2	Frueh	Keiko	F	Hans (H)		1938	1961	1961& 1968			
3	Yamamoto	Toshiko	F			1930	1962	1962			
4	Cyr	Natsuko	F	Reiko Edith (D), Gregory Masakimi (S)	Chemist	1937	1962	1978			
5	Shimoda	Noriko	F				1962	1981			
6	Hiruki	Chuji	M	Yasuko (W), Tadaaki(S), Machiko Lisa(D)	Distinguished University Professor at the University of Alberta	1931	1963	1966			
6	Hiruki	Yasuko	F		Lecturer at the University of Alberta	1938	1963	1966			
7	Hoyano	Yumiko	F	Jim Hoyano (H), one daughter	Chemistry researcher	1939	1964	1964 & 1978			
8	Ohki	Takashi	M	Sanae (W), Yasushi (S), Makoto (S)	Economist, University of Lethbridge Alberta Government Strategic Planning	1941	1964	1974			
8	Ohki	Sanae	F		University of Alberta Hospitals, Information Technology Metro Edmonton Japanese Community School	1941	1965	1974			

	Family Name	Given Name	M F	Husband(H), Wife (W), Son (S), Daughter (D)	Businesses and other information	Year born	Left Japan	Edmo nton From	To	Locatio n after Edmont on	Year decea sed
9	Waida	Manabu	M	Kyoko (W), Eiko (D), Reiko (D), Masumi (S)	Professor at U of A (Theology)	1936	1966	1974	2000		2000
9	Waida	Kyoko	F		Japanese Community School teacher, U of A Japanese instructor	1940	1967	1974			
10	Nishiwaki	Yoshihiro	M	Kyoko(W), Akito (S), Maya (D)	University of Alberta Hospitals, Lab technician	1941	1967	1967			
11	Shiozawa	Chiaki	M	Masae (W), Naomi (D), Michiyo (D), Hiromichi (S), Risa (D)	Research associate at University of Alberta (Immunology)	1937	1968	1972	1986	Calgary	
11	Shiozawa	Misae	F			1934	1968	1972	1986	Calgary	
10	Nishiwaki	Kyoko	F		Piano private lesson	1947	1969	1969			
12	Shukuda	Masahiro	M	Edith (麗) Marie (道) Robson (真)	Dental Technician	1943	1969	1972	2010	Lethbridge	
13	Nakano	Takuo	M	Yuko (W), Yuri (D), Kayo (D), Miyo (D)	Researcher, University of Alberta	1940	1970	1972			
13	Nakano	Yuko	F			1941	1970	1972			
14	Shigemitsu	Hitoshi Jim	M	Makiko (W) Suzuko (D), Hayato (S), Tamako (D)		1949	1970	1985			
15	Hirata	Rick	M				1972	1973			
14	Shigemitsu	Makiko	F			1947	1972	1972 1977	1977		
12	Shukuda	Miwako	F		Japanese Language school teacher	1943	1972	1972	2010	Lethbridge	
72	Ono	Hideji	M	優子 (Yewko Popowich)、健 太郎 (Kentaro Ono)、理恵子 (Reeakoe Suzuki)、智春 (Chiharu Ono)	Sustainable Resource Development, Forestry Division, Senior Manager of Forest Health.	1949	1972	1972 & 1989			
15	Hirata	Kazuko	F				1973	1974			
72	Ono	Sachiko	F		公文教室経営 (Kumon Class owner and chief instructor)	1951	1973	1973 & 1989			
16	Adachi	Kazuo									
17	Aita	Masayo						1987			
17	Aita	Shigeyo						1987			
18	Allport	Keiko									
19	Asai	Tatsuo									
19	Asai	Yukiko									
20	Baxter	Hyoko							2008?		2008?
22	Belshim	Yasuko									
23	Chen	Junko									
24	Currah	Satomi									
25	Currie	Hiroko							2010	Victoria	

	Family Name	Given Name	M F	Husband(H), Wife (W), Son (S), Daughter (D)	Businesses and other information	Year born	Left Japan	Edmo nton From	To	Locatio n after Edmont on	Year decea sed
26	Davis	Teruko									
27	Demachi	Alan									
27	Demachi	?									
28	Dunwald	Setsuko									
29	Fedrau	Mieko									
30	Fukukawa	Minoru									
31	Hart	Harumi							2009	Victoria	
32	Hashimoto	Junichi						1977	2013	Vancouv er	
32	Hashimoto	Atsumi						1977	2013	Vancouv er	
33	Hashimoto	Kyoko									
34	Hatano	Hiroshi							?		
35	Hayakawa	Kotoko									
36	Hayakaze	Ted							?	Vancouv er	
37	Hirano	Akiyoshi									
37	Hirano	Yaeko									
38	Hubbihoca	Masako									
39	Hudon	Yasuko									
40	Inoue	Machiko									
41	Ito	Wataru									
41	Ito	Kieko									
42	Iwashina	Takashi									
42	Iwashina	Toshiyo									
43	Jackson	Yoshiko									
44	Kabata	Kaori									
45	Kagawa										
45	Kagawa	Kiyo									
46	Kamei								?	Vancouv er	
47	Kaneda	?							?	Langley, BC	
47	Kaneda	Toshi							?	Langley, BC	
48	Kawasaki	Sanae									
49	Kawashima	Junichi						1974			2009
49	Kawashima	Michiko						1974			
50	Kinoshita	Emiko									
51	Kitamura	Yuriko									
52	Kobayashi								?	Vancouv er	
52	Kobayashi	Keiko							?	Vancouv er	
53	Kobayashi	Mas									
54	Kobayashi	Urara									
55	Kohana	Akiko									

	Family Name	Given Name	M F	Husband(H), Wife (W), Son (S), Daughter (D)	Businesses and other information	Year born	Left Japan	Edmo nton From	To	Locatio n after Edmont on	Year decea sed
56	Kohjitani	Mikiko									
57	Kokaji	Tad							2011	Vancouv er	
57	Kokaji								2011	Vancouv er	
58	Koriyama										
58	Koriyama	Takako									
59	Li	Sakae									
60	Mabuchi	Tamiko									
61	Matsuba	Sayuri									
62	Miller	Emiko									
63	Morikawa	Isao									
63	Morikawa	Michiko									
64	Nagase	Isao							?		?
65	Nakamura	Masao							?	Vancouv er	
66	Noborio	Toshiyu ki									
66	Noborio	Yumiko									
67	Oda	Yuji									
67	Oda	Kinuyo									
68	Ogata	Akiko									
69	Ohta	Kaoru									
70	Ohuchi	Toshi									
70	Ohuchi	Tomiko									
71	Okumiya	Tsuneo									
73	Pechtol	Yoshiko									
74	Ramsey	Taeko									
75	Rasmussen	Michiko									
76	Robertson	Sachiko									
77	Sasano	Osamu									
77	Sasano	Mineko									
78	Schults	Toshie									
79	Shimizu	Satoshi									
79	Shimizu	Riyoko									
80	Shukuda	Hiroharu									
80	Shukuda	Hatsuko									
81	Sugawara										
82	Tachikawa	Yumiko									
83	Tainaka	Kimi									
84	Takahashi	Yasushi									2012
85	Takayanagi	Emiko							?		?
85	Takayanagi									Vancouv er?	
86	Tani	Akio									

	Family Name	Given Name	M F	Husband(H), Wife (W), Son (S), Daughter (D)	Businesses and other information	Year born	Left Japan	Edmo nton From	To	Locatio n after Edmont on	Year decea sed
87	Terakura	Hiroko									2014
88	Tsuneda								2011	Nanaim o	
89	Tsuneda	Ichiko							2011	Nanaim o	
90	Umezawa								?		?
90	Umezawa	Tamae							2008?	Toronto	
91	Vinh	Kyoko									
92	Wada-Li	Sakae									
93	Watanabe	Yumiko							?	Calgary	
93	Watanabe	Yukie							?	Calgary	
94	Watanabe	Masumi									
95	Wong	Yoko									
97	Yokota	Toshitsu gu									
97	Yokota	Ritsuko									
98	Yoshida	Hiroshi									
98	Yoshida	Keiko									
99	Yui	Kanae									
100	Yoshimi	Kenji									

7 Event chart – World/Canada/Edmonton/Edmonton Japanese-Canadians

Key events of Edmonton Japanese-Canadians are listed on the table together with history events of the World, Canada, and Edmonton. This chart is in progress.

Year	World History	Canada & Alberta History Japanese history in <i>red/italic</i>	Edmonton History	Edmonton Japanese-Canadian History
1875				
1876	1876: Queen Victoria becomes Empress of India. Battle of the Little Bighorn.			
	1876: Battle of the Little Bighorn.			
	1876~1879: 13 million Chinese die of famine in northern China.			
1877	1877: Thomas Edison invents the phonograph.	<i>1877: Manzo Nagano, possible first Japanese living in Canada.</i>		
1878	1878: First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut.		1878: Edmonton with a population of 148 opens its first post office.	
1879	1879: Thomas Edison tests his first light bulb.		1879: Edmonton holds its first Agricultural Fair.	
1880	1880~1881: The First Boer War.		1880: The Edmonton Bulletin begins publication becoming the first newspaper in the area now known as Alberta. The paper folded in 1951.	
1881			1881: The Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) is founded. The government decides to build the railway through Calgary, not Edmonton.	
			1881: Edmonton's first one-room schoolhouse welcomes its first children.	
1882	British invade and occupy Egypt.		1882: Edmonton opens its first public library.	
1883			1883: The McPherson and Coleman stagecoach makes the first stagecoach run from Edmonton to Calgary; the five-day 'express' costs each passenger \$100.	
1884		1884: Joseph Burr Tyrrell finds his first dinosaur, the "Albertasaurus" near Red Deer.	1884: On January 3rd, Alex Taylor makes Edmonton's first telephone call. The cost: 15 cents. Telegrams are free.	
1885		1885: The Canadian Pacific Railway is completed.		
1886	1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty. Burma is presented to Queen Victoria as a birthday gift.	1886: "Head Tax" imposed on Chinese immigrants.	1886: January 19th is the coldest day ever recorded in Edmonton. The thermometer reads -49.4° C.	
		1886: First transcontinental passenger train.		
1887	Author Conan Doyal publishes his first Sherlock Holmes		1887: Edmonton's population is 350	

Year	World History	Canada & Alberta History Japanese history in <i>red/italic</i>	Edmonton History	Edmonton Japanese-Canadian History
	mystery.			
1888			1888: The first Roman Catholic School opens in Edmonton.	
1889	1886: Eiffel Tower opened in Paris.			
1890		1890: The great Cree chief Crowfoot passed away at Blackfoot Crossing totally disillusioned with the Canadian Government.	1890: The Hudson's Bay Company imports the first bicycle to Edmonton.	
1891			1891: Calgary & Edmonton Railway connects Strathcona to CPR line in Calgary	
1892		1892: Population of Canada - 4,900,000; First edition of Toronto Star published.	Edmonton incorporated as town (pop. 700). Matthew McCauley is the first mayor.	
1893	USA military overthrows the government of Hawaii.	1893: Calgary incorporated as a city.	1893: Edmonton lays its first sidewalks.	
1894		1894: First Stanley Cup awarded to Montreal AAA Club.		
1895		1896: Klondike Gold Rush begins.		
1896	1896: Olympic Games revived in Athens. Philippine revolution ousts Spanish rule.			
1897			1897: The Klondike gold rush begins. Edmonton streets are crowded with prospectors passing through.	
1898	1898~1900: The Boxer Rebellion in China.			
1899	1899: Second Boer War begins.		1899: South Edmonton is incorporated as a town and renamed Strathcona. 1899: Fort Saskatchewan, St. Albert, and Leduc become villages.	
1900	1900: German physicist Max Planck lays the first foundation for Quantum physics.		1900: Low Level Bridge opens as the town's first bridge.	
1901	1901: Queen Victoria of British Empire dies.	1901: Naturalized Japanese won the right to vote in their successful appeal of the BC Elections Act.		
1902	1902: Second Boer War ends.	1902: Enrico Caruso makes his first recording on the first satisfactory gramophone record.	1902: The Enoch band loses 37 square kilometres of its reserve. John A. McDougall and Richard Secord buy 70 per cent of this land from Ottawa below market price.	
1903		1903: First sugar beet factory in Alberta opens in Raymond.	1903: The Edmonton Journal founded and their first edition rolls off the press.	

Year	World History	Canada & Alberta History Japanese history in <i>red/italic</i>	Edmonton History	Edmonton Japanese-Canadian History
1904			1904: Edmonton becomes a city (pop. 8,350). The city purchases Edmonton and District Telephone Company.	
			1904: First car brought to town; students begin to attend Alberta College; Fort Saskatchewan and St. Albert become towns. Edmonton incorporated as a city - Population 8,350.	
1905	Russo-Japanese war (1904-05) ends in a peace treaty between the two imperial powers.	1905: Alexander Rutherford becomes the first premier of Alberta; Einstein proposes his special theory of relativity; The Dominion Act creates Alberta and Saskatchewan as provinces of Canada.	1905: Alexander Rutherford becomes the first Premier of Alberta; Alberta & Saskatchewan become provinces.	
			1905: Edmonton named temporary capital; one-fifth of the residents have running water.	
1906				-
1907		1907: Several hundred people rioted in Vancouver protesting Asian immigration to Canada; Jasper National Park established.	1907: Strathcona is incorporated as a city; Spruce Grove and Stony Plain become villages.	
1908		1908: Gentleman's Agreement: Japanese voluntarily agreed to restrict the number of passports issued to male labourers; Anne of Green Gables published by Lucy Maud Montgomery.	1908: U of A started; first music festival held in Edmonton.	
			1908: Edmonton's population 18,500; Stony Plain becomes a town.	
1909		1909: Thomas Ryan of Toronto invents the game of 5-pin bowling; First Grey Cup game won by U of Toronto.		
1910	1910: Japan annexes Korea.		1910: The villages of North Edmonton and West Edmonton are incorporated; the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) opens.	
	1910: Polish biochemist coins the term "vitamin" for substances that are essential for health and growth.		1910: Edmonton's football team is officially named the Eskimos.	
1911		1911: Alberta's record low temperature of -61.1 C is recorded at Fort Vermilion.	1911: Edmonton's population is 24,900.	1911: Munejiro Kosoda come to Edmonton
1912		1912: Annie Jackson becomes the first female officer in Canada. Calgary Stampede is born.	1912: Edmonton and Strathcona amalgamate. 1912: Edmonton's population 53,611.	1912: Sugizo Nakamura and Yonedas come to Edmonton.

Year	World History	Canada & Alberta History Japanese history in <i>red/italic</i>	Edmonton History	Edmonton Japanese-Canadian History
1913	Neils Bohr formulates the first cohesive model of the atomic nucleus based on the work of Rutherford and Planck.	1913: Elk Island National Park established. National Gallery of Canada incorporated.	1913: Alberta Legislative Building completed; first train crosses the High Level Bridge.	1913: 45 Japanese voted at the general election.
			1913~1915: Recession strikes, leaving 4,000 Edmontonians unemployed.	
1914	June 28, 1914: Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated in Sarajevo by a Serbian terrorist. Panama Canal completed	1914: Canada passes War Measures Act and imprisons 8,000 "enemy aliens".	1914: Edmonton's population 72,516; the First World War begins, and Edmonton's first soldiers leave for the front.	
	July 28, 1914: World War I begins.	1914: Alberta's oil and gas boom begins with gas blowing in at Viking and oil discovered at Turner Valley.		
1915	USA occupies Haiti.	1915: Enlistment begins in the 49th Battalion.	1915: The North Saskatchewan River floods; enlistment begins in the 49th Battalion.	1915: Toyomatsu Kimura came to Edmonton.
			1915: The Hotel MacDonald opens; the Princess Theatre opens.	
1916	1916: Emily Murphy and Alice Jamieson become the first female magistrates in the British Empire.	1916: First Doukhobors settle in Alberta at Cowley and Lundbreck. National Research Council of Canada formed. Alberta women win the right to vote and to hold Provincial office.	1916: Alberta women win the right to vote.	
1917	Russian Revolution overthrows the existing dictatorship.	1917: 196 Japanese join Alberta regiments; 54 are killed and 93 wounded fighting in France and Belgium.	1917: Edmonton's population 56,000.	
1918	November 11, 1918: World War I ends.	June 30, 1918: Canada joined the war efforts. Daylight Saving Time introduced in Canada.	1918: The Spanish Flu epidemic kills 614 Edmontonians; Katherine Stinson makes Canada's first airmail delivery to Edmonton.	
		September 1918: First major Spanish Flu outbreak. Hutterites establish 10 colonies in Southern Alberta.		
1919	Treaty of Versailles imposed on Germany.	1919: Canadian National Railways incorporated.	1919~1924: Near drought conditions on the prairies.	
1920		1920: Federal Sales Tax of 1% imposed. North West Mounted Police re-branded as Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Natives get the right to vote.	1920: The Edmonton Symphony holds its first performance.	1920: A small group of Japanese people associated with "All Peoples Mission" at the Bissell Centre.
1921		1921: Canada's population 8,788,483. The first East/West Grey Cup game won by Toronto Argonauts over Edmonton Eskimos.	1921: Edmonton's population 58,821.	1921: There were 8 barbers, 5 or 6 rooming houses, 11 staff at the Macdonald Hotel, and 1 farmer.
1922		1922: First diabetes patient treated with insulin isolated by Banting and Best in 1921.	1922: CJCA begins broadcasting as city's first radio station.	

Year	World History	Canada & Alberta History Japanese history in <i>red/italic</i>	Edmonton History	Edmonton Japanese-Canadian History
1923		1923: Gentleman's Agreement: Number of Japanese male immigrants (same category as in 1908) not to exceed 150 annually.	1923: Natural gas line reaches Edmonton from Viking.	
1924	The FBI is formed under J. Edgar Hoover.	1924: Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) established.	1924: The Edmonton Art Gallery opened for the first time. Edmonton Grads win Olympic basketball tournament in Paris.	
1925		1926: Ogopogo named; Queen Elizabeth II born.		
1926	Hirohito becomes the Emperor of Japan.		1926: Edmonton's population 65,163.	1926: Yuichi Kurimoto came to Edmonton to study at the University of Alberta.
1927		1927: Old Age Pension Act passed in the House of Commons.	1927: CKUA begins broadcasting.	1927: Toyomatsu Kimura sold his business in Edmonton to live in Redwater permanently.
1928		1928: Gentleman's Agreement: Wives and children now included in 150 quotas.		
1929	1929-1941: The Great Depression.	1929-1939: The Great Depression (in Canada).	1929: Stock market collapses; due to the efforts of Alberta's Famous Five, women are declared "persons" and become eligible for membership in the Senate.	
1930			1930 - The Edmonton branch of the infamous Ku Klux Klan burned a fiery cross to celebrate the victory of Conservative candidate A.U.G. Brury, a KKK sympathizer.	1930: There were 7 Japanese farms in Opal.
				1930: Edmonton Jichikai established, the president was Gunji Uyehara.
1931	Japan invades Manchuria.	1931 - Koichiro Sanmiya, owner of numerous Vancouver businesses and sponsor of the Asahi baseball team, died at Vancouver at age 51.	1931: Edmonton's population 79,059; local economy collapses in a decade of depression and severe unemployment.	
1932		1932: Parliament establishes the publicly-funded Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, the forerunner of the CBC.	1932: The first traffic light is installed at Jasper Ave. and 101 St.	
1933			1932: The first baseball game is held in Renfrew Park.	
1934	Hitler declares himself Fuhrer of Germany.	1934: Dionne Quintuplets born, the only quintuplets to survive for more than a few days.		1934: The Opal Farmers Association established, the president was Toyomatsu Kimura.

Year	World History	Canada & Alberta History Japanese history in <i>red/italic</i>	Edmonton History	Edmonton Japanese-Canadian History
1935		1935: Mackenzie King becomes prime minister of Canada. Bible-thumping William Aberhart leads the Social Credit Party to victory in Alberta.		
1936		1937: Trans Canada Airlines launches first flight.	1936: Edmonton's population is 85,470.	
1937			1937: Edmonton's hottest temperature is recorded as 37.2°C on.	
1938		1938 - The Edmonton Journal won the Pulitzer Prize for their opposition to the Accurate News and Information Act passed by the Social Credit government.	1938: Clarke Stadium opens.	1938: Mrs. Uyehara started bible reading sessions in Japanese Language, at the Bissell Centre.
1939	September 1, 1939: World War II begins.	September 10, 1939: Canada declares war on Germany.	1939: King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visit Edmonton.	
	September 1, 1939: German troops invade Poland; 2 days later Britain & France declare war on Germany.		1939: Some German and Italian immigrants are interned, or are ordered to report regularly to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.	
1940	1940: Battle of Britain - a German air attack is defeated.			
	June 22, 1940: After French defenses collapse, France surrenders to Germany.			
1941	December 7, 1941: Japan attacks Pearl Harbor.	1941: Registration of all Japanese-Canadians. Canada's population is 11 506 655	1941: Edmonton's population is 93,924; Edmonton Public Library establishes the first traveling library in North America; the book-filled streetcar serves the Calder area.	
	December 8, 1941: U.S. & Canada declare war on Japan - 3 days later U.S. also declares war on Germany & Italy.	July of 1941: The Women's Division of the RCAF (Royal Canadian Air Force) was the first women's branch to be formed. 1941 September 18 - The Vancouver Asahi played their last baseball game as the Japanese community was banished to exile on farms and internment camps.		
	June 1941: Germany invades Russia.	August 13, 1941: The Canadian Women's Army Corps was formed.		
	December 18~25, 1941: Battle of Hong Kong.	November 16, 1941: Canadian troops arrive in Hong Kong. Dec 07 - Canada declares war on Japan.		
1942	Internment of American citizens of Japanese heritage.	<i>1942: Restriction on B.C. Japanese extended to</i>		1942: Kiyookas come to Edmonton.

Year	World History	Canada & Alberta History	Edmonton History	Edmonton Japanese-Canadian History
		Japanese history in <i>red/italic</i> <i>Japanese Albertans; mass evacuation of Japanese-Canadians in B.C. begins (February 26, 1942).</i>		
		July of 1942: The Women's Royal Naval Service was formed.		
		<i>1942: 2,665 B.C. Japanese shipped to Alberta as sugar beet labourers (April 1942).</i>		
1943	July–August 1943: Allies invade Sicily; Canadians suffer high casualties.		1943: Summer vacation is extended to October so Edmonton's students can help Alberta farmers with the harvest.	1943: Matsubas (senior) come to Edmonton.
	September 3, 1943: British, U.S., & Canadian troops land in Italy.	March 1943–March 1946: RCAF (Women's Division) was active until disbanded in 1946.		
	December 21–28, 1943: Battle of Ortona (Italy).			
1944			May 1944: 418 Squadron (aka, 418 (City of Edmonton) Squadron) was formally adopted by the City of Edmonton.	1944: Predecessor of Edmonton Japanese Community Club Society founded.
				1944: Tsujikawas come to Edmonton.
1945	September 2, 1945: Japan surrenders after atomic bombs are dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki; World War II ends.	1945: Churches in Alberta begin to protest restrictions on Japanese in Alberta.	1945: WW II ends. Edmonton records the death of 666 soldiers.	1945: The Sugiuras come to Edmonton (after the war).
	May 7, 1945: V.E. (Victory in Europe) Day - Germany surrenders.	<i>January–May 1945: 150 Japanese-Canadians volunteer for service with the Canadian army in the Far East.</i>		1945: Sumeko Uyehara, a daughter of Mrs. Uyehara passed away. Hideo Miyashita, husband of Sumeko just for one year, donated an organ to the Bissell Centre in memory of Sumeko.
	August 6, 1945: U.S. drops an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan; 3 days later, a second bomb falls on Nagasaki.	February–March 1945: Canadians help push the Germans back across the Rhine.		
	August 14, 1945: V.J. (Victory in Japan) Day - Japan surrenders.	<i>1945: Beginning of the intimidation campaign towards Japanese-Canadians living in B.C. to be moved to Eastern Canada to be deported to Japan (April 13, 1945).</i>		
1946		<i>May 31, 1946: "Repatriation" begins; 3,964 go to Japan many of whom are Canadian citizens.</i>	May 31, 1946: Edmonton's population is 118,541; Alberta's first popcorn machine appears in the Empress theatre.	1946: Shimizus come to Edmonton.
1947		1947 - Chinese and East Indian Canadians gained the vote federally and	1947: Alberta's first popcorn machine appears at the Empress theatre.	1947: Edmonton formed a local Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association (JCCA)

Year	World History	Canada & Alberta History Japanese history in <i>red/italic</i> provincially.	Edmonton History	Edmonton Japanese-Canadian History chapter.
				1947: "Food Co-op" started. Mr. Sanpei Sugiura looked after the Co-Op for 25 years.
1948		<i>1948: Provincial rights restored to Japanese Albertans.</i>	1948: The first oil refinery opens in Clover Bar. 1948: CBC radio launches its local station from the MacDonald Hotel.	
1949	1949: Establishment of the People's Republic of China led by Mao Zedong.	<i>1949: Removal of last restrictions; Japanese-Canadians are free to move anywhere in Canada; full citizenship rights achieved.</i>	1949: Edmonton's first drive-in theatre, The Starlite, opens.	
1950	1950~1953: Korean War.		1950 - The Edmonton Mercurys won the world hockey championship tournament in London. 1950: Jasper Place incorporated as a village. 1950: The first interprovincial pipeline from Edmonton to Ontario is completed.	
1951		1951: Canadian population is 14,009,429	1951: Edmonton's population is 169,196	1951: Shikazes, Miyashitas & Miyagishimas come to Edmonton.
1952	1952: Egyptian Revolution led by Gamal Abdel Nasser overthrows British occupation.		1952: Edmonton Symphony Orchestra plays its first concert. The Paramount Theatre opens.	
1953			1953: In a nationwide epidemic, 319 Edmontonians contract polio; 16 people die. The Clover Bar bridge opens.	After 1953: Mrs. Fumi Kinoshita, Hasegawas, Dr. & Masa Yoneda, Tsurudas (Ruby comes in 1972), Higas, Maruyamas, Shimbashis, Yasuis, Tanakas, Motokados, & Iwabuchis come to Edmonton.
1954			1954: CFRN television is launched.	
1955			1955: The first resident moves into the community now known as Sherwood Park.	
			1955: Edmontonians park underground for the first time; Groat Bridge opens; Westmount Centre opens as the city's first shopping mall.	
1956				
1957	1957: Sputnik launched by the Soviet Union.	1957 - The Canada Council was established by the government of Louis St-Laurent as an independent body to encourage the development of the arts and social	1957: Edmonton's population is 238,353; the city welcomes visitors to new city hall; the Jubilee Auditorium opened.	

Year	World History	Canada & Alberta History	Edmonton History	Edmonton Japanese-Canadian History
		Japanese history in <i>red/italic</i> sciences in Canada. 1957 - Lester Pearson was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his solution to the Suez Crisis.		
1958		1958 - The supersonic jet fighter AVRO CF-105 Arrow flew for the first time.		
1959		1959 - Canadian sprinter Harry Jerome set a world record of 10 seconds for the 100 m dash.	1959: The city zoo, eventually named the Valley Zoo, opens.	
1960		1960: Ottawa gives aboriginal people with treaty status the right to vote in federal elections.	1960: The first planes take off from the Edmonton International Airport; Queen Elizabeth Planetarium opens.	
1961		1961: Medicare introduced in Saskatchewan by the Tommy Douglas government. 1961: Canadian population is 18 238 247.	1961: The last horse-drawn milk wagon goes out of service.	
1962		<i>1962: Immigration from Japan again permitted.</i>	1962: Edmonton's population is 294,967; the city launches the Klondike Days exhibition; the first students enroll at the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology (NAIT).	
1963	1963: Martin Luther King had a dream and John F. Kennedy was assassinated.			
1964	1964: Olympic Games held in Tokyo.		1964: Edmonton annexes Jasper Place.	
1965	.	1965: Canada's new maple leaf flag was raised for the first time on Parliament Hill, Ottawa.	1965: The Citadel Theatre, the city's first professional stage, opens with Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?	
1966		1966: Bobby Hull of the Chicago Black Hawks became the first NHL player to score more than 50 goals in a season.	1966: The CN Tower is the city's first skyscraper with 26 stories.	1966: Edmonton Buddhist group started meeting twice a month - once with Reverend Kawamura and once to deal with business matter.
1967		<i>1967: New immigration policy; Lethbridge builds a Japanese garden as its centennial project.</i>	1967: Edmonton's population is 393,593; the Centennial Library welcomes its first visitors; the Provincial Museum of Alberta opens.	1967: The Office of Consulate of Japan opened in Edmonton.
		<i>1967: Canadian government announced new immigrant regulations - a point system for selection; it no longer used race as a category.</i>		1967: Prince Takamatsu no Miya visited Edmonton in conjunction with the Lethbridge Japanese Garden opening.
		1967: Canada's 100th birthday; Expo '67 World's Fair in Montréal.		
1968	1968: Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy assassinated.	1968: The Royal Bank, Toronto-Dominion Bank, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and Banque Canadienne Nationale		

Year	World History	Canada & Alberta History Japanese history in <i>red/italic</i>	Edmonton History	Edmonton Japanese-Canadian History
		introduced the Chargex (Visa) credit card to Canada.		
		1968 - The Trudeau government passes the Medical Care Act (Medicare) establishing the basis of Canada's health care system: universal coverage, comprehensive benefits, portability of benefits and public administration.		
1969		<i>1969: First year of the Agriculture Immigrant Trainee Program for young Japanese.</i>	1969: Edmontonians become the first Canadians to dial 911 in emergencies.	1969: The earliest records of the Japanese Community Club (EJCC) meeting started, though EJCC most likely organized early 1960s.
1970		1970: October Crisis - political kidnappings; Ottawa suspends civil rights.	1970: Fort Edmonton Park opens.	
1971		1971: Canada goes Metric: The Weights and Measures Act was amended to recognize the Système International d'Unités (SI).	1971: The first students enter Grant MacEwan Community College; the James MacDonald Bridge open.	
1972			1972: Edmonton's population is 441, 530.	
1973	1973: The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) raised the price of oil by 70%.		1973~1974: International energy crisis begins; rapid price increase creates another economic boom in Edmonton.	
1974		1974: The RCMP accepted 4 women recruits, the first females to join the force.	1974: The Edmonton Coliseum opens; it is renamed Northlands Coliseum 1978.	1974: Japanese Bible study group, led by Yasuyuki Hiratsuka, started.
1975		1975: The Alberta, Ontario and federal governments agreed to invest \$600 million in the Syncrude Canada project to develop the Athabasca oil sands near Fort McMurray, Alberta.		1975: "Tomo no Kai" started and continues until 1979. It is a group of younger Japanese speaking people's "information sharing and helping each other" type association. It published a newsletter called "Aurora".
				1975: EJCA registered as a society in the Province of Alberta
1976	Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak produce their first Apple computer, the Apple 1.	1976: The Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund was established, with initial resources of \$1.5 billion in cash, to save and invest revenues from Alberta's oil and gas resources.	1976: The Heritage Festival begins at Mayfair Park; Muttart Conservatory opens.	1976: EJCA joined the Edmonton Heritage Festival.
1977		1977 - The Canadian Human Rights Commission was established to promote equality.	1977: Edmonton's population is 471,474; St. Albert becomes a city.	1977: Sugizo Nakamura passed away
				1977: Metro Edmonton Japanese community School

Year	World History	Canada & Alberta History Japanese history in <i>red/italic</i>	Edmonton History	Edmonton Japanese-Canadian History
				established.
		<i>1977: Many cities in Canada celebrated the Japanese-Canadian Centennial year since Manzo Nagano arrived Canada in 1877.</i>		1977: EJCA participated at the Japanese-Canadian Centennial parade.
				1977: EJCA started newsletter Moshi Moshi.
1978			1978: Edmonton's Light Rail Transit (LRT) carries its first passengers; Edmonton hosts the Commonwealth Games at the newly constructed Commonwealth Stadium.	
			1978: Kinsmen Centre opens; the Edmonton Sun begins publication.	1978: Edmonton Japanese (Nikkei) Christian Church started having their Sunday service at Evangelical Covenant Church (8501 - 82 Ave).
			1978 - The Commonwealth Games are held in Edmonton. Graham Smith wins 6 gold medals in swimming.	
1979	1979: Soviets invade Afghanistan.	1979: June 04 - Joe Clark is sworn in as the youngest prime minister ever. Six months later his government is defeated.	1979: The Edmonton Oilers join the National Hockey League. Pocklington signs Wayne Gretzky.	
1980		1980: Québec referendum on "sovereignty-association" defeated 60% to 40%.	1980: Gretzky Breaks Esposito's Record. In his second NHL season, Wayne Gretzky scored 164 points, breaking Phil Esposito's single-season record of 152 points.	1980: Hokkaido and Alberta achieved Sister Provinces status.
		1980's: Engineers & technicians from Japan come to Canada.		
		1980: Sep 1 - Terry Fox was forced to end his Marathon of Hope cross-Canada fund-raising run near Thunder Bay, Ontario, when cancer reappears in his lungs.		

Year	World History	Canada & Alberta History Japanese history in <i>red/italic</i>	Edmonton History	Edmonton Japanese-Canadian History
1981	1981: First orbital flight of the Space Shuttle.	1981: Nov 13 - The Canadian-made Shuttle Remote Manipulator System (RMS), the Canadarm, was launched into space for the first time. It was carried aboard the Space Shuttle Columbia on mission STS-2, the second space shuttle. It performed well, exceeding all design goals.	1981: The Edmonton Food Bank begins operation; West Edmonton Mall opens as the largest shopping centre in the world.	
1982		1982: Mar 8 - The British House of Commons passed the Canada Act of 1982. It was adopted by the House of Lords on March 25. The Act ended British legislative jurisdiction over Canada. Queen Elizabeth II signed the proclamation in Ottawa on April 17.	1982: Edmonton's population is 551,314; The first Edmonton Fringe Theatre Festival attracts 7,500 visitors to Old Strathcona.	
1983	1983: USA invades Grenada.	1983: May 23 - Tsutae Sato died at Vancouver, aged 92. He arrived in Canada in 1917 to teach at the Japanese Citizens School. He and his wife established scholarships in Japanese studies at UBC. In 1978, Sato was awarded the Order of Canada.		
1984		1984: Oct 5 - Marc Garneau was the first Canadian astronaut to enter space, during the 41-G mission of the American space shuttle Challenger.	1984: Edmonton hosts the Grey Cup Game for the first time; Edmonton Oilers win its first Stanley Cup; Edmonton Trappers win its first Coast League championships; Edmonton Space and Science Centre opened. Oct 19: Grant Notley, leader of the Alberta NDP, was killed in an airplane crash near High Prairie, Alta.	1984: The Edmonton Shin Buddhist Dojo, a branch of Calgary Buddhist Church out-reach, started. 1984: Name change to Edmonton Japanese Community Association (EJCA)
1985		1985: Mar 21 - Wheelchair athlete Rick Hansen left Vancouver on his around-the-world Man In Motion tour to raise money for spinal-cord research. In 26 months he would travel 40 000 km through 34 countries.		
		1985: Alberta premier Peter Lougheed officially opened the \$30 million Museum of Paleontology at Drumheller.	1985: Edmonton International Street Performers Festival is held for the first time.	June 14, 1985: Mrs. Tsune Matsuba dies in Edmonton.
1986	1986: Chernobyl nuclear disaster.		1986: Edmonton International Film Festival is held for the first time.	
1987			1987: Edmonton Tornado.	1987: EJCA drum club, Kita no Taiko" started.

Year	World History	Canada & Alberta History Japanese history in <i>red/italic</i>	Edmonton History	Edmonton Japanese-Canadian History
1988		<i>September 22, 1988: Redress settlement - Prime Minister Brian Mulroney formally apologized in the House of Commons and acknowledged injustices of the past.</i>		
			1988: Peter Pocklington "sells" Wayne Gretzky of the Edmonton Oilers to the Los Angeles Kings for Jimmy Carson, Martin Gelinas, 3 first round draft picks and \$15 million.	
1989	1989: Fall of the Berlin Wall. 1989: The tanker Exxon Valdez hit a reef and leaked millions of gallons of crude oil, contaminating 1500 km of Pacific coastline. Some 6000 otters and a half million birds died.	1989: Dec 6 - Marc Lépine went on a shooting rampage at the University of Montréal, killing 14 women and wounding 9 others. He also wounded 4 men, then turned the gun on himself.		1989: EJCA rented a 1,600 square foot space. This was the first time EJCA had an office and meeting rooms of their own. The office was required for the Redress application for individuals.
		1990: Jul 11 - A standoff began at Oka, Québec, when police attempted to storm a barricade erected by the Mohawk to block the expansion of a golf course onto land claimed by the Mohawk. The protesters surrendered to soldiers on September 26, after a 2-month-long siege.		
1990		1990 - In the House of Commons, the federal government introduced legislation to impose its controversial Goods and Services Tax (GST).		1990: Kurimoto Japanese Garden at University of Alberta Devonian Garden opened.
				1990: Princess Nori no Miya visited Edmonton for a ceremonial tree planting at the Kurimoto Japanese Garden
1991		1990: The National Museum became a Crown corporation and changed its name to the Canadian Museum of Civilization.		October 16, 1991: Mr. Sampei Sugiura dies in Edmonton.
				1991: The Japan Canada Businessmen's Association (CJBA) organized and the activities continued until 2000.
1992		1992: May 9 - Twenty-six miners were killed at Plymouth, NS, when a blast triggered by the ignition of stray methane led to a chain reaction of lethal methane and coal-dust.	1992: The current Edmonton City Hall completed.	

Year	World History	Canada & Alberta History Japanese history in <i>red/italic</i>	Edmonton History	Edmonton Japanese-Canadian History
1993				
1994		1994: Mar 4 - Canadian comedian and actor John Candy passes away in Mexico.		1994: EJCA Centre opened at the current location.
1995		1995: Québec referendum on sovereignty is narrowly defeated. Mulroney Sues Government 1995: Nov 20 - Former prime minister Brian Mulroney filed a lawsuit against the Canadian government for accusing him of taking bribes in the purchase of the European-made Airbus planes by his Conservative government.		
1996	1996: Timothy McVeigh bombs Federal Building in Oklahoma City.	1996: Feb 14 - Ernie Coombs did his last show as Mr. Dressup, after 31 years on the air. 1996: The new two-dollar coin was introduced by the Royal Canadian Mint to replace the two-dollar bank note. The name "toonie" became so popular that the mint trademarked it.		1996: University of Alberta Prince Takamado Japan Centre established.
1997	1997: Hong Kong returns to China.	1997: Sep 17 - Delegates from 89 countries, including Canada but not including the US, approved a treaty to ban antipersonnel land mines.	1997: Winspear Centre opened.	
	1997: Princess Diana dies in automobile crash.			
1998	1998: Feb 22 - Ceremonies were held in Nagano, Japan, closing the Winter Olympic Games. Canada won 6 gold medals but failed to win a medal in ice hockey.			1998: Kimiko Shimizu Arts and Cultural Development grant started.
1999		1999: The new Arctic territory of Nunavut is created.	1999: Wayne Gretzky, aged 38, announced that he would retire from hockey at the end of the season. He had played for 21 years and held or shared 61 NHL records.	1999: Prince and Princess Takamado no Miya visited Edmonton.
2000		2000: May 11 - Alberta's Health Care Protection Act (Bill 11) passed. Seen by the government as an act to preserve the health care system, Bill 11 was intended to expand the role of private surgery facilities.		
		2000: Jul 14 - The		

Year	World History	Canada & Alberta History Japanese history in <i>red/italic</i>	Edmonton History	Edmonton Japanese-Canadian History
		Canadian Alliance elected former Alberta Treasurer Stockwell Day as leader, replacing party founder Preston Manning.		
2001	September 11, 2001: 9/11 Attacks - al-Qaeda terrorists destroy the World Trade Center in New York and cause damage on the Pentagon.	2001: May 18 - Conrad Black announced that he would give up his Canadian citizenship in order to become a peer in Great Britain, becoming Lord Black of Crossharbour. Canadian citizens cannot accept such honours from foreign governments.	2001: 2001 World Championships in Athletics.	2001: EJCA started a "Wellness-in-living" committee
	October 7, 2001: Afghan War begins.			
2002		2002: Feb 21 - Canada's women's hockey team officially ended the 50-year dry spell that had plagued the country's Olympic hockey teams when they won the gold medal at Salt Lake, defeating the US 3-2.		
2003	March 20, 2003: The Iraq War begins with the invasion of troops from the U.S. & the U.K. into Iraq.		2003: 2003 Heritage Classic.	2003: EJCA started the Japan Today program for Grade 7 students.
			2003: Diagnosed with stage four lung cancer in 2002 after smoking from the age of 11, Edmontonian Barb Tarbox, 41, decided to devote the time left to her to preventing others from facing the same fate.	
2004				2004: Princess Takamado no Miya visited EJCA centre.
2005	January 21, 2005: China opens its borders to allow tourists to travel to Canada.	May 17, 2005: Queen Elizabeth II arrives in Canada for a nine-day visit to celebrate the centennial of Alberta and Saskatchewan.	2005: Edmonton hosts its first Grand Prix; Edmonton celebrates 100 years of being the capital of Alberta.	2005: EJCA hosted the NAJC Annual General Meeting.
2006	December 30, 2006: Saddam Hussein, the president of Iraq, executed in Iraq for crimes against humanity and other offences.	2006 - Conservative leader Stephen Harper became Canada's 22nd PM.		2006: Japan Today program is now for Grade 8 students as Alberta's social study curriculum changed.
		2006: Ed Stelmach was officially sworn in as the new premier of Alberta, replacing out-going premier Ralph Klein.		
2007		200: Newspaper mogul Conrad Black was sentenced to 78 months in prison and fined \$125 000 for his role in the misappropriation of funds from his former newspaper		

Year	World History	Canada & Alberta History Japanese history in <i>red/italic</i>	Edmonton History	Edmonton Japanese-Canadian History
		empire. His 3 co-defendants were also convicted.		
2008		2008: 20th Anniversary of the Redress Settlement.		
2009			2009: Edmonton submitted a bid for EXPO 2017.	September 2009: EJCA started Japanese language classes.
2010		February 14, 2010: 2010 Vancouver Olympics - Canadian Alexandre Bilodeau won the first ever Olympic gold medal won by a Canadian on Canadian soil.	2010: The Art Gallery of Alberta is reopened in its new building.	2010: The Explore Japan program for Grade 10 students started, EJCA has been a key supporter of the program that provides leadership, equipment and resource people.
		February 18, 2010: John Babcock, the country's last surviving World War I veteran, dies at the age of 109.	Feb 27, 2010 - Renowned Canadian curler Kevin Martin led his team to a gold medal victory at the Vancouver Winter Olympics when the team, undefeated in round-robin play, proceeded to the final match where they defeated Norway 6-3.	
		February 22, 2010: 2010 Vancouver Olympics - Tessa Virtue & Scott Moir became the first North American couple to win the ice dancing gold.		
		February 26, 2010: A winter storm knocks out hydro across Ontario, Québec and the Maritimes.		
		February 28, 2010: 2010 Vancouver Olympics - Canada wins its 14th gold making it the most gold ever won by one country.		
2011	March 11, 2011: An undersea earthquake of magnitude 9.0 occurred offshore of eastern Japan, creating a massive tsunami which killed over 15,000 and also triggered the Fukushima nuclear accidents.			April 16, 2011: Japan Disaster Fund Raising event held at the Edmonton Japanese Community Centre to raise support for the earthquake and tsunami victims of Japan.
				2011: EJCA hosted the NAJC Annual General meeting.
2012	Existence of the Higgs boson is confirmed.			March 2012: EJCA continued fund raising activities for the 2011 earthquake and tsunami victims of Japan.
2013		<i>2013: 25th Anniversary of the Redress Settlement.</i>		



Edmonton Seniors

Date: September 28, 1973

Location: Consul General Official Residence in Edmonton

Back row (standing) from the left: Mrs. Shigihara, officer, officer, Mrs. Tsune Sugiura, officer, Mr. Goro Katayama, Mr. Sanpei Sugiura, officer, Mr. Shotaro Shimizu, Mrs. Kimiko Shimizu, Consul General Shuji Shigihara, Mr. Tomomatsu Kimura, officer, Mrs. Kuni Kimura.

Front row (sitting) from the left: Mrs. Kiku Kikuchi, Mrs. Koyo Watanabe, Mrs. Hanako Nakamura, Mr. Sugizo Nakamura, Mrs. Fuku Saito, Mrs. Yaeno Katayama, Mrs. Chiyoko Nishimoto.

8 Community Groups

8.1 Bissell Centre Gatherings (by Rick Hirata)

Most Japanese in the 1912 – 1940 era lived around 97th Street in downtown Edmonton. They joined activities at the Bissell Centre (chowmein suppers were a popular event) and had a Sunday afternoon church service in Japanese. The Japanese population in Edmonton increased in 1945 when Japanese near the B.C. coast were uprooted. Japanese kept gathering at the Bissell Centre for activities until 1958 or later.

Mrs. Uyehara and her daughter Sumeko had important roles at the centre. Mrs. Uyehara led bible reading sessions in Japanese while Sumeko played the organ and started a junior choir.

1920	A small group of Japanese people associated with “All Peoples Mission”.
1938 – 1943	Mrs. Uyehara led regular bible reading sessions in Japanese language and she was the treasurer of the WMS Auxiliary. Her daughter Sumeko played the organ at the church and started a Junior Choir with Marguerite Stephens.
1945	Number of Japanese people in Edmonton area increased because of the forced evacuation from the B.C. coast.
?	Roy Saito, Bill Nakamura, and Fred Inoue were leaders of the Boys’ Group.
1945	A Minshall organ was donated to Bissell centre in memory of Sumeko by Hideo Miyashita and group of young Japanese (Sumeko had married Hideo Miyashita but became sick and died after only a year).
1947	Dr. Hart attended a Japanese dinner at Bissell All Peoples Mission “to welcome home the three young Japanese who had enlisted in the Canadian Army before the ban was on.”
1948	Dr. Hart reported that eleven Japanese, formerly Buddhists, were baptized. Rev. J. Kabayama who was in charge of the Japanese mission work for the Lethbridge Presbytery and his wife were entertained at a Japanese dinner at the Bissell Memorial.
1949	Edward Nakamura was a candidate for the United Church Ministry from Bissell.

? – 1964	Bill Nakamura was church treasurer for number of years.
1958 – 1959	Mr. Katayama conducted Sunday afternoon meetings.

Reference book: 9.3 Amy Peyton, *The History of Bissell Centre*, pp. 48 - 51

8.2 Buddhist Gatherings (by Cathy Tennant)

Although Buddhist churches were well established in Southern Alberta, no formal organization existed in Edmonton until the 1960s.

In the mid-1960s a small population of Japanese-Canadian Buddhists in Edmonton requested help in maintaining their faith from the Reverends Yutetsu and Leslie Kawamura of Raymond, Alberta. In response, the Reverends extended their activities to Edmonton conducting occasional visits for weddings, memorial services and cultural evenings. About 40 to 50 people attended the cultural evenings which involved slide shows and *Dharma* talks.

Japanese-Canadian students from southern Alberta who had attended Sunday schools in southern Alberta temples were another population whose needs were not being met. In response, Reverend Leslie Kawamura came to Edmonton once a month to teach the *Dharma* to 20-40 students in the Henry Marshall Tory Building at the University of Alberta. The seminars were joined by several European Canadians and the high level of interest resulted in several carloads of people traveling to Lethbridge to attend temple on special occasions. At that time, Joan and Alex van Loon were instrumental in organizing the activities.

Fredrich Ulrich, the future *Jodo Shinshu* minister arrived in 1966 from Germany and the Edmonton group started meeting twice a month; once with Reverend L. Kawamura and once to deal with organization and business matters. A newsletter was established and a logo was adopted. The Buddhist group invited the general public to a sutra workshop once a year, to inform the general public about the basics of classical Buddhism and to help gain acceptance in the broader community.

In the early 1970s, the members wanted a second meeting each month devoted to teaching so Fredrich Ulrich was asked to act as a lay leader. This would relieve Reverend Kawamura of the necessity to travel to Edmonton twice a month. Coincidentally, a famous German scholar of Buddhism (H.V. Guenther) came to teach at the University of

Saskatchewan and Reverend Kawamura decided to further his studies with him meaning the EDS (Edmonton Dharma Sangha) was without a teacher. Fredrich Ulrich then decided to attend the California Institute of Buddhist Studies in the summer so he could bring new knowledge to the Edmonton group during the rest of the year. The Reverends Tsunoda and Kyojo Ikuta offered much support to the new lay leader.

Reverend Ulrich was ordained on November 2, 1984 in Calgary and this marked the beginning of the Edmonton Shin Buddhist Dojo, a branch of the Calgary out-reach program of the Calgary Buddhist Church. The group met twice a month, often in members' homes. Each year, the Edmonton group commemorated *Obon* with grave-site services at four cemeteries and an *Obon* service at the Edmonton Japanese Community Centre, conducted by Reverends Ikuta and Ulrich.

The Edmonton Dharma Sangha (EDS) was formalized with tax-exempt status through the efforts of Joan and Alex van Loon. It was the first Buddhist group to be recognized in Edmonton and was originally made up of various styles of Buddhism. Eventually, many splinter groups created their own formal organizations. By the 1990s, 20 Buddhist organizations had been formed with about 25% having their roots in EDS.

There was a highly changeable membership as many Japanese-Canadian students returned home after graduation. However, a core of volunteers remained and EDS held several workshops and festivals each year.

In the 1990s, many members were dedicated to social action in the areas of prisoner and tenant rights, and helping recovering alcoholics. With the International Buddhist Friends Association, the *Dojo* arranged for Tibetan monks who were ill to come to Edmonton to be cared for by the members. They were involved in an interfaith movement under the leadership of the United Church of Canada and although small, were a vital part of the community.

However, the fragmentation of the Buddhist groups in Edmonton was an indication to the EDS members that the umbrella organization was no longer necessary and they decided to disband. The bank account was closed and funds were donated to the struggling Vietnamese congregation. These funds assisted in the completion of the first Buddhist temple in Edmonton.

Reverend Ulrich left Edmonton in February 1999 to become the pastor of the Manitoba Buddhist Church in Winnipeg. He was still active in the Interfaith Centre of Edmonton even after moving and is still involved in interfaith activities in Manitoba.

Following Reverend Ulrich's move, several ministers including Reverend Izumi and Reverend Ikuta travelled to Edmonton once a year to conduct the grave-site and *Obon* services for the Edmonton community. The services were held at the Edmonton Japanese Community Association (EJCA) Centre and were organized for many years by Setsuko and Bill Kikuchi passing in 2006 to Chizuko Kimura.

In 2009, Reverend James Martin became the pastor of the Calgary Buddhist Church and began coming to Edmonton to conduct the *Obon* grave-site visits and the *Obon* service held at the Edmonton Japanese Community Association centre. Between 30 and 35 individuals continue to attend this special annual service. In addition, many people also travel from Edmonton to attend *Obon* services in their hometowns in southern Alberta.

Reference: The information from the 1960s to the early 1990s was taken from "The Movement East: Alberta"; Terry Watada, *Bukkyo Tozen: A History of Jodo Shinshu Buddhism in Canada 1905-1995*, pp. 120 – 124. The book offers much more detail.

8.3 EJCA including pre-EJCA activities from 1947 (by Jim Hoyano)

8.3.1 Summary of activities, 1947-1976

The organization that is today's Edmonton Japanese Community Association (EJCA) had its beginnings in 1947. That was the year that the National Japanese-Canadian Citizens' Association (NJCCA) was formed and became the voice for Japanese-Canadians in the struggle for the franchise. Edmonton formed a local Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association (JCCA) chapter and was represented at national and regional meetings; however, there are no records of who was involved in the local JCCA group. (Note: at the 1997 EJCA AGM, the 50th Anniversary of both National Association of Japanese Canadians (NAJC) & EJCA was celebrated, and all known former and present presidents of EJCA were invited guests.) 1947 was also the year the 'Food Co-op' began in Edmonton, so there were probably some of the same people involved with both groups. On March 31, 1949 Japanese-Canadians gained the full rights of citizenship and were free to move anywhere in Canada. Following this, up to about the mid-1950s many local JCCA groups held a number of activities and events

such as sports and social events, and Edmonton was probably no different. Beginning in the mid-1950s, most JCCA organizations were relatively dormant because most Japanese-Canadian families were busy rebuilding their lives and careers.

The organization was revived as the Edmonton Japanese Community Club (EJCC) most likely in the early 1960s. The earliest records of meetings that are available are for the 1969-1970 fiscal year. Records have been found for most of the years since then to the present. EJCC was registered as a not-for-profit society in Alberta on July 9, 1975. The society name was changed to the present Edmonton Japanese Community Association (EJCA) in late 1984. (Note: the word Community was retained so as to be a more inclusive association, rather than 'Edmonton Japanese Canadian Association')

8.3.2 Food Co-op

The Co-op was started in 1947 because staples such as rice and *shoyu* were not available in local grocery stores. Mr. Sampei Sugiura looked after the Co-op for 25 years and quoting from the Nov-Dec 1982 Moshi Moshi - "At first the three staples, rice, *shoyu* and *ajinomoto* [MSG] were brought in, then Mr. Sugiura started to take orders for other Japanese foods. The merchandise was sold at a 10% profit, which was turned over to EJCC. The handling of all these goods was a tremendous amount of work but we're sure the Edmontonians were very grateful!" These profits from the Co-op Store were a source of income for the Edmonton Japanese Community Club, and once the store closed, the Club had to consider some money raising projects (October 20, 1972 Board meeting minutes). The Co-op ceased operating on October 31, 1972 because a Japanese grocery store had just recently opened.

8.3.3 Japanese-Canadian Centennial 1977

Planning for Centennial year activities began in 1976 headquartered in Toronto with representatives from communities across Canada. Henry Shimizu attended a meeting in Toronto in May 1976, and reported that plans were being considered to showcase contributions to Canada made by the Japanese population over the years. There were meetings of the Alberta Centennial Committee to coordinate Alberta activities in Calgary, Lethbridge and Edmonton; George Tsuruda and Gordon Hirabayashi attended those meetings as the Edmonton representatives.

Centennial celebration activities in Edmonton included the following activities and events. Alberta was the location for the National Curling Bonspiel, which was held in

Edmonton November 11-13, 1977 at the Sportex Complex (Northlands) and at the Thistle Curling Club. The Dance Group headed by Michi Miyagishima was involved in the celebration along with other dance groups from Alberta; they performed at the Citadel Theatre on Aug 5-6 as did the Centennial Odori Group (30 from Vancouver, 10 from Toronto) along with musicians from Vancouver (*koto* and *shakuhachi*). A \$15,000 grant from the Alberta Government covered the expenses for these performances.

Japanese movies were shown on March 1, 1977 at the Students Union Building at the University of Alberta, and on March 2, 1977 at the Edmonton Art Gallery. Klondike Days parade - Japanese Centennial float on July 20, 1977 (Note: about 100 official copies of the photo were made so that everyone in the community could have one). Ondekoza drum group from Japan performed at the Rice Theatre on May 29, 1977. Other events included a National Historic Photo Exhibit and a display of Japanese dolls and ornaments.

Capitalizing on the enthusiasm generated by the Centennial Celebrations, a Japanese Canadian Citizens Association (JCCA) meeting was held in Winnipeg in October 1977 hoping to revive the national organization which had been relatively dormant since the early 1960s. JCCA was formed right after WWII to lobby the government to obtain full citizenship rights for Japanese-Canadians; a delegation went to Ottawa and resulted in full rights for Japanese-Canadians on April 1, 1947. Many of the attendees from across Canada were the same ones who worked or served on their Centennial Celebration committees. Those who attended the Winnipeg meeting from Edmonton were Ben Shikaze, Florence Shikaze, Lucy Takahashi, John Takahashi, Henry Shimizu and Gordon Hirabayashi. This meeting was the beginning of what was to become the Redress Movement and the name change to the National Association of Japanese Canadians (NAJC). The name change occurred at the 9th National convention held on May 17-19, 1980 at Vancouver. It is interesting to note that most of later meetings were held in Toronto and sometimes Vancouver; however Winnipeg was chosen as the national headquarters because of its central location and active Japanese-Canadian community.

Appendix C: Centennial Year of Our Japanese-Canadians

8.3.4 Redress

In the fall of 2013, History Committee requested Henry Shimizu, the chair of the Redress Foundation 1988 - 2002, to provide information about the Redress activities. Henry responded as follow in e-mail, dated November 20, 2013. (Note: Minor changes *in Italics* show insertions made by the committee to clarify contents. Also, paragraph separations were inserted.)

"I believe that the germ of the "Redress" began with the Nikkei Centennial Year, 1977. 1877 was the date chosen by Toyo Takata (of the "Takata Gardens" in Pre-war Victoria) for the arrival of the first Japanese Immigrant - Manzo Nagano. There is a problem in that date. Our Ann-Lee & Gordon Switzer, who published the "Gate To Promise" in their research for the book on Victoria Pioneers, were not able to find evidence that Manzo Nagano arrived in Victoria in 1877. So the date is a bit suspect. Nevertheless the "1877" was the date that was chosen by Toronto JC's (Japanese-Canadians). To high-light the year the Nikkei Centennial Show of Dancers, Musicians and Singers was organized in Toronto - although some of the performers came *from* Vancouver and Alberta. The show was scheduled to play Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. However, Gordon Hirabayashi, talked to me about the possibility of the show coming to Alberta. At the time I was a member of the Alberta Cultural Heritage Council, after discussing the Nikkei Centennial Show with the Minister of Culture, Horst Schmidt; agreed to give the EJCA a \$20,000 Grant to bring the show to Alberta. Gordon negotiated with the Nikkei Centennial Show to come to Alberta on their way to Vancouver. It was my job to arrange the venues in Edmonton and Calgary. We were able to book the Citadel Theater for 2 shows and one show in Calgary. The Director Sadayo Hayashi was from Calgary, and the Choreographer was from Lethbridge/Vancouver. Gordon & I became the co-chair for the Nikkei Centennial Committee for Alberta, we arranged for the celebration of the Nikkei Centennial & Dinner.

Later in the 70's both Gordon & I attended the first conference in Toronto when the idea for a national organization was first discussed. When the NAJC (National Association of Japanese Canadian) was organized in the 1980's, Gordon Hirabayashi and later George Tsuruda took active part. Ann Sunahara as a young lawyer in Edmonton and George Tsuruda as President of the EJCA, spearheaded the NAJC drive for "Redress" for the Prairies. They arranged a conference to publicize "Redress" in Edmonton. George Tsuruda became the NAJC representative on the Board of the EJCA. Following the Redress Settlement in 1988, both Ann & George arranged for the registration of the Japanese community members for "individual compensation". Ann Sunahara was later to move with her husband, David, to Ottawa and work for the Federal Government. Once the JCRF (Japanese Canadian Redress Foundation) was

established in 1989, I represented the "central" part of Canada on the Foundation. I was elected to be the "Chair" at our first meeting and later continued to be reinstated as the "Chair" every year until the Foundation was terminated in 2002. In the 1990's, George Tsuruda, began negotiations with the JCRF for funds to build an EJCA center. He was able arrange a partnership with Argyll Community League to renew and renovate an EJCA/Argyll center with a Japanese design.

This is a brief summary of the EJCA activity in the Redress Movement that I remember. You should be in touch with Ann Sunahara in Ottawa, she may be able to give you more information."

8.3.5 Moshi Moshi

Moshi Moshi began in 1977 to keep the community informed about Centennial activities and other events and activities of interest to members. The newsletter has published 6 issues every year since then, and is currently on Volume 40 (2014). (It was found that 3 volume numbers were skipped during those years. Volume number for 2014 should have been 37). Japanese section was added in 1978. Hard copies of all issues, except for some missing ones in the early years, are available in the archives. Most of the milestone events and happenings in our community during the last 35 years can be found on the Moshi Moshi pages.

The first editorial staff consisted of Gordon Hirabayashi, Florence Shikaze and Lucy Takahashi, who did all the work including writing, editing, typing, layout, printing and mailing. In the 1980s they were joined by Haruko Hiratsuka and Yumiko Hoyano, who looked after the Japanese section.

In late 1989 the English editorial staff consisted of Diane Nawata, Rose Oishi, Bonnie Ohashi and Janice Higa. Haruko Hiratsuka and Yumiko Hoyano remained as Japanese section editors.

In 1992 Diane Nawata became the sole English editor and Yumiko Hoyano the Japanese editor. Support staff of Soly Sawada and Joyce Pearlstone were added that year.

From 1996 to the 2012, Jim Hoyano was the English section editor and Yumiko Hoyano the Japanese section editor. Support staff during this period: Joyce Pearlstone, Paul

Pearlstone, Soly Sawada, Daiyo Sawada, Sandy Nakashima, Tom Nakashima, Nancy Cyr, Gong Kiel, and Bill Kiel. From 2012, Takashi and Sanae Ohki were the editors and now all articles are in both languages, English and Japanese.

8.3.6 Summary of activities in 1977-1994

From 1977 to 1988 as in earlier years, EJCA board meetings were held at the homes of members. During this period the main activities included annual events such as the Christmas Party, Summer Picnic, Heritage Festival and fund raising bazaars for the Drop-In Centre. EJCA was well represented at NAJC meetings in support of the Redress Movement. The Redress Settlement was announced on September 22, 1988, which was the push needed to start thinking of a centre of our own.

From April 1, 1989 to March 31, 1994, EJCA rented a 1600 square foot space on the second floor of a building at 8752 – 50 Avenue. An office was used by Aiko Murakami, who was hired as the NAJC Field Worker; she provided information and fielded questions about the redress application for individuals. The space was used for EJCA board meetings, bazaars, other meetings, etc. The newly formed Kita No Taiko even practiced there in the evenings. More information about events and activities at this rented space can be found in the Moshi Moshi back issues. After the 5-year lease expired, our new centre was not yet ready for occupancy. In fact construction had not yet started on April 1, 1994. However, since we had to vacate the rented space on March 31, 1994, everything was moved to the Argyll Community League and stored in the hall.

8.3.7 EJCA Centre

In February 1993, EJCA passed a motion to form the Japanese Cultural Centre Management Committee (JCCPMC) to proceed with the project to build a new Japanese Cultural Centre as an expansion to the Argyll Community building. The members are George Tsuruda - Chairman, Daiyo Sawada - Secretary and Ken Tanaka - Treasurer (other members are Sanae Ohki, Brenda Madsen and Bryan Maruyama - Legal Counsel), Junichi Hashimoto represented Hashimoto - Boles Architects. Mike Leedham represented ACL. JCCPMC managed the project and continued its role till the operation of the Centre became stable. On May 18, 1994, construction of a new Argyll - EJCA Centre started. On September 19, 1994, the Certificate of Substantial Performance was issued and the construction of the building was completed.

Reference: 9.27 Japanese Culture Centre Project - Management Committee Minutes

The official opening of the present Centre was September 1994. For details of the History of the EJCA Centre and Argyll Community League, Joint activities, Building Financial summary, and Note from the Project Architect, copies of articles from the Annual Report of the Joint Committee Volume 1, Sept. 1994 – August 1995 follow.

Reference: 9.4 EJCA/Argyll Centre Annual reports, 1994-1995, 1995-1996, 1996-1997

Reference: 9.25 EJCA Centre Joint Committee meeting minutes, 1994 - 2013

An extract from the EJCA/Argyll Centre Report Volume 1, 1994 – 1995:

Edmonton Japanese Community Association (EJCA) had wished to have its own activity centre since the mid-1970 at which time a saving account was opened to save money for a future community centre. In 1988, when the Redress Agreement was signed by the Federal Government, funds became available under the Japanese Canadian Redress Foundation (JCRF) for re-establishing Japanese communities in Canada,

EJCA conducted a study to evaluate if there was a real need to have our own community centre and, if so, what kind of facility would be required. Using the very positive results of the study, EJCA applied for a capital grant in 1992, and JCRF approved the application with an award of \$250,000. After examining several options for establishing a community centre without success, EJCA met with the Argyll Community League (ACL) in late 1992 to discuss the possibility of a partnership.

At that time, ACL was experiencing considerable difficulty owning and operating a Community Hall at 6750-88th Street. The executives of ACL felt strongly that the hall was necessary for the survival of the community league and that the community league was essential for a viable community. The Southeast District of Parks and Recreation Branch of the City of Edmonton responded very positively to a joint proposal by ACL and EJCA, and helped them to come up with a workable arrangement to jointly own and operate a new community centre.

1. History of Argyll Community League up to 1992

1956	The Argyll Community League (ACL) was established on December 8, 1956 A wide range of programs for residents was provided.
1957	A rink complex was built for \$4,000.
1971	The rink complex was renovated for \$2,500.

1972-1973	Membership dropped as the children of the area began to mature.
1974	ACL was forced to suspend activities and was put under the trusteeship of the Edmonton Federation of Community Leagues (EFCL).
1978	ACL was reorganized under the increased interest of new parents of young children, EFCL President, Don Eastcott, had sent a message that he wished "...to point out that many hands make any work load light, too few hands make it impossible. If you are thinking about reforming Argyll, throw out for the time being all the old ideas about community leagues and think of this as new adventure and the activities you may be involved in as brand new experiences."
1978	Membership increased to over 100 families, and arts and crafts programs were held, and plans for a new rink complex were sought.
1980	After two casinos, mortgage was paid out.
Mid-1980's	Argyll joins with Hazeldean and Ritchie Community Leagues to tackle traffic problems in the area.
1988	Addition for bar facilities built for \$52,000.
1990	Playground facilities built to accommodate residents, attracting families from as far away as Mill Woods.
April, 1992	ACL president first met with EJCA to discuss the possibility of a joint venture to renovate and add to the existing hall so that both groups would have a larger facility than possible if each group had their own facility.

2. History of Edmonton Japanese Community Association up to 1992

Early 1940	A group of Edmonton area Japanese met to form a food co-op.
1940 - 1975	The association was a loosely knit organization that met occasionally for social functions.
1975	The Edmonton Japanese Community Club Society (EJCCS) was incorporated.
1976-1977	Two casinos were held with intention of raising funds for a community centre.
1977	EJCCS participated at the Japanese Canadian Centennial Celebration and Heritage Days Festival. A newsletter started to be published.
1978	A savings account was started for a community centre.
1984	The EJCCS changed its name to the Edmonton Japanese Community Association (EJCA).
1988, Sept.	The Redress Agreement was signed between Japanese-Canadians and the Federal Government. Japanese Canadian Redress Foundation (JCRF) was established to provide funding to Japanese Canadian communities.

1989, Feb. 1990	EJCA leased a facility for a drop-in centre and started to use it for its activities. The Centre Steering Committee, that was responsible for the planning of a Japanese Community Centre, was established. The City of Edmonton awarded \$30,000 to study the feasibility of building a Japanese Community Centre. The study started.
1990, Nov.	EJCA held a community forum to discuss issues of a new centre.
1991, Sept.	The final Feasibility Study Report was published.
1991, Dec.	EJCA applied for a capital projects grant from the Japanese Canadian Redress Foundation.
1992, Feb.	The presentation of a detailed plan for the application was held for JCRF.
1992, April	JCRF approved \$250,000 as a capital fund to build a community centre. \$200,000 was released to EJCA and \$50,000 was retained by JCRF until completion of the centre.
1992	Several options for establishing a centre were evaluated. In October, EJCA and ACL met and found a possibility where two organizations could jointly establish a centre.
1992, Oct.	EJCA held a General Meeting to discuss the possibility of establishing a shared facility with ACL. The idea was approved at the meeting.

3. Joint Activities from 1993 to 1994

1993:	
January	ACL community meeting passed a motion to proceed with negotiations to reach an agreement with the City of Edmonton and EJCA
Feb. 2	ACL, EJCA, Pirates Rugby Football Club, Edmonton Rockers Athletic Club and the City of Edmonton Parks and Recreation examined possible partnerships.
Feb. 10	EJCA passed a motion to form the Japanese Cultural Centre Management Committee (JCCPMC) to proceed with the project to build a new Japanese Cultural Centre as an expansion to the Argyll Community League building. The members are George Tsuruda - Chairman, Daiyo Sawada - Secretary and Ken Tanaka - Treasurer (other members added later are Sanae Ohki, Brenda Madsen and Bryan Maruyama - Legal Counsel), Junichi Hashimoto represented Hashimoto - Boles Architects. Mike Leedham represented ACL.
March	The Program Statement of the joint concept between ACL and EJCA was signed (Centre Records 5). This Program Statement specified that ACL would retain its ownership and the use of the Hall while EJCA was to have a permanent

	Community Centre, The statement documented the justification, requirements, financial resources, and schedule of the project. The Parks and Recreation, City of Edmonton, which owned the Argyll Park area, supported the joint activities.
May19	Edmonton Parks and Recreation permitted ACL to enter into a sublease with EJCA.
June 14	A site analysis and project cost estimation was presented by Hashimoto Boles Architects Inc.
July 21	ACL-EJCA Facility Operation Agreement was established (Centre Records 7). The agreement defines that: 1) a Joint Committee will be established to handle all matters of mutual concern related to the facility, 2) a Joint Operational Account will be arranged for the common expenses, and 3) a Facility Manager will be employed and paid from the Joint Operational Account. Other issues like rental fees, utilities and maintenance, equipment, security, and insurance were also documented.
August	ACL applied for a Community Facility Enhancement Program (CFEP) grant of \$150,000. The plan was to add the phase II part, which was a lounge for ACL and a storage room to the west of the Hall if the CFEP fund became available.
Fall	A final blue print and cost estimation of the Centre were prepared by Hashimoto Boles Architects Inc.
Oct. 4, 5	EJCA held a casino that added \$60,000 to the capital fund.
Nov. 17	The Lease Agreement between ACL, EJCA, and the City of Edmonton was signed. It was a license agreement from November 17, 1993 to December 31, 1998, in consideration of payment of \$1.00. EJCA shall use the Lands for its purpose as a community and cultural association and ACL shall use the Lands for its purpose as a community league. The City may operate its programs at the Lands. The documents include other issues of improvements to the Lands, insurance, default and termination, renewal, and notice.
1994:	
Feb.	ACL received a CFEP grant in the amount of \$75,000.00.
May	A contract for renovating the existing Argyll Community hall and constructing the

new addition was awarded the Chandos Construction Ltd. in the amount of \$431,255.00 (\$403,042.06 plus \$28,212.94 GST),

May18	Construction on new Argyll - EJCA Centre started.
Sept. 19	A Certificate of Substantial Performance was issued. The final contract price was \$438,587.46 (including 12 change orders and GST).
Sept. 23	The occupancy permit was issued.
Sept. 24	The grand opening of the Centre. EJCA received the \$50,000.00 held by the Japanese Canadian Redress Foundation.
Oct.	The tasks of the Japanese Cultural Centre Project Management Committee were completed. A new ACL-EJCA Joint Committee was established: the members from ACL are Mike Leedham, Alice Mah, Deb McGibney and Alexes Radke; the members from EJCA are George Tsuruda, Daiyo Sawada, Jim Hoyano, and Sanae Ohki. ACL received a grant from the Wild Rose Foundation in the amount of \$25,416.00 towards the purchase of kitchen equipment.
Nov. 4	The builder's lien check was completed.

This is the end of the construction of the Centre.

4. Financial Summary of the Renovation / Construction

ACL - EJCA Culture Centre Capital Fund, as of April 20, 1995

Revenues:

Redress Fund	\$250,000.00
Redress Fund Interest	23,661.37
Community Facility Enhancement Program(CFEP)	76,664.54
Casino	60,078.00
EJCA Drop-in Centre Fund (Profits from craft & other sale items)	54,000.00
Donations	30,860.61
Partial refund on utility upgrade (repair sewer)	1,755.34
GST Rebate	31,203.00
Interest in short term GIC's	833.58
Total Revenues	\$529,056.44

Expenses:

Plan / Blue print / Management of Construction	\$30,003.64
Lawyers	4,994.89
Prowse	1,423.10
Renovation & Construction	441,725.23
EBA	1,295.24
Bolt Security	524.30
City of Edmonton	1,130.90
A&B	4,377.58
O & J Services	385.20
Genesis	1,294.80
Telsco	2,438.53
Alberta Food	1,718.27
Banking & miscellaneous services charges	72.06
 Total	 \$491,383.74
 Transfer to Operational Fund of Centre	 \$ 10,733.04
Total Expenses	\$502,116.78
 Balance of Revenues less Expenses	 \$ 26,939.66

The balance was transferred back to the EJCA on April 20, 1995.

This closes the books for the ACL -- EJCA Culture Centre Capital Fund.

8.3.8 Wellness-in-Living Committee (by Daiyo Sawada)

After more than 50 years of existence as an organization formed to facilitate and enhance the Japanese community in Edmonton, and with the new EJCA Cultural Centre now up and running smoothly, President of the EJCA Yumiko Hoyano realized that, with the dawning of a new century, the time was ripe for the community to seriously examine itself - where it had been in the past, what it was presently doing, what should be foundational in 'being Japanese' in the foreseeable future - all for the purpose for guiding and facilitating the evolution of the Edmonton Japanese community as it might emerge in the 21st Century. To get the ball rolling along several fronts, a "Wellness-in-Living Committee" was formed consisting of core members Yumiko Hoyano, Mike Murakami and Daiyo Sawada. Others, notably Junichi Hashimoto, Bob Motokado, Aiko Murakami, and Osamu Sasano, joined in at various stages.

The committee's activities coalesced around five projects

1. Fantasyland Retreat (47 participants) – 2001 Feb 10
2. Three Envisioning Workshops (30 participants each) – 2002 Oct 26, Nov 02 and Nov 16
3. Futures Orientation Forum with the EJCA Board – 2003 Feb 15
4. Japanese Garden Project 2004 - 2005
5. 'Images of Internment' Traveling Art Exhibition - 2002

The 'storyline' of the five projects as they unfolded

- The Fantasyland Retreat kicked off the 'self-reflection' helping the Committee to create a 'snapshot' of the Japanese Community in Edmonton circa 2001 focusing on what the EJCA had done well and what it could do better, as a background to what participants envisioned as new courses of development in the coming decade.
- Three 'Envisioning the Future' workshops, under the guidance of professional facilitators hired by the EJCA, expanded the snapshots created during the Fantasyland Retreat by generating multiple futuristic scenarios reflecting their deepest 'druthers' of what they hoped the EJCA would realize/accomplish during the upcoming decade.
- The 'Futures Orientation Forum' provided an opportunity for the participants of the Envisioning Workshops to package and present their envisioning to the EJCA Board with a view to stimulating concrete action.
- As one of the scenarios presented to the Board, the Japanese Garden Project was undertaken to provide a peaceful and serene entrance to the Centre. Such an entrance would imbue the Centre with a sense of tranquility and

synergy, two aspects of 'being Japanese' that pervaded many of the future scenarios.

- 'Images of Internment' was a traveling art exhibition organized, assembled and managed in 2002 by members of the Wellness-in-Living Committee led by Mike Murakami and Daiyo Sawada to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the internment (1942). The exhibit featured 22 oil paintings of Henry Shimizu, showcased in a multi-media format. Henry lived through the internment as a young teenager. The exhibition, sponsored in part by the NAJC, toured across Canada hosted by several JC centres.

Noteworthy developments/accomplishments of the Committee

1. New Vision and Mission Statements were articulated by the Committee following the Fantasyland Retreat and approved and adopted by the EJCA Board a year later. These statements have appeared in every issue of the Moshi Moshi since then and ostensibly guide the EJCA in its many undertakings.
2. The need to rejuvenate the participation of youth in the EJCA was underscored. This continues to be a priority. Although an EJCA Youth Group (JAG) was formed in 2001, it ran out of steam after a couple years.
3. After consulting StatsCan census data revealing a dispersed demographic for the Japanese Community in the Edmonton area, the Committee recommended the undertaking of a demographic study of the Japanese community in the Edmonton area. In 2013, such a study is being conducted by the History Committee of the EJCA.
4. A 'Garden Committee' was formed spear-headed by two members from the Wellness-in-Living Committee (Hashimoto and Sawada). That committee, augmented by Tom Nakashima and Dave Troutman, planned and oversaw the landscaping of the entrance to the ACL/EJCA Centre in a Japanese motif. The hope was that the garden, in addition to providing a physical Japanese aesthetic to the Centre, would also imbue it metaphorically with simplicity, harmony, tranquility, naturalness and peaceful coexistence. Unfortunately, in 2013 the garden is transforming into an eyesore – apparently, 'being Japanese' is not a one-time event.

Proposed scenarios that were never realized

1. The creation of a 'Wellness Centre' that would reflect and embody culturally embedded practices integral to healthy living in a Japanese community in Edmonton.
2. The establishment of a 'Drop-In Centre' within the EJCA Centre where members

and friends would “drop by” just to enjoy a cup of tea while chatting animatedly with others.

3. A vibrant evolution of ‘being Japanese’ in all of the Japanese community and especially among youth.

A Futuristic Question

Perhaps the quest into ‘*Being Japanese*’ within the Japanese Community is too narrow a focus for a cultural community situated within and enriched by *multicultural* Edmonton?

Further reading

Fuller descriptions of the activities of the Wellness-in-Living Committee can be found in the Moshi Moshi issues of 2001-2004 and the archives compiled by the History Committee.

Reference: 9.28 EJCA Wellness-in-Living Project

8.3.9 Heritage Festival (by Jim Hoyano)

In 1974 the Government of Alberta declared the first Monday in August to be an annual holiday called Heritage Day to recognize and celebrate the varied cultural heritage of Albertans. That year and again in 1975, a multicultural concert was held at Fort Edmonton Park to celebrate Heritage Day. The Japanese community participated in these concerts with performances by the Odori dance group.

The first Heritage Festival in the present form was a one-day event held in 1976 at Hawrelak Park (Mayfair Park until 1982) with 11 cultures represented including Japanese. The EJCA sponsored Japanese pavilion has a long history at the Heritage Festival. This year (2013) marks the 38th year of the Festival, and the Japanese pavilion has been there every year except one: the Japanese pavilion took a one-year hiatus in 1980. The reason for this was that, after participating for 4 consecutive years, the volunteers (most were on site for the entire duration of the festival) needed a break. This one-year absence apparently caused a great deal of concern for the Heritage Festival organizers. They even sought out the help of the Consul-General of Japan to get the Japanese pavilion to return to the Heritage Festival. The Consul General’s office provided financial assistance for expenses such as the entry fee and rentals for several years, and since 1981 the Japanese pavilion has been a fixture at the Heritage Festival every year to the present.

From the initial 11 cultures in 1976, the Festival has grown, and at last count there were

more than 60 pavilions and 85 cultures represented. For the first 17 years it was a 2-day Sunday-Monday event on the long weekend, until it was changed to a 3-day event in 1993, and has remained as such to the present.

Although the Festival is organized and run by the non-profit Edmonton Heritage Festival Association, each pavilion is organized, set up and run by the respective community organizations, EJCA for the Japanese pavilion. There is a lot of organization, planning and manpower required for an event like the Heritage Festival where attendance is usually about 350,000 or more over the 3 days. Planning and preparation usually begins only a few months after the previous year's event.

For setting up and running the pavilion, the activities can be divided into 3 divisions: food preparation and sales, cultural demonstration and performances, crafts and table item display and sales.

Before 1993 when the Festival was a 2-day event, pavilion set up and construction was done on Saturday usually taking the whole day. In 1981 Junichi Hashimoto designed a Japanese-motif wooden structure that fit around the tent rented from the Heritage Festival Association. This structure was designed so that the various pieces could be bolted together on site and disassembled after use, and had a shoji-screen front with 'Nippon' written in kanji characters. The construction process can be seen in the 1981 photos in the photo catalog. This structure was used for almost 20 years until wear and tear of the various pieces made repairs not feasible. Since the structural pieces and other equipment used for the pavilion needed a large storage area, Ed Nakamura offered free storage in his barn on acreage near Morinville, some 50 km from the Festival site. This meant that using small half-ton trucks 3-4 trips were needed to bring all the pieces to the park and the same after deconstruction on Monday evening. It was usually close to midnight or even later when everything was finished. This process continued for almost 10 years.

Things got a little easier when EJCA purchased a used lockable trailer van in the late 1980s. Most of the bulky items were stored in this trailer between Festivals, and arrangements were made with a trucker who lived on acreage for storage. The acreage owner used his truck to bring the trailer to Hawrelak Park before the Festival began and haul it back to his acreage on Monday night or Tuesday morning. On site the trailer was used as a dressing room for performances and for overnight storage of supplies and

other valuables such as craft items, and equipment. For much of the 1980s when we did not have a trailer and park security did not exist, a couple of people slept in the tent. Good thing it was only a 2-day event in those days, so it meant only one night in the tent.

By the late 1990s the trailer did not meet safety standards for use on public roads, so the trailer was left at the acreage for storage only. Since then EJCA has rented a 30-foot truck van to haul equipment from the trailer and the Centre to the park. The truck van was left at the park and served the same purpose as the trailer on site. More recently, a storage locker in Edmonton has been rented to store Heritage Festival equipment.

Food

The major attraction of the Heritage Festival is the food of the many cultures represented. Over the years the Japanese pavilion menu has changed gradually over the years. Chicken yakitori was the mainstay item for more than 30 years with 3000 - 6000 skewers sold each year. The chicken skewering was done at the Centre by dozens of volunteers a week or two before the festival. At first the barbecuing using 6-8 barbecues was also done at the Centre and frozen. Later after purchasing the 'Giant Barbecue', only the skewering and freezing were done and the Centre and barbecuing was done on site. Finally in 2012 yakitori was replaced by chicken kara-age. Other items served at the festival over the years include maki sushi, inari sushi, udon, somen, tako-yaki, hiya yakko, edamame, daifuku, okonomiyaki, bento, musubi, etc.

Arts and Crafts Sales and Demonstrations

Since the beginning many of the items sold in the tent have been hand-made by members and other volunteers. Craft making sessions were usually held months before each festival where groups were formed to make a variety of things including origami items. Kimonos, dolls, tableware, netsuke and other Japanese items have also been sold.

Inside the tent the Bonsai Club has exhibited their works almost every year. Ikebana and the tea ceremony have also been demonstrated, as well koto and shakuhachi performances.

Outdoor Performances and Demonstrations

Over the years, the groups performing have included Goju Kai Karate, Wakaba-kai

Japanese Dance, Kita no Taiko, Awa Odori, Kendo & Naginata, Kenjutsu, Judo, and Aikido.

Finances

Because of good planning and organization, and hard work by the volunteers, the Japanese pavilion has almost always generated a profit. The one or two times a loss occurred because of inclement weather for the duration (rain) and one time when much of the food spoiled because of the heat.

Before the EJCA Centre opened in 1994, the profits from the Arts and Crafts sales were put in the 'Drop-In Centre' fund. From 1996 to 2004 the Japanese pavilion was jointly operated with the Metro Edmonton Japanese Community School (MEJCS). MEJCS organized the food section and provided the volunteers, while EJCA was responsible for the overall activities including table sales, performances and demonstrations. The profits were split between EJCA and MEJCS, which needed the funds for operating the school.

From 2005 to the present the Japanese pavilion has been organized and operated by a committee consisting of EJCA and representatives of the various affiliated organizations.

Volunteers

From the beginning, the volunteers at the Japanese pavilion have not only been EJCA and community members, but friends and relatives, and anyone willing to help. The Japanese pavilion has always had one of the most 'multicultural' groups of volunteers, in keeping with the spirit of the Heritage Festival.

Notable Event

The tornado of 1987 struck Edmonton on the Friday July 31 of the Heritage Day weekend. The tents for the Heritage Festival were being set up, and the severe storm that accompanied the tornado severely damaged most of the tents. The Festival was still a 2-day event (Sunday-Monday) in 1987, so on Saturday a large group of volunteers went around to all the tents to make necessary repairs so that the festival could go ahead. As a result the festival went ahead as scheduled, and attendance was good.

Photos

Digital photo files are available which are categorized according to year. The 1981 digital photos are scans of album photos found at the Centre.

Reference 10.2 Heritage Festival Pictures.

There are several DVDs and CDs containing Heritage Festival digital photos and slide shows.

8.3.10 Summary of activities in 1994 – 2014

The official opening of the EJCA Centre in September 1994 was the start of a new era for EJCA. The new “home” opened the door to enriching our programs and activities and enabled EJCA to develop stronger ties with its affiliated clubs. Many new clubs and organizations were formed during this period and most met regularly at the centre, resulting in a significant increase in our multicultural memberships. In addition to the Christmas Party, Heritage Festival, AGM and picnic, many new annual events were added during this period. As examples, the New Year Party, Hinamatsuri, Sukiyaki Dinner, Spring Seniors Lunch, Fall Bazaar and Karaoke Concert. A number of special events or activities were held at the centre during this period, for example a visit by Princess Takamado in 2004 and the NAJC Annual General Meeting in 2005 & 2011.

Two other significant additions: (1) EJCA has been promoting Japanese culture through demonstrations and education organized by Culture Programs. “Japan Today”, a program for Grade 8 students started in 2003. “Explore Japan”, a program for Grade 10 students started in 2010. (2) Using internet technology, EJCA has been sharing information with members and others through its online Webpages.

Details of all these activities and more can be found in the issues Moshi Moshi.

8.3.11 EJCA Board of Directors, 1969 – 2014

1969-1970

Albert Shimbashi - President

Jack Iwabuchi - 1st VP

Jack Maruyama

Tak Nagata

Sam Sugiura

Ben Shikaze

John Takahashi

Tats Yamada

K. Matsuba

(VP stands for Vice-President)

Ruby Hayashi

Vi Kinoshita

Bill Kikuchi

1970-1971

Jack Iwabuchi - President

Jack Maruyama

Tak Nagata

Sam Sugiura

Ben Shikaze

John Takahashi

John Ito

M. Akutagawa

Hideko Kaneda

Sat Maruyama

Cecil Takahashi

Henry Shimizu

Albert Shimbashi -

Past-President

1971-1972

Jack Iwabuchi - President

Henry Shimizu - 1st VP & Social
Director

Nobby Miyagishima - 2nd VP &
Sport Director

Jack Maruyama - Assistant
Sport Director

Ken Ohashi - Secretary

Tak Nagata - Treasurer

Stan Takaki - Membership

Bill Kikuchi - Membership

Yasu Hiratsuka - Cultural
Director

Cecil Takahashi - Public
Relations

Sampei Sugiura - Co-op Store
Director

1972-1973

Henry Shimizu - President

Nobby Miyagishima - VP

Bill Kikuchi - VP

Ken Ohashi - Secretary

Tak Nagata - Treasurer

Ken Matsuba - Sports Director

Florence Shikaze - Social
Director

Yasu Hiratsuka - Cultural

Activities

Michi Miyagishima - Public
Relations

Stan Takaki - Membership
Director

Paul Maruyama - Special
Projects

Sampei Sugiura - Co-op Store

Jack Iwabuchi - Past President

1973-1974

(At the AGM of June 15, 1973,
voted that the same board as
1973-1974 would serve for one
more year unchanged)

1974-1975

Nobby Miyagishima - President

Ken Ohashi - 1st VP

Lucy Takahashi - Secretary

Treasurer - Tak Nagata

Mike Matsuba - Sports

Florence Shikaze - Social
Convener

Michi Miyagishima - PR -
Culture

Yasu Hiratsuka - Membership

John Ito

Paul Maruyama

Yoshiko Pechtoll

Henry Shimizu - Past President

1975-1976

Nobby Miyagishima - President

John Ito - 1st VP

Albert Shimbashi - 2nd VP &
Ways and Means

Lucy Takahashi - Secretary

Tak Nagata - Treasurer

Florence Shikaze - Social
Director

Henry Shimizu - Special
Projects

Yoshiko Pechtoll - Membership

George Tsuruda - Sports
Director

Michi Miyagishima - Cultural
Director

Aki Tokunaga - Public Relations
Director

1976-1977

George Tsuruda - President

Sho Yasui - 1st VP

Ben Shikaze - 2nd VP

Kay Shimbashi - Secretary

Tak Nagata - Treasurer

Yoshiko Pechtoll - Membership
Director

Akiko Ito - Social Director

John Takahashi - Sports
Director

Henry Shimizu - Special
Projects Director

Gordon Hirabayashi - Cultural
Director
Yvonne Batis - Public Relations

1977-1978

George Tsuruda - President
Sho Yasui - 1st VP
Ben Shikaze - 2nd VP
Kay Shimbashi - Secretary
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Bill Kikuchi - Membership
Akiko Ito - Social Director
John Takahashi - Sports
Director
Henry Shimizu - Special
Projects Director
Gordon Hirabayashi - Cultural
Director
George Nakamura - Public
Relations
Jayne Takahashi - Sansei
Co-coordinator

1978-1979

George Nakamura - President
Aki Nawata - 1st VP
John Takahashi - 2nd VP
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Rose Oishi - Secretary
Bonnie Ohashi - Membership
Marie King - Social
Gordon Hirabayashi - Cultural
Junichi Kawashima -
Publications
Kyoto Shigehiro - Projects
Tom Higa - Youth

Sho Yasui - Senior Citizens
George Tsuruda - Past
President

1979-1980

George Nakamura - President?
Aki Nawata - 1st VP
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Kyoto Shigehiro
Tak Ohki
John Takahashi
Marie King
Rose Oishi - Secretary
Bonnie Ohashi
Florence Shikaze
Lucy Takahashi
Hideko Kaneda
Gordon Hirabayashi

1980-1981

George Nakamura - President
Aki Nawata - 1st VP
John Takahashi - 2nd VP &
Sports
George Tsuruda - Secretary
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Florence Shikaze - Social
Tats Yamada - Membership
Nori Nishimura - Cultural
Takashi Ohki - Publications
Gil Oishi - Special Projects
Amy Kikuchi - Youth
Mike Murakami - Assistant
Youth

1981-1982

Nori Nishimura - President
Gil Oishi - 1st VP
Tats Yamada - 2nd VP
George Tsuruda - Secretary
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Cathy Tennant - Social Chair
Atsumi Hashimoto
Maya Nishimura
David Tsujikawa
Mike Murakami
Miyako Okubo
Dave Sunahara

1982-1983

Miyako Okubo - President
David Sunahara - 1st VP
Allan Sugiyama - 2nd VP
David Tsujikawa - Secretary
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Cathy Tennant
Betty Kadonaga
Aki Nawata
Henry Shimizu
John Takahashi
Gordon Hirabayashi
Takashi Ohki

1983-1984

Gordon Hirabayashi - President
Doug Miyagishima - 1st VP
Jim Hoyano - 2nd VP
Martin Kaga - Secretary
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Betty Kadonaga
Aki Nawata
Takashi Ohki

Henry Shimizu
John Takahashi
Allan Hoyano
Ben Shikaze
Miyako Okubo (Ex-officio, Past President)
George Nakamura (ex-officio, Liaison for seniors)

1984-1985

Henry Shimizu - President
Ben Shikaze - VP
Doug Miyagishima - VP
Martin Kaga - Secretary
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Gordon Hirabayashi - Past President
Allan Hoyano - Redress
Jim Hoyano - Culture
Betty Kadonaga - Social
Gayle Shaw - Social/Culture
David Sunahara - Redress
Garth Watanabe - Sport
Ex-Officio; George Nakamura
Miyako Okubo
George Tsuruda

1985-1986

Henry Shimizu - President
Ben Shikaze
Tak Nagata
Gordon Hirabayashi
Allan Hoyano
Betty Kadonaga
Gayle Shaw
David Sunahara

Garth Watanabe

1986-1987

Allan Hoyano - President
Edward Nakamura - 1st VP
Garth Watanabe - 2nd VP
Grant Shikaze - Secretary
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Teruko Davis
Gordon Hirabayashi
Florence Ingham
Takashi Ohki
Osamu Sasano

1987-1988

George Tsuruda - President
Takashi Ohki - VP
Gordon Hirabayashi - VP
Grant Shikaze - Secretary
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Teruko Davis
Florence Ingham
Hideko Kaneda
Bryan Maruyama
Edward Nakamura
Osamu Sasano
Hidetoshi Sugawara
Allan Hoyano - Past President

1988-1989

George Tsuruda - President
Bob Motokado
Ben Shikaze
Jim Hoyano

1989-1990

George Tsuruda (Past President)
Gil Oishi - 1st VP
Junichi Hashimoto - 2nd VP
Ben Shikaze - Membership
Ken Ohashi - Projects
Bob Motokado - Publications & Culture
Jim Hoyano - Secretary
Sayuri Matsuba - Social
Derral Moriyama - Sports
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Akira Nawata - President
John Yamamoto - Youth

1990-1991

Gil Oishi - President
Junichi Hashimoto - 2nd VP
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Daiyo Sawada - Secretary & Scholarship
George Tsuruda - NAJC Representative
Ken Ohashi - Project & Scholarship Director
Sally Ito - Culture and Publications
Gary Yamada - Sports & Youth Director
Aki Nawata - Past President & Membership Director
Darrel Moriyama - Social Director
Sayuri Matsuba - Social & Scholarship Director
Yuko Nakano - Social Director

Jim Hoyano - Centre Activities
Coordinator

1991-1992

Junichi Hashimoto - President
Gayle Ingham - 1st VP
Daiyo Sawada - Secretary
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Yasu Hiratsuka
Aiko Murakami
George Tsuruda
Ken Higa
Sally Ito
Takashi Ohki
Yuko Nakano
Steve Fukushima

1992-1993

Gail Ingham - President
Takashi Ohki - 2nd VP
Daiyo Sawada - Secretary
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Aiko Murakami - Seniors
Gordon Hirabayashi - Culture
and Publications
Ken Higa - Sports & Youth
Yasu Hiratsuka - Social
Ken Tanaka - Social
Steve Fukushima - Membership
Jim Hoyano - NAJC
representative
George Tsuruda - Centre
committee

1993-1994

Jim Hoyano - President

Ken Tanaka - 1st VP
Yasu Hiratsuka - 2nd VP
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Sophia Wong - Secretary
Ken Higa - Social
Hyoko Baxter - Social
Aiko Murakami - Seniors
Gordon Hirabayashi - Culture &
Publications
Bob Motokado - Membership
George Tsuruda - Centre
Management Committee (board
liaison)
Takashi Ohki - Finance
committee

1994-1995

Jim Hoyano - President
George Tsuruda - 1st VP
2nd VP - 2nd VP
Sophia Wong - Secretary
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Hyoko Baxter
Masako Hubbihoca
Bob Motokado
Aiko Murakami
Gordon Hirabayashi
Takashi Ohki
Ken Higa
Neil Mather

1995-1996

George Tsuruda - President
Takashi Ohki - 1st VP
Ken Higa - 2nd VP
Tak Nagata - Treasurer

Jim Hoyano - Secretary
Masako Hubbihoca
Bob Motokado
Aiko Murakami
Yumiko Hoyano
Neil Mather
Gordon Hirabayashi

1996-1997

George Tsuruda - President
Takashi Ohki - 1st VP
Ken Higa - 2nd VP
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Jim Hoyano - Secretary
Ruby Tsuruda
Bob Motokado
Aiko Murakami
Daiyo Sawada
Rick Hirata
John Takahashi
Gordon Hirabayashi

1997-1998

Takashi Ohki - President
Daiyo Sawada - 1st VP
Ken Higa - 2nd VP
Tak Nagata - Treasurer
Jim Hoyano - Secretary
Ruby Tsuruda
Alder Currie
Aiko Murakami
Florence Ingham
Rick Hirata
Gordon Hirabayashi
George Tsuruda - Past
President

1998-1999

Takashi Ohki - President
 Dennis Kikuchi - 2nd VP
 Tak Nagata - Treasurer
 Jim Hoyano - Secretary
 Ruby Tsuruda
 Alder Currie
 Florence Ingham
 Gayle Shaw
 Aiko Murakami
 Greg Shimizu
 Rick Hirata
 Gordon Hirabayashi
 George Tsuruda - Past
 President

1999-2000

Florence Ingham - President
 Alder Currie - 1st VP
 Dennis Kikuchi - 2nd VP
 Tak Nagata - Treasurer
 Jim Hoyano - Secretary
 Rick Hirata - Finance
 Ruby Tsuruda
 Hiroko Currie
 Gayle Shaw
 Greg Shimizu
 Gordon Hirabayashi
 Takashi Ohki - Past President

2000-2001

Florence Ingham - President
 Daiyo Sawada - 1st VP
 Hideji Ono - 2nd VP
 Tak Nagata - Treasurer

Jim Hoyano - Secretary

Rick Hirata - Finance

Ruby Tsuruda

Hiroko Currie

George Tsuruda

Greg Shimizu

Yumiko Hoyano

Alder Currie

Takashi Ohki - Past President

2001-2002

Yumiko Hoyano - President
 Hideji Ono - 1st VP
 Mike Murakami - 2nd VP
 Tak Nagata - Treasurer
 Jim Hoyano - Secretary
 Sam Sasano - Finance
 Florence Ingham - Social & Past
 President
 Noriko Fujino
 Aki Fujino
 Greg Shimizu
 Rick Hirata
 Jason Symington
 Peter Dranchuk

2002-2003

Yumiko Hoyano - President
 Hideji Ono - 1st VP
 Mike Murakami - 2nd VP
 Sam Sasano - Treasurer
 Jim Hoyano - Secretary
 Florence Ingham
 Noriko Fujino
 Aki Fujino
 Scott Tanaka

Ken Higa

Jason Symington

Megan Jones

Rick Hirata

2003-2004

Yumiko Hoyano - President
 Hideji Ono - 1st VP
 Mike Murakami - 2nd VP
 Wray Tsuji - Treasurer
 Jim Hoyano - Secretary
 Tatsuya Kin - Finance
 Florence Ingham
 Noriko Fujino
 Aki Fujino
 Scott Tanaka
 Ken Higa
 Megan Jones
 Rick Hirata

2004-2005

Yumiko Hoyano - President
 Mike Murakami - 1st VP
 Hideji Ono - 2nd VP
 Wray Tsuji - Treasurer
 Jim Hoyano - Secretary
 Rick Hirata
 Tatsuya Kin
 Cathy Tennant
 Edie Nagata
 Florence Ingham
 Scott Tanaka
 Scott Sutton
 Monica Johnson

2005-2006

Mike Murakami - President
 Cathy Tennant - 1st VP
 Hideji Ono - 2nd VP
 Jim Hoyano -
 Secretary-Treasurer
 Wray Tsuji
 Edie Nagata
 Joe Sumiya
 Scott Sutton
 Yuri Nakano
 Rick Hirata
 Monica Johnson
 Yumiko Hoyano

2006-2007

Mike Murakami - President
 Cathy Tennant - 1st VP &
 Secretary
 Jim Hoyano - Treasurer
 Wray Tsuji - Finance
 Rick Hirata - Finance
 Joyce Kiyooka - Seniors
 Scott Sutton - Social
 Yuri Nakano - JAG
 Sanae Ohki - Joint Committee
 Brenda Madsen
 Yumiko Hoyano - Past President

2007-2008

Cathy Tennant - President
 Sanae Ohki - VP
 Brenda Madsen - Secretary
 Jim Hoyano - Treasurer
 Rick Hirata
 Scott Sutton
 Joyce Kiyooka

Stephanie Bozzer
 Dustin Bjorkquist
 Mike Murakami - Past President

2008-2009

Cathy Tennant - President
 Sanae Ohki - VP
 Brenda Madsen - Secretary
 Jim Hoyano - Treasurer
 Stephanie Bozzer
 Dustin Bjorkquist
 Rick Hirata
 Shiho Asano
 Scott Sutton

2009-2010

Cathy Tennant - President
 Sanae Ohki - VP
 Brenda Madsen - Secretary
 Jim Hoyano - Treasurer
 Stephanie Bozzer
 Erin Munro
 Rick Hirata
 Shiho Asano
 Scott Sutton

2010-2011

Cathy Tennant - President
 Sanae Ohki - 1st VP
 Stephanie Bozzer - 2nd VP
 Brenda Madsen – Secretary
 Jim Hoyano - Treasurer
 Erin Munro
 Rick Hirata
 Shiho Asano
 Scott Sutton

2011-2012

Cathy Tennant - President
 Stephanie Bozzer - 1st VP
 Sanae Ohki - 2nd VP
 Brenda Madsen - Secretary
 Jim Hoyano - Treasurer
 Rick Hirata
 Erin Munro
 Yoko Azumaya
 Scott Sutton
 David Mueller

2012-2013

Stephanie Bozzer - President
 Yoko Azumaya - 1st VP
 Sanae Ohki - 2nd VP
 Erin Munro - Secretary
 Jim Hoyano - Treasurer
 David Mueller
 David Mitsui
 Louise Wong

2013-2014

David Mitsui - President
 Yoko Azumaya - 1st VP
 Sanae Ohki - 2nd VP
 Louise Wong - Secretary
 Enko St. Laurent - Treasurer
 Jim Hoyano
 Cathy Tennant
 David Mueller
 Stephanie Bozzer, ended in April

8.4 Japan Canada Businessmen's Association (by Natsuko Cyr)

Saul Katz, with Chris Culshaw and a few others, organized an association called the Canada Japan Business Association (CJBA) of Edmonton, probably in 1991. In 1993, the CJBA was formally registered in the Province of Alberta. The Association's objective was to promote business between Canada and Japan. Many small-medium sized businesses around the Edmonton area wanted to expand business into Japan.

The first President of the CJBA of Edmonton in 1994 was Jim Morrison of Daishowa-Marubeni International. Other members of the Board of Directors included:

- Natsuko Cyr (Power Scientific),
- Guy Miki (Brownlee Fryette),
- Saul Katz (New Era Nutrition),
- Laverna Salloum (Japan Visits: Study Tour),
- Jim Wright,
- Junichi Hashimoto (Hashimoto Boles Architects),
- Cornelius Guenter (Recycle Society) and
- Chris Culshaw (TRANTEC).

Honorary directors included the Japanese Consul General, the President of Canada Japan Trade Council, and President of CJBA of Calgary. The Consulate General of Japan in Edmonton was generally very supportive. Owing mainly to one of the members being a lawyer (Guy Miki), the association wrote up a set of by-laws for the Association. The Board of Directors met monthly, at 7:30 a.m. for decisions and discussions.

In 1994, the association had 40 individual members which increased to more than 65 by 2000. The individual annual membership fee was \$50.00 and the CJBA of Edmonton had a reciprocal membership agreement with the Greater Edmonton Visitor & Convention Association. Included in the membership were large organizations such as the Economic Development Department of the Alberta Government, Sheritt Inc., Daishowa-Marubeni International, Canadian Airlines International, the University of Alberta's Business Department, and some town mayors.

The CJBA's regular event was a monthly luncheon meeting with a speaker held in such places as hotel restaurants, Grant MacEwan College, the Royal Glenora Club, and the Petroleum Club. Sometimes the Japanese Consul General offered his official residence

for luncheon meetings. The luncheon fee remained at \$20 and these meetings were advertised in the business section of the Edmonton Journal as well as through mail notices to individual members (remember, e-mail was not popular then). The number of luncheon meeting attendants often exceeded 40 with speakers presenting on topics such as *Business Opportunities in Japan* by JETRO, *Kansai-Canada West Business Opportunities* by Peter Campbell, *Hockey Night in Japan* by Bill More, and a presentation by the Consul General of Canada in Osaka.”

In addition to the regular monthly luncheon meetings, the CJBA held summer BBQ parties, golf tournaments, and Valentine’s Day dinner parties as well as publishing a monthly newsletter. In 1995, the association played a major role during the 15th anniversary celebrations of the twinning of Hokkaido and Alberta.

CJBA activities continued until 2000 when the Japanese economic bubble had burst and the Edmonton economy started to boom (mainly in construction) causing local businesses to focus their business development in Edmonton rather than Japan. With this decline in members’ interest in Japan, the last monthly luncheon meeting was held sometime in 2000 and the association has been dormant since.

8.5 Christian Gatherings, 1974 – 2014 (by Midori Uematsu)

8.5.1 Japanese Bible study group

Around 1974, Mr. & Mrs. Yasuyuki Hiratsuka started a Japanese Bible study group at their home. Regular members were Mr. & Mrs. Hiratsuka, Mr. & Mrs. Nishiwaki, Rev. & Mrs. Hatano (after moving to Edmonton), Mr. & Mrs. Oishi, Mr. & Mrs. Waida (after moving to Edmonton), Mr. & Mrs. Shukuda, Mr. & Mrs. Akutagawa, and Mrs. Akiko Ito. Rev. Kobayashi, Mrs. Aiko Clinton, Mrs. Easton and others also participated occasionally. It was a big and vibrant group of Japanese Christians even when there was no established local Japanese Church and they enjoyed many great times together.

Meetings were held once a week with members taking turns to open their homes and provide refreshments in addition to the potluck supper which attracted many young Japanese people. Among them was Mr. Shigemitsu who later became a member of Edmonton Japanese (Nikkei) Church.

A little after the group was first started, Rev. Hatano who was a pastor in Lethbridge moved to Edmonton and joined. However, his focus was more on worship than Bible

study which became the main reason for his starting the Edmonton Japanese (Nikkei) Church in 1978. Some members of the Bible study group joined Rev. Hatano's new church but others continued to attend other Canadian churches including the Lutheran church.

Even after the Edmonton Japanese (Nikkei) Church was established, this home Bible study group continued every week although there was a break at some point before it resumed around 2004. It continues to meet weekly to this day and includes among its present members Mrs. Waida, Mr. Hiratsuka, Mrs. Nishiwaki, and others. The purpose continues to be reading the Bible in Japanese although members attend different churches.

(Sources of information: Emails from Mrs. Miwako Shukuda (Feb. 15& 21, 2012), interviews with Mrs. Akiko Ito (Feb 16, 2012) and Mrs. Nishiwaki (Nov. 17, 2010)

8.5.2 Edmonton Japanese (Nikkei) Christian Church

Rev. Hiroshi Philip Hatano started a Sunday Worship Service at his home in July 1978 with original members Mrs. Oishi, Mrs. Yasuko Easton, Mrs. Ito. In November 1978, the Sunday Worship Service moved to the Evangelical Covenant church building (8501-82 Avenue, Edmonton, AB) which was renamed the "Edmonton Japanese (Nikkei) Christian Church".

Rev. Hatano was originally from Hokkaido but came to Canada in his 20's to attend seminary in Saskatoon. He ministered in Lethbridge prior to moving to Edmonton. His desire was to minister through the literature first so he started a Bible study group. Later he decided to worship God together with others and thus formed the Japanese Church.

The first general meeting began at Rev. Hatano's on January 20, 1979 with six people attending. On April 5, 1982, the first church members (16 people at that point) signed the foundation. Four people were baptized in 1983. Rev. Hatano pastored the church from January 1979 to December 1984. In October, 1984, the board chose Mr. Masanori Kobayashi as a successor pastor to Rev. Hatano who was moving to Calgary to become the pastor of the Calgary Japanese Gospel Church. Five people were baptized by Rev. Hatano before he left. The Hatano family farewell party was held in December 1984.

Mr. Masanori Kobayashi took over as Pastor of the Edmonton Nikkei Christian Church in December 1984. Six people were baptized in 1987 and then nine more from 1988 to 1991. He resigned in January 1992. Miss Ikuye Uchida took over for several years till Miss Yuri Nakano started ministering in 2000. Twenty-eight people were baptized between 1992-2000. The 25th Edmonton Japanese Christian Church anniversary celebration was held at Edmonton Japanese Community Association Centre in October 2003.

In December 2006, the church moved to Zion Baptist Community Church (9802-76 Ave, Edmonton, AB). Thirteen people were baptized between 2001-2009.

Pastor Yuri Nakano resigned in September 2009 and left for Japan in March 2010 as a long term Christian missionary worker. A new pastor Toshihiro Tamura joined the group in July, 2013.

8.5.3 Anglican gatherings

From late 1960's to 1980's, Rev. Goichi Nakayama from an Anglican Church in Coaldale, Alberta, visited Edmonton occasionally and had Anglican gatherings at a member's house. Mr. and Mrs. Shotaro Shimizu were usually the coordinators of the gatherings.

8.6 Kurimoto Japanese Garden, 1978 – 2014 (by Sanae Ohki)

The Kurimoto Japanese Garden, located within the University of Alberta Devonian Garden west of Edmonton, began with the approval of a proposal by Dr. Marion Shipley and the Friends of the Devonian Botanic Garden in 1978. The garden is named after Dr. Yuichi Kurimoto, who was the first Japanese national to graduate from the University of Alberta (Faculty of Arts, 1930). It officially opened on September 7, 1990 with the Honourable Tatsuo Ozawa, a Japanese parliamentarian, and the Right Honourable Joe Clark, Prime Minister of Canada, in attendance; both are honorary patrons of the Garden. Some notable trees include two Mayday trees located on the centre hill planted in 1993 by Hiroshi Kurimoto in memory of his parents, an Amur cherry planted in 1990 by Princess Nori no Miya, and a Japanese Linden tree planted in 1999 by Prince and Princess Takamado no Miya.

The garden has a beautiful tea house (the Ozawa Pavilion) and spring festivals have been

held at the garden on the first Sunday of June since 1993. Members of EJCA have been participating at the festival presenting cultural demonstrations in taiko drumming, martial arts, Awa-odori dance, calligraphy, tea ceremony, and *koto* music playing. A *Kodomo-no-hi* (children's festival) was started in 2010 and has been held on the first Sunday of May.

8.7 Metro Edmonton Japanese Community School, 1977 - 2014 (by Sanae Ohki)

In the mid-1970's, a group of recent Japanese immigrants, temporary residents from Japan here for business or research, and several Canadians identified a need for teaching the Japanese language. After surveying the interests of the community and studying the Alberta education regulations, the Metro Edmonton Japanese Community Association was established in March 1977 with the mandate to operate a Japanese language school. The school rented Sherbrook Elementary School from the Edmonton Public School Board and opened its doors to students in April 1977 with 30 students enrolled in four classes.

The association was registered as a non-profit organization under the Societies Act of the Province of Alberta on March 15, 1977 and the Japanese Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education registered the school as "*hoshu-ko*" [oversea supplementary school] in 1978. With this *hoshu-ko* status, the school has been receiving grants, teaching materials (text books and library materials), and teacher training opportunities.

The school has been open to anyone wanting to learn Japanese using the grade system and teaching methods used in the Language Arts curriculum at Japanese elementary and junior high schools. The school operates once a week on Fridays from 5:45 – 8:45 pm during the regular Edmonton Public School Board schedule. The school has been playing an important role in the Edmonton Community as the only Japanese language teaching facility for children.

Founders of the Association: Chiaki Shiozawa, Junichi Kawashima, Satoru Kojima, and Takashi Ohki.

Principals:	1977 – 1978	Junichi Kawashima
	1978 – 1981	Sanae Ohki
	1981 – 1985	Kyoko Waida
	1985 – 1990	Sanae Ohki
	1990 – 1996	Michiko Yokoyama
	1996 – 2006	Sanae Ohki

2007 – 2008

Ichiko Tsuneda

2008 – 2014

Hajime Sakaguchi

Key activities in 1977 – 2010

1977, January 12	First committee meeting held in preparation for opening of a school.
1977, March 15	The association was registered as a non-profit organization under the Society Act at the Alberta Province. The Association bylaws were established.
1977, April 15	The school opened with 25 students and 4 teachers at the Sherbrook Elementary/Junior High School, Edmonton Public School Board. There was one class for students with no Japanese Language experience, one class for grade 1 students, one class for grade 2 students, and one class for grade 3 and above students.
1977, September	One beginner class for adults was added.
1978, May	The first annual report was published. It has been published every year since.
1978, June 21	The association was registered as an overseas education institute " <i>hoshu-ko</i> " by the Japanese Government and started receiving funds for a portion of teacher honorariums and for teaching materials/library books.
1978, September 8	Started a kindergarten class for 5 year old children.
1978, November 18	Held the first <i>Gakugeikai</i> (students presentation day). It has been an annual event.
1979, August	Joined the Edmonton Heritage Festival in cooperation with EJCA. The profit was added to the school's operating funds.
1979, September 7	Started a class for non-Japanese speaking children.
1982, April 10	The kindergarten class and a non-Japanese speaking children's class cancelled due to decreased number of students.
1983, April 8	Re-opened the kindergarten class.
1984, September	Sherbrook school closed so moved to Park Allen Elementary School.
1986, November 21	Moved to Westbrook Elementary School
1987, February 13	Held the first speech contest which has become an annual

	event.
1987, March	Held the 10 th anniversary ceremony.
1989, July 29/30	Four teachers attended a <i>Hoshuko</i> teachers workshop sponsored by the Japanese Education Ministry for the first time. Ten <i>Hoshuko</i> from the northwest North America were invited. Instructors came from Japan. The workshop has been held every year since then.
1991, November 2	4 students made speeches at the University of Alberta Speech Contest.
1997, March 29	Held the 20 th anniversary ceremony.
1999, April	Volunteer parents started a play school for 3 and 4 year old children.
2000, April	Started a kindergarten for 4 year old children.
2002, November 10/11	Started fundraising through Casino.
2003, September	Moved to Richard Secord Elementary school
2007, March	Held the 30 th anniversary celebration.
2010, April	86 students registered in 11 classes from 4 year olds to grade 9. There was no Grade 8 student.
2013	The school's operation and educational environment have been very stable for the last few years and enrollment of students has been increasing every year. Accordingly, the school employed more teachers and made educational programs suitable to a larger class size. At the start of the 2013 school year in April, there were 114 students registered in 14 classes.

Reference 9.1: School's Annual reports 1977 – 2013

8.8 Office of Consulate General in Edmonton, 1967 – 2005 (by Sanae Ohki)

The Office of Consulate of Japan opened in Edmonton on March 1, 1967 and became the Office of the Consulate General in October 1, 1971. The office was closed on January 1, 2005 when it was moved to Calgary.

Consuls and Consul-Generals in Edmonton:

March 1967 – May 1969: Consul Kuniyoshi Date

伊達 邦美

June 1969 – March 1971	Consul Kotaro Kataoka	片岡 光太郎
April 1971 – September 1971:	Consul Shuji Shigihara	嶋原 修次
October 1971 – August 1974:	Consul General Shuji Shigihara	嶋原 修次
October 1974 – August 1977:	Consul General Kazukiyo Kikuchi	菊池 万清
January 1978 – March 1980:	Consul General Chikamitsu Harada	原田 親満
April 1980 – May 1982:	Consul General Tsunetoshi Sada	佐田 庸利
June 1982 – June 1984:	Consul General Shinichiro Tomihari	富張 伸一郎
July 1984 – December 1987:	Consul General Mamoru Funakoshi	船越 衛
December 1987 – February 1989:	Consul General Tetsuo Nonogaki	野々垣 哲夫
December 1990 – September 1994:	Consul General Toshikazu Kato	加藤 利一
December 1994 – March 1996:	Consul General Masuji Yamamoto	山本 益次
April 1996 – March 1999:	Consul General Shigeru Ise	伊勢 茂
April 1999 – May 2002:	Consul General Kiyoshi Shidara	設楽 清
June 2002 – January 2005:	Consul General Yoshikazu Takeuchi	竹内 好一

The Japan Exchange and Teaching Program (JET):

The JET program started to include Canada in 1988. In 1988, 127 Canadians joined the program. Between 1988 and 2009, 7,683 Canadians went to Japan under the JET program, many originating from Edmonton.

Sister provinces and sister cities:

The province of Alberta established sister province relations with Hokkaido on October 17, 1980. Since then, many exchanges of culture, sports, students, and communities have occurred between Alberta and Hokkaido. As Edmonton is the capital of Alberta, EJCA has been included in these exchange programs and has assisted by providing guides, interpretation and translation services, entertainment, etc.

Japanese language speech contests:

In 1987, the University of Alberta and the Office of the Consulate General co-sponsored the first Japanese Language Speech contest. In addition to university students, it was open to students of the Metro Edmonton Japanese Community School. Over the years, the contest was limited to university students only. As of 2011, it is a province-wide contest for university students.

Japanese culture presentations:

From 1990 – 2000, the Office of Consulate General conducted Japanese Culture

presentations for junior high schools when requested and relied on instructors who were mostly members of EJCA. In 2002, the EJCA Japan Today program (introduction of Japanese culture for Grade 8 junior high students) was established to take over these requests with partial funding from the Consulate General of Japan. (Note: The funding from the Office of the Consulate General in Calgary ended in March 2013.)

Imperial family visits to Edmonton:

1967 – Prince Takamatsu no Miya (in conjunction with the Lethbridge Japanese Garden opening)

1990 – Princess Nori no Miya for a ceremonial tree planting at the Kurimoto Japanese Garden

1999 – Prince and Princess Takamado no Miya

2004 - Princess Takamado no Miya who also visited the EJCA centre.

8.9 Prince Takamado Japan Centre for Teaching and Research (by Kaori Kabata)

Inaugurated in 1996 under the name of the Centre for the Teaching of Japanese Language and Culture (Japan Centre), the University of Alberta Japan Centre has been engaged in a variety of events, including conferences, workshops for teachers of Japanese, and speech contests.

In the summer of 1999 when Prince and Princess Takamado visited the University of Alberta, their program included an introduction to the Japan Centre. After the untimely death of His Imperial Highness, Prince Takamado, former University of Alberta President Roderick Fraser discussed with Princess Takamado the desire of the University of Alberta to honour Prince Takamado through the renaming of the Centre, and received her permission to proceed.

In March 2003, plans were undertaken to rename the Japan Centre as *The Prince Takamado Japan Centre for Teaching and Research* in memory of the late Prince Takamado. In June 2004, the Japan Centre was rededicated to Prince Takamado with a celebration hosted by Dr. Roderick Fraser, President of the University of Alberta, in Edmonton. On June 10, 2004, the Prince Takamado Japan Centre for Teaching and Research (PTJC) was formally established at the University of Alberta.

The PTJC is the managing body of the Prince Takamado Japan Canada Memorial Fund,

and also serves as the Canadian secretariat for the Japan Canada Academic Consortium, a network of universities across Canada and Japan whose aim is to promote the exchange of undergraduate and graduate students, researchers, and teachers, and to encourage a movement of ideas and knowledge between the two countries.

The PTJC brings together students, researchers, and resources from all parts of the community. The missions and activities of the PTJC aim to facilitate and support research and teaching in Japan-related areas, including not only Japanese language and culture but a variety of fields in the area of the humanities, social sciences, fine arts, business, education, engineering, science, and health sciences. The mandate for the PTJC cover wide areas of research related to Japan, and to give a better balance between research and teaching. It also extends to the community members through various events and activities.

8.10 Tomo no Kai (Friendship club for new immigrants), 1975 – 1979 (by Sanae Ohki)

With the increased number of Japanese in Edmonton around the mid-1970s, a group of new and younger Japanese-speaking people established a club in 1975 and called it Tomo no Kai. The purpose was to share information, help each other, and have fun. The club played an important role in familiarizing members with life in Edmonton. The club faded away in 1979 when some members got married and started new lives in Edmonton, others went back to Japan, and others either integrated fully into Edmonton life or moved to different cities. In short, the members had established their own lifestyle in Edmonton and no longer required close ties with other Japanese speaking young people.

Key members:

- Students
- Previous “agriculture trainees” who moved from southern Alberta
- New immigrants
- Temporary residents/visitors

Timeline:

1975	Tomo no Kai established with 15 members. Executives; President – Hajime Tomosada, Secretary – Yoshiyuki
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	Kamiya, Treasurer – Noriyoshi Damachi, Advisor - Takashi Ohki
December 1976:	Monthly newsletter “Aurora” started, Editor – Alan Noriyoshi Demachi
March 1977:	Edmonton Kendo Club started.
June 1977:	Library system started.
April 1978	Executives: President – Kazuharu Shukuda, Secretary – Tsuyoshi Hayakaze, Treasurer – Joji Yamashita
1979:	Club closed.

Typical activities -1977 (note: 1976 and 1978 activities were similar)

January: Ski trip

February: Annual General Meeting

March: Ice fishing

May: Picnic and softball

July: Workshop – fixing your car

August: Picnic at Elk Island Park

December: Christmas Party

Reference 9.2: Tomo no Kai (new immigrant club) - Newsletter “Aurora” (1976 – 1979)

9 Material collections

Following is a list and short description of materials collected or produced by the History Project Phase 1 and Phase 2. They have been stored in the EJCA library for community members and other researchers to consult.

Appendix A: EJCA History Project Guideline and Handbook

Appendix B: View of Japanese-Canadians' Life in Edmonton Area by Interview Results

Appendix C: Centennial Year of Our Japanese-Canadians from Heritage, Vol. 5, No.3

Appendix D: Senior Interviews from Newsletter Moshi Moshi

Appendix E: Sugizo Nakamura from Heritage, Vol. 5, No.3

Appendix F: Interview transcriptions

9.1 Metro Edmonton Japanese Community School - Annual reports (1977 – 2012)

Related topics are in 8.7 Metro Edmonton Japanese Community Association.

Since the school started in 1977, the school has been publishing annual reports. A typical annual report includes: report of association by president, report of educational activities by principal, list of events, financial report, association's bylaws, school bylaws, essays/study reports by teachers and parents, and students/teacher list. Annual reports of school years 1977/78 through 1983/1984 included students' essays. After 1984, school has been publishing collection of students' essays as a separate booklet.

9.2 友の会 Tomo no Kai (New Immigrant Club) – 会報オーロラ newsletter, *Aurora* (1976 –

1979), a member list, library information, and a list of Agriculture Program members

Related topics are in 8.10 Tomo no Kai (Friendship Club of new immigrants). The Tomo no Kai published a monthly newsletter "Aurora" from December 1976 to 1978. The History project has volumes 1 to 21 and 26.

9.3 Amy Peyto, *The Friendly Door: A History of Bissell Centre*, 1979

Related topics are in 8.3 Bissell Centre gatherings. In the 1920's, a small group of Japanese people joined the All People's Mission (later to become the Bissell Institute). They became integral members of the Mission, taking on positions of leadership over the years.

As more individuals and families of Japanese heritage moved to Edmonton following the forced evacuation from the coast during the second World War, the Bissell Centre became home to social activities for young people and events like the Chow Mein Tea

fund-raiser. It was a place for people of Japanese ethnicity to meet and enjoy each other's company, whether or not they were members of the church.

Information about the Japanese congregation is documented in Pages 48 - 51 of this book.

9.4 EJCA/Argyll Centre- *Annual Reports* (1995, 1996, 1997)

Related topics are in 8.3.6 EJCA Centre. Since the EJCA new Centre building was completed in 1994, the Argyll Community League and EJCA Joint Committee worked closely for the first 3 years and established key procedures for the operation of the Center building. The committee published annual reports for three years, 1994 - 1995, 1995 - 1996, and 1996 - 1997.

9.5 大陸日報、Tairiku Nippo 在加奈陀邦人々名録 *Japanese Name List*, September 1941

This book includes names and addresses of Japanese living in Canada in 1941. The list is in Japanese. It also included statistics of Japanese and Japanese Canadians in 1939.

Province/Territory	Gender	Born in Canada	Naturalized Canadian	Japanese	Total
British Columbia	Male	6,667	1,812	4,050	12,529
	Female	6,053	356	3,137	9,546
Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon	Male	235	101	125	461
	Female	171	40	57	268
Ontario, Nova Scotia	Male	11	6	10	27
	Female	6	1	2	9
Total	Male	6,913	1,919	4,185	13,017
	Female	6,230	397	3,198	9,823

9.6 Lethbridge District Japanese Canadian Association (LDJCA) History Book Committee, *NISHIKI: NIKKEI TAPESTRY: A History of Southern Alberta Japanese Canadians*, 2001

The book was written to preserve the history of Japanese-Canadians in Southern Alberta and contains general information about the evacuation and internment years, early pioneers, businesses, churches, culture and arts, and the sports and recreation of those living in Southern Alberta. It also contains a collection of Family Histories which were written and submitted by individual family members.

9.7 EJCA, Newsletter: *Moshi Moshi*, 1977 – 2013

Related topics are in 8.3.4 Moshi Moshi – newsletter. The Moshi Moshi is the EJCA Newsletter that documents the EJCA activities, events of interest to the association's members, and current topics related to Japanese communities. It is published six times each year and is available in hardcopy and on-line through the EJCA Web Homepage. The archived Moshi Moshi are also available in hardcopy and on-line.

9.8 *Kimura Family & Japanese Canadians in Opal and Maybridge, Alberta*, 2011

"Opal" and "Maybridge" are about 50km north-east-north from Edmonton, and are now small villages. Eleven Japanese families lived there from 1920s to 1975. Chizuko Matsuno married James Kimura, son of Toyomatsu Kimura who was one of the pioneers who lived in Edmonton and moved to Opal in the 1920s. In 1995, Chizuko collected family histories and pictures of Japanese Opal residents. In 2011, Chizuko requested her collection be published as a small booklet.

9.9 Pre- EJCA (EJCC) - Meeting Minutes and other notes, 1948 – 1964

This collection consists of 3 soft-cover, handwritten notebooks. Each notebook is identified by the colour of its cover.

9.9.1 Green notebook highlights

Selected topics from the translated summary of the green-covered notebook:

- The *gorakubu* (Entertainment Department) was established on May 16, 1948. It was named "Edmonton Japanese Community Entertainment Department." Club expenses were covered by the club membership fee of \$1 per person. In 1955, 20 people paid the membership fee.
- In times of death and sickness of members and their families, the club sent money gifts according to these specification:
- Death: \$10
- Sickness (member only): up to \$3.50
- Annual General Meetings were held in the social room of the Bissell Church. It always opened with a prayer followed by hymns and scripture reading. Mr. Sugiura proposed to donate \$50 to Bissell church as the hall usage fee in 1958.
- April 12, 1958, an International Dinner was held. Profits from chow mein = \$92.60, rice crackers = \$11. Total = \$103.60

9.9.2 Black notebook highlights

Selected topics from the translation summary of the black-covered notebook:

- Japanese Community Club Meeting rules were made in 1948. The purpose of this club was to support fellowship amongst Japanese-Canadians, to promote understanding among Caucasian Canadians and to benefit the well-being of adult members. Membership fee of \$1 per one member for six months.
- The following people were chosen as department or committee members:
 - Purchasing department: Inouye, Iwashita
 - Social Department: Mrs. Shimizu, Mrs., Uyehara, Inouye
 - Accounting Clerk Department: Mrs. Shimizu, Mrs. Kato
- Money gifts to the club member or member's family's funeral, wedding, etc.
 - Marriage...up to \$15
 - Birth of a baby....up to \$5
 - Death...up to \$10
 - Sickness...up to \$3.50
- 27 people attended the Annual Members Meeting in 1948.
- January 1952: The 4th Annual General Meeting was held
- The 3rd Sunday regular meeting was held six times. Average attendance was 11. Total 69
Special meetings were held three times. Average attendance was 28. Total 85
General meeting was held once. Total 16.

9.9.3 Red notebook highlights

Selected topics from the translated summary of the red-covered notebook:

- Annual General Meeting will be held at the Hall of the Bissell Church on February 9 (Saturday) at 6 pm
- Fried chicken from "Chicken on Way" was ordered as usual. Evening Meeting fee was \$0.50 per person.
- Decided to present a box of golf balls to Mr. Sugiura who was in charge of the Purchasing Department to show our gratitude.
- Showed a Japanese movie which Mr. Sugiura borrowed from the Japanese Consulate in Winnipeg after the Annual General Meeting. (Movie: Princess Alexandra's visit to Japan in 1963).
- Previous year's Chairman, Mr. Tsujikawa, resigned so an election for new chairman was held. Mr. Hisao Kikuchi was elected by an absolute majority.
- Board members:

- Chairman: Mr. Hisao Kikuchi
- Vice Chairman: Mr. H. Tsujikawa
- Accountant: Mr. Nagata
- Secretary (English): Mr. John Takahashi
- Secretary (Japanese) Mr. Shimizu
- Board member will visit those who paid membership fees last year but not this year.
 - South end...Mr. Takahashi
 - West side...Treasurer, Mr. Nagata
 - Be valley...Chief of Purchase Department, Mr. Sugiura
 - Other areas...Chairman, Mr. Kikuchi

These Board members above will visit and persuade people to join.

- Meeting will be held to discuss the Canada Centennial Events in 1967 by Edmonton Civic Centennial Council at Jubilee Auditorium on March 14. Chairman Mr. Kikuchi and Mr. Takahashi are planning to attend.

9.9.4 Chairman Kikuchi and Treasurer Nagata attended United Nations Citizenship Group Meeting on May 7.

9.10 Pre-EJCA (EJCC) - Meeting Minutes 1968 – 1977

The Board of the Edmonton Japanese Community Club (EJCC) met 2-3 times per year at Board members' homes. The meetings often focused on the organization of the Club's three major annual events: the summer picnic, Heritage Festival and the Christmas party.

9.11 EJCA - Annual General Meeting (AGM) Minutes, 1970 - 2013

The EJCA AGM is held on an annual basis, usually in the fall of each year. It is a business meeting but also a social time which all of the attendees enjoy. For many years the AGM was held at the Lingnan Chinese Restaurant. Then after 1994, when the EJCA moved to the current facility which is shared with the Argyll Community League, most of the AGM's were held at the ACL-EJCA Centre with a dinner following.

9.12 EJCA - Annual financial statements, 1980 – 2013

At each AGM, EJCA submitted an annual financial statement and it was approved.

9.13 EJCA - Board meeting minutes and related documents, 1970 – 2013

EJCA board meetings have been held ten times a year for overall operational decision

making of the association. The meeting minutes and related documents were compiled in several binders and are available in the basement of the EJCA Centre.

9.14 EJCA – Bylaws and amendments, 1976/1988 and 2006/2009/2012

EJCA registered its name at the Alberta Societies Act as a non-profit organization in 1976. At the same time, the Bylaw was established. Several amendments were approved and registered since then.

9.15 EJCA - Collection of Redress related information

- 1980-05-31 Financial statement
- 1980-06-04 New name for National Association of Japanese Canadian
- 1980-06-26 Letter to members from Gordon Kadota, president
- 1980-11-26 Presentation to the Joint Committee "Respecting the Constitution of Canada"
- 1980-11-27 The Citizens (Ottawa) and The Gazette (Montreal), Vancouver Sun: Aileen McCabe, *Japanese plead for inviolable rights charter*
- 1980-12-03 Gordon Kadota, Roger Obata, Art Miki, *NAJC Presentation Report*
- 1991-04-01 Redress Arigato Banquet records

9.16 EJCA - *Edmonton Japanese Community Telephone Book*, 1988

EJCA published a telephone directory of Japanese-Canadians and Japanese living in Edmonton as of 1988. It listed 216 family names.

9.17 *Alberta Nikkei Directory*, 1997

The idea of publishing an Alberta Nikkei Directory was first conceived at a regional conference held in Edmonton around 1995. The Edmonton Japanese Community Association, the Calgary Community Association, and the Lethbridge and District Japanese Community Association put their efforts together and published the directory. "Edmonton and District" section listed 524 family names.

9.18 Toshihiko Fujioka, *History Database of Southern Alberta*, 2014

Mr. Toshihiko Fujioka, a Buddhist priest at Shiga-ken, Japan, compiled a database that was a collection of articles related to Southern Alberta from newspapers (mostly *Tairiku Nippo* and *New Canadian*) and various other sources, 1912 – 1989. He has been interested in history of Japanese-Canadians in Southern Alberta as there were many immigrants from Shiga-ken. Database is in excel format and stored in a CD.

Following are selected articles that were related to Edmonton. These articles were all in the *Tairiku Nippo* - Continental News (Japanese language newspaper)

Date	Event	Details	People
1913.01.05	Established Santo Taisho Association	There were about 50 Japanese in Edmonton excluding children.	11 members of the Santo Taisho Association: Kojiro Fukii (planning a new restaurant), Suzuki brothers (a Billiard Hall, very busy), Ite & Iiyama (Grocery, very busy), Tanoue (sold Restaurant), Genzo Kubota (Jailed as he had a brothel), Yoneda Seisaburo (Back to Japan after sold a restaurant, his wife ran away with Kosaburo Watanabe), Yahei Hoshi (4 or 5 years ago, he bought 8 lots at \$400 and sold them at \$15,000)
1916.11.30	Meiji Shrine Donation		11 members: Ichiro Hayakawa, Tokutaro Nakamura, Kounosuke Watanabe, Suhei Sawada, Jukichi Otsuji, Tokuzo Suzuki, Matsuzo Nakamura, Toyomatsu Kimura, Katsubei Morimoto, Sojiro Kodota, Taemon Saito
1923.09.17	Donation for the Japan Kanto Earth Quake	Edmonton Barber's Association donated \$110.00	12 members: Kumataro Matsumura, Sainosuke Kubota, Masashige Nishimura, Suhei Sawada, Sugizo Nakamura, Taemon Saito, Konosuke Watanabe, Toyomatsu Kimura, Toramatsu Fukuda, Waka Ito, Kiyo Shibahara, Kurazo Okamoto
1937.04.03	Prince and Princess Chichibu no Miya	They passed through Edmonton Station	Jijiro Inoue and about 60 from Opal and Edmonton (almost all the Japanese in the area) welcomed them at the Edmonton Station

9.19 中山訊四郎編著, *加奈陀同胞發展大鑑* (1921年7月発行, 全2,036page) より抜粋
The Comprehensive List of Japanese-Canadians, July 1921 (an extract)

9.20 中山訊四郎編著, *加奈陀同胞發展大鑑 付録* The Comprehensive List of Japanese-Canadians, July 1921 (an appendix) and other related name lists,

1909, 1930, 1939 and 1941

中山訊四郎編著, *加奈陀同胞発展大鑑 附録* (1921年7月発行, 上 658p. 下 685p.)
大陸日報社編, *加奈陀同胞発展史*, 全3冊。第1冊 (1909年5月, 大陸日報社発行, 全 205p.) 第2冊 (1917年8月発行, 全 101p.) 第3冊 (1922年11月発行, 全 105p.)
鈴木重三編, *加奈陀日本人農業発展号* (1930年10月、加奈陀日々新聞社発行
外務省通商局編, *在外日本人会並実業団体調* (1939年4月現在)
大陸日報社編, *加奈陀在留邦人々名録* (1941年9月、大陸日報社発行, 全 203page)

9.21 原口邦紘, *戦前におけるエドモントン地域在住日系人について*, 2012年7月 Japanese version of Section 4 of this report

9.22 日本カナダ学会西部カナダ学際研究ユニット編、*平原カナダの研究* (JACS *Interdisciplinary Research Unit on Canadian Prairies*), May 2012

9.23 Charles H. Young, Helen R. Y. Reid, W. A. Carrothers, *The Japanese Canadians*, University of Toronto Press, 1938

9.24 EJCA Centre Feasibility Studies

9.24.1 WHB Consulting and Management Inc., *Edmonton Japanese Community Centre Feasibility Study Report*, September 1, 1991

As a part of the planning stage of an EJCA Centre building, EJCA contracted the company to do a feasibility study. The feasibility study report included:

- Demographics of Japanese Canadians in the Edmonton area
- Case study of other Japanese Canadian centres
- Functional programs – Centre objectives, space requirements
- Budget and funding
- Location and building options
- Recommendations

It included a list of 380 Japanese-Canadian names as of May 13, 1991.

9.24.2 Summary of needs study, February 19, 1991

9.24.3 Summary of community centre survey, March 22, 1991

9.24.4 Breakdown of EJCA members, May 1, 1991

9.25 EJCA Centre Joint Committee meeting minutes, 1994 – 2013

9.26 Redress Foundation – Community Development Application Document

After making the decision to proceed with the establishment of its Centre, EJCA applied for the Community Development Fund that was available through the Redress Foundation.

9.27 EJCA Japanese Culture Centre Project - Management Committee minutes, 1993 - 1994

A collection of meeting minutes of the EJCA Center Management Committee from the planning stage to the completion.

9.28 Wellness-in-Living Project – Records

Related topics are in 8.3.8 Wellness-in-Living. In 2001 – 2004, EJCA had the Wellness-in-Living Committee have discussions to guide and facilitate the evolution of the Edmonton Japanese community.

9.29 NAJC Conference Planning Committee, *移りゆく日系の伝統—Nikkei in Transition*, 1995

Utilizing the Redress Fund for re-establishing Japanese Communities in Canada, NAJC coordinated several Canada-wide conferences. The Nikkei in Transition conference focused on new immigrants and their contribution to Japanese-Canadian society. The document is both in English and in Japanese.

9.30 カナダ仏教会編、日本語で書きましょー料理作り方集

Canada Buddhist Church, *Let's write in Japanese - cooking book*

It seems that this recipe book (copy of hand-written Japanese) was created as a part of Japanese lessons held by Canada Buddhist Church, date and location of the publication is not recorded; may be right after the war time.

9.31 Japanese Canadian Volunteers of the Second World War 2

It is a one page extraction from Roy Ito's book, *We Went to the War*, 1984

9.32 Edmonton Journal, *Roots – The Ethnic History of Edmonton*, August 13, 1976

The article focused on three Japanese people living in the Edmonton area specifically on how they became the residents of Canada and brief background information about Japanese Canadians in Edmonton. It included Toshihiko Tanaka and Ted Shibata who were working at the Fujiyama Restaurant as a manager and a chef, and Tom Shimizu who was age 90 in 1976. The paragraphs about Tom Shimizu focused on how he had

experienced inhumane treatment by Canadians as a member of a minority group. Photos of Ches Mas Toyama in front of Mikado Restaurant, Tom Shimizu having a daily walk, and Reiko Iwasawa serving tea were also on the page.

9.33 Toshihiko Fujioka, *The religions of the Japanese Canadians in Southern Alberta*, 2011

This is a 23 page translation of the original study written in Japanese: “カナダ、南アルバータにおける社会と宗教：特に仏教会の成立とその意義をめぐって”

9.34 Yuichi Kurimoto - collection of related articles

Dr. Yuichi Kurimoto is the first Japanese student to earn a bachelor's degree at the University of Alberta in 1930. He returned to Japan and established three schools over the course of his life, including Nagoya University of Commerce and Business in Nagoya city. U of A now has the Kurimoto Japanese Garden in the Devonian Botanic Garden.

9.35 Opal High School Year Book, 1944/1945

Harry Kiyooka and Bruce Kimura were Yearbook staff, they were in Grade 12. Joyce Kiyooka was in Grade 9 and Lucy Nishimoto (Takahashi) was in Grade 7.

9.36 Alberta Japanese Canadian Community Association (JCCA) - Agenda of the Sixth Provincial Conference, 1953

The conference was held on March 21/22 in Lethbridge. George Matsuba was the president of Edmonton JCCA and Judy Matsuba was the secretary. Henry Yamauchi from Edmonton was a member of the Alberta JCCA Executive on an ex-officio-basis.

9.37 EJCA, *Japanese Albertans: Our History*, 1980s

The four page history summary of Japanese living in Alberta was prepared for one of the Heritage Festivals (may be around 1980s). It says there were 244 Japanese in Alberta in 1911, 534 Japanese in 1941, then the number swelled to 2,665 in 1942 as Japanese-Canadians uprooted from their homes in B.C. moved to Alberta. There is no description about the source of these numbers.

9.38 Sugizo Nakamura Family collections – Catalogue and Photos

The collection mainly consists of artifacts that were used in the Nakamura's barbershops in Edmonton during the early part of the twentieth century.

9.39 Other reference materials

The project used many other documents as references for this report.

Date	Item Title (e.g., book, article, interviewee, etc.)	Author(s)	Publication Place	Publisher	Page Numbers	Type	Paper Copy File #	Link Address (if taken from a website) & Other Information
1984	Issei	Gordon G. Nakayama	Toronto	New Canada Publications	105~108, 126~130	Book	9.39.1	A copy of this book is in the EJCA library.
2005	Edmonton In Our Own Words	Linda Goyette, Carolina Jakeway Roemmich	Edmonton	University of Alberta Press	xxvvi~xxxviii	Book	9.39.2	Used timeline "Edmonton Through Time"
2002-03-08	"A forgiving Canadian"	Mike Sadava	Edmonton	Edmonton Journal	B2	Newspaper article	9.39.3	Copied from the Edmonton Archives
1984-11-22	"Japanese-Canada n hopes racism won't be reborn"	Richard Helm	Edmonton	Edmonton Journal	B1	Newspaper article	9.39.4	Copied from the Edmonton Archives
1984-05-28	"\$2 million garden started"		Edmonton	Edmonton Journal	A9	Newspaper article	9.39.5	Copied from the Edmonton Archives
1984-05-28	"Ceremony marks start of Japanese garden"		Edmonton	Edmonton Journal	A9	Newspaper article	9.39.6	Printed from microfilm at the Edmonton Public Library
1944-08-04	"Canada to Ban New Japanese"		Edmonton	Edmonton Journal	Front page	Newspaper article	9.39.7	Printed from microfilm at the Edmonton Public Library
1978-03-16	"Japanese-Canada n dies at 99"	Wendy Koenig	Edmonton	Edmonton Journal	E9	Newspaper article	9.39.8	Photocopied from a newspaper clipping stored at the Edmonton Archives
1944-08-08	"2,000 Japs Barred From Today's Vote"		Edmonton	Edmonton Journal	Front page	Newspaper article	9.39.9	Printed from microfilm at the Edmonton Public Library
1944-08-02	"Officials Say: 2,000 Japanese From Coast May Vote in Alberta"					Newspaper article (?)	9.39.9	Photocopied from the Bulletins stored at the Edmonton Archives
1944-08-04	"Premier Says: Dominion Will Exclude Japs Following War"					Newspaper article (?)	9.39.9	Photocopied from the Bulletins stored at the Edmonton Archives
1944-08-07	"2,000 Japanese Will Be Barred From Balloting"					Newspaper article (?)	9.39.10	Photocopied from the Bulletins stored at the Edmonton Archives
1944-08-01	"2,000 Japanese From Coast May Vote in Alberta"		Edmonton	Edmonton Journal	Page Nine	Newspaper article	9.39.11	Printed from microfilm at the Edmonton Public Library
1942-02-12	"Notice: To All Persons of Japanese Racial Origin"	Louis S. St. Laurent, Minister of Justice	Ottawa	Canada Gazette		Notice	9.39.12	A copy of the notice in reference to the Protected Area of British Columbia; stored and photocopied at the Edmonton Archives
	"Timeline of Edmonton History"		Wikipedia	Wikipedia		Website	9.39.13	< http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Edmonton_history > Another page from the link above: < http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_in_Canada > [date accessed: 2011-08-06?]
	"19th Century"		Wikipedia	Wikipedia		Website	9.39.14	< http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/19th_century > [date accessed: 2011-08-06?]
	"History of Japan"		Wikipedia	Wikipedia		Website	9.39.15	< http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_history > [date accessed: 2011-08-26]

Date	Item Title (e.g., book, article, interviewee, etc.)	Author(s)	Publication Place	Publisher	Page Numbers	Type	Paper Copy File #	Link Address (if taken from a website) & Other Information
	"Empire of Japan"		Wikipedia	Wikipedia		Website	9.39.16	< http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empire_of_Japan > [date accessed: 2011-08-26]
	"Postwar Japan"		Wikipedia	Wikipedia		Website	9.39.17	< http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postwar_Japan > [date accessed: 2011-08-26]
	"Timeline of Japanese History"		Wikipedia	Wikipedia		Website	9.39.18	< http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Japanese_history >[date accessed: 2011-08-26]
	"Timeline of Japanese History" (in Japanese)		Wikipedia (Japanese)	Wikipedia (Japanese)		Website	9.39.19	< http://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%97%A5%E6%9C%AC%E5%8F%B2%E3%81%AE%E5%87%BA%E6%9D%A5%E4%BA%8B%E4%B8%80%E8%A6%A7 > [date accessed: 2011-08-26]
1991-10-01	"Celebrating the third year Sept. 1988 - 1991"			The Bulletin		Newsletter		
2001	The Concise History Encyclopedia	Editors of Kingfisher	New York	Kingfisher Publications Plc.		Book		
2005	Canadian History for Dummies	Will Ferguson	Mississauga	John Wiley & Sons Canada, Ltd		Book		
	Bukkyo Tozen	Terry Watada				Book		A History of Jodo Shinshu Buddhism in Canada 1905-1995, pp. 120 - 124
2006	"Frontier Quest"	Kim Green	Edmonton	University of Alberta	14-20	Magazine article (posted on a website)		A "New Trail" magazine article posted on University of Alberta website < http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/9094.3.89/16.html?qid=peelbib Kurimoto score >
2007	"Frontier Quest"	Kim Green	Edmonton	University of Alberta		Magazine article (posted on a website)		Another link for the same article as noted above: < http://www.uofaweb.ualberta.ca/newtrail/nav03.cfm?nav03=46605&nav02=46604&nav01=46603 > [date accessed: 2011-01-27]
1905-06-17	"A Chance Meeting in Japan"	Fred E. Parkinson	Edmonton	University of Alberta	13-14	Magazine article (posted on a website)		A "New Trail" magazine article posted on University of Alberta website < http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/9094.2.51/13.html?qid=peel > < http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/9094.2.51/14.html?qid=peel >
1905-06-12	"A Peace Place"		Edmonton	University of Alberta	24-25	Magazine article (posted on a website)		A "New Trail" magazine article posted on University of Alberta website < http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/9094.3.35/28.html?qid=peelbib 24 28peelnum%3A009094.3.35%29 score >
2002-2007	"Past, Present, Future: The U of A's international flavour"	Michael Brown	Edmonton	University of Alberta		Magazine article (posted on a website)		A "University of Alberta Centenary" article posted on University of Alberta website < http://www.100years.ualberta.ca/pastpresentfuture.cfm?show=29 > [date accessed: 2011-08-15?]
2002-2007 (copyrighted)	"The University of Alberta changed Yuichi Kurimoto's life, so he changed the lives of others"	Richard Cairney	Edmonton	University of Alberta		Magazine article (posted on a website)		A "University of Alberta Centenary" article posted on University of Alberta website < http://www.100years.ualberta.ca/kurimoto.cfm > [date accessed: 2011-08-15?]

Date	Item Title (e.g., book, article, interviewee, etc.)	Author(s)	Publication Place	Publisher	Page Numbers	Type	Paper Copy File #	Link Address (if taken from a website) & Other Information
1981	A History of The University of Alberta, 1908-1969	Walter H. Johns	Edmonton	University of Alberta Press		Photograph (posted on a website)		A photograph from the book posted on the following link: <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/9034/503.html?qid=peel> <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/9034/503.html?qid=peelbib Kurimoto+Johns+Walter+hugh score>
	"Timeline of Canadian History"		Wikipedia	Wikipedia		Magazine article (posted on a website)		Canadian history timeline posted on <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Canadian_history> Another page from the link above (contained article for "2010 in Canada"): <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_in_Canada>
Interview Records								
2010-05-27	Joyce Kiyooka					Interview & transcript	Apndx.F	
2011-05-05	Jim Hoyano					Interview & transcript	Apndx.F	Signed release form.
2011-02-17	Tami Tsujikawa					Interview & transcript	Apndx.F	Signed release form.
2010-05-31	Tom Sando					Interview & transcript	Apndx.F	
2010-11-03	Tom Sando					Interview & transcript	Apndx.F	
2011-06-28	Daiyo Sawada					Interview & transcript	Apndx.F	Signed release form.
2012-03-24	Henry Shimizu					Interview by e-mail	Apndx.F	Signed release form.
2010-11-19	Ruby Tsuruda					Interview & transcript	Apndx.F	
2011-07-19	George Tsuruda					Interview & transcript	Apndx.F	Signed release form.
2011-07-04	Diane Nawata					Interview & transcript	Apndx.F	Signed release form.
2010-06-07	John and Lucy Takahashi					Interview & transcript	Apndx.F	
2010-07-12	John and Lucy Takahashi					Interview & transcript	Apndx.F	There are two parts to this interview recording.
2010-05-28	Heidi Matsune					Interview & transcript	Apndx.F	
2010-11-17	Kiyoko Nishiwaki					Interview & transcript	Apndx.F	
2010-11-16	Dick & Noriko Shimoda					Interview & transcript	Apndx.F	
2010-11-03	Isao & Toshiko Yamamoto					Interview & transcript	Apndx.F	
2010-11-02	Keiko Frueh					Interview & transcript	Apndx.F	Signed release form.
2010-08-14	Chizuko Kimura					Speech	Apndx.F	Speech from Redwater trip.
Information referenced from Website								

Date	Item Title (e.g., book, article, interviewee, etc.)	Author(s)	Publication Place	Publisher	Page Numbers	Type	Paper Copy File #	Link Address (if taken from a website) & Other Information
1906-1978	Toyomatsu Kimura (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1915]")		Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	219, 446, 636	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.10/207.html?qid=peelbib kimura+toyomatsu %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score > < http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.10/434.html?qid=peelbib kimura+toyomatsu %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score >
1906-1978	Toyomatsu Kimura (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1921]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	191	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.15/193.html?qid=peelbib kimura+toyomatsu %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score >
1906-1978	Toyomatsu Kimura (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1916]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	387	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.11/359.html?qid=peelbib kimura+toyomatsu %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Toyomatsu Kimura (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1922]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	193, 560, 605	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.16/191.html?qid=peelbib kimura+toyomatsu %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score > < http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.16/558.html?qid=peelbib kimura+toyomatsu %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score >
1906-1978	Toyomatsu Kimura (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1923]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	186, 539, 581	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.17/176.html?qid=peelbib kimura+toyomatsu %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score > < http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.17/529.html?qid=peelbib kimura+toyomatsu %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score >
1906-1978	Toyomatsu Kimura (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1924]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	164, 514	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.18/166.html?qid=peelbib kimura+toyomatsu %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score > < http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.18/516.html?qid=peelbib kimura+toyomatsu %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score >
1906-1978	Toyomatsu Kimura (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1919]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	186	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.13/188.html?qid=peelbib kimura+toyomatsu %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score >
1906-1978	Toyomatsu Kimura (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1920]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	402	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.14/404.html?qid=peelbib kimura+toyomatsu %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score >
1906-1978	Toyomatsu Kimura (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1925]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	160	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.19/160.html?qid=peelbib kimura+toyomatsu %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score >

Date	Item Title (e.g., book, article, interviewee, etc.)	Author(s)	Publication Place	Publisher	Page Numbers	Type	Paper Copy File #	Link Address (if taken from a website) & Other Information
	"Nakamura Family Collection"					Web article	9.38	Link for "Nakamura Family Collection" (contains a list of artifacts used by the Nakamura's barbershop in Edmonton which also shows photo images of items listed): < http://nikkei.neocodesoftware.com/www/collections_detail.php?col_id=F >
1906-1978	"Peel 2962"	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories		Internet website		Link for "Peel 2962": < http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.html >
1906-1978	Tokutaro Nishimoto (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1950]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	105	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.44/105.html?qid=peelbib Nishimoto+tokutaro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score >
1906-1978	Tokutaro Nishimoto (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1951]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	116	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.45/120.html?qid=peelbib Nishimoto+tokutaro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score >
1906-1978	Matao Kikuchi (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1951]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	306, 679	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.45/310.html?qid=peelbib Kikuchi+Matao %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score > < http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.45/683.html?qid=peelbib Kikuchi+Matao %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score >
1906-1978	Matao Kikuchi (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1949]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	194	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.43/194.html?qid=peelbib Kikuchi+Matao %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score >
1906-1978	Matao Kikuchi (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1948]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	181	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.42/183.html?qid=peelbib Kikuchi+Matao %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score > For the search engine results on the website: < http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/search/?search=raw&peelnum=2962.%2a&index=peelbib&rawQ >
1906-1978	Matao Kikuchi (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1952]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	323	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.46/327.html?qid=peelbib Kikuchi+Matao %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score > For the search engine results on the website: < http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/search/?search=raw&peelnum=2962.%2a&index=peelbib&rawQ >
1906-1978	Shigejiro Inouye (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1935]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	129, 444, 547	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.29/101.html?qid=peelbib Inouye+Shigejiro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score > < http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.29/416.html?qid=peelbib Inouye+Shigejiro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score >
1906-1978	Shigejiro Inouye (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1936]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	131	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.30/103.html?qid=peelbib Inouye+Shigejiro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score

Date	Item Title (e.g., book, article, interviewee, etc.)	Author(s)	Publication Place	Publisher	Page Numbers	Type	Paper Copy File #	Link Address (if taken from a website) & Other Information
1906-1978	Shigejiro Inouye (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1943]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	477, 665	Internet website		<http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.37/429.html?qid=peelbib Inouye+Shigejiro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score> <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.37/619.html?qid=peelbib Inouye+Shigejiro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score>
1906-1978	Shigejiro Inouye (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1951]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	73, 710, 1062	Internet website		<http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.45/777.html?qid=peelbib Inouye+Shigejiro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score> <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.45/714.html?qid=peelbib Inouye+Shigejiro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score>
1906-1978	Shigejiro Inouye (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1944]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	378	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.38/330.html?qid=peelbib Inouye+Shigejiro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Shigejiro Inouye (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1942]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	631	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.36/583.html?qid=peelbib Inouye+Shigejiro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Shigejiro Inouye (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1945]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	390	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.39/345.html?qid=peelbib Inouye+Shigejiro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Shigejiro Inouye (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1946]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	627	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.40/589.html?qid=peelbib Inouye+Shigejiro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Shigejiro Inouye (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1950]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	68	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.44/68.html?qid=peelbib Inouye+Shigejiro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Shigejiro Inouye (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1953]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	82	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.47/82.html?qid=peelbib Inouye+Shigejiro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Shigejiro Inouye (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1952]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	77	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.46/81.html?qid=peelbib Inouye+Shigejiro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Sanpei Sugiura (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1952]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	50	Internet website		<http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.46/54.html?qid=peelbib Sugiura+Sanpei %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score>
1906-1978	Sanpei Sugiura (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1945]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	584	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.39/539.html?qid=peelbib Sugiura+Sanpei %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Sanpei Sugiura (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1951]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	48	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.45/52.html?qid=peelbib Sugiura+Sanpei %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score

Date	Item Title (e.g., book, article, interviewee, etc.)	Author(s)	Publication Place	Publisher	Page Numbers	Type	Paper Copy File #	Link Address (if taken from a website) & Other Information
1906-1978	Goro Katayama (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1951]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	67	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.45/71.html?qid=peelbib Katayama+Goro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Goro Katayama (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1949]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	101	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.43/101.html?qid=peelbib Katayama+Goro %28peelnum%3A00296
1906-1978	Goro Katayama (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1950]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	142	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.44/142.html?qid=peelbib Katayama+Goro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Goro Katayama (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1948]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	94	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.42/96.html?qid=peelbib Katayama+Goro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Goro Katayama (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1953]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	74	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.47/74.html?qid=peelbib Katayama+Goro %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Ken Matsuba (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1943]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	272	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.37/224.html?qid=peelbib %22Matsuba+K%22 %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Ken Matsuba (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1946]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	213	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.40/175.html?qid=peelbib %22Matsuba+K%22 %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Ken Matsuba (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1949]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	197	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.43/197.html?qid=peelbib %22Matsuba+K%22 %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Ken Matsuba (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1950]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	288	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.44/288.html?qid=peelbib %22Matsuba+K%22 %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Hideo Miyashita (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1949]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	106, 638	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.43/106.html?qid=peelbib Miyashita+Hideo %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score > < http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.43/638.html?qid=peelbib Miyashita+Hideo %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score >
1906-1978	Hideo Miyashita (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1950]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	826	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.44/826.html?qid=peelbib Miyashita+Hideo %28peelnum%3A002962.*%29 score
1906-1978	Hideo Miyashita (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1952]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	176	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.46/180.html?qid=peelbib Hideo+Miyashita score
1906-1978	Nobby Miyagishima (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1951]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	888, 1065	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.45/892.html?qid=peelbib Miyagishima score > < http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.47/1065.html?qid=peelbib Miyagishima score >

Date	Item Title (e.g., book, article, interviewee, etc.)	Author(s)	Publication Place	Publisher	Page Numbers	Type	Paper Copy File #	Link Address (if taken from a website) & Other Information
1906-1978	Harry Yoneda (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1912]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	205, 667, 749	Internet website		< http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.7/209.html?qid=peelbib Yoneda score > < http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.7/673.html?qid=peelbib Yoneda score > < http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.7/755.html?qid=peelbib Yoneda score >
1906-1978	Taro Yoneda (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1943]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	742	Internet website		"Alberta Pioneers: Sugizo Nakamura" (article found in "Heritage" [Volume Five, No. 3])
1906-1978	Ben Shikaze (search results from "Henderson's Edmonton city directory [1951]")	Henderson's Edmonton city directory	Winnipeg	Henderson Directories	1058	Internet website		http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2962.45/1062.html?qid=peelbib Shikaze score
May - June 1977	"Heritage" [Volume Five, No. 3]	Hon. Horst A. Schmidt Minister (edited by Mary E. Dawe)	Edmonton	Alberta Culture	Title page	photocopied articles	Apndx. E	Photocopy of articles sent from Mr. Minoru Yatabe (son-in-law of Sugizo nakamura), article stapled and stored together with following: "Heritage" (title page), "Alberta Pioneers: Sugizo Nakamura", and "Centennial year of Our Japanese Canadians".
May - June 1977	"Centennial Year of Our Japanese Canadians" (article found in "Heritage" [Volume Five, No. 3])	Unknown	Edmonton	Alberta Culture	14, 15	photocopied articles	Apndx. E	Photocopy of articles sent from Mr. Minoru Yatabe (son-in-law of Sugizo nakamura), article stapled and stored together with following: "Heritage" (title page), "Alberta Pioneers: Sugizo Nakamura", and "Centennial year of Our Japanese Canadians".
May - June 1977			Edmonton	Alberta Culture	16, 17	photocopied articles	Apndx. E	Photocopy of articles sent from Mr. Minoru Yatabe (son-in-law of Sugizo nakamura), article stapled and stored together with following: "Heritage" (title page), "Alberta Pioneers: Sugizo Nakamura", and "Centennial year of Our Japanese Canadians".

10 Picture collections

10.1 The project collected many pictures. The catalogue follows. These pictures are in the History project storage cabinet.

Log #	Date of picture taken	Event name	Family name in the picture	People names in the picture	Location	Notes
1	1928	Farm picture	Toyomatsu and Kuni Kimura	Toyomatsu and kuni Kimura with their hard working farm hands.	Redwater	Panel photo w/ explanation
2	1942 and after	Detention camp			Lemon Creek, BC	Panel photo w/ explanation, Lots of camp buildings
3	1947	Pioneer Generation of Japanese-Canadians		Kato, Inouye Iwashita, Saito, Uyehara, Sugiura, Nakamura, Kayayama, Kato	Edmonton	Panel photo w/ explanation, 15 people
4	1947	Edmonton's Japanese Community, Christmas Party		68 young people	Bissell Centre	Panel explanation, copy of photo and name list, one each
5	War time	BC Japanese shipped to AB		2665 BC people shipped to AB	On the ship	Panel photo w/ explanation, separated, needs confirmation of right match
6		Farm		Three Japanese form workers	Redwater?	Panel photo and copy
7	1960	BC Lions (football)	Joe Yamauchi		BC	Panel photo
8		Nurses		One Japanese and one Canadian young nurses		Panel photo
9	28-Sep -73	Edm. Century Old Times	Japanese Consul General	Consulate General Shigihara with Japanese seniors, Sugizo & Hana Nakamura, George Nakamura, Mr. & Mrs. Sugiura, Toyomatsu & Kuni Kimura, Mrs. Nishimoto, Fuku Saito, Shotaro & Kimi Shimizu, Mrs. Watanabe.	At Consul General Official residence	Photo in paper frame
10	1948	Japanese Picnic		About 100 Japanese	Outside on a farm/park	Original photo and a bigger photo copy of original
11	1948	Japanese Christmas party		Mrs. Kikuchi, Mrs. Iwashita, Mrs. Matsuba, Mr. Nakamura	Bissell Centre	Original photo
12	1948	Japanese Christmas party			Bissell Centre	Original photo (About 20 people lined up)
13	1989			Mariko Kiyooka, Mrs. Kinoshita, Mrs. Kiyooka, Mrs. Nishimoto, Mrs. Shimizu, Tamiko Tsujikawa, Mrs. Matsuba	Kimberley, BC	Original photo
14				Explanation of a small home		Original photo
15				Inside photo of exhibition of many photos		Original photo

Log #	Date of picture taken	Event name	Family name in the picture	People names in the picture	Location	Notes
15-2I	1935	Opal baseball team.	McNeil, Pursche, McNeil, Buckoweitski, Sereda, Trenchie, Wachowick, Hawrelko, Andruski, Buckoweitski, Makoweychuk, and Stogryn.	(back row) Tom McNeil, Roger Pursche, Don McNeil, Joe Buckoweitski, Steve Sereda, Nick Trenchie, Tony Wachowick, (front row) Bill Hawrelko, Nick Andruski, Rudolph Buckoweitski, Mike Makoweychuk, Julian Stogryn.	Opal, AB?	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
15-2S	1947-48	Interior shot of Opal school with teacher and students.			Opal, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
15-4B	N/A	Opal's main street with Pete Wachowich's garage and Phil Wachowich's hardware store. The Ford car in the foreground belongs to the Stogryn's.			Opal, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
15-4R		Maybridge School.			Maybridge, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
15-9F	1909	Maybridge School.			Maybridge, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
15-Z	1928	Toyomatsu and Kuni Kimura pose with their talented and hard working farm hands.	Kimura	Toyomatsu and Kuni Kimura	Opal, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
16				Outside photo of a small house		Original photo
17				Inside photo of exhibition of many photos		Original photo
18				Outside photo of a small houses		Original photo
19	1989	Keirou-kai	George M.?, Mrs. Matsuba and Mrs. Shimizu	Inside photo of a Chinese restaurant	Edmonton	Original photo
20	1989	Keirou-kai		Inside photo of a crowded Chinese restaurant	Edmonton	Original photo
21	1996	Keirou-kai		Inside photo of someone's home	Edmonton	Original photo; on the back it says the place is Lingnan Restaurant, however this may be incorrect.
22	1990	Picnic?		Outside photo of a park.	Edmonton	
23	1990	Japanese Picnic	Mrs. Yokota	Outside photo of a park.	Edmonton	
24	Jul-82	Japanese Senior Citizen Outing at Victoria Park		Outside photo of a park.		
25		taiko performance		Inside photo of a dance hall (?).	Edmonton	
26	1990	Japanese Senior's Party (Keirou-kai)		Inside photo of a banquet hall.	Edmonton	
27	1990	Japanese Senior's Party (Keirou-kai)		Inside photo of a banquet hall.	Edmonton ?	

Log #	Date of picture taken	Event name	Family name in the picture	People names in the picture	Location	Notes
28	Dec-03	X'mas Party Senior Choir	Chizuko Kimura and George Tsuruda,	Inside photo of EJCA Centre?	Edmonton	
29	1990	Picnic	Mrs. Shimizu	Outside photo of a park.		
30	1949	Japanese Community Picnic at Sugiura's Farm	Mr. & Mrs. Sugiura, Joyce Kiyooka	Outside photo of a field on the Sugiura farm.		
31	1945	Edmonton Japanese Senior		Inside photo.		
32	1945	Edmonton Japanese Senior's Tea Party		Outside photo of someone's yard.		
33	1948	Christmas Party	Japanese community members	Inside photo at the gym in Bissell Church.	Edmonton	
34	1997?	Unveiling of the plaque for the "Settlement History - the Japanese Community"			Redwater	Enlarged photo of plaque.
35	1997	Unveiling of the plaque for the "Settlement History - the Japanese Community"			Redwater	"Highway 28 (going to Opal)" written on the back of photo.
36	1997	Unveiling of the plaque for the "Settlement History - the Japanese Community"			Redwater	Photo of a gentleman giving a speech.
37	1997	Unveiling of the plaque for the "Settlement History - the Japanese Community"	Takahashi, Kimuras, Nakamura, Shikaze, and Kiyooka	Lucy Takahashi, Chizuko Kimura, Kay Nakamura, Florence Shikaze, Joyce Kiyooka, Frank Kimura, and Bruce Kimura.	Redwater	Group photo of family representatives of the Opal-Maybridge Japanese community.
38	1997	Opening Ceremony of the unveiling of the "Settlement History - the Japanese Community" plaque	Kimura	Chizuko Kimura	Redwater	Chizuko Kimura giving a speech at the opening ceremony.
39	1997		Kimura, Kinoshita, Kiyooka, Nishimoto, Nakamura, Nishimura, Saito, Takenaka, Watanabe, and Yamauchi		Redwater	A list of family names displayed on a plaque at Redwater.
40	1997	Opening Ceremony of the unveiling of the "Settlement History - the Japanese Community" plaque			Redwater	A gentleman with dark glasses giving a speech at the ceremony.
41	1949	Japanese Community Picnic at Sugiura's Farm	Mr. & Mrs. Sugiura, Joyce Kiyooka	Outside photo of a field on the Sugiura farm.		Enlarged with a border.
42	1949	Japanese Community Picnic at Sugiura's Farm	Mr. & Mrs. Sugiura, Joyce Kiyooka	Outside photo of a field on the Sugiura farm.		Borderless photo.
44	1948	Picnic at the Sugiura farm	Iriye, Katayamas, Inoue, Kinoshita, Saito, Shimizus, Ebata, Iwashitas, Nishimoto-Yasui, Miyagishimas, Yamauchis, Nishimotos, Kikuchis, Sugiuras, Matsuba, Kiyooka, Tsujikawas, and Uyeharas.	Albert Iriye, Mr. Katayama, Mr. Kinoshita, Mrs. Saito, Mrs. Shimizu, Margaret Katayama, Mr. Inoue, Mrs. Katayama, Betty Ebata, Tami & Yoshi Iwashita (twin sisters), Grace Nishimoto-Yasui, Mrs. Miyagishima, Mrs. Yamauchi, Mr. & Mrs. Nishimoto (Lucy	Sugiura farm	Photocopy

Log #	Date of picture taken	Event name	Family name in the picture	People names in the picture	Location	Notes
				Takahashi's parents), Bill Kikuchi (Denis Kikuchi's father), Mr. Sanpei & Mrs. Sugiura, Yukie Matsuba, Henry Yamauchi, Eva Shimizu, Ken Shimizu, Joyce Kiyooka, Flo Yamauchi, Sue Kikuchi (Bill Kikuchi's sister, Denis Kikuchi's aunt), Nikkie Miyagishima, Lucy Takahashi, George & Ron Tsujikawa, Tami Tsujikawa, Mrs. Iwashita, Mrs. & Arthur Uyehara, Mr. & Mrs. Iwashita, Grandma Uyehara, and Shoji Yamauchi.		
45	1948?	Christmas Party (?) at the Bissell Centre	Nakamuras, Shimizus, Kiyooka, Yamauchi (aka, Shikaze)	Irene Nakamura, Eva Shimizu, Joyce Kiyooka, Bill Nakamura, Jean Nakamura, Grace Shimizu, Henry Shimizu, and Florence Yamauchi (now Shikaze).	Edmonton	Photocopy
46	1948?	Christmas Party? at the Bissell Centre	Kikuchi, Saito, Iwashita, Tsujikawas, Matsuba, and Nakamura.	Mrs. Kikuchi (Bill Kikuchi's mother, Denis Kikuchi's grandmother), Mrs. Saito, Mrs. Iwashita, Tamiko Tsujikawa with her sons David and Ronald, Mrs. Matsuba, Mr. Nakamura, and George Tsujikawa.	Edmonton	Photocopy
47	2010?		Nakamura	Sugizo, Hana, George K., Edward T., William T., and Jean H. Nakamura	Edmonton ?	Original photographs of family grave markers.
48	2010?		Nakamura, Delano, Yatabe, and Yasui	Irene S. Delano, Lydia Y. Yatabe, Rose A. Yasui (all Nakamuras)	Edmonton ?	Original photographs of family grave markers.
49	2010?		Harada	Yoso G. Harada	Edmonton ?	Original photographs of family grave markers.
50	2010?		Nakamura	George S. and Kiyoe K. Nakamura	Edmonton ?	Original photographs of family grave markers.
51	2000?	James Kimura's baseball uniform (displayed at the Redwater Museum)	Kimura		Redwater Museum	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
52	2000?	James Kimura's baseball uniform (displayed at the Redwater Museum)	Kimura		Redwater Museum	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
53	1921	License certificate	Toyomatsu Kimura			Printed from disc containing photo scans.
54	1922	License certificate	Toyomatsu Kimura			Printed from disc containing photo scans.
55	N/A	Toyomatsu Kimura with his customer at one of his two barber-shops.	Kimura	Toyomatsu Kimura	10121-103 Ave. Edmonton, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans.

Log #	Date of picture taken	Event name	Family name in the picture	People names in the picture	Location	Notes
56	1910	Operated the North Star Rooming House; far right building "Bath" Kimura's barber-shop (area now Eatons parkade).	Kimura		Edmonton, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans.
56-A		Enlarged version of photo #56.			Edmonton, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans.
57	Approx. 1912~1914	Operated 2 barber-shops and North Star Rooming House.	Kimura	Toyomatsu Kimura and Kuni Nagata Kimura		Printed from disc containing photo scans.
58	N/A	Castle Hotel				Printed from disc containing photo scans. The caption beneath reads: "Castle Hotel was built in 1906 ...four storey Victorian brick building."
59	1986?	Lincoln Hotel				Printed from disc containing photo scans. Was originally Castle Hotel (closed 1986). The caption beneath reads: "The Lincoln Hotel today ...doors closing for the last time."
60	1928	Workers 1928	Kimura	Kuni and Toyomatsu Kimura with pics of immigrant employees to brush the 160 acre land by axe/dynamite/horses.		Printed from disc containing photo scans.
61	1930	Harvesting 1930	Kimura	Bruce, Jim Kimura and helpers at the harvest.		Printed from disc containing photo scans. The notes for the back of this photo says "Threshing Machine c. 1929" though the copied photo is labelled "Harvesting 1930".
62	1960	Toyomatsu-Kuni 1960	Kimura	Kuni and Toyomatsu Kimura pose in their yard (Opal).	Opal, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans.
63	1930	Surveying-logs 1930	Kimura, Saito, Yarosh?, Nakamura?	Toyomatsu? Kimura, Jim Kimura, Bruce Kimura, Mr. Saito, John Yarosh?, George Nakamura?	Opal, AB?	Printed from disc containing photo scans. The notes for the back of this photo also say "Sawing wood, July-48" (though the photo is labelled on disc as "Surveying-logs 1930".
64	1933	Picnic 1933			Opal, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans. The note for the back of the photo also says "Opal Japanese Picnic 1933".
65	N/A	Opal-ladies	Kimura, Yamauchi	(L to R) Kuni Kimura, Mrs. ?, Mrs. Yamauchi, Mrs. Shinobu Kimura	Opal, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans.

Log #	Date of picture taken	Event name	Family name in the picture	People names in the picture	Location	Notes
66	1935?	Jim Kimura with Opal baseball team.	Kimura, McNeil, Pursche, Buckoweitski, Sereda, Trenchie, Wachowick, Hawrelko, Andruski, Makoweychuk, Stogryn	(isolated photo) Jim Kimura (back row) Tom McNeil, Roger Pursche, Don McNeil, Joe Buckoweitski, Steve Sereda, Nick Trenchie, Tony Wachowick, and Jim Kimura, (front row) Bill Hawrelko, Nick Andruski, Rudolph Buckoweitski, Mike Makoweychuk, and Julian Stogr	Opal, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans. There are details about the baseball team written beneath the photo.
67	2000?	James Kimura's baseball uniform etc.			Redwater Museum	Printed from disc containing photo scans.
68	1994	Jim and Chizuko Kimura with family.	Kimura	Children: Kenneth, Patricia and Joy, with Jim and Chizuko Kimura.	Edmonton, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans.
69	2009	Kimura-4 people	Kimura, Eustace, Humphrey	Chizuko Kimura with her grandchildren: Greg and Laura Eustace, and Scott Humphrey.	Edmonton, AB?	Printed from disc containing photo scans.
70	1956 (two photos)	Pacific Petroleum Battery	Kimura	View of Pacific Petroleum Battery #8, June - 1956. Sets? & Jim Kimura with the Kimura kids.	Opal, AB?	Printed from disc containing photo scans.
71	1956 (two photos)	Well-pump	Kimura	Well-pump on the battery.	Opal, AB?	Printed from disc containing photo scans.
72	N/A	Settlement-board				Printed from disc containing photo scans.
73A	N/A	Scanned copy of top page of written document titled: Beautiful Kalyna Country.				Printed from disc containing photo scans.
73B	N/A	Scanned copy of second page of written document.				Printed from disc containing photo scans.
73C	N/A	Scanned copy of third page of written document.				Printed from disc containing photo scans.
74	1983	Painting				Printed from disc containing photo scans. The notes for the back of this photo say "Picture of the Kimura farm-stead - an accurate water colour painting by Marilyn Crowe Kimura. C1983. See the Kimura Lake in the horizon."

Log #	Date of picture taken	Event name	Family name in the picture	People names in the picture	Location	Notes
75	1997	Settlement-board-people 1997	Nishimoto/Takahashi, Kimura, Nakamura, Yamauchi/Shikaze, Kiyooka	Former Opal residents/spouses: Lucy (Nishimoto) Takahashi - Edmonton, Chizuko - Mrs. James Tadao Kimura - Maybridge, Kiyoe - Mrs. George Sanjiro Nakamura - Opal, Florence (Yamauchi) Shikaze - Edmonton, Joyce Kiyooka - Edmonton, Frank Kimura - Edmonton, Bruce Kimura (Calgary)	Redwater, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans. The note for the back of the photo also says "Missing [from photo]: Saito grandchildren & Eva Noda (Hawaii)".
76	1997	Settlement-board-Chizuko-Kiyoe	Nakamura and Kimura	Kiyoe (Mrs. George Sanjiro Nakamura) and Chizuko Kimura.	Redwater, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans. The note for the back of the photo also says "...posing as the last two of the Japanese settlement", followed by a small note that says "Last two people from Opal: Kiyoe Nakamura left in 19__, Chizuko Kimura left in 19__".
77	1925	Opal-people 1925	Watanabe, Kimura, Nakamura, and Saito	(back row, L to R) Mr. K. Watanabe, Stu Elliot, Jim, Ivan Hudson, ?, Mrs. Nakamura with ?. (front row, L to R) Mrs. Saito & Eva, Kuni & Toyomatsu Kimura with ?, Mr. Saito & Roy.	Opal?, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans.
78	N/A	Edmonton-Ladies			Edmonton, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans. The notes for the back of the photo say "Edmonton Japanese Ladies".
79	1940	Tomoichi	Nakamura, Kimura, and Saito	(back row, L to R) Sanjiro Nakamura, Toyomatsu Kimura, Tomoichi Kimura, and Taemon Saito.(front row, L to R) Bruce Kimura, Kuni Kimura, Frank Kimura, and his mother Shinobu Kimura.	Opal?, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans. The notes for the back of the photo says "Gathering at Kimura Farm".
80	1931	Opal-men 1931	Kimura		Opal, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans. The notes for the back of the photo say "A signatory visits from Edmonton neighbors gather at Kimura Residence." Photo dated March 27, 1931.

Log #	Date of picture taken	Event name	Family name in the picture	People names in the picture	Location	Notes
81	1951	Opal-families 1951	Kimura, Watanabe, Takenaka/Hartley, Kiyooka, Onuma, Nakamura, Ikuta, Ito, and Saito	(back row, L to R) K. Watanabe, Mrs. Takenaka (Hartley), Mrs. K. Kiyooka with Kiyoe Nakamura (just behind Mrs. Kiyooka's shoulder, wearing glasses), Toyomatsu Kimura (with a check over his head), Sanjiro Nakamura with young Kuni Ikuta in front of him and	Opal, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans. The notes for the back of the photo say "Opal Buddhist Shinko-kai Group and friends gather at Toyomatsu residence. 1951."
82	1955	People 1955	Saito, Nakamura, Watanabe, and Ito	(back row, L to R) Mr. Watanabe with Mr. Saito standing behind him, Mrs. Hana Nakamura, Mr. Sugizo Nakamura with Shinobu Kimura standing in front of him and Kiyoe Nakamura standing (beneath Shinobu's right shoulder), and Tomoichi Kimura. (front row, L to	Opal, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans. The notes for the back of the photo say "At James Kimura residence. 1955."
83	1974	Four-men 1974	Kimura	Jim Kimura with brother Kusuo (from Osaka, Japan), son Susumu (from Tokyo, Japan), son Junichi (Osaka, Japan).	Opal?, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans. The notes for the back of the photo say "Visiting Toyomatsu & Kuni Kimura (parents) 1974? Jim Kimura residence."
84	1994	Kimura-6 people	Kimura	Jim & Chizuko Kimura, Bruce & Alice Kimura, Frank & Sue Kimura.	Edmonton, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans. The notes for the back of the photo says "The 'old' Kimura Boys...taken on Chizuko 70th birthday get-together at Ken & Marilyn's. Edmonton. March 28, 1994."
85	N/A	Edmonton-ladies	Katayama, Nakamura, and Ebata		Edmonton, AB	Printed from disc containing photo scans. The notes for the back of the photo say "Group of Edmonton Japanese Ladies." People's names on photo were written, but cut off in some places revealing only "Mrs. Katayama, Mrs. Sh-, Mrs. Nakamura... Betty Ebata".
86A	N/A	Story- page 1				Printed from disc containing photo scans. Scanned copy of top page of written document titled: "I. Beginning."
86B	N/A	Story- page 1 (comments)				Printed from disc containing photo scans. Scanned copy of page titled "A Comment".

Log #	Date of picture taken	Event name	Family name in the picture	People names in the picture	Location	Notes
86C	N/A	Story- page 2				Printed from disc containing photo scans. Scanned copy of second page of written document.
86D	N/A	Story- page 3				Printed from disc containing photo scans. Scanned copy of top page of written document titled: "II. In The Beginning..."
95-A	March 27, 1931	Members of the Japanese Community of Opal, AB., gather at the home of Toyomatsu Kimura to welcome a dignitary.	Burrard, Fujisaki, Kumagai, Kimura, Nakamura, Yagi, Watanabe, Yamauchi, Saito, and Nishimoto.	(L to R) Norman Burrard (hired man), visitor and friend of Toyomatsu Kimura, Mr. Fujisaki (George S. Nakamura's partner in the restaurant business in Edmonton), Mr. Jiro Kumagai (President of Agricultural Association of Japan), Mrs. Kuni Kimura, Mr. Sanjiro	Opal, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-B	1952	Visitation of Bishop Shigefugi and the Rev. Skuta of the Shin-Buddhist Church with the members of Opal, AB. Community (standing to the Bishop's right is Toyomatsu Kimura).	Shigefugi, Skuta, Kimura	Bishop Shigefugi, Rev. Skuta, and Toyomatsu Kimura.	Opal, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-C	1933	The Yamauchi Family of Opal, AB.	Yamauchi	Yamauchi family.	Opal, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-D	1933	An Opal Japanese Picnic.			Opal, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-E	1933	Japanese Boys at Opal, AB.	Yamauchi and Kimura	(back row) Shoji Yamauchi, Jim Kimura, Gisei Yamauchi (front row) Henry Yamauchi, Bruce Kimura, and Leonard Yamauchi.	Opal, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-F	1933	Japanese Ladies of Opal, AB.	Kimura, Nishimoto, and Yamauchi	Mrs. Kuni Kimura, Mrs. C. Nishimoto, Mrs. K. Yamauchi, and Mrs. S. Kimura	Opal, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-G	1930	The Kimura Home is moved to its present location on the Kimura farm, and built on to in later years.			Opal, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-H	1929	These Japanese friends are sawing some of the 25 sleigh-loads of firewood that was required for the winter at the Kimura farm at Opal, AB.			Opal, AB?	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-I		Farming machinery			Opal, AB?	Printed from disc provided by the museum.

Log #	Date of picture taken	Event name	Family name in the picture	People names in the picture	Location	Notes
95-J	1916	Barber Shop at 10121 - 101 St.?, Edmonton, AB.	Kimura, Nakamura, and Morimoto	In white shirt is Masashige, Dad Mr. Kimura, Mrs. Nakamura, Mother Mrs. Kimura, Mrs. Morimoto, Mr. Morimoto, at far right could possibly be Jim Kimura. (Jim Kimura was born in the Barber Shop shown at the far right. Dad Kimura owned this shop, also the North Star Rooms at the corner of 103 Ave. and 101 St., from 1916 to 1927).	10121 - 101 St? Edmonton, AB.	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-K	1910	Toyomatsu Kimura in his barber shop (as seen in 95-J) located 10121 - 103 Ave.?, Edmonton, AB.	Kimura	Toyomatsu Kimura	10121 - 103 Ave? Edmonton, AB.	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-L	1986	The Castle Hotel which Toyomatsu Kimura wanted to purchase, but wasn't allowed the liquor license, thus he dropped the idea. Castle Hotel was built in 1906. It has since been named Lincoln Hotel which finally closed its doors on March 2, 1986.			Edmonton, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-M	1986	Lincoln Hotel closes its doors on March 2, 1986.			Edmonton, AB.	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-N	1919	Portrait of Toyomatsu and Kuni Kimura with their children and nephew.	Kimura and Nishimura	Toyomatsu and Kuni Kimura with their children James, Eiko, and Kanako, also their nephew Masashige Nishimura.	At the Castor Studio in Edmonton, AB.	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-O	1925	Portrait of Toyomatsu, Kuni, and their son James Kimura with nephew Tomoichi Kimura.	Kimura	Toyomatsu Kimura, Kuni Kimura, James Kimura, and Tomoichi Kimura.	At the Castor Studio in Edmonton, AB.	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-P	1936	Threshing machine and a tractor on lugs on the Kimura farm at threshing time.			Opal, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-Q	1940	A gathering at the Kimura Farm.	Nakamura, Kimura, and Saito	(Back Row, L to R) Sanjiro (George) Nakamura, Toyomatsu Kimura, Tomoichi Kimura, and Taemon Saito. (Front Row, L to R) Bruce Kimura, Kuni Kimura, Frank Kimura, and Shinobu Kimura.	(Opal) Redwater, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-R	1951	Buddhist Shinko-kai group and community folks gather at Toyomatsu Kimura's farm.	Skuta and Onuma	Rev. S. Skuta with light coloured OKESA (from Vancouver, BC), and Rev. Onuma with dark coloured OKESA (from Vancouver, BC).	Opal, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.

Log #	Date of picture taken	Event name	Family name in the picture	People names in the picture	Location	Notes
95-S	1956	A group of families visiting the Kimura farm.	Nakamura and Kimura	A group of families and Mr. and Mrs. S. Nakamura from Edmonton visiting at the James Kimura Farm.	Opal, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-T	1960	Toyomatsu and Kuni Kimura pose in their yard at their farm.	Kimura	Toyomatsu and Kuni Kimura	Maybridge area, near Opal, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-U	1963	Toyomatsu and Kuni Kimura celebrate their 60th wedding anniversary.	Kimura	Toyomatsu and Kuni Kimura	Edmonton, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-V	1974	James Kimura with his brother Kusuo Kimura and sons.	Kimura	James Kimura with his brother Kusuo Kimura and sons Susumu and Junichi, from Osaka, Japan.	Opal, AB?	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-W	1994	At son Ken's residence.	Kimura	(Back Row, L to R) James Kimura, Bruce Kimura, and Frank Kimura. (Front Row, L to R) Chizuko Kimura, Alice Kimura, and Sue Kimura.	Edmonton, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-X	1995	At Ken Kimura's residence, the James Kimura Family.	Kimura	Chizuko Kimura, Ken Kimura, James Kimura, Patricia Kimura, and Joy Kimura.	Edmonton, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
95-Y	1995	James and Chizuko celebrate their 49th wedding anniversary with their grandchildren.	Kimura	James and Chizuko Kimura with their grandchildren: Gregory Jas. Eustace, Laura Ann Eustace, and Scott Humphrey.	Edmonton, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.
116-2E	1950	Unknown, George Kiyooka, Bob Kaye at Redwater, AB.	Kiyooka	George Kiyooka and Bob Kaye	Redwater, AB	Printed from disc provided by the museum.

10.2 Heritage Festival Pictures

Refer to 8.3.9 EJCA Heritage Festival. Pictures from 1981, 2001, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 and a slide show from 1981 are stored in a CD.